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"FAIR CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1903.

BIRTH.

On the first of July, the wife of L. SUZOR, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On June 29th, at the Roman Catholic Church, No. 80, Yamashita-cho, by the Rev. A. Pétier, Miss MEA MARIE MARGARETHE LOTZ of Hayama (near Zushi) to NIKOLAUS MARKUS MORGIN, the Vice-Superintendent of the Satsuma-cho Fire Brigade, Yokohama. No cards. Kobe papers please copy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. YAMAZAKI, Japanese Consul at Hankow, died on the night of June 29th.

The German gunboat *Tiger* which was in dock at Nagasaki for repairs, left there on June 29th for Miyazu.

ACCORDING to official investigations, say the Tokyo papers, Japanese residents in Manila numbered 799 on May 31st.

A TRAIN on the Kofu railway ran over a man on June 29th at 2.20 p.m., at the tunnel near Yoshino station. The man was killed.

A TELEGRAM from Fusan states that three Japanese robbers assaulted, on June 25th, a female teacher and attempted to murder her. They were arrested at once.

LIEUT.-GENERAL. TERAUCHI, Minister for War, will be appointed acting Governor-General of

Formosa in addition to his present post, during the absence abroad of Baron Kodama.

TWENTY-EIGHT cases of dysentery were reported on June 20th at the village of Mitsuhamu, Idzu province. The disease shows a tendency to spread.

ELEVEN torpedo boats under the leadership of Captain Kataoka, commander of the Takeshiki fortifications, left Iwahara on June 25th for the Korean sea.

A MAN armed with a sword entered, on the night of June 23rd, the house of a priest at the Buddhist temple Bukenji, near Kanagawa, and stole yen 2.30 and some articles.

ILL-LUCK continues to pursue the cricket fixtures of the Y.C. and A.C. The third match arranged within as many weeks could not take place on Wednesday owing to the heavy gale that prevailed all day.

A TELEGRAM from Maebashi to the *Asahi* states that a suspicious Russian has taken up his stay at Takasaki and photographs the neighbourhood of the military depot. The stranger is receiving official attention.

ON the night of June 28th the pipe of the reservoir of the Water works, Osaka, was fractured. The supply of water in the city was suspended. Repairs were expected to be made by the evening of the following day.

MR. S. KATAYAMA, a prominent socialist and editor of the periodical *Shakai Shugi* (principles of socialism) was punished in the Tokyo District Court on June 30th, with a fine of yen 20 on a charge of having infringed the Press Law.

A TELEGRAM from Chemulpho states that the Japanese warship *Saijen* arrived there on June 26th from northern Korean waters. The drought has continued for a long time and the price of rice is going up.

A CHINAMAN named Leong who was in 1894 sent by the Japanese Government to his country on a charge of having counterfeited Japanese sen 5 nickel coin is reported by the *Yokohama Shimpō* to have recently returned.

MR. HOMMA, Member of the Diet for Nara Prefecture, who was connected with the fraudulent bankruptcy of the Nippon Yarn Manufacturing Co., was sentenced on June 28th in the Nara District Court to six years' minor confinement.

SINCE the strike in Osaka has been settled the jinrikisha coolies appear to have decided to enter into competition with the river launches. On June 26th over six hundred coolies lowered their fares to the same rate as the boat fares.

A CLERK, named B. Yamamoto, of the Metropolitan Police Board attempted on June 24th to commit suicide by drinking poison. The cause is reported to be that he had made away with yen 23 belonging to some of the officials.

A LANDSLIDE occurred on June 24th in the compound of the dwelling of Count Matsukata, Takeya-cho, Azabu, Tokyo, burying three coolies out of thirty who were working at the bottom of the hill-side. The three were rescued and resuscitated.

A COOLIE who was working on board the steamer *Ambria* fell from the deck into the hold on June 27th sustaining severe injuries. He was at once removed to his house where, says the *Yokohama Shimpō*, he is in a dangerous condition.

THE Sōul and Fusan Railway Company have

applied to the Dai-ichi Bank to lend temporarily over yen 1,600,000 needed for the construction of the railway. The negotiations, says the *Yokohama Shimpō*, will probably be concluded in favour of the company's object.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo states that traffic between Noboribetsu and Horobetsu on the Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha's line was suspended on June 25th owing to a heavy storm and consequent inundations by which the railway for about ten miles was washed out.

THE *Fiji* states that the Hunan Steamship Company, China, will begin business in the middle of October this year. The two steamers which are under construction at Osaka are expected to be completed before the middle of September and will be delivered at Hankow.

MR. WADA, military assistant accountant in reserve, living, at Yawata-machi, Gifu, has been arrested on a charge of having received bribes from a transport agent during the troubles of North China in 1900, at which time he was in active service.

AN earthquake, quite severe in character, was felt in Yokohama on Wednesday morning about a quarter past nine o'clock. The long premonitory and closing vibrations, and the two or three smart shocks that constituted the real "temblor" lasted for quite two minutes.

ABOUT fifty postmen of the Yokosuka Post Office struck on June 26th and demanded an increase of wage. Mr. Okabayashi, the director, however, discharged six of the principal instigators on the following day and then the others return to their usual duties.

S. OCHUMI (30) and J. Takatsuji (23) of the crew of the steamer *Kaga Maru*, were prosecuted on June 29th on a charge of having contravened the shipping law. They deserted from the ship at Seattle, but were immediately arrested by the port authorities when they arrived here.

SOME six hundred fishers quarrelled on June 24th on the sea off Kimitsu district, Chiba Prefecture, with the result that many were more or less injured before the Kisaradzu police appeared on the scene. The cause is reported to be that one of the parties had gathered *Kisago* shellfish against the prohibition of the local Government.

A CAR of the Keilin electric tram-way ran over a baby in the village of Rokugo near Kawasaki on June 24th and killed it. Over a hundred and forty villagers at once made a demonstration at the office of the Kawasaki branch of the Company, on the ground that the drivers were habitually careless, but the police dispersed them. The authorities have summoned the drivers concerned.

THE steamer *Tenryo Maru*, running between Tokyo and Idzu province, went ashore on June 29th off Shinagawa. The passengers were at once landed at a point near the Detached Palace, and no damage was caused to the cargo. It is stated that at the time of the accident there was much fog. A sailing vessel appeared ahead and to avoid collision the steamer altered course and ran aground. The steamer belongs to the Tokyo Kisen (Steamship) Company.

A STEAM pipe in the boiler of the steam vessel *Kosho Maru* exploded on June 30th at 5 p.m. when the ship was about to leave the Ishikawajima ship building yard, Tokyo, where she has been repairing since the 17th. An engineer named S. Morita was killed and two oilers were more or less injured. The cause is not yet ascertained.

CHINA.

Friday, June 26.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent sends a lengthy analysis of the reasons which have induced Prince Ching to incline to Russia and turn his back on England and Japan. So far as we can discover, the gist of the explanation is that Russia has succeeded in winning to her side certain officials whose influence at Court is paramount, and that Prince Ching, appreciating the fact, thinks it wiser to adapt his steps to those of the dominant party. There is more of the analysis, but it need not be followed.

What remains to be seen is whether Prince Ching is really surrendering his position as rumour would have us believe. We (*Japan Mail*) observe that a few days ago a story was confidently circulated to the effect that he had actually concluded a new convention of four articles with M. Lessar. Now, however, that report has been whittled down to the dimensions of a disposition to make such an agreement. Perhaps we shall be told to-morrow that the Prince is undecided. The fact is that in the presence of a situation undoubtedly grave the news-mongers are naturally busy, and the public must expect to hear many things of an alarming character. For example, on the evening of the 25th instant the now familiar tinkling of the *gogai* (newspaper extra) bell was heard in the streets of Tokyo and on examination the "extra" was found to contain a statement that Japan had resolved to carry the case direct to St. Petersburg and not to shrink from the "last recourse" should her just demands be ignored; which statement was supplemented by a sensational bit of embroidery in the sense that M. Alexieff had officially announced the completion of his military preparations in Manchuria. The whole thing had no basis whatever, but it probably added to the general feeling of uneasiness, and to that extent helped to complicate the situation. We stated in our last issue, and we here repeat our conviction, that the Japanese Government will not appeal direct to St. Petersburg unless the final outcome of the negotiations in Peking is found to impair this country's rights and interests, a contingency which is still very far from certain.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent says that the customs office will soon be opened at Dalny. There will be little difference between its organization and that of the German office at Kiaochow. Nominally the power of appointing or removing the Commissioner will be in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, but in reality Russia will exercise this authority, as is not unnatural under the circumstances. The rates levied will be the same as those imposed generally in China; and the income will be paid over to the Chinese Government, the preliminary receiver being the Russo-Chinese Bank.

A special correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō*, Mr. Kamei, who has just returned to Peking from a trip to Manchuria, gives evidence not at all suggestive of any intention in the nature of Russian evacuation. Speaking first of the announcement made by Admiral Alexieff on the 23rd of June, to the effect that the greater part of Shingking having been evacuated, no further occasion existed for travellers to carry passports, which announcement was officially conveyed to the Foreign Representatives early in May, Mr. Kamei denounces it as a pure fabrication, and observes that really even deception has its limits. As to Russia's forces, she has 3,000 in Liaoyang,

a regiment (the 11th) in Kinchow, and she is increasing her troops all the time in Kai-ping, Feng-hwang and Tehling. If all the Powers of the world be blind, they may fail to see what is going on, but the correspondent raises his voice against such a supposition. They well know what is going on, but they merely drift with the course of events, not protesting though even Newchwang still remains in Russian hands.

Saturday, June 27.

It is generally believed in well-informed circles in Tokyo that the Japanese Government, having for a time adopted a waiting attitude, as seemed advisable in accordance with the indications of the situation, has now resumed an active policy, and that in so doing it has the entire sympathy and support of the Elder Statesmen, especially Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata. Our readers have doubtless observed that many rumours have concurred in representing the Cabinet as carrying the negotiations direct to St. Petersburg, over the head of Peking, but we repeat our frequently expressed conviction that nothing of the kind has been done, or will be done unless the issue of the conferences in Peking be of a nature calculated to impair Japan's rights and interests. Meanwhile telegrams from Peking to the leading journals in Tokyo indicate that on the 25th instant, the Japanese Representative, Mr. Uchida, in obedience to instructions from Tokyo which reflected the resumption of an active policy, waited on Prince Ching, and submitted to him an emphatic and unequivocal declaration that Japan's resolution was irrevocably taken and that it depended upon China's attitude towards Russia's demands whether a crisis of the most serious nature should be precipitated or averted. Prince Ching, it is added, proceeded at once to the Palace and conveyed to Their Majesties the gist of the Japanese Minister's protest. The belief is that this timely and resolute action had the effect of preventing the conclusion of a Russo-Chinese convention which was then on the very point of being signed.

Sunday, June 28.

A telegram from Shanghai to the *Asahi* quotes the *N.-C. Daily News* as saying that a Russian syndicate has applied for a concession to build a railway from Chingtu to Foochow *via* Hankow. The Tokyo journal's correspondent queries the accuracy of this report in view of the convention between England and Russia which assigns the Great Wall as the dividing line between their spheres of railway enterprise. The *North-China Daily News* alleges that Chang Chih-tung, Shen Kun-pao and Yuan Shih-kai have all approved the Russian application, which thus awaits imperial assent only.

The latest journalistic news from Peking represents Prince Ching as still having interviews and conducting negotiations with M. Lessar.

It will doubtless have occurred to most persons that there is a singular discrepancy between the re-assuring utterances telegraphically attributed to Lord Cranborne on the 25th instant in the House of Commons, and the anxiety felt in Japan about the issue of the negotiations. But of course it will have been observed that Lord Cranborne merely announced the gist of intimations made by China. In fact he might have said, "Prince Ching alleges that everything is going on nicely and that we need not disquiet ourselves in vain." Curiously enough, on the very day when his lordship was thus stilling the British public's alarms, telegrams of the same consolatory nature

were being despatched by Japanese correspondents from Peking. They (especially the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent) informed us that the Manchurian question was apparently approaching a comparatively satisfactory solution; that Russia had greatly modified her attitude and that a generally innocuous compromise was in sight. But it does not appear that this optimistic view obtains credence in Japan.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent wires from Peking that according to information given by Chang Chih-tung to Mr. Uchida, the protests entered by Japan and England have had some effect, and that the advocates of the latest form of convention with Russia are beginning to "climb down."

Tuesday, June 30.

It is stated that a curious complication has occurred between the United States and Russia. The former Power—we follow the *Asahi's* Peking correspondence—addressed itself direct to St. Petersburg with reference to the opening of Mukden, Tatung-kou and Harbin but was informed that the Russian Representative in Peking had been duly instructed with regard to this matter, and that it would be more convenient were he approached. Washington accordingly directed Mr. Conger to consult with M. Lessar, but the latter declared that he was entirely without instructions on the subject and consequently could not discuss it. The United States Government is represented as feeling that it has been played with in this matter, but our readers will perceive that the story requires a great deal of confirmation.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* published on the evening of the 28th instant a Peking telegram to the effect that in response to Mr. Uchida's protest, Prince Ching had intimated that China's attitude towards Russia's proposals remained unchanged, that her refusal to entertain them was still maintained, and that she expressed her appreciation of the friendly advice given by her neighbour, Japan. The *Nichi Nichi* supplemented this intelligence with a note that Prince Ching's demeanour is believed to be merely superficial and that the resolution he simulates has no basis of reality.

Baron Nishi, formerly Japanese Representative in Russia, and recently occupant of a similar post in Peking, throws oil on the troubled waters through the columns of the *Nippon*. Alluding to the rumours recently circulated that M. Lessar had established special relations with the Empress-Dowager's favourite eunuch, Li Lien-yong, and the powerful influence had thus been brought to bear on Prince Ching, Baron Nishi says that such procedure is commonly adopted by foreign diplomatists in Peking, the only difference between their methods being one of degree. As for the stories that a convention was concluded between the Japanese Government and General Kuropatkin during the latter's recent stay in Japan, the Baron asks whether it is likely that Russia would have sent out the Minister of War to conduct a diplomatic negotiation over the head of her Foreign Office in St. Petersburg. General Kuropatkin, he thinks, came out simply to inspect the state of affairs in the Far East, and with regard to the numerous telegrams that passed between him and St. Petersburg, Baron Nishi reminds the public that in Russia the Minister of War is consulted about matters which elsewhere would be left to the management of local officials, and it was therefore natural that he should have received and despatched many telegrams. The Baron concludes by

expressing the opinion that the present complications will not end in an open rupture. The only thing surprising in his remarks is that he should have taken the trouble to notice the canard about the Kuropatkin convention.

Wednesday, July 1.

It would seem now pretty well assured that the strong remonstrance preferred by Mr. Uchida in Peking on the 25th ultimo produced its intended effect, and that the progress of the negotiations for a Russo-Chinese convention has been stayed. The negotiations are believed to have been carried very nearly to completion, but they are said to be suspended at present. The *Fiji Shimpō* confirms what was stated some days ago in these columns, namely, that Japan has not yet addressed herself direct to St. Petersburg. Japan will carefully observe the normal diplomatic routine, and will exhaust the ordinary remedies before having recourse to the extraordinary. The occasion to appeal direct to St. Petersburg will occur should the Peking negotiations assume finally a form injurious to Japanese interests, but such a consummation has not yet been reached. Meanwhile one or two of the sensational and wholly discredited journals of Tokyo are endeavouring to prove that the nation is all for war, and that the only advocates of a peaceful solution are the members of the Ministry. If that were true, the Katsura Cabinet would deserve such a crown of honour as seldom falls to the lot of any administration. But of course it is a monstrous exaggeration.

It is stated by the Tientsin correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* that Russia must have, by this time, a body of a quarter of a million Chinese labourers working under her orders in Manchuria. She has just sent three thousand from Tientsin and two thousand were sent at the end of last month. The total figure mentioned by this correspondent can not, however, be more than a conjectural approximation. It merely reflects the general impression that Russia is showing unstinted enterprise in the Three Provinces.

Thursday, July 2.

The Russian troops in southern Manchuria are being massed, it is said, at Liao-yang, with the object of holding a grand review for the inspection of General Kuropatkin.

The action of the United States Minister in Peking has augmented the perplexity about Russian diplomatic action. Count Cassini in Washington having intimated that Mr. Conger's report of the demands submitted at the outset by M. Plancon to the Chinese Foreign Office was exaggerated or incorrect, Mr. Conger has asked the Secretary of State to inquire into this imputation, inasmuch as his report was based on direct examination of the despatch actually embodying M. Plancon's demands. Such is the latest statement. If then, Mr. Conger saw the original document written by M. Plancon, what is to be said of St. Petersburg's denial that any such demands had ever been submitted? If, as is conceivable, the St. Petersburg Cabinet meant to say that the demands had not been submitted with its consent or approval, then why was M. Plancon left at Peking? Certainly this is one of the strangest mysteries in the modern history of diplomacy.

Friday, July 3.

A rumour is current in Shanghai that a secret convention was concluded between M. Lessar and Prince Ching on the 18th of

June, and that on its ratification by the Emperor of China the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Manchuria will commence. Shanghai is particularly circumspect in publishing this news. We are merely told that such intelligence is said to have been received in a certain Chinese quarter. The 18th of June was precisely the time when assertions were confidently circulated in Tokyo in the same sense. As an illustration of the perplexity into which the average collector of information has fallen, we may place side by side with the above Shanghai story an account sent from Peking by the *Asahi's* correspondent to the effect that on the 19th and 20th of last month, Wang Wen-shao and the Empress-Dowager's favourite eunuch were engaged persuading Prince Ching to conclude with Russia some settlement of the nature of the one that Shanghai supposes to have been made before the 18th. Perhaps it will be reasonable to infer that negotiations for a convention had been carried very close to the verge of completion when Japanese and British remonstrances again made themselves felt.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent, telegraphing from Peking under date of the 1st instant, represents China as anxious to effect a compromise with Russia on the basis that the latter should have entire control of the sanitation of Newchwang and that the customs revenue collected at that place should be paid into her hands. St. Petersburg, however, is alleged to be altogether discontented with any such terms, while, on the other hand, the Japanese and British Representatives oppose them stoutly on the grounds that the management of sanitary affairs by Russia's sole authority might become an obstacle to the trade of other Powers, and that the payment of the customs dues into her hands would impair the value of the security for the Indemnity. It is difficult to see what these conditions have to do with the evacuation of Manchuria. They seem to point rather to a desire on Russia's part to acquire exceptional authority at the only place open to foreign trade in the three provinces. If she possessed such competence at Newchwang and if the proposals for the opening of Mukden and Tatung-kou were negatived, it might be said without exaggeration that Manchuria was closed *in toto*. Russia must have something of course. Her face has to be saved. But it ought to be something intelligibly connected with the main question.

There is some talk of an insurrection in Chili in the vicinity of Ho-hien.

M. Lessar delayed his departure from Peking until the 2nd instant. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* correspondent says that one of the objects of his journey is to hand over the administration of Newchwang to the Chinese Authorities, as that step would probably have a pacifying effect upon the Powers.

KOREA.

Saturday, June 27.

The Belgian subject engaged to take the place of chief adviser to the Korean Court has arrived in Seoul, having travelled *via* Siberia. It is expected that his engagement will involve the retirement of Mr. Sands. Two or three Japanese journals give a transliterated form of the new adviser's name, but even if all spelled it with the same *kana* syllables we should be uncertain as to the original, and since their orthography is not uniform the nearest guess we can make is "de Wins" or "de Winnue."

The Japanese Representative in Seoul is pressing the Korean Government to discharge its obligation in the matter of the bank-notes question, and is said to have declared that failing the adoption of efficient measures by the authorities, he will employ Japanese police to restrain the lawless actions of the Peddlars Guild.

The opening of Ta-tung-kou seems to be regarded as involving the opening of Wiju, for it is stated by the *Kokumin's* Seoul correspondent that Russia is opposing the latter measure. No one has definitely asked for the opening of Wiju, so far as we know.

The amalgamation of the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Chemulpo railways has not yet been accomplished though the resolve to amalgamate was taken by both companies last February. The delay is attributed chiefly to official slowness in making the requisite investigations, but it would seem that one cause of procrastination has been a difference of opinion in the matter of terms, the Seoul-Chemulpo Company asking 640,000 *yen*, which the Seoul-Fusan Company thinks too high. In addition to paying the purchase money, the Seoul-Fusan Company would have to take over the other line's indebtedness to the Japanese Treasury, namely 1,800,000 *yen*, which, however, the Treasury has consented to receive in twenty equal yearly installments without interest. It is anticipated that the profits of the Seoul-Fusan line would amply suffice to discharge that debt.

Monday, June 29.

Seoul correspondents of Tokyo journals agree in stating that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in that city, has supplemented his previous protest with regard to the bank-note difficulty by informing the Korean Government that its failure to adopt efficient means of repressing the lawless acts of the Peddlars Guild must now cease to be associated with a private complaint and must be counted a violation of the convention made last February by the Korean Foreign Office and Mr. Hagiwara, Japanese Charge d'Affaires. In other words, the question has become international. It is difficult to understand the short-sighted procedure of Korea in this matter. She must know that obligations of the kind now neglected by her can not possibly be condoned, and that she will have to answer, sooner or later, for this violation of her engagements. We presume that she has her own reasons and difficulties, but in the absence of any statement from her side only one conclusion is possible.

Various rumours are circulated about further irruptions of Russian soldiers into the Yalu regions, but the stories have not been confirmed and they differ notably in dimensions. If Russia is the victim of slanderous invention in all these matters, it must be admitted that she is singularly unfortunate.

It is stated that M. Pablov has left, or is on the point of leaving, Seoul for Port Arthur. The conjecture is that he desires to consult with the General-in-command on the subject of the now celebrated timber-felling business.

The affair of the bomb seems to be assuming considerable dimensions in Seoul. Collecting the intelligence sent to Tokyo journals, we find that the story takes this form. Li Yong-ik, being seriously ill, was persuaded to enter the Japanese hospital. This occurred in May, and under skilled

treatment Li had nearly recovered his health when, on the 15th of June, a bomb exploded in the hospital. No one received any injury, but of course some excitement was caused by such a strange incident, and many conjectures were made as to the authors of the outrage. Apparently an organised scheme existed to attribute the act to Japanese conspirators, though, in point of fact, Li Yong-ik's relations with the Japanese had been growing closer and closer of late. On the 19th the Korean Foreign Office addressed a despatch to the Japanese Legation, asking that the assistance of the Japanese police should be given for the purpose of detecting and arresting the guilty party, as the task exceeded the capacity of the Koreans. This being an unequivocal suggestion that the criminals were Japanese subjects, Mr. Hayashi declined to receive the despatch, and in returning it intimated his hope that no effort would be spared to apprehend the culprits. Thereafter a memorial reached the Korean Foreign Office couched in almost menacing language. The memorialists urged that a hospital is a place for curing men's diseases not for compassing their destruction; that if an attempt upon the life of the humblest Korean subject were made by foreigners who had established a hospital in Seoul, the outrage should be strongly resented; that the necessity for protest became imperative in view of the high rank and official importance of the intended victim, and that it was the Government's plain duty to insist upon the arrest and condign punishment of the Japanese miscreants who had placed the bomb in the hospital. This was followed, on the 21st instant, by placards in the main street calling upon all patriotic Koreans to assemble and proceed *en masse* to the Japanese Legation to seek redress. Nothing seems to have come of this projected demonstration, but there appears to be little doubt that the agitators, so far from being friends of Li Yong-ik, on whose behalf they pretend to be acting, are emissaries of the anti-Japanese party under Li Kon-thaik. We need scarcely add that a Russian hand is detected by some people at the bottom of the agitation. Japanese journals begin to show some indignation. Considering the renewal of the anti-bank-note commotion, and now this obviously deliberate attempt to excite popular feeling against their nationals, they ask whether it is altogether wise to treat Korea with so much forbearance, and they instance the Seoul Government's failure to pay for the ship it bought from the Mitsui Company as another example of the *insouciance* with which the Koreans regard their obligations to Japanese subjects. The Tokyo Cabinet is reminded that the Korean and the Chinese problems are altogether distinct, and that to treat the one too deferentially through fear of complicating the other would be a blunder.

News received in Tokyo on the 26th instant was confirmed on the 27th and published in an extra of the *Fiji Shimpō* on the latter evening. It is to the effect that according to a report sent to the Head Quarter Staff in Seoul from the officer commanding at Kang-ke in Pyong-yang-do, a detachment of 150 Russian soldiers reached Song-ching on the 25th, and 70 of them having taken up their quarters in that place, the remaining 80 moved on to Pyok-tong. The expression used in the telegram is unequivocal—"Russian troops"—, but we find much difficulty in crediting it, for Russia

is explicitly bound by convention not to send troops into Korean territory without previously consulting Japan. Song-ching, where the irruption is said to have taken place, is about 170 or 180 miles from Wiju on the upper waters of the Yalu. It is the principal centre of the timber-felling industry, being the place where lumber rafts are put together for the purpose of floating down the river. We learn from the *Asahi* that it lies opposite to Tung-hwa-hsien, of which district Russia applied to China for a twenty-five years' lease last fall, and failing to obtain a reply, was lately reported to be treating the area as her own. One can easily suppose that if lumber enterprise is seriously occupying Russian attention, a point regarded with sceptical eyes by many folks, both Tung-hwa-hsien and Song-ching would be visited by many of the persons engaged in the work, and from that supposition it is an easy stage to assume that some body of workmen presenting an appearance of organization and therefore readily mistaken for troops, have crossed from the Chinese side to the Korean. Very precise information is needed to convince moderate folks that Russia is actually moving troops into Korean territory in defiance of her conventional pledges. What must be admitted, however, is that she has chosen a singularly injudicious time for this suspicious and easily misconstruable activity. If it were in her sincere purpose, as we believe it is, to avoid serious complications with Japan, she might well postpone her lumber fever to a more convenient opportunity. Korea is the sorest point at which Japan can be touched and Russia must be well aware of the fact.

Tuesday, June 30.

The geography of late intelligence from Korea requires correction. It will be remembered that, according to a report forwarded from a Korean military outpost, a body of Russian troops, numbering 150, had appeared at a place on the Yalu, where 70 of them took up their quarters, the remainder moving farther down the river. We now find that the Korean outpost, Kan-ke, is situated on a branch of the Yalu near the north-eastern frontier of Korea; that the place where the alleged Russian soldiers made their appearance was Cha-syong, which lies on the southern bank of the Yalu, a long way down from Kan-ke, and that the place to which 80 of them moved subsequently was Pyok-dong, which is a station on the Yalu between Cha-syong and Wiju. If this news be correct, it would seem that Russia is taking military possession of the whole course of the Yalu. But the Russian Representative in Seoul denies that any soldiers or any considerable number of Russian subjects have arrived at Cha-syong. Fifteen may have come there, he is understood to have said, but they could not have been soldiers. The Korean Foreign Office also is reported to have obtained information that the Russians did not come to Cha-syong, on the southern bank of the river, but to a place opposite it on the northern bank, which, being in Manchuria, is within their legitimate sphere of movement, and that only 5 of them crossed, not to Cha-syong, but to So-san, which lies below Cha-syong. Evidently the incident is of small importance, but the exact details can not be known for some days as all these places on the upper reaches of the Yalu lie beyond the range of telegraphic communication.

Wednesday, July 1.

There is much talk of opening Wiju to

foreign trade. This subject has been upon the tapis for some time, and it is now reported from Seoul by correspondents of the leading Tokyo journals that the Korean Government has made up its mind to take the step. M. Pavlov, however, is showing opposition. He has urged the advisability of deferring action until the Manchurian question is solved, to which suggestion the Korean Government is reported to have turned a deaf ear. It seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that Russia aims at excluding the commerce of the world from regions lying within the shadow of her southern advance. There is, however, no prospect of evading absorption by her except to create a substantial interest for non-aggressive nations. If that could be done in Manchuria there might still be a possibility of China's retaining the district—not that such a consummation would be any advantage to Manchuria—, and if Korea has the good sense to avert troublesome contingencies by a timely step, she is to be congratulated on her prudence. We may assume that she moves in obedience to Japan's advice, for even with such an object-lesson as Manchuria at her gates her own perspicacity would scarcely rise to the occasion.

Thursday, July 2.

One of the questions at issue between Japan and Korea appears to have been settled. The Foreign Office has announced to the Japanese Representative in Seoul that instructions have been given to the Finance Department to pay over one-half of the total sum—400,000 yen—due to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in connexion with the purchase of the *Yang-nan*. It is not stated that the money has actually been paid but only that it will soon be paid.

The Emperor of Korea having issued a proclamation to the effect that any continuance of the agitation fomented by the Peddlars' Guild against the circulation of Japanese bank-notes would expose the ring-leaders to the punishment of transportation, the trouble has subsided and the promoters of the disturbance have disappeared.

With reference to the project of opening Wiju to foreign trade, it is now alleged that M. Pavlov, in an interview with the Emperor of Korea on the 30th ultimo, urged the unseasonableness of such a measure while the question of the evacuation of Manchuria is still under discussion, and suggested that the opening of Wiju, unnecessary at the present time, should be deferred until at least three years after the settlement of the Manchurian complication. The Korean Government, however, is represented as disposed to think that the only way to check the supremacy of Russia in that region and to prevent frontier troubles in the future is to open Wiju.

If Russia's action in this matter be not misrepresented, she is still further discrediting herself. For the reasons assigned by M. Pavlov are obviously inconsequential. Only one valid excuse offers for the maintenance of Russian troops in Manchuria, namely, that peace and order can not otherwise be preserved. Even that excuse, too, can not easily be held as applying to the Yalu region, for Russia has no special interest there unless she contemplates building a line from Liaoyang to Feng-huang, which would be an unauthorized extension of her sphere of railway influence. Granting, however, that the presence of her troops furnishes a guarantee for the preservation of good order, why should their presence be held to militate against the opening of Wiju? On the contrary, it ought to constitute an argument in favour of opening

the place. It is exceedingly difficult to avoid the conviction that Russia's policy is to prevent every expansion of foreign trade throughout Manchuria and even northern Korea, and to keep all those regions in their present undeveloped state until she can gradually bring them within her own effective sphere of influence. Such an ambition may be legitimate enough from a purely imperial point of view, but it is too obviously selfish to escape opposition from other nations. Russia is not an exponent of the open door. Her authority, when she can exercise it efficiently is directed to the exclusion of all commerce except her own. Therefore all Powers interested in finding new markets or in securing those they already possess, must regard her expansion with aversion. Japan especially is compelled by something more imperative than mere considerations of trade to take whatever measures may save the line of the Yalu from becoming a Russian possession.

Friday, July 3.

Rumours from Korea are contradictory. On the 1st instant it was stated in Tokyo that the Russians said to have arrived at Cha-syong had taken their departure. On the 2nd telegrams arrived alleging that, according to a report from the Korean officer in command on the north of Pyong-yang-do, there are 3 Russian officers and 13 or 14 privates in Cha-syong, and they openly announce themselves as forerunners of a much larger number who will take steps to acquire land and erect houses.

Two leading Tokyo journals say that in the sequel of negotiations the Russians at Wiju, who had seized a Japanese timber raft and hauled down her colours, have now restored her and replaced the flag.

The abortive coronation ceremonies in Seoul are beginning to be again talked of. September is indicated as the probable time of their performance, but no one treats the matter seriously.

SIR HIRAM WILKINSON.

The honour that has been conferred upon Mr. Justice Wilkinson does not come as a surprise, though that circumstance will not lessen the gratification with which his many friends will hail the announcement. Mr. Wilkinson was born at Belfast on 13th June, 1840, was educated at Queen's College (B.A., LL.D.) and was called to the bar in 1872. He entered the Consular Service in Japan as Student Interpreter in 1864 and became Vice-Consul in 1877, Acting Assistant Judge, Shanghai, in 1879-80, Crown Advocate in 1881, and was British Commissioner for Settlement of Claims after the Canton Riots, 1883. He was Judge of H.B.M. Court for Japan, succeeding Judge Mowat and acting till 1900. He has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Korea since 1900.

Sir Hiram Wilkinson will be remembered largely because of his connexion, as one of the prosecuting Counsel, with the well-known Carew case, but he was an active figure in the life of the community while he occupied the bench here. To him fell the duty of closing H.B.M. Court for Japan, and he succeeded Sir Nicholas Hannen in Shanghai after the death of the latter. We wish him many years of health and activity to enjoy the well-deserved honour now conferred on him.

THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Saturday, June 27.

Of course the leading Tokyo papers have something to say about the situation. The *Jiji* declares that they are equally in error who allege the conclusion of a new agreement between Russia and Japan, and who affirm that the crisis has assumed a critical character. It is nevertheless certain that things can not be left as they are, and that if Russia continues to menace China, the negotiations must be carried a stage further. In thus carrying them, however, Japan will not move alone. She will endeavour to have the company of Powers whose identity of interests links them to her, and although the result may involve some complications it is altogether premature to affirm that a perilous stage has already been reached.

The same journal in a leading article advocates the advisability of contriving that China shall have a perfectly clear conception of what is involved in acceding to Russia's demands. Up to the present England and Japan have been merely warning China in general and vague terms, whereas Russia holds up for her inspection actual menaces or tangible promises. Let Japan now say frankly to the Peking Government, "If you make such and such concessions to Russia, we shall require you to make such and such concessions to us also." Then China will know explicitly what alternatives she has to choose between.

One's disposition is always to pity the weak. China is in such a miserable plight that we sympathise with her, not the less because we recognise that her humiliation and her impotence are due not to her own incapacity but to the corruption and blindness of her Manchu rulers.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* observes that foreign politics would be comparatively easy were they not complicated by domestic politics. If Japan's house had been in order when foreigners first came, the *Ansei* Treaty would have worn a different aspect. But just as there was all kinds of divisions then, so there are now Elder Statesmen, and party leaders, and naval and military men, and statesmen in office. It is impossible to bring them all into line. The Government must take its courage in its hands and do what it deems best, irrespective of clashing views.

The *Nippon* talks of the disease called *kyoro-byo* (Russo-phobia). It laughs at the world's simplicity. Men judge solely by the event of the hour. One reverse discredits a country in their eyes; one victory exalts it to the skies. When Napoleon the Third won successes in Italy, France was in everybody's mouth; when he suffered defeat at Germany's hands, his nation's prestige fell at once to zero. So when England began to suffer in South Africa, her decrepitude was freely discussed; but when she turned the tables there was a chorus of applause. Yet the inherent strength or weakness of nations does not change in a moment. Conditions do change, however. The disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow created a belief that Russia was impregnable. Nevertheless the great Napoleon owed his calamity to climate not to faulty strategy. If the nations have left Russia severely alone since that time, it has not been because they feared her, but because her inaccessible and not over valuable territories offered few temptations. Where are the evidences of Russia's strength? Where are the records of any succession of victories won by her? She has herself now made her territories acces-

sible by railways and valuable by development, and the time has come when the question of her partition takes its place among the practical issues of the era.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* insists chiefly on Russia's responsibility, and declares that the hearts of the country's soldiers and sailors are now in Manchuria. It declares that in forcing Japan to restore Liaotung in the name of Far-Eastern peace, in then seizing it herself, and in making it a basis for the conquest of all Manchuria, Russia may be said to have "wiped her dirty boots on Japan's face." If war results, the guilt will be hers.

Monday, June 29.

The *Jiji Shimpō* claims that Japan's attitude in connexion with the Manchurian problem is in accord with civilized progress whereas Russia's procedure belongs to the opposite category. Therefore the world's sympathy must be with Japan. The latter should now submit her protest direct to Russia, a course which will certainly have the approval of England and the United States. Russia, if resolutely approached, will probably appreciate the situation, but the springs of international relations lie often in such occult regions that no issue can ever be confidently predicted. It is necessary, therefore, that the nation should be prepared for every emergency and that it should await the result with resolute mind.

It is seldom that the *Jiji Shimpō* uses such strong language in discussing an international problem.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* also, which, like the *Jiji*, invariably adopts a moderate and circumspect tone, now writes in altogether exceptional terms. Under the title *Kokumin Kwakusei no Jiki* (the time for the people to comprehend), it publishes an article the gist of which is that, however peaceful Japan's intentions and desires may be, she must know that if she yields to Russia in Manchuria, she yields also to her in China and yields also to her in Korea. China is not a country that has any respect for good faith. She turns her face in whatever direction the strength lies. Korea is merely a parasite of the big. It is useless to treat with either of these countries unless force be put in the foreground. The Manchurian problem is not an affair that concerns the distant future. It is a very present and pressing question. It is not a problem that concerns warriors and heroes only. It is a problem that concerns the livelihood of the people. Let Japan once bend the knee to Russia at this crisis, and all the political influence that she has been at such pains to build up in China and Korea will disappear as spring ice melts under an ardent sun. Japan will then have to blame herself for having of her own accord forfeited her right to be heard in the Far-Eastern councils of the nations. The time has clearly come for Japan to understand what is involved; to decide what her interests and her prestige demand, and to defend them at all hazards. Let this occasion be lost and Japan will become a veritable clam, shut up for ever in a little corner of the Far East.

The *Nippon* suggests that Marquis Ito and Count Inouye stand in the way of a strong foreign policy, and urges that they be put aside. But the *Junmin* denies that view, and denies it with justice, we believe.

Viscount Tani comes out with arguments of unexpected timidity. He thinks—to put the matter in a nut shell—that England has no intention of ranging herself on Japan's side in war, and that a fight with Russia would be interminable. He does not be-

lieve that Japan could take Port Arthur, and he says that without taking it she could not invade Manchuria. He is persuaded that Russia's railways will promote Japan's wealth. Finally he declares himself in favour of a purely defensive policy in the north and a progressive policy in the south with which purpose he would leave Manchuria to Russia, bring Korea entirely within Japan's sphere of influence, reduce the country's armaments and work chiefly for trade development.

THE SEVEN PROFESSORS.

There is some talk of an agitation to secure the punishment of the Seven Professors, who are held by certain persons to have abused their academical position when they published such a memorial as that recently presented to the Foreign Office. On the other hand it is contended that the Professors acted, not in their professorial capacity, but merely as individuals. The latter view, we imagine, will gain currency. So long as the Professors refrain from any attempt to stir up public agitation, we fail to see why they should not convey their opinions on national questions to the Government with just as much freedom as any other subjects of Japan do. It is true that the law forbids educational officials to deliver political lectures or to exercise the franchise, and possibly these interdicts may be construed as indirectly affecting all political action. But that, we think, would be a very extreme estimate. Every intelligent Minister of Foreign Affairs must be glad to learn the views entertained in educational circles at moments of international crisis, and if educationists are not allowed even to pen memorials, it is difficult to see how they can make known their views. Whether these seven scientists behaved in a thoroughly judicious manner is a question apart. The law can not exact judiciousness.

One of the seven professors, Mr. Tomii, speaking through the columns of the *Yomiuri*, denies that he is in favour of war as the sole course at this juncture. What he advocates is merely a strong policy based on a firm determination to fight if the ends of justice can not otherwise be attained. He further declares that he is fully cognizant of what war with Russia would mean, and that when the news of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance arrived, he fondly hoped that now for five years at least the peace of the East was assured. He is therefore an advocate of peace, but not of peace at any price, and while holding that the country's armaments have primarily a defensive aim, he holds also that the first line of defense lies in the zone of offensive operations, and that if Japan is not able to guard her interests in Manchuria and to keep the aggressor from her outposts, she can not hope to hold her position within her last lines. It would be merely inviting misfortune did Japan, whose interests are much more than commercial, range herself in the wake of nations which have commercial interests only. The prime origin of all this trouble was Japan's quiescence in the face of German aggression in Shantung. Her attitude encouraged the later enterprises of Russia in Liaotung and Manchuria. But the past is past. The one thing to be done is to avoid similar mistakes. Russia has unequivocally violated her engagements in Manchuria. She has not withdrawn her troops, and if she does not withdraw them,

Manchuria becomes a part of her empire and Korea is inevitably menaced. These things must be averted. Japan must not shrink from any sacrifice that will prevent the great catastrophes plainly threatening her. As to the question of Russian troops to guard the railways in Manchuria, it is possible that Russia will not agree to withdraw all her soldiers. If so, a body of international guards should be organized at China's expense, until China herself is entirely equal to assume the responsibility.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, however, confines itself to combatting the arguments of the seven professors. It tells them that while people may admire their patriotic fervour, everyone must see that their position is flagrantly incomplete. They propound theories but do not formulate facts. What is to be done with Manchuria if Russia be driven from it? That they do not say. Apparently they advise nothing beyond a kind of romantic battle on China's behalf. They do not even suggest how Russia is to be expelled. Then they talk of Japan having some slight superiority of armaments now, which she will not have a year hence. Do they then imagine that a war with Russia would be a matter of days and months only? Have they forgotten the South-African War? And have they also forgotten the fifth Article of the Treaty of Alliance which requires Japan to take counsel with her ally before resorting to any conclusive measures? They talk of Russia sending disguised troops into Korea. What are disguised troops? Men without arms and without uniform. Can the entry of such persons into a friendly country for trade purposes be regarded as a *casus belli*? Further, it is altogether too much to require, as the professors would require, that Russia should not keep a single soldier in Manchuria for the protection of her railways, and it is little short of an insult to China to allege that her forces are incapable of preserving order in Manchuria. The writer in the *Nichi Nichi* declares that if wrong were done to Japan and if real occasion for fighting presented itself, he would be among the first to advocate appeal to the sword, but he declines to associate himself with publicists who urge war without being able to establish a cause for war, and who are such Russo-phobes that they doubt their country's ability to hold her own a few months hence.

DINNER TO BARON KODAMA.

On the 27th ultimo Mr. E. C. Davis, who represents Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company in Japan, gave a dinner at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo by way of farewell to His Excellency Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, who is about to visit Europe and Africa. Twenty-two covers were laid, among those present being Sir Claude MacDonald, Mr. Asada, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Matsuo, Mr. Soma, Mr. Soyeda, Mr. Okura, Mr. Sakatani, Dr. Goto, Mr. Megata, Mr. Takahashi, Professor Nitobe, Mr. Sufu, Major Ozawa and Mr. Yokoyama. After the toast of the Emperor of Japan had been proposed by the host and that of the King of England by Baron Kodama, Mr. Davis made a graceful speech, eulogising the work done by the Governor-General in Formosa, comparing it with that of Lord Milner in South Africa, and saying that no one could be better qualified to make an instructive and intelligent inspection of the difficult conditions existing in the Transvaal.

He called upon those present to drink Baron Kodama's health, and to wish him a prosperous and successful voyage. Baron Kodama, in reply, said he was very sensible of the honour done to him and that he begged to express his hearty thanks. He had already a son in London who had received much kindness at the hands of the great firm that Mr. Davis represented, and now the father was going to trespass still further upon the good offices of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company. Nevertheless when he remembered the important relations the firm had established in Formosa, he felt that his visit to London might be the occasion for pleasant and mutually instructive conversation, and he therefore looked forward to it with much enjoyment.

The dinner was altogether a very brilliant affair, one of the decorative features being a very beautiful *menu* having a likeness of Baron Kodama photographed on the cover. The party broke up at 10 o'clock after a very enjoyable evening.

THE TEA SUBSIDY.

There is some discussion in connexion with the question of continuing the yearly subsidy granted by the Government of Japan in 1897 for the purpose of extending the market. The subsidy comes to an end this year, and it appears that six foreign firms engaged in the Yokohama tea-trade have addressed to the Chamber of Commerce a document condemning the subsidy and urging that steps should be taken to discountenance its renewal. The signatories of the document claim that the money has not been applied to the end for which it was originally destined: instead of seeking to open new markets, the Japanese tea-men have employed the fund mainly to facilitate direct export of the staple by their own nationals. To illustrate this contention the following account of the manner of expenditure is given:—

Sum expended in Russia for extending Yen. market	10,000
Expenses of office in New York	15,908
Expenses of office in Chicago	11,560
Expenses of office in Montreal	10,300
Expenses of samples museums in New York and Montreal	8,900
Expenses of commission sent abroad	2,500
Miscellaneous outlays	5,332
Central office of Association	2,800
Advertisements	3,000

It is evidently wrong that only three thousand *yen* should be devoted to advertisements, which are the principal instruments for achieving the purpose in view, and it is equally wrong that offices should be opened in places where markets have already been secured. If the recipients of the subsidy had been sincerely desirous of extending the market, they would have worked in cooperation with the foreign tea-men of Yokohama, whereas they never consulted the latter at all, and so far from finding new markets or extending the sales, the fact is that in the past 7 years the export of Japanese tea has fallen off by one-third. On the other hand, Japanese direct exporters now handle 7 million pounds out of the total 40 millions. It would appear that Japanese men of business are not in favour of renewing the subsidy, for although they discount the foreign complaint on the ground of jealousy, they agree with it in denying that the tea-men have accomplished anything really useful.

DR. HATOYAMA ON MANCHURIA.

On the 28th ultimo the *Toho-kyokai* (Oriental Countries Association) held a meeting and listened to an interesting address from Professor Hatoyama on the burning question of the day. Professor Hatoyama being one of Japan's leading publicists, his utterances on such a subject have much interest. At the outset he laid down the proposition that if Russia remains in permanent possession of Manchuria, she will surely stretch out her hand to Korea, and as that result would be a menace to Japan, the latter is entitled, in the interests of self protection, to demand that Russia's forces shall be withdrawn from Manchuria. Thus far Doctor Hatoyama was satisfactorily explicit. But when he passed on to consider the practical method of enforcing such a demand, his language seemed to imply that no conclusive step could be taken. It might be possible, he said, that in the event of an open rupture, Japan's navy would beat the Russian squadron now in these waters, but thereafter Port Arthur would have to be attacked and a campaign in Manchuria would have to be undertaken. What would that involve? What force would be required for the purpose? And even assuming that Japan succeeded in expelling the Russians from Manchuria, the question would then arise, what should be done in the sequel. Would Japan, having fought in defence of the principle that Manchuria must be preserved to China, garrison the district with her own forces? She might be justified in doing so as far as Russia is concerned, for all moral obligation towards the latter empire was wiped out when the Great Northern Power, having formed a combination of States to drive Japan from Liaotung, then seized the place and made it a basis for appropriating the whole of Manchuria. But Japan would have to consider the rest of the world as well as Russia. She could scarcely hold Manchuria, and to leave it to its fate would be simply to leave it to Russia ultimately. Further, the force needed to garrison Manchuria had to be considered. In Dr. Hatoyama's opinion not less than ten Divisions would be required, and thus Japan must either denude her home territories of troops or largely increase her army. But she is already groaning under the weight of her armaments. She is obliged to borrow money for purposes of naval increment, and the 100 millions devoted to that purpose during the next ten years will remain an undischarged debt though the ships built with the money will have become nearly obsolete. Pursuing such a policy, the financial fate of Italy would stare Japan in the face. It is indeed a bitter thing for her to see Russian armies holding the territory from which she was driven after winning it in war, but diplomats have to exclude sentiment as far as possible from international complications.

Dr. Hatoyama's lecture is much abbreviated by the vernacular press, and doubtless to that abbreviation must be attributed the hiatus apparent in his argument; namely, that while he regards Russian occupation of Manchuria as an inevitable menace to Korea and while he therefore asserts Japan's right to demand the evacuation of the former, he nevertheless contends that to enforce such a right would be to overtax Japan's strength. This discrepancy would probably be filled correctly by saying that he advises his country to concentrate her strength upon guarding Korea. Manchuria covers 362,000 square miles of

territory; Korea only 80,000. The latter is less than one-fourth of the former's area. Dr. Hatoyama makes that comparison, and we can only infer that he counsels the guarding of Korea and the abandonment of Manchuria to its fate.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

The *Nippon* alleges that when General Kuropatkin visited Inasa at Nagasaki, he was much surprised to learn what close relations had always existed between that place and Russia. Inasa, indeed, used to be spoken of as a special Russian settlement and the term was not inaccurate. General Tamura, who accompanied the Russian statesman, remarked to him that Inasa enjoyed considerable prosperity prior to Russia's tenure of Port Arthur, but that it had now fallen upon evil days. To which General Kuropatkin made answer that when he reached Port Arthur he would consult with Admiral Alexieff as to the best means of restoring Inasa's condition. He then went on to say that his trip through Japan had produced a most favourable impression on him, and that he was convinced that the mutually repellant sentiment existing among the two peoples would be materially softened by closer acquaintance. It was his intention to labour with that object on his return to Russia.

The *Nippon* remarks sententiously that there will be opportunity before long to furnish proofs of the sincerity of these statements. We (*Japan Mail*) would first like to have proofs whether the General made such statements. He came here with the reputation of being distinctly anti-Japanese, and if his visit has dispelled that mood, there is reason for congratulation.

THE "YOMIURI" ON RUSSIA.

We find an article in the *Yomiuri Shinbun* on the question of Russian duplicity. The Tokyo journal cites in particular the recent statement made by Count Lamsdorff to the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg—namely, that M. Lessar had been instructed to deal with the question of opening Manchuria—and cites also the public proclamation made on the 23rd of April by Admiral Alexieff and conveyed to the Foreign Representatives in Peking three days later by M. Plancon, to the effect that southern Shinking had been evacuated and that passports would no longer be needed by foreign travellers. We need scarcely say that the *Yomiuri* uses very sweeping terms about Russian deceptions. The *Yomiuri* never bates its breath where the Great Northern Power has to be attacked. But there is one feature of our contemporary's article about which we should like to ask a question. The *Yomiuri* is very severe upon Japanese officials who by crediting Russian statements allow themselves to be taken in. Now, without attempting to discuss the broad question whether Russian statements are credible or not credible, we should like to know from the *Yomiuri* what it would have Japanese diplomats do. Has the writer of the article in the *Yomiuri* ever tried how his relations with his friends and acquaintances would fare if he declined to believe a word they said? If men are to associate on amicable terms they must repose some faith in each other's sincerity. That is a necessity. Those that take advantage of it to practise duplicity are the main sufferers in the long run.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND COUNT MATSUKATA.

On the 25th ultimo Count Arco-Valley gave a brilliant banquet to celebrate the conferring of the Grand Cordon of the Red Eagle on Count Matsukata. The German Representative made one of his graceful speeches. He had been commissioned by the Kaiser, he is reported to have said, to express regret that pressure of business had prevented His Majesty from meeting Count Matsukata as frequently and conferring with him as intimately as he could have wished on the occasion of the Count's visit to Europe. In presenting to the Count the Grand Cordon of the Red Eagle, the Kaiser wished it to be understood that a tribute was thus offered not merely to the recipient's distinguished position as one of the Elder Statesmen of Japan, but also to the sincerely friendly sentiments entertained towards him by His Majesty.

Count Arco Valley spoke in German and English, and his words were translated into Japanese by Dr. F. Theil.

Count Matsukata, whose reply was rendered into English by Professor Megata of the Finance Department, said that he profoundly appreciated the honour paid to him that evening by His Gracious Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and that he desired to express his grateful sense of the kind language used by His Excellency Count Arco Valley. That the Emperor of Germany should have thought worthy of such recognition any small services he, Matsukata, had been able to render to the cause of progress, was a distinction for which he could not be sufficiently thankful, but that His Imperial Majesty should have accompanied the honour with an intimation of friendly sentiment was an act of condescension which no words at his command could sufficiently acknowledge.

JAPAN AND SIAM.

Mr. Inagaki, Japanese Representative in Bangkok, has been making strenuous efforts to bring about the establishment of a direct line of steamers between this country and Siam. He maintains that there can not be any substantial development of trade without some improvement of the means of communication. Tokyo newspapers report that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has been induced to undertake the extension of its Formosan line to Siam, and that arrangements are now under discussion with the Formosan officials.

In a lecture delivered by Mr. Inagaki before the Japan Economic Society on the 28th ultimo, he insisted that Siam could be of the greatest service to Japan in supplying raw materials and food stuffs. Her production of sugar, hemp and gum is very large, and whereas her export of silk ten years ago was only 250,000 *yen*, it is now to millions. The Siamese Government has this year decided to devote a quarter of a million *yen* to agricultural experimental stations, and there can be no doubt that if Japan sent seeds of raw materials to be grown in that country, fine results would be obtained. It is important that a country like Japan should have a source of supply which would certainly remain neutral in time of war, and Siam is essentially such a source. This question of food supply will one day be as important for Japan as it is already for England, and its solution seems to lie in the direction of Siam.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It appears that, after all, the total loss of parliamentary strength by the *Seiyun-kai* in connexion with the recent commotion is only 25 members. A circular has been issued by the standing committee, warning the members against taking an exaggerated view of the procedure of the "Old Friends Association" (*Kiuyu-kai*) which has been organized by the seceders, and in the context of this warning the circular states that the number of secessions during the session of the Diet was 12, the subsequent number 6, to which, if 7 expulsions be added, an aggregate of 25 is reached. The Committee claims that the Party still commands 170 votes in the House.

On the other hand the *Kiuyu-kai* held a meeting on the 27th instant in the Maple Club and listened to a long speech from Count Itagaki. Apparently the Count intends to emerge from his seclusion and take a leading place once more on the political stage. At the outset of his speech he admitted his partial responsibility for the unfortunate position into which his hearers had fallen, and said that he appreciated his duty of helping them under the circumstances. Then he went on to emphasise the prime importance of having a basis of principles and being independent of persons. And then he announced the principles which he regarded as basic, namely, liberty, equality and fraternity (*jiyu heito hakuai*), the abolition of nationalism, of imperialism, of communism, and the promotion of accord between the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the labourer. He entered into some details as to the means of asserting these principles, namely by enacting factory laws, by making railways the property of the State, by a system of protection for labourers, by improving the emigration system and by adopting a graduated method of taxation. The Count finally advised that political business and party business should be separated, and that the latter should be entrusted to a committee composed of two representatives from each prefecture, while the former should be left to the leader and the members of parliament.

All this seems to indicate the formation of a new party under the leadership of the Count. But there is still some hesitation, and for the moment things may not be carried further than the organization of a Club called the *Shako Club* (Social Club) which will collect to itself all the wandering and rejected elements of the *Seiyun-kai* and will endeavour to weld them into a compact and capable whole.

If rumour be correct Japanese political parties are likely to fall once more into the condition of paralyzing division that marked their condition a few years ago. Appearances indicate that a section of the Progressists are likely to follow the example of the *Seiyun-kai* seceders, though it is not yet clear whether any effective project for amalgamating all the seceders under one banner has been formed. Dr. Hatoyama and Mr. Takata Sanaye are spoken of as probable leaders of the Progressist disaffection, and there is talk of Viscount Watanabe standing side by side with Count Itagaki at the head of the new party. Viscount Watanabe was Minister of Finance in the last Ito Cabinet, and he created a sensation by his very pessimistic views of the country's monetary condition. He is certainly a man of strong opinions, whatever be the quality of his convictions. We can not conceive anything less hopeful than the outlook for the *Seiyun-kai* seceders under Count Itagaki's standard.

The platform they have adopted is without any practical significance. "Liberty, equality and fraternity" may have had much real significance in France of the eighteenth century, but such terms are a mere empty shibboleth in Japan of the twentieth. Count Itagaki's programme is nothing more than the assertion of personal rights; a doctrine which labours under the disadvantage of having no opposition. We imagine that the *Seiyun-kai* leaders have only to sit quiet and watch this vain and desperate struggle to manufacture some solid planks out of purely academical material. But every one interested in Japan's modern history must hope that at this late stage of his career Count's Itagaki's name will not be associated with a conspicuous failure.

WEDDING CELEBRATION IN TOKYO.

On the afternoon of the 26th ultimo a brilliant party was given at the Naval Club in Tokyo by Surgeon-General and Mrs. Takagi to celebrate the marriage of their eldest son Dr. Takagi Yoshihiro and Miss Arishima. The weather was unfortunately unpropitious, but the spacious rooms of the club afforded ample accommodation for the guests although they numbered some twelve hundred, including Ministers of State, high officers of the Navy, leading representatives of the nobility, prominent men in the mercantile community and several of the Tokyo foreign residents. Various amusements were provided to occupy the interval between the arrival of this large number of guests and the opening of the banquet rooms where a sumptuous cold collation was provided, with ample sitting accommodation for the whole party. The universally popular Surgeon-General and Mrs. Takagi, Dr. Takagi and his bride, Miss Takagi and the two Messrs. Takagi—all of whom, it was noticeable, wore foreign costume—were indefatigable in their efforts to promote the pleasure of their guests, and the result was one of the most successful reunions ever witnessed in Tokyo. Needless to say that the healths of the bride and bridegroom and of Surgeon-General and Mrs. Takagi were enthusiastically drunk. We may mention that two of Surgeon-General Takagi's sons were educated in England for the medical profession and that they gained the highest scholastic distinctions in competition with British students. The elder, Dr. Takagi Yoshihiro, whose marriage has just been celebrated with so much eclat, is already a famous physician in Tokyo, and, in spite of his comparative youth, occupies the important position of Assistant-Chief Surgeon at the Tokyo Hospital. Dr. Takagi's younger brother returned from England about a year ago, and a brilliant career may be predicted for him considering the academical honours he has earned and the experience he gained at St. Thomas Hospital in London. The Surgeon-General's third son, Mr. Takagi Shunzo, is best known to foreigners for his proficiency as a player of lawn tennis, in which pastime it is doubtful whether he has any superior in Tokyo. He, too, has distinguished himself greatly in his scholastic career, which has been essentially commercial. He sets out soon for Siam to commence mercantile duties. Surgeon-General Takagi is certainly to be congratulated on the singular success that has attended his method of rearing and educating his sons.

THE FIRST HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduation ceremony at the First High School in Tokyo took place on the 1st instant. The graduates were:—

FIRST DIVISION.		
English Law 45.	French Law 37.	German Law 36.
Literature 45.		
SECOND DIVISION.		
Engineering 61.	Natural Science 10.	Agriculture 9.
THIRD DIVISION.		
Medicine 61.		

It is noticeable that ever since the China-Japan War the number of students taking up engineering has increased and the number taking up natural science has diminished. Among the above graduates there was one Chinese and one Korean.

The Principal, Mr. Kano, in his report stated that the number of graduates at the School since it became a feeder of the University had totalled 4,055, and he particularly noticed that among this year's graduates there were two foreigners.

Baron Kikuchi delivered an address the principal points of which were that self-culture should be the constant aim of students; that nothing was more important than the study of foreign languages, and that although there were many men of learning in Japan, there were few that commanded public confidence. Baron Kikuchi, ever since he accepted the portfolio of Education, has applied himself to combat the evil habit so common among Japanese students, namely, neglect of study once examinations have been passed.

EARTHQUAKES IN BRITAIN.

Within the last three months the English papers have recorded that the Midland counties have been visited by two shocks of earthquake. The first was on March 24, and affected an area of more than 13,000 square miles. It was felt throughout Derbyshire and Staffordshire, from Preston to Harrogate, and from Grantham to Evesham. The epicentre is supposed to have been in Dovedale. The second was experienced in many villages in the neighbourhood of Derby, but the inhabitants of the town itself were at the time unaware of anything out of the way having occurred. Professor Milne recently said that if we select the well-marked earthquake regions of the earth's surface, and assume that the seismicity—or quake-frequency—is one-third of that in Japan, then we are forced to the conclusion that there are many districts in which hardly half an hour passes without a shock. Great Britain is crossed by earthquake waves of which the man in the street is quite unaware, for the same authority declares that the British Isles are traversed by such waves on the average more than twice a week. The duration of the waves varies considerably. It may be as short as three minutes or as long as three hours. The fiery Scot may boast of the antiquity of his race. But to the period of its residence in Scotland an inexorable limit was set by the play of seismic forces during the formation of the early Tertiaries, when volcanoes and earthquakes alike played their part in giving to these islands a reputation as unenviable as Japan at present enjoys. But, fortunately, there is no comparison between the 3,364 small shocks in the two years 1892-1893, which gently titillated Central Japan, and the twelve earthquakes in a single month of 1844 at Comrie, in Perthshire.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It is announced that an order has been issued calling upon all the representatives of foreign insurance companies in Japan to lodge security to the minimum extent of a hundred thousand *yen*, the money, or whatever form the security takes, to be placed with the Bank of Japan through its agents. In the case of life insurance the new regulation says that should the legal reserve called for by the volume of a company's business in Japan exceed a hundred thousand *yen*, the excess must be lodged, but that in the case of fire insurance and marine insurance a hundred thousand *yen* will be the maximum at present. Japanese insurance companies are required to lodge twenty-five thousand *yen* only, but the contention of the Authorities is that a radical difference exists, because in a Japanese company there exists effective machinery to enforce payment of unpaid instalments of capital, whereas in the case of foreign companies the shareholders are entirely beyond Japanese reach. The officials of the Department responsible for the measure—the Department of Agriculture and Commerce—further observe that the deposit of this money will improve the credit of foreign companies and thus tend to augment their business. The number of companies affected in Yokohama is 36 fire-insurance companies, 18 marine, 6 life and 5 fire and life.

The order issued to foreign insurance companies is in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 380, (September, 1900), Art. 5 which reads:—

"When it is deemed necessary the Minister of State for the department concerned will require foreign (insurance) companies to deposit a substantial amount of money as security.

"Should foreign companies be ordered to make a deposit as security such valuable bonds, etc., as the Minister may permit can be substituted for cash."

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

The Mexican dollar, for so many decades the working coin of Far Eastern traders, is now a thoroughly discredited servant of the public and ere long will sink entirely into oblivion if Mexico can carry out her new currency scheme. At present free and unlimited coinage of silver prevails in Mexico, and as a result the Mexican dollar is only worth what it can fetch as a piece of silver in the market place. The object of the proposed new currency system is to give Mexico money having a certain fixed value, on which the business interests of the country can depend. To accomplish this a new Mexican dollar must be minted. \$100,000,000 of these dollars will be coined and they will be made legal tender for every debt and account collectable in Mexico. To accomplish this, however, there must be a gold deposit of \$25,000,000, guaranteeing their value. The new Mexican dollar will be a 50-cent dollar and the Mexican Government will use the \$25,000,000 gold deposit to maintain its value at that figure. The present Mexican dollar will no longer be recognized in any legal sense as Mexican money. It will be treated as merchandise, its value depending on what it can be sold for as silver. Free and unlimited coinage of silver will be abolished. The only Government issue will be under the provisions guaranteeing the new \$100,000,000 50-cent dollars. Nobody knows how much Mexican silver money is now outstanding. Since Mexico first started the

issue, there has been coined \$2,400,000,000. More than a majority of these dollars are outside of Mexico. They have been shipped out of Mexico as silver, not in any actual money capacity whatsoever. Under the proposed fiscal system these Mexican dollars cannot return to Mexico except as merchandise, and subject to an import tax. As stated above, the \$25,000,000 gold deposit will be used to give the new \$100,000,000 Mexican dollars a fixed 50-cent value. If, for any reason, under some extraordinary conditions, the new Mexican dollar should decline a fraction below 50 cents, and bankers and shopkeepers should for any reason decline to make exchange with buyers on the fixed 50-cent basis, the Government will immediately enter the market as a buyer. It will use its reserve deposits of gold and buy whatever volume of coin is offered at even the slightest fraction below the guaranteed parity. As there will be \$25,000,000 of gold available, 50,000,000 of the Mexican dollars (one-half of the entire issue) can be thus immediately withdrawn from circulation. The demand for money for current uses will force the remaining 50,000,000 to remain at parity. The Government will reissue the dollars which it has bought as soon as normal conditions again prevail.

OSAKA EXHIBITION.

The 1st instant was the day fixed for distributing prizes to the successful exhibitors in the exhibition at Osaka. His Majesty the Emperor was represented by Prince Fushimi, who read a brief address in the Imperial name, expressing gratification at the industrial progress evidenced by the exhibits and urging the necessity of increased efforts. The full list of medals and certificates is too long to publish, though it furnishes an interesting indication of the most successful enterprises in Japan. The numbers of awards were as follows:—

Gold Medals	24
Silver Medals	103
First-class Medals	505
Second-class Medals	2,360
Third-class Medals	7,570
Certificates	25,858
Total	36,490

These awards were made out of exhibits totalling 276,478. Baron Otori, Chief of the Awards Committee, stated in his report that the exhibits were more numerous by 107,380 than they had been at the former Exhibition; that the number of awards was larger by 18,781 on the present occasion, and that the foreign exhibits totalled 12,064.

DEATH OF SIR CHICHEN LO FENG-LO.

The *North China Daily News* announces the death of Lo Feng-lo, formerly Chinese Representative in London. The event took place at the deceased's native place, Foochow, on the 28th of May, and the cause was paralysis, which malady had already declared itself sufficiently to compel Mr. Lo's retirement from his diplomatic post. During the latter part of Li Hung-chang's distinguished career, namely, from 1885 onwards, the Viceroy's two most prominent and able lieutenants were Lo Feng-lo and Wu Ting-fang, and the record achieved by these two men bears witness to the acumen of their patron's choice. Our Shanghai contemporary does not mention the age of the deceased diplomatist, but as he is said to have been one of the pioneer students

of the Foochow Naval School, established in 1870, he can scarcely have reached the sixties at the time of his death, and therefore his removal from the scene of his eminent usefulness must be regarded as unhappily premature. Doubtless his extremely studious habits told upon his physique. He was a most accomplished Chinese scholar, and Englishmen who had the good fortune to converse with him will bear testimony to the accuracy and purity with which he spoke their language. The Government of Queen Victoria conferred on him a Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order, and he thenceforth became known in British phraseology as Sir Chichen Lo. Undoubtedly he ranked among the leaders of modern Chinese thought, and as his influence was always thrown into the scale of enlightened progress, his demise is a serious loss to his country.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION FUNDS.

In the year 1902, according to the *New World*, \$1,319,608.93 was contributed by Roman Catholics in aid of foreign missions. France stood at the head of the list with \$771,939.58. "The departments of Alsace-Lorraine contributed \$79,276.18. All Germany gave less—\$67,055.14, still Germany has missions of her own and sustains them. Switzerland gave \$18,549.26, Austria, \$12,130.70; Holland, \$17,712.62, while Belgium donated \$70,054.94, or more than Italy and Austria combined. Italy gave \$59,403.32, England, Ireland, and Scotland, \$28,138.59, of which Ireland contributed \$20,199.88; Spain, \$31,115.01, and Portugal, \$6,993.01. Unexpected showings are made by several countries usually considered non-Catholic, if not non-Christian. We actually see \$1,082.79 donated by Catholics in the diocese of Constantinople. Burmah and Korea both contributed; Jerusalem gives \$332, Syria \$123.75, India about \$500. Africa surprises by donating \$5,707.81, being nearly twice as much as given by Canada—\$2,785.70; and yet Africa is largely heathen as yet. Mexico gave \$5,466.42 last year. Central America and the West Indies, \$922.27; Colombia, \$102; Venezuela, \$521.38; Guiana, \$78; Ecuador, \$37.28; Peru, \$710.44; Bolivia, \$200; Brazil, \$1,836.23; Chile, \$7,739.91; Uruguay, \$4,836.40, and the Argentine Republic, \$23,709.94.

"Our own republic remains to be considered," continues the periodical from which we are quoting. "The statement may occasion surprise, nevertheless it is true, that in the matter of giving the United States actually ranks next to France. In 1902 this country gave \$85,408.44 to the Catholic foreign missions, besides maintaining all her home charities. Certainly there is a great difference between France's \$771,939.58 and the United States' apparently pitiful \$85,408.44; nevertheless it must be remembered that in our country the salaries of the priests, bishops, and archbishops are paid by the people, while in France the State pays these, for the most part. The largest sum given by any diocese of the United States, \$28,086.31, was forwarded by Boston; the smallest sum given by any United States diocese was \$2.00 by Cheyenne, an amount equalled by Alaska. Probably the smallest amount given by any American diocese was donated by San Jose, Costa Rica, which we observe with astonishment, cheerfully contributed sixty-four cents."

THE BUDGET.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that when the Cabinet endeavoured to carry out such reforms as would have effected a total economy of a million *yen* in Departmental expenditures, each Department raised objections and showed cause why it ought to be excluded from the scheme. Under these circumstances no course presented itself except to divide the sum of a million proportionately among the Departments, each being required to economise a certain percentage of its outlays. It will be apparent that in such circumstances there is very little chance of the Ministry being able to carry out the programme advocated by the *Seiyu-kai*, namely, to substitute administrative economies for public loans. An impression prevails, and the *Fiji Shimpō* confirms it in a leading article, that the real root of Japan's financial difficulties is to be sought in the feudal sentiment governing the procedure of the Departments, each of which fights simply for its own hand without any reference to the general question of finance. If there existed anything like effective community of desire to co-operate with the Treasury, things would be very simple.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Department of Home Affairs, after some delay, has refused to approve the application of the *Tokyo Densha Tetsudo Kaisha* to raise their fares from $1\frac{1}{2}$ *sen* to 2 *sen* per section after the conversion of their system from horse traction to electricity. This decision is in accord with public sentiment, for although the fares of the Company, even at the increased rate, would still be considerably less than one half of the *jinrikisha* charges over the same route—and these charges, we may observe *en passant*, have already been reduced in consequence of competition with the horse trams—it is nevertheless felt that the Company can anticipate an excellent dividend without any appreciation of fares.

Baron Utsumi's intention of resigning is confirmed. The *Fiji Shimpō* says that it would have been carried into effect sooner had not the Cabinet been in some doubt as to its own fate. But that doubt having been now resolved, the Minister for Home Affairs must be allowed to take the rest demanded by his enfeebled condition. It is observable that while publishing this statement, none of the newspapers offer any suggestion as to Baron Utsumi's probable successor.

The King of England has conferred the Military Knight-commandership of the Bath upon Lieut.-General Fukushima, who thus becomes Sir Yasumasa Fukushima.

Vernacular newspapers state that the Finance Department is experiencing much embarrassment in the compilation of next year's Budget. Owing to the reduction of the Land Tax and the demands of the Departments on account of new enterprises, a deficit of 13 or 14 millions presents itself, and further taxation seems to be the only resource. We do not understand this statement unless it be intended to include the contention that the funds for naval increment can not be obtained by floating bonds. According to the Cabinet's original scheme the proceeds of the extra land-tax would have gone to naval increment, and therefore their loss should not affect the general budget. Then, what is meant by new

undertakings? Why should there be new undertakings if funds to carry them out are not available?

One of our local contemporaries, to whose remarks on the conclusion of the Osaka Gas Company complication we recently alluded, is apparently indignant because we attributed to it a statement that certain privileges had been granted by charter to the Company and then arbitrarily withdrawn. In an article protesting against our comments, the following sentences appear in close juxtaposition:—

Everybody * * * must fail to understand how * * * after showing that the charter practically granted nothing, we can be accused of conveying the idea that some privileges granted under it have been arbitrarily withdrawn. We argued that the charter granted no privileges.

The fact remains that the rights acquired by the Osaka Gas Company under the charter—such as they were—have been limited by the Osaka Municipality.

The transfer of the McBain properties to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was completed on the 15th ultimo. It occupied 15 days, and throughout that time no suspension of the McBain business occurred. It is stated that this smooth and well-managed process of transfer elicited much applause among foreign observers. The fact is that the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have adopted the wise course of carrying out the whole transaction with a minimum of change. They have made scarcely any alteration in the staff by whom the McBain business was carried on, and thus, with the exception of the fact that the McBain house-flag has been replaced by the Japanese Company's, things remain apparently unaltered. The *Fiji Shimpō's* Shanghai correspondent reports that whatever jealousy might have been excited in British shipping circles by the intrusion of a stranger into the sacred circle, is averted by the reflection that the new-comers are not Germans. The great foreign shipping firms are disposed to avoid competition, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is represented as thinking that the presence of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha upon the scene will be an assistance rather than a hindrance.

Four officials of the Department of Communications have been arrested on charges of receiving bribes and of making away with funds entrusted to their care. They are men occupying petty positions, the highest being a former secretary of the Railway Bureau, but there has been much talk lately of some such measure impending. Simultaneously with this arrest comes news that the three officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce who were undergoing preliminary examination on an accusation of corrupt practices connected with the Osaka Exhibition, have been remanded for public trial, a *prima-facie* case having been made out against them.

There has been an extensive robbery of jewelry at the Osaka Exhibition. It occurred on the evening of the 28th. Several men seem to have broken through the glass roof, receiving some injury to their persons in the attempt. Having effected an entrance, there was nothing to interrupt them. They went to work quietly, selecting valuables of little bulk—among others the celebrated twenty-five hundred *yen* pearl—and they managed to get away with twenty thousand *yen* worth of gold watches, rings, chains and so forth. Several previous attempts at robbery in the exhibition were

all unsuccessful. There is naturally much talk about responsibility in this case. It is almost certain that the thieves will be apprehended.

The Rev. William Elliot Griffiths, who for the past ten years has been pastor of Ithaca, New York, announced from the pulpit on May 31st his intention of retiring from that position. His resignation will take effect on the last days of September this year, and in the future, although he does not intend to discontinue preaching, he will devote most of his time to literary work, more particularly American historical literature.

It is almost impossible now-a-days, says the *China Mail*, to take up a Manila newspaper which does not contain one account or more of serious disturbances of the peace by Filipino insurrectionists. With the exception of Manila itself there does not appear to be any place in the Islands where United States law is absolutely unquestioned by the native population generally, and from the slow progress made in the work of pacification it would appear that the Americans have before them a similar task to that which has been carried out by the Dutch in Sumatra. The latest piece of news is to the effect that the town of Bay in Laguna was raided on the 1st June by a hundred ladorones. The gang raided the town in broad daylight, and, the municipal police, some twenty-five in number, having decamped in the greatest fright, proceeded to loot at their leisure, and got clear away with valuable booty.

There was a violent hail storm in Tochigi Prefecture at 5 p.m. on the 30th ultimo. The hail-stones are said to have accumulated to a depth of 5 inches, and to have remained unmelting until the following morning. Much damage was done to crops.

Mr. Munakata Sei was relieved of his office as Governor of Miyagi Prefecture in consequence of charges preferred against him in connexion with the text-book scandal. He spent some time in prison, but when brought up for trial, was acquitted. The Government has now appointed him to be Governor of Kochi Prefecture, and we observe that the *Chuo Shinbun* vehemently condemns such an appointment, on the ground that having barely escaped criminal conviction, he is unfitted to occupy a high post. We have not followed carefully the record of Mr. Munakata's trial. It is not possible, indeed, to follow such matters carefully in Japan without actually attending the law courts, for the reports published by vernacular newspapers are altogether meagre and unsatisfactory. But on general grounds of justice it seems unwarrantable that a man should suffer permanently from a false accusation. Since Mr. Munakata was acquitted after a careful trial, his innocence must be taken to have been proved, and under such circumstances there can be no valid reason for continuing his exclusion from office. The outcry against him is due, we suspect, to another cause. During the recent elections he was much spoken of as having interfered in the Cabinet's behalf, and naturally the latter's enemies are ready to attack him on all occasions. The quality of the assailants' methods may be inferred from the fact that in the case of another Governor (Yamaguchi Prefecture), now removed from office they attribute his misfortune to the fact that he preserved a neutral attitude at the time of the elections.

The Directors of the Tokyo Tram Com-

pany have again applied for permission to raise their fares, but have submitted on this occasion a more moderate table of augmentations. On the face of things it seems unreasonable to expect that passengers should travel by electric cars for the same fare as that paid on a horse tram, but without full details it is impossible to form any clear judgment about the propriety of the Company's application. We observe that the *Yomiuri Shinbun* writes strongly in opposition to the Company's requisition. It makes two apparently effective points. One is that the Horse Tram Company must have foreseen for years that it would have to convert its system to electricity sooner or later. Instead of making provision for the necessity, it steadily swallowed its immense dividends year after year, and it now contends that having to increase its capital for the purpose of converting its system, it should be allowed to increase its fares also. But of course the partial fallacy of that argument becomes apparent after a moment's reflection. The second and, as we venture to think, thoroughly sound point is that the scale of charges now proposed by the Company is very complicated and would be extremely troublesome in practice. The tendency in Europe and America is entirely towards a uniform charge in such business, and though Tokyo may not be sufficiently advanced for such a method, needless confusion at all events may be avoided.

The Welcome Society is showing much vigour. After several years of a somewhat struggling existence it now proposes to largely extend its operations. A person thoroughly versed in foreign and Japanese affairs and in foreign languages will be engaged, but exactly for what purposes the circular now lying before us does not state. We presume, however, that his duties will be chiefly of an advisory nature, in other words, he will make suggestions and be consulted about all matters connected with the convenience and comfort of travellers. It is further proposed to compile maps in English, French, German, Russian and other languages and to place them at the disposal of tourists; to establish branches of the Society in various places; to investigate and devise means of correcting any conditions that impede or embarrass foreign travel in Japan; to organize a corps of competent guides and interpreters; to publish instructions for the assistance of inn-keepers in their treatment of foreign tourists and to despatch officials of the Society for the purpose of supplementing these instructions. To carry out this programme the Society needs an income of 7,700 *yen* yearly. It has already secured 1,700 *yen*, and the Committee now desire to raise a capital fund of 100,000 *yen*, the interest of which will furnish what is needed. It is to be hoped that success will crown these efforts. The Welcome Society may justly be regarded as one of Japan's sources of wealth, for every improvement it effects in facilities of travel helps to attract foreign tourists.

A certain Mr. Maruyama Moshin, of Akita Prefecture, has presented to the Government a representation said to have the approval of all the principal men engaged in the Japanese oil-producing enterprise. He notes that whereas the import of kerosene at the beginning of the *Meiji* era was only 7,200 *yen*, the consumption now amounts to 23 millions annually, and since there are 850,000 households in Japan, two-thirds of whom may be expected ultimately to use oil as an illuminant, the remainder being supplied

with electric light, the consumption will by and by be about 60 million *yen* worth annually. Niigata prefecture is the most prolific. Last year it produced 1,600,000 *koku* of crude oil, valued at 7 or 8 million *yen*. There are oil-bearing strata in 18 other prefectures, independently of Hokkaido and Formosa. Supposing each of them to be one half as prolific as Niigata, the total production might be between 60 and 70 million *yen* worth annually. It is thus of prime importance that this source of wealth should be developed. Of course our readers will be prepared to learn that Mr. Maruyama advocates official assistance. In 1900 the Government obtained the Diet's sanction to devote a certain sum annually to investigating the country's oil fields, with the object of furnishing indications which might be useful to private enterprise. Mr. Maruyama contends that these investigations have been limited to surface surveys and that they have failed to furnish any trustworthy information as to the output that might confidently be expected. He therefore advocates a much larger appropriation so that what he calls *sakusei-chosa* (well-digging explorations) may be substituted for the *yuden-chosa* (oil-field explorations) hitherto carried on. He would have one or two stations in every prefecture, and he evidently thinks it within the competence of official experts to furnish absolutely accurate and trustworthy data for the guidance of capitalists who are willing to invest money in such enterprises. It is exhilarating to observe the splendid faith that some Japanese repose in official competence.

A correspondent writes from Melbourne:—May 19th.—The last and greatest excitement we have been through is a railway strike in Melbourne. It lasted a week, and has caused a good deal of inconvenience and loss of work and money which, of course, would have been tremendously accentuated if the strike had lasted longer. The trouble was that the railway men wanted to join the Trades Union and the Government put its foot down, and said no. The result was the strike. There has been a good deal of retrenching business going on in the railway department, which began the trouble in the first instance, and roused the men a bit, but the refusal to allow them to join the Trade Hall was the finishing touch. I have only read of strikes, never been actually in the middle of one—it was most interesting. All the trains stopped and traffic on the roads increasing every day, prices going up and up for food, and wood, and coal. Hands turned off at the warehouses and shops by the hundred; trade was practically at a standstill. Volunteers for drivers and stokers were taken and trained into their work, but only a very few trains were run in the day. Every day though the train service improved, public opinion was all with the Government and supported it in every way, and the Government has won. The strikers gave in unconditionally, and on the whole it is a good thing it has all happened, because it will settle the labour party which has been practically ruling and having its own way in everything, to the detriment of the people. Of course it could not have come at a more trying time when the whole country is suffering from the drought—or the effects of it I should say. I wonder when Victoria will be free from distresses—it has never been since 1893.

YACHTING.

The fresh northerly breeze, shifting later to north-easterly, and the moderately lively sea which prevailed on Saturday afternoon should have rejoiced the hearts of yachtsmen, but *nyubai* weather was again experienced and the drifting rain not only made matters exceedingly uncomfortable to crews—especially in the smaller craft—but so obscured the view that very little of the racing, except the latter part, could be observed. It says a good deal for the enthusiasm at any rate of the "Larks" that out of a fleet of fourteen which started no fewer than ten went round the course, which included a trip to the Lightship.

Four 39-raters started to race twice round the Lightship and the Widow Buoy. Though *Golden Hind* had a little of the stuff that she likes there was not enough and *Mary* led all round and finished an easy winner. *Haidee* gave up. *Maid Marion* must have had something the matter with her gaff-topsail for she came back under plain sail and jib-topsail and was a long distance out of it. *Mary* wins first prize and two record points, *Golden Hind* second with one point. Following are the times:—

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i>	4.27.25	4.27.25
<i>Maid Marion</i>	4.46.55	4.42.10
<i>Golden Hind</i>	4.42.20	4.37.35
<i>Haidee</i>	gave up	

The cruising class made one trip round the Lightship, the Widow Buoy and the Nagahama Buoy with the result that *Spray* showed her heels to everybody, while *Asagao* in third place hung on with the most dogged pertinacity to *Nina*. The only other craft that at all threatened to have a look in was *Wanderer* but she finished 1m. 20s. outside her handicap. *Molly* gave up. Times:—

	Corrected Club.	Corrected Arb.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Wanderer</i>	5.08.16	5.01.40
<i>Daimyo</i>	5.04.05	5.12.05
<i>Nina</i>	4.57.20	5.00.20
<i>Molly</i>	gave up	
<i>Surprise</i>	5.16.35	5.09.50
<i>Asagao</i>	4.29.26	4.50.05
<i>Spray</i>	4.57.45	4.57.45

Asagao is therefore first and has 2 record points, *Spray* second and *Nina* third with one point.

Nine 21-raters got away to round the Tsurumi Mark (twice) and the Lightship. Little could be seen of their earlier doings, but *Winsome* had a lead out of the harbour which she lost in the windward work. *Pele* was first past the northern mark, *Vixen* second and *Winsome* third. They maintained this order till after passing Tsurumi the second time and easing sheets for home, when *Winsome* overhauled *Vixen* and finished second. Times:—

	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4.23.10	4.23.10
<i>Weltinge</i>	4.21.45	4.21.45
<i>Winsome</i>	4.19.05	4.19.05
<i>Pele</i>	4.15.30	4.15.30
<i>Edna</i>	4.21.15	4.21.15
<i>Chocho</i>	4.26.30	4.25.23
<i>Yugao</i>	4.24.50	4.22.36
<i>Vixen</i>	4.20.45	4.17.16
<i>Daisy May</i>	4.26.40	4.19.13

Result: *Pele* first, *Vixen* second, *Winsome* third.

There were no fewer than fourteen "Larks" out and a proper drenching they got, though only four gave up the thrash to the Lightship. No. 11 (F. H. Abbey) led out of the harbour entrance and all over the course and finished first. No. 10 (A. M. Watt) held second place throughout, and came in second, No. 2 (A. L. Manley) finishing third. Times:—

	h.m.s.
No. 11	4.13.03
No. 10	4.14.25
No. 2	4.16.00
No. 4	4.16.50

A telegram from Okayama prefecture states that the judicial authorities on the morning of June 29th searched the houses of Mr. Kumagai, Manager, and Mr. Kamiya, chief of the Chugoku Railway Company. The charge against them has not been reported.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

THE disintegration of the *Seiyu-kai* continues. Secession of the whole of the Hakodate local branch is announced, and there is talk of the Osaka branch adopting the same course, while other branches also are showing restlessness. Hakodate is so much removed beyond the centres of political influence that the disaffection of its politicians is not specially important, but Osaka is quite another affair. If Osaka goes, the blow will be severely felt by the Party. Meanwhile, talk of Count ITAGAKI's return to the leadership of a re-constituted Liberal party grows louder. The veteran chief, though at first averse to entertaining any such proposition, seems to be now not unwillingly submitting his reluctance to persuasive influences. We can not, for our own part, regard these incidents and prospects with very serious attention. So long as Marquis Iro consents to remain at the head of a party no other leader can hope to rival his influence. And indeed the fact seems to be receiving practical recognition, for even as we write news reaches us that Mr. KATAOKA KENKICHI and his fellow-seceders have resolved to abstain, for the present, from any attempt to organise a new party; they will be content with a club, where political views may be exchanged, friendly relations cemented and the course of events observed. It seems probable that this hesitation will ultimately prove the prelude to re-absorption into the *Seiyu-kai*. If the initial velocity of their first disruption does not suffice to start the seceders in a completely new orbit, they will gradually yield to the old attraction and resume their places in a re-organized Iro system.

In connexion with all this commotion there is a point specially interesting, whether it be regarded as an indication of Japanese character or as a feature of the time. It is the obvious impatience of the younger generation to displace the older. Frank confession of the tendency is made in some quarters, but even though careful reticence were observed, there could be little doubt of the fact. Many of the comparatively untried politicians and diplomatists of the country think that their elders have become antiquated, have fallen out of touch with the time, and should be set aside in the interests of the country. What is the origin of such a sentiment and how far is it reasonable? In Occidental countries public confidence is unexceptionally reposed in men of mature age and ripe experience. Grey hairs constitute a title to high office instead of being considered a disqualification for it. That is so in China also, whence so much influence has been exercised on Japan's creeds and customs. Indeed, nowhere in the world does old age command such profound respect as in China, and nowhere do we see more numerous instances of veterans serving their country to the end and falling at last in duty's tracks. It would seem, then, that the temper of the Japanese is abnormal in this

respect. Perhaps we should have been prepared to find it so. That the so-called "Elder Statesmen" have a record justifying any such revolt against their preeminence, would be a plainly extravagant assertion. On the contrary, they have a record of extraordinary achievements. What they have accomplished will rank in history high among the greatest feats of courageous and sagacious leadership. They are the men whom a great national convulsion brought to the surface, and who retained their prominent place by sheer force of ability through long years of notable change and progress. It is not, therefore, because of any deficiency on their side that their continued dominance might have been expected to provoke discontent. There are, we think, certain special reasons. Perhaps one of them, though certainly the least important, is that they have not dissociated themselves from the past as fully as the past has receded from the vista of the younger generation. It often happens that changes of which a man is part lose something of their true significance in his eyes. Memory interferes with his sense of proportion. Sir HARRY PARKES was an example. He never realized the metamorphosis that Japan had undergone. The outlines of her original proportions remained so visible to him through all her new garments that he under-estimated her acquired strength and over-discounted her titles to consideration. Sometimes it seems as though the Elder Statesmen fall into a similar error. They do not completely understand the international place won by their country chiefly through their own illustrious exertions, and they are consequently disposed to ask less for her than she deserves to receive. But a much more potent reason, we imagine, is that the rapidity of the country's progress has created an atmosphere of impatience. Where the times move fast, men naturally want to move with them. Nothing has been permanent in modern Japan except the overlordship of the Elder Statesmen. It has become incongruous with its circumstances in the eyes of eager ambitious youths. Besides, these Elder Statesmen themselves leaped into prominence at an early age. They did not wait for the slow processes of time to remove their seniors from their path, and thus the example they set reinforces the teaching of the rapid mutations they inaugurated. It might be too much to say that restless craving for change has produced a fever in the blood of young Japan; but the statement would not be a very great exaggeration. Finally there is the influence of tradition. The peculiar altruism of Japanese social philosophy used always to impose upon the old the duty of making way for the young. We have seen this custom cited as an evidence of Japanese indolence. It does not present itself to us in that light. When a man of 50 or 60 steps aside in Japan and retires from active life, the proceeding is

regarded as one of surrender to the next generation not as the assertion of any claim to idle maintenance. May we not assume that the graces of such a tradition have more influence with the rising generation than its unpracticality?

THE OSAKA GAS BUSINESS.

IT appears to be worth while, in the interests of accuracy, to point out some evidently erroneous impressions entertained with regard to the Osaka gas business. An arrangement, as our readers know, has been concluded between the Gas Company and the Municipality after nearly nine months' discussion. It is an arrangement which, on the one hand, confers certain privileges on the company, and, on the other, secures certain royalties for the Municipality. Both parties seem satisfied, but one of our local contemporaries, commenting on the matter, says:—"It would appear henceforward that a charter issued to a company by the authorities is not of much value under the present system when local interests are involved. * * * Companies can not be blamed if in future they look upon charters as but of small value." These words convey, and are plainly intended to convey, that some privileges already granted by charter to the Gas Company have been arbitrarily withdrawn, and that the credit of all charters in Japan is thereby impugned. Error dies hard. This very point was made more than once by foreign newspaper critics last year when the Osaka gas question first came upon the tapis. The Mayor of the city then took great pains to correct the misapprehension, and we published the gist of his explanation. Perhaps, since the false idea has been again ventilated, it will not be amiss to reproduce portions of what we wrote last November:

What really happened has been very clearly explained by the Mayor of Osaka. The Osaka Gas Company applied, in the first place, to the Governor of the City, who does not represent the Municipality and who has no title to grant any final permission for using the streets and roads of the city. The application (presented on February 18th, 1899) contained the words:—"It will be necessary to lay iron pipes in the ground and along the sides of the streets of Osaka city and the neighbouring roads * * * It is requested that the above may be approved" (*Osaka shigai oyobi sono kinyo no doko chichu mata wa kawu ni tekkan wo fusetsu sezaruru yezu* * * * *muji no gi on kiki-oki a-nar-taku*). To this the Governor of Osaka made answer on July 1st, 1899:—"The petition is approved and the following provisions must be observed * * * (1) Application for permission must be made and it must be accompanied by a map, by a written statement of details of work and by a plan. * * * Before sending in this application the Osaka City Authorities must be consulted (*negai no ken kiki-oki sorojō tsugi no kajo wo mamoru deshi* * * * *1. * * * aumen, oyobi kaji shiyo-gaki sekkei-zumen wo soye negai-ide kyoka wo uku deshi* * * * *negai isuru maye Osaka-shi to kyōgi wo nasu deshi*, XIV. "Even after the gas-pipes are laid, the company may at any time be required, at its own expense, to change their position or to remove them altogether should such a step be deemed necessary in the public interests" (*gas-kau fusetsu-go to iyedomo koyeki-jō hitnayo to mitomuru toki wa nandoki nitemo kashu no hiyō wo motte kore wo iten seshime moshiu wa tori-harawashi-muru koto aru deshi*). These quotations make it plain that the Company merely obtained administrative sanction to take the preliminary steps of its enterprise, and that even such sanction was accompanied by a provision reserving the right to order alterations or removals of the pipes. Before pipes were laid, the

Municipal Authorities had to be consulted. The Municipal Authorities and the Governor are distinct. It is not within the power of the Governor to grant to any company the definite privilege of using the streets and roads unless the consent of the Municipality has been obtained; and in consideration of giving consent the Municipality is entitled to demand some compensation for such use. At the close of 1901, the Company, having followed the routine prescribed above, obtained the necessary permission to lay pipes in a section of the city. The Municipality does not seek to withdraw that permission. What it claims is that permission to use the streets and roads in a part of the city can not be called permission to do so in every part of the city; and that when the Company seeks to have its privilege thus extended, it must be prepared to comply with the demands of the Municipality, made in the interests of the public.

From this it will be clear that there has not been any question of altering a charter, and that the strictures of our contemporary have no basis of fact.

Another point also calls for brief comment. Our contemporary says:—"Besides the precedent that has been established for the rights of public companies to be limited by municipalities, there is also the further precedent that municipalities have the right to claim royalties from public companies." We have shown that no such precedent as the former has been established at all. As to the latter, municipalities possess that right in nearly all civilized countries and have possessed and exercised it for several years in Japan, as would be plain to the editor of our contemporary did he examine the charters granted to electric railway companies, for example, since 1900.

POSITION OF JAPAN IN THE FAR EAST.

AT a meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia on March 7th, Mr. TAKAHIRA, Japanese Representative in Washington, delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Position of Japan in the Far East." He took a very fine view of that position, not in the sense of claiming for his country any special status or any exalted title, but in the sense that she is the channel through which the invigorating current of the new civilization may find its way to the nations of the Far East. To show how clearly this idea is brought out, we quote some sentences from the lecture:—

Japan has never had an intention to take advantage of the misfortunes of her neighbours or to seek for territorial aggrandisement, but the sincere desire of her government and people is to have all neighbouring countries realise that mutual interests can best be promoted by the maintenance of peace, the promotion of commerce and industry and the strengthening of the ties of interdependence. It is not meant by this that a race coalition should be formed hostile to the interest of other countries; such a coalition as has been typified in the expression "Yellow Peril." My meaning simply is that a country to be truly prosperous should have peaceful and prosperous neighbours. That naturally leads to interdependence, not political, but social and commercial, and establishes the surest guarantee of peace to all concerned. Some portions of the world have been compared to an armed camp, each country watching the others and each jealously apprehensive of encroachment. Under such conditions men prosper not because of this policy but in spite of it. It is no part of the ambition of Japan to establish such a state of things in the Far East, least of all to combine with her neighbours for aggression or even for defence. She wishes them to be peaceful and prosperous, because that is the most certain means by which her own peace and prosperity can be assured; and she desires them to appreciate at its full worth the advantage of interdependence, because their relations

and their relative positions are such as to render it an indispensable pre-requisite to mutual prosperity.

* * * It is not out of place here to call attention to statements which have appeared in different publications expressing the fears of certain over-anxious persons regarding the modernization of Asiatic peoples. (Here follows a quotation from an article written in 1893). In this group of wonderful hypotheses may be found the only basis for the fear of a so-called "Yellow Peril" to which I have already alluded. The usual corollary is that Japan has the desire to control China thus rejuvenated, and to lead her myriads against the rest of the world. So far as China is concerned, the best answer to such arguments is her present condition, ten years after the foregoing article was written. As for Japan, her conduct throughout the Boxer troubles and the course she has pursued since those unfortunate events, have shown the world that she has the same cause to uphold in China and the same interests to protect as other civilized nations. It is therefore self-evident that so long as China maintains a correct position towards the civilized world she will retain Japan's friendship; but that she cannot rely on Japan for support when she assumes a wrong attitude. * * * While we are thus labouring for ourselves, our most earnest desire is that the kindred people who are our neighbours shall labour in the same manner for themselves and endeavour, as we have done, to raise themselves above the hardships and miseries of their present condition. That sums up, in a word, Japan's position among Eastern nations. We are in duty bound and in interest forced to do all that lies in our power to assist our neighbours in the path which we have followed, and in performing this task we esteem peace and the preservation of the kindest and most cordial relations with all as an essential pre-requisite to success.

These utterances have, of course, a certain academical sound, but as an exposition of Japan's position, coming from one of her responsible officials, they are undoubtedly valuable. A man's interpretation of his neighbour's mood is generally a reflection of his own. There has not been any period of the world's history since mediæval days when racial prejudice prevailed more strongly among Western peoples than it prevails to-day, and naturally these nations expect to detect the same sentiment on the side of its Oriental victims. It is not an unreasonable expectation. Within easy reach of Japan's hand are materials which might be welded by her into a stupendous military machine. No observer with any experience doubts that the Chinese are capable of being converted into good soldiers, or that well equipped and well led they could stand in any field. Assuming Japan to be ambitious of imperial aggrandisement, and assuming that the racial prejudice of the Orient towards the Occident is as strong and effective as that of the Occident towards the Orient, it is quite within the range of possibilities that the Japanese should be found one day at the head of an almost irresistible hegemony of Eastern peoples. Some such apprehension may fairly be assumed to have influenced Russia and Germany when they combined to expel Japan from Manchuria, and that the same apprehension is almost overwhelming in Russia's case seems to be the only way of explaining her subsequent aggressions in Manchuria, which could scarcely fail to strain Japan's patience to breaking point. A hard task is imposed on Japan to prove herself true to the creed that Mr. TAKAHIRA enunciated at Philadelphia. But she is trying.

Another important matter briefly discussed by Mr. TAKAHIRA is the question, so perplexing to many foreign observers how was it that from a congeries of semi-inde-

pendent States, each struggling for its own hand, there suddenly emerged in 1867 an imperial Japan, homogeneous and compacted under one SOVEREIGN? Mr. TAKAHIRA's explanation seems to give prominence to the system of instruction in the Chinese Classics received by *Samurai* at the various schools established by the feudatories, where he says that the doctrine of loyalty to the EMPEROR was taught with such insistence that it permeated the national life and thus prepared the nation for the restoration of administrative functions to the Throne. There will be differences of opinion as to how far Confucianism may be credited with the effects ascribed to it by Mr. TAKAHIRA. Students of history have been disposed to attribute greater influence to the revival of Shinto, and for our own part we think that contact with foreign nations was the most powerful factor of all. Without this last, the course of events would probably have been very different. The TOKUGAWA might have fallen, but the Shogunate would not have fallen with them: it would have passed into Satsuma's hands.

There was recently acted in a Tokyo theatre a drama called "The surrender of Yedo Castle." That was one of the most remarkable pages in Japan's modern history. KATSU AWA NO KAMI, afterwards Count KATSU, was the principal figure. The *Shogun*, KEIKI, entrusted to him the duty of surrendering the almost impregnable stronghold which the TOKUGAWA had occupied for nearly three centuries, and entrusted to him the still more arduous duty of reconciling his comrades as well as the Yedo citizens to the surrender. The words the playwright puts into the mouth of KATSU as a conclusive argument in favour of an act which must have revolted all the instincts of the Yedo *Samurai*, are that internecine strife would place Japan at the mercy of foreign countries. That, we believe, was the conviction chiefly operative in the minds of the *Samurai* and the feudatories. Kagoshima and Shimonoseki had taught them the total impotence of any section of feudal Japan to make head against Western aggression. Had the victims of the lesson been any other clans save Satsuma and Choshu, the nation would not have learned so quickly. But after the TOKUGAWA, these were the two most powerful units of the feudal system, and when they went down like puppets before a small exercise of Occidental might, the inference was too plain to be mistaken. As for the TOKUGAWA the record of their foreign politics had been a uniform series of concessions and humiliations. If, then, neither the *Shogun* nor any of the feudatories could save Japan, evidently no resource offered except the union of the whole nation under one head. Of course the revival of *Shinto* doctrines had prepared the way by re-investing the SOVEREIGN with his old sanctity, some of which had been impaired by the successive aggressions of the FUJIWARA, the TAIRA, the HOJO, the ASHIKAGA, and the TOKUGAWA. But

the grand motive force, we think, was the menace of foreign aggression.

At the conclusion of his interesting lecture Mr. TAKAHIRA welcomes America's appearance on the Far-Eastern stage as the sovereign of the Philippines. "We know," he says, "that the aims of the United States are identical with our own, and we feel certain that her great influence will be thrown in the balance for peace and prosperity to all."

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Though cruelty to animals is constantly complained of in the newspapers in this country, in an article published in the *Chūō Kōron* written by Mr. Katō Setsudō, entitled "Japanese Religion and Animals," conclusive proof is given that the maltreatment of animals is quite contrary to the religious belief of the great majority of Buddhists and Shintōists. The following quotations from Mr. Katō's lengthy article will suffice to show what is the traditional national feeling on this subject. Japanese ideas in reference to the position occupied by animals in the universe were to a considerable extent derived from China and India. They may be grouped under two headings:—(1) The regarding of animals as distinct objects of worship in themselves; (2) the regarding of them as agents of gods or divinities, whose function it is to represent those gods or divinities on special occasions, and hence as entitled to be worshipped on this account. Under the first heading there are objects of worship and of dread that are semi-human and semi-brute in the conception of the Japanese. I refer to the various *Tengu* on land, and to the sea Dragon-gods (龍神 *Ryūjin*), and to the Shintō hobgoblin known as *Sarudahiko-no-kami*. The latter, though resembling a human being in some parts, has wings and the bill of a bird. There are hobgoblins which bear the name of *Karasu-Tengu* (crow-elves). These imaginary beings are said to reside in high mountains, and various local names are given to them. The *Kyōto* elf is said to dwell in *Kuramayama*; the Mount *Hiko* (*Kyūshū*) goblin is known as *Buzen-bō*; that of *Sanuki* (*Shikoku*) is called *Zōzu Gongen*; that of Mount *Atago* (*Yamashiro*), *Tarōbō*; that of Mount *Akiba*, of *Yenshū*, is known as *Fanjakubō*; in the North-East the hobgoblins of Mounts *Chōkai* and *Haguro* bear the names of *Chōkai Gongen* and *Haguro Gongen*. These beings are said to be the authors of the great calamities from which men suffer, and to be able to protect men from fires, earthquakes, and the like. The dragon-gods are said to control the rainfall and to cause droughts when offended. There are eight of these dragon-kings (八大龍王, *Hachi-dai-ryū-ō*). The *Zempōji* in *Uzen* is noted for the dragon worship that goes on there. At Lake *Towada* in *Rikuchū* there is a dragon-god known as *Nansembō*, and one called *Hachirō* at the place bearing that name in *Ugo*. These objects of worship are at once anthropomorphic and zoomorphic, and the fact of their existence shows that, according to the religious conceptions of the Japanese, animals are feared, and invoked, but are certainly not persecuted or despised. (2) Coming to objects of worship said to be in the service of the gods and closely connected with them, there are the various *Benten* and *Inari*. There is the Lake *Biwa* *Benten*, and the *Aki* (*Itsukushima*) *Benten* and there are *Benten* connected with a great many lakes. In every case a huge serpent is supposed to carry out the orders of the god. The fox acts as the agent of *Inari* and human names are applied to this animal. Thus there is a *Gengorō kitsune* and a *Tarō kitsune*. The god of Mount *Mitsumine* (*Chichibu*, *Musashi*) is represented by a wolf; which is the case also with the *Tajima* *Yabumyōjin*. Wolves are stated to be in the employ of various other local deities and written charms against burglary are issued in their names.

Other animals specially selected to serve gods are the rat, in the employ of *Daikoku*, the centipede in the service of *Bishamon*; the wild bear in the employ of *Marishiten*. In some silk districts where rats do much ravage, serpents are invoked against them, and there are temples that issue labels which serve as serpent-charms against rats. Such are the *Yamazumi Yashiro* (*Iwaki*), the *Iwashiro Yunomyōjin*, and the *Hirano Myōjin*. There are special gods for horses and cattle in some provinces. For horses in the *Ō-U* provinces there is the *Batō-kwanon*; in *Mizusawa* (*Rikuchū*) there is the *Komagata Jinja*, and in *Rikuzen*, the *Takekoma Jinja*. The *Kii Kumano Jinja*, the *Hōki Daisen Yashiro*, and many other shrines make the protection of cattle from disease and accidents their special business. Not only are there hundreds of cases of animals being elevated to the rank of co-operators with gods, but there are clear traces of human lives having been at some time or other sacrificed in order to appease the anger of semi-divine and semi-zoic beings. Even at the present time a ceremony is performed at the *Sakatomyōjin* in *Kazusa* which looks like a remnant of actual human sacrifice. On a certain day lots are cast among the devotees who attend the temple in order to ascertain who is to be sacrificed. The person chosen is laid on a large chopping-board and the priest goes through the form of pretending to cut the victim three times with a huge knife which he holds in his hand. It is stated that the same practice is in vogue at the *Munakata-Myōjin*, in *Chikuzen*. The instances of human beings being offered to half-animal gods have doubtless been rare, but the offering up or presenting of animals to gods is in some parts quite common. At the *Suwamyōjin* in *Shinano* a ceremony involving the offering up of some 75 wild boar and deer is frequently performed. The choice of animals for such a purpose adds to their dignity in the scale of the universe.

* * *

In writing on the influence of Indian religions on society in the *Shinjin*, Mr. Yokoi *Tokio* says that Indian Buddhism is in many respects superior to Japanese Buddhism. It maintains a high standard of education. Its charity is of the most liberal kind. It assigns a higher place to woman than she occupies in this country and it allows no idol worship beyond the worship of *Shaka's* image. This creed deteriorated as it travelled eastward. It got corrupted in *Tibet* and was still further altered for the worse in *China*, and in *Japan* it appears as quite a different religion in many important respects. It is questionable, proceeds Mr. Yokoi, whether in the original teaching of *Shaka* too much stress is not laid upon individual culture and welfare and too little importance attached to society. It is rather in its philosophy than in its strictly religious teaching that Buddhism goes astray. Disregard for state interests has in *Burmah* and elsewhere been markedly shown by devout Buddhists. The attitude of Buddhism to this life is too often one of indifference or despair. The world is bad and can be made no better. To live apart from it, and to welcome the hour of death as a release from bondage is the mental state to which all must desire to attain. There are many points of resemblance between devout Buddhists and Christian mystics and hermits—abstraction, communion with the unseen world, quiet meditation, utter indifference to secular things of whatever kind,—strict self-denial and abstinence—this according to many devout Buddhists and earnest Christians is the highest kind of religious life that can be passed in this world. But religion of this kind can not answer political purposes, and hence from the time of *Luther* and *Calvin* onwards the necessity of connecting religion with the State and of making its voice heard in the counsels of nations were insisted on. It is the peculiarity of Buddhism to which I have referred that makes it unsuited to us as a basis of political ethics to-day. It is not designed for alliance with the State either directly or indirectly, as it does not lay itself out for working reforms in society in the way that modern Christianity does. . . . But in Indian Buddhism there are signs of a new adaptation of

the creed to the wants of the age. At a huge meeting held not long ago in *India*, attended by some 3,000 representatives from various parts of the country, a distinctly national spirit manifested itself, and there were indications that the religion may still be utilized for the awakening of dormant patriotism in the breasts of people who have long been subjected to a foreign yoke.

* * *

The suicide of a student of the First High School at the *Kegon* waterfall in *May* last has been made the subject of much comment in religious magazines as well as in the press generally. The circumstances were peculiar and of some interest. The lad was 18 years of age, a nephew of Dr. *Naka Michiyo*, called *Fujimura Miso*. He was greatly interested in philosophy and had spent much time in the study of various authors with the hopes of finding some comforting explanation of man's position in the universe. But nothing that he met with satisfied him, and in a fit of despair he determined to put an end to a life that had no longer any joys for him. Before taking the final leap he wrote his name and the following words on a tree from which the bark had been removed:—*Yayū (悠々) taru kana! Tenjō ryōryō (遠々) taru kana! Kokon go-shaku no shōku (小驅) wo motte kono dai (大) wo hakaran to su. Horishio no tetsugaku tsui ni nanra no authority ni atai suru mono zo! Baryū no shin-sō (真相) wa tada ichi gen ni shite tsukusu, itaku (不) fukakai (不可解). Ware kōno urami wo idaitte, hanmon (煩悶), tsui no shi (死) wo kessuru ni itaru. Sude ni gantō ni tatsu ni oyonde, kyōchū nanra no suan aru nashi. Hajimete shiru, ōi naru hikuan (悲觀) wa ōi naru rakkwān ni itchi suru wo.* "Alas, how distant all things seem! How vast are the limits of the great Universe! The diminutive being called man (*hit*, with a body only measuring 5 feet) has in all times tried to comprehend this immensity (in vain). Of what value as an authority is the philosophy of *Horace* now? The real state of the universe may be fully described by one word, 'incomprehensible.' Out of regret for this, in the anguish of my soul, I have at length resolved to die. And when presently I shall be standing on the rock that overlooks the falls, no anxiety of any kind will disturb my mind. I shall discover for the first time that the depths of woe and the very highest bliss may blend with each other."

"Who can read these lines," asks the *Hochi Shimbun*, "without shedding a tear of regret for the fate of a promising student?" Some time ago, continues this journal, a great friend of mine in a fit of despair similar to that of *Fujimura* hung himself in the *Shiba* Public Garden. He too had come to regard life as possessing no value. What is the use of it all? ask such persons. Why go on struggling if there really be nothing worth living for? The descent to the depths of despair is hastened by various circumstances, and one cannot but feel deep pity for those who have not the strength to rise above their grief. . . . It is a question worth serious consideration as to how far the teaching of certain philosophers is conducive to extreme pessimism. Prior to the *Meiji* era some of our *daijō* forbade the use of the writings of *Lautz* and *Chwartz* in schools on account of the depressing effect of the doctrines of these sages on the minds of young men. At a time when the teaching of these philosophers was all the fashion in *China* the State suffered severely. Men permeated with the spirit of this philosophy forsook their kindred and their dwelling-places and either fled to the mountains or committed suicide, to show their contempt for the life they were expected to live. The state of mind which brought about *Fujimura's* tragic end is not one to be encouraged. The following is an epitome of the comments of the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*, the *Fukuin Shimpo* and the *Kōye* on *Fujimura's* death.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai*.—That in this flippant

* The meaning seems to be that the extremely pessimistic view which the writer of these lines had felt forced to adopt made him welcome death as offering the happiest of all exits from the perplexity, regret, and baffled soul-longings which he experienced.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

age one so young as Fujimura should be found taking life so seriously is certainly very striking. His extreme earnestness elicits our admiration. But how irrational were his expectations! How can finite beings understand the infinite? What philosophy is there that can explain to us the mysteries of the universe? These things the most highly developed and the best instructed minds cannot fathom; much less the intellect of a student in his teens. The teaching of certain Western philosophers, Spinoza, for instance, can bring no peace of mind. This is only to be found by believing in Christ. Mere philosophy can satisfy no inquiring mind. Turning to another side of this incident, it is our duty to condemn suicide, as a wrong committed against society. Our lives are not our own to be destroyed at will. They belong to the community in which we live. To encourage suicide or to justify it is to undermine society. In ancient times there were two influences that tended to render suicide popular. One was Buddhist, and is embodied in the phrase *jakumetsu iraku* (to get rid of one's desires and attain to happiness by death); the other was the insignificance of human life when any great principle or cause is at stake, insisted on by the Bushidō. Suicide is a form of selfishness, a refusal to take part in bearing the burdens of society or of the family, and to regard persons guilty of self-murder with veneration is perverted sentiment.

The *Fukui Shimpō*.—The suicide of Fujimura was the result of his having no religious convictions. There are two conceivable ways of saving such a man as Fujimura. (1) To turn away the mind from the serious questions with which it is troubled by inducing him to gratify his carnal desires; (2) or to give him a full and lucid explanation of the subjects on which his mind is dwelling. Since Fujimura was not the kind of man to follow the first of these courses, it is a pity that no attempt was made to bring religion to bear on him.

In the *Koye* (No. 288) under the title *Shomen Tetsugakusha* Mr. Mayeda Chōta, the well known translator of L'Abbe Ligneul's French works, discusses Fujimura's case at some length in the following strain:—

There are two kinds of despair among earnest-minded young men. (1) There is the despair caused by perplexity, by the apparent hopelessness of finding out which of the many conflicting theories of life is true. Not a few young men are altogether without a standard of truth; hence their perplexity. (2) There is the despair caused by the pessimistic views of certain Western philosophers. Unfortunately at the present time it is with German philosophy only that most Japanese students are acquainted. And the general tendency of this teaching is to encourage contempt for the lives that are passed by ordinary men. With the materialistic philosophers, who are mostly studied, the belittling of human life by dwelling on the humbleness of man's origin is habitual. That there should be found among us lads who have a desire to get rid of life before they have entered on its struggles, is a phenomenon whose origin is to be found in the nature of our education. We develop the intellect, but we leave the moral faculties to fare as they will. There is little attention paid to the formation of character in our schools. What profit is there to our young men in the dreamy theories, the mystic speculations, the gloomy forebodings of German philosophers? It is not surprising that minds so neglected as many of those of our young men are should lose all balance and impel their possessors to commit such acts as that of Fujimura. We do not think that there will be many imitators of this lad, because there are not many that are as earnest as he was. . . . There are not a few who think that having adopted Western material civilisation, Japan has all she needs. But in our view what she requires more than ships, arms and machines are men of character. Until as a nation we get to know what is the real significance of this our human life, what are our relations to God and to our fellow-men we shall not make a proper use of the various equipments which we have imported from the West.

Is modern Imperialism compatible with Christianity? This question is put and answered by Mr.

Ebina Danjō in the *Shinjin* and by Mr. Tanabe Motojirō in the *Fukui Shimpō*. By somewhat different courses both writers reach the same conclusion, namely that there is nothing antagonistic in the principles of Imperialism to the teaching of Christianity; but, on the contrary, the former may be said to be a carrying out of one of the leading precepts of the latter. Here is the gist of Mr. Ebina's article, which deals more particularly with Imperialism in the United States. That a democratic country like America should be all aſre with Imperialistic ideas sounds rather paradoxical. But the fact is the Americans believe that they are all kings; and being a nation of kings, they feel qualified to govern the world (*Karera jimin mina ikko no kōtei nareba, sono danketsu shitaru kokka ga sekai no tōtō tōran to hōsuru wa shizen no dōri nari.*). The origin of this conviction we consider to be religion. They consider that when they are extending their empire they are setting up the kingdom of God in places where His rule is unknown. They regard themselves as sons of God, and they seek to bring others into the same relationship. Now this consciousness of relationship to the Almighty we take to be the foundation of American Imperialism, and it imparts to it a moral tone. The Kingdom of God then is no other than the kingdom set up by the sons of God (*Kami no kuni wa sunawachi Kami no ko tachi no kuni to nareri*). Let not my meaning be mistaken. In saying this my principal object is to instil into the minds of my fellow-countrymen the notion that they too are sons of God, and that, supported by the confidence which the knowledge of this imparts, they should proceed to act on Imperialistic principles in as earnest a manner as do Americans and Europeans. We have hitherto regarded ourselves rather as slaves than as kings. We need the self-confidence which consciousness of kingly birth invariably brings. In order that we may become true Imperialists we must relinquish those elements of religion that are racial or local and adopt what is universal. If, instead of slavishly repeating articles of faith after the missionaries, our young men would proceed to act on the principle that according to the teaching of Christianity they are all sons of God, and entitled to enjoy the privileges attached to this sonship, we should possess at once a very fine type of Imperialists.

Many people, says Mr. Tanabe, find a difficulty in reconciling Imperialism with Christianity. In the first place the principle is associated with a certain amount of violence and bloodshed, which is barbaric rather than Christian. In the next place, since the Imperialism advocated in each country can only be carried into practice at the expense of other countries, instead of conducting to the harmony and brotherly love taught by Christianity, it is apt to become, and does become, a source of envy, hatred and perpetual strife. There are consequently not a few people who seriously doubt the Christianity of ardent Imperialists, says Mr. Tanabe. Many Christians hold that ordinary political Imperialism and Christianity cannot work together; the former employing methods which are condemned by the latter, but it seems to me that in this as in so many other things we have to go with the times. The tendency of the age being all in favour of Imperialism, Christians cannot hope to successfully resist it. Taken in its broadest sense Imperialism is only another form of that time-honoured and widely observed law, the survival of the fittest. That the world should have passed on from competition for precedence among individuals to competition among states is not surprising. Expressed in other words the present contest of nations is between diligence and idleness; it illustrates the Buddhist principle of *ingwa a-hō* (cause and effect). It may also be said to be the will of Providence that success should reward diligence and failure be the result of idleness. We firmly believe that competition will end in the survival of what is just and true, and Christianity has no other object in view but to contribute to the triumph of good over evil. For Christians to regard themselves as important factors in bringing about this end is most desirable. The Kingdom of Heaven is a kingdom of righteousness and in whatever home Christianity reigns, the inmates

of that house may be called Imperialists of the highest type. Imperialism, as we understand it, is the spread of the gospel far and wide, the setting up of a kingdom of righteousness.

"Japanese Defects and Christianity" is the title of an article that appears in No. 1033 of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, contributed by Mr. Matsumoto Masukichi, the substance of which we give below:—(1) *We should like to see Japanese portioning out their time in the way foreigners do.* They mix up this thing with that, work with play. (2) *There is too much fatalism with Japanese.* This is shown by certain forms of speech in common use, as has been pointed out by Dr. De Forest. Instead of *Shikata ga nai* we would feign hear "I hope," and instead of the *Sayō nara* (If it be so) "Good-bye." Fatalism and pessimism go hand in hand with us. (3) *Japanese are given to saying what is not strictly true.* How often every day do we hear such expressions as *uso wo ossharu na*; *uso deshō*. The English: "You tell a lie" makes a different impression on the ears of Americans and Englishmen to what we feel when we hear the above charges* (4) *Japanese morality is defective in not laying more stress on the duties of superiors to inferiors.* However important loyalty to superiors and filial piety may be, they do not make up for the lack of corresponding virtues in the case of superiors. Such words as *kenri* (rights), *jiyū* (liberty), *gimu* (duty or obligation), *sekinin* (responsibility), and the like are modern inventions and are not found in the language used to express the old Chinese ethical code. (5) *Ideas on the importance of the individual are in a very undeveloped state.* The term *Kojin Shugi* (Individualism) is quite new, and for such English words as self-assertion, self-realization and rational self, we have not as yet been able to find suitable Chinese compounds. This is owing to the fact that the ideas themselves are unknown among us. Because individualism is undeveloped among us, in a Japanese house there is no privacy; separate rooms are as a rule considered unnecessary. We are no advocates of ultra-individualism, but such a harmony of egoism and altruism as is propounded by Herbert Spencer we believe to be very desirable, and we should like to see this realised in Japan. (6) *The idea of personal immortality, the perpetuation of the individual, is not found in the normal Japanese mind.* Since so little importance is attached to the individual in this life, it is not to be expected that there should be any belief in his continuity after death. It is only quite recently that now and again a writer has been found among us who refers to immortality in society, that is, to the perpetuation of certain characteristics or qualities of various communities,† but there are very few Japanese as yet who believe in personal immortality (*Kojin no reikon fumetsu wo shinjuru mono wa imada hanahada sukunashi*). (7) *The idea of regarding God as a Heavenly Father and of endeavouring to please Him day by day was quite unknown to our forefathers, and is only familiar to a very small number of modern Japanese.*

Most of the above defects are to be traced to the pantheistic notions with which the Japanese mind has been imbued for centuries and which still exercise considerable influence over it, and to the imperfectly developed state of Japanese society. The remedy for these defects is to be found in Christianity, which has it in its power to impart entirely new conceptions of life and to supply new moral motives and incentives.

"Christianity and the Individual" is the title of an article in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* from the pen of Mr. Yokoi Tokio, formerly President of the Dōshisha, now a member of the House of Representatives. There is no denying, says Mr. Yokoi, that among a very

* It is maintained by some scholars that "fit" would be a more correct rendering of *uso* as used in such sentences as the above. "Don't tell fibs" is constantly heard among us along with such expressions as "drawing a long bow" or "telling a stretcher" and the like; and these phrases are not offensive by any means.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† In a former Summary we epitomized an essay by Mr. Ukita on this subject.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

large number of thinking men the present state of society in this country causes great despondency. Look where one will in the political world, there is corruption. More than 20 years ago Japanese politicians were extremely anxious to possess a Constitution and to see legislative assemblies established, maintaining that the date fixed for the opening of the Diet had been made needlessly late, but events have since proved that even now the nation is not educated up to the proper use of representative institutions. In the business world things are no brighter. Since the close of the China-Japan war affairs have been gradually growing worse and worse, owing to the existence of a number of insecure companies. Not a few business concerns are groaning under the burden of accumulated debts. In the Japanese Christian world the outlook is equally depressing. Twenty years ago there was deep earnestness everywhere, but to-day all is dark (*ima mitsushin no yami ni ōwarete shitsubōshi*). Though there are still pastors and evangelists, their preaching is spiritless and many of them are objects of pity (*Bokushi, dendo no shoku wo mochii-nagara, toku kotoba ni ikioi naku, awa-remubeki mono ga hanahada ōi*). The youths of to-day are not what they were 20 years ago. On every hand things look unpromising. As regards religion, it is by no means an easy thing to obtain its inmost life and essence. Earnest minds often search long before they find satisfaction, and what satisfies one will not satisfy another. I met in Rangoon a Scotchman who was working earnestly as a Buddhist priest. Originally he was an engineer by profession and a Roman Catholic in belief. But while still in Scotland he found it no longer possible to believe in the Christian miracles. At that time he was suffering from lung disease and went to India for his health. Deeply impressed by reading "The Light of Asia," he decided to become a Buddhist. I asked him what induced him to follow this course. He said that peace of mind was only to be obtained by cultivating indifference to all things that stir man's various passions; that all man's unhappiness comes from unruly passions; that where these are all repressed there is peace. It seemed to me that his position differed nothing from that of those Christians who believe that the essence of Christianity consists in renunciation. Buddhism is pantheistic or atheistic and Christianity is monotheistic; but there is a point in which the views of Christian ascetics, monks and certain religious orders agree precisely with those of the earnest Buddhist priest. According to this conception the world being full of evil, the highest good can only be obtained by entire separation therefrom. And so it happens with such minds that everything is sacrificed to personal religious development. Instead of religion entering such minds to enlighten, guide and prompt them in all the various avocations of secular life, the minds are cut off from all connection with the outside world and shut up by themselves. To me it seems that religion, in order to fulfil its true function, must be brought to bear on society. And this can only be done when men possessing deep religious feeling mix freely with their fellow-men and endeavour to raise them to their own level.* With such men religion becomes a foun-

* An English writer, in commenting on Schopenhauer's views, says:—"His heroes are the Christian ascetics of the Middle Age, and the followers of Buddha who turn away from the Sansara to the Nirvana. But our modern habits of thought are different. We look askance at the doctrines and we have no great enthusiasm for the heroes. The system which is in vogue amongst us just now objects to the identification of nature with evil, and, in fact abandons ethical dualism altogether. And if nature is not evil, where, it will be asked, is the necessity or the benefit of renunciation—a question which may even come to be generally raised, in a not very distant future, on behalf of some new conception of Christianity. And from another point of view, let it be most fully and frankly admitted that renunciation is incompatible with ordinary practice, with the rules of life as we are compelled to formulate them; and that, to the vast majority, the doctrine seems little but a mockery, a hopelessly unworkable plan, inapplicable to the conditions under which men have to exist." This, we take it, is the sentiment to which Mr. Yokoi gives expression in his eloquent fashion in the article epitomized above.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

tain of ever vigorous life. Conscious of possessing a high ideal, they will fearlessly make their influence to be felt in all quarters and so become instruments for the purification of society.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The Russian papers in the Far East seem to be fascinated at present by Manchuria for as they are not allowed apparently to print any up-to-date news about it, they make amends by publishing sketches, historical, imaginative and otherwise, about that interesting corner of China. The *Vladivostok* is at present publishing a series of "Manchurian Sketches" and the *Dabuy Vostok* of May 22nd has an article on "Melomania in Manchuria."

THE GIPSY PEST.

The Siberian Railway will probably serve to make the Chinese and perhaps even the Japanese better acquainted with the gipsy. Nagasaki was favoured by a visit from a particularly greasy-looking gang of them in the fall of 1901, and it may expect another invasion, for the arrival of what may prove to be the vanguard of a new horde of these strange wanderers is reported in the *Dabuy Vostok* of May 23 which says that on May 19 a gang of gipsies were dumped in Vladivostok Railway station and that they afterwards caused much annoyance in the town by their importunate begging. One would have imagined that Russian officialdom should have been able—if it is anything so stern as it is represented by popular novelists—to have gently dissuaded them from making a public nuisance of themselves.

The following leading article appears in the *Noroe Vremya* of May 10 under the heading of "Dangerous tendencies in Japan:—

"The new situation of affairs in the political world requires the augmentation of the Fleet; consequently we trust in the zeal of our sons, who will not delay in bringing about the realization of our hopes."

Thus spoke the Mikado on the occasion of the luncheon given on board the *Asama* in Kobe harbour after the conclusion of the recent naval manoeuvres.

The Emperor of Japan may rest assured that his subjects will not be wanting in zeal in the direction indicated, for, according to a telegram received by the *Times* from its Tokyo correspondent, the new programme of naval expansion provides for the building of.....

(Here the writer gives the gist of the Naval programme which is already well-known to the *Japan Mail*. Translator.)

In this manner and notwithstanding the overwhelming calls on the Budget from other quarters, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the country's finances in general, the Japanese Parliament approved of the building of eight new war vessels. The price of these eight war vessels with their full equipment cannot fall below sixty or seventy million *yen*, i.e. about one third of the total ordinary revenue of Japan. If Russia followed Japan's example in this matter she would have to set aside for the purposes of her fleet no less than six hundred million roubles!

With such a tremendous strain, a strain quite unproportioned to its strength to bear, it is not to be wondered at that Japan is suffering from financial troubles. The country is passing through a serious economic crisis and it can only get through this crisis in safety by discontinuing this unproductive expenditure on its army and navy.

But neither the Japanese authorities nor the Japanese nation—judging by the way in which their views are reflected by the Press—care to consider this serious aspect of the question: on the contrary they welcome with heartiness this increase of the nation's warlike strength.

The *Noroi Krai*, of Port Arthur publishes every day interesting translations from the Japanese periodical press. These extracts reflect very well Japanese impetuosity. Japan may outlive her present fit of feverish enthusiasm for preëminence in warlike strength, but assuredly, after the review of the Fleet, at the termination of which the Mikado

asked the country to make new sacrifices for the increase of its maritime strength, a wave of enthusiasm ran through all Japan. The local papers marvelled at the rapidity with which the fleet had grown to its present dimensions, recalled the last review and compared the ships which took part in it with the ships which took part in the recent great review.

"In the face of the whole world we display the result of our unwearied efforts to become a maritime power." So says the *Nichi Nichi*. There took part in the review 70 vessels with a displacement of 200,000 tons. Of course in the number of these vessels were some of minor importance but the figure "70" filled the Japanese heart with pride. "The Fleet is the foundation of our warlike power and we must incessantly add to it, without allowing our attention to be distracted by any obstacle that we meet with in our way."—thus Japanese publicists lecture the Japanese nation.

But, to maintain itself in a position of power, a country needs something else than fleets and armies.

In order that the strength of a nation be not evanescent but be built on a firm and lasting foundation, it is necessary that the nation reserve its strength and that its energy be not exhausted. It is to be feared that in the Land of the Rising Sun, these truths are not welcomed. That land puts forth all its efforts in order that it may increase more and more its armaments. And against whom are all these efforts directed? They can only be directed against Russia. But a war cannot occur between two nations unless there is a serious collision of interests between their respective Governments. The present policy of Russia does not, however, give occasion for any such collision of interests. In Manchuria we are only guarding our railways on which we have spent enormous sums of money. Our action there cannot be a menace to Japanese interests. On the contrary it will assist Japanese interests. Our presence in Manchuria will on the one hand provide a new market for Japanese goods and furnish on the other a vast field for the (commercial) enterprises of the Japanese nation. Japan claims to be closely interested in Korea and we have never questioned that claim. Japan's position in Korea may be very bad for Russia but Russia does not quarrel about the matter.

Whence comes, then, this great danger which tends to force Russia and Japan to enter on a duel. The peaceful policy of the Russian Government excludes the possibility of any kind of aggressive action on our part. Consequently Japan must rid her head of the nonsense that Russia is only awaiting a favourable opportunity to pounce on her. Once she does so, she can understand that it will be quite safe to reduce the expenditure on the maintenance of her warlike strength.

If Japan realizes that she need only be anxious about the increase of her own national prosperity and need not aimlessly increase her army and fleet, then Japan has undoubtedly a great future before her. If on the contrary she is seized by a jingoistic spirit and regrets the counsels of plain common-sense, then a sad end is very near for her. Without any war, the enormous burden of expenditure which her army and navy entail will overwhelm her in irretrievable ruin.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CANARD.

In another number of the *Noroe Vremya* a very singular piece of intelligence from Vladivostok is published. It is to the effect that at a point on the Korean coast, about two days distant from the Russian frontier, two Japanese vessels recently put in an appearance and commenced unloading stores of various kinds. A kind of depot was then constructed and a number of soldiers landed to protect it, while in the meantime the ships returned to Japan in order to bring out another load of stores.

The *Noroe Vremya's* correspondent seems to be under the impression that this is the beginning of a base of some kind to be used in case of trouble between Japan and Russia and he is indignant at the Japanese establishing it "right under our nose."

FROM THE "NOVOI KRAL."

On the 9th inst., General Alexieff gave a dinner in honour of the English Admiral, Sir Cyprian Bridge.

A new daily paper, the *Harbinski Vestnik*, has appeared at Harbin. Its aim is to promote the relations, especially the commercial relations, between Russia and China, and, though it is at present published in Russian only, it will appear from the month of August in Russian and Chinese. The first number appeared on the first of June (R.C.).

The census that has been made for the town of Port Arthur gives the following figures. The whole town, that is to say the old town, the new town and the "Tiger's Tail" has 42,065 inhabitants, 34,313 men, 4,297 women and 3,455 children. Deducting the army there remains 28,480 inhabitants. There are at Port Arthur 17,709 Russian subjects, 23,494 Chinese subjects, 678 Japanese subjects, and 38 Asiatics other than Japanese or Chinese. There are 246 non-Russian Europeans in the town and 143 Russian Jews belonging neither to the army or navy.

The Russian population, including the army and navy, is composed as follows: 8 ecclesiastics, 1,171 noblemen, 32 large merchants, 73 merchants, 1,884 shopkeepers, 14,022 peasants; 342 individuals have no fixed employment.

The Japanese population includes 67 merchants, two masons, 32 carpenters, one sail-maker, 3 joiners, two manufacturers of various machines and instruments, 4 ship's painters, 46 of various other occupations.

A census of the population of Harbin will soon be taken. It is estimated approximately at 20,000 or 22,000, without counting the army or the or the native population.

The rumours regarding the seizure of the forts at the mouth of the Liao river originated in the fact that 500 men who were marching towards the post situated at the south of the Peninsula made temporary use of the said forts in order to rest themselves.

The *Siberskaia flagn* complains that Southern Manchuria,—Mukden, Kirin and Harbin are invaded by English merchants. It urges the establishment of Russian manufactories in Manchuria in order to meet this competition.

It is announced from the Liaonian post that three Russian merchants who were traversing that part of the country in order to buy cattle have fallen into the hands of the brigands, who tortured them. A Chinese, devoted to the Russians, saw this and travelled 30 versts to the Liaonian Station in order to convey the intelligence to the commander, who at once sent a party of 50 Cossacks to the rescue.

"BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL."

Since the renewal of interest on the part of the British people in their Navy and the almost universal recognition of its paramount importance as the chief means of insurance against foreign aggression, the number of persons who read and refer to *Brassey's Naval Annual* must have undergone a very marked increase. Yet it is essentially a technical work, concerning itself with a great deal which if the ordinary man reads about he can hardly be expected to understand. Take the edition for 1903 which has just come to hand. The usual articles on the progress of the British and foreign navies and on comparative strength, manœuvres, marine engineering, lists of war ships, chapters on armour, projectiles and guns, the naval estimates, can be appreciated only, it might seem, by persons who have more or less knowledge of naval matters. There are, however, certainly a great many people who for one reason or another do very intelligently study the information thus furnished. For one man who a few years ago could discuss with knowledge the comparative powers and speeds of various vessels in the British and foreign navies, there are now we should say, ten of the same category.

Moreover this volume contains special articles which should certainly appeal to the more general reader. Such for example is that by

Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R.N. (retired)—who will be remembered by not a few people in Japan as an enthusiastic yachtsman—on submarine cables; and the chapters by Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, and Mr. Bellairs as to Lord Selborne's new education scheme, possess an interest that will, we imagine, be understood by the British taxpayer however little he may know of ships and guns.

We gather from the preface that the editor (Mr. T. A. Brassey) fears the large and continued increase in the naval estimates will produce a reaction which will have most serious consequences on the future defence of the empire. Indeed, he says, the result of bye-elections may be taken to indicate that such a reaction has set in, and he points out that it is unwise for those responsible for the administration of the Navy to take full advantage of the liberality of Parliament. Britain, he adds, is practically maintaining her fleet on a war footing in time of peace. Additions have been made to the battleship strength of the British Mediterranean Fleet which are not justified by the increase in the preparations of possible enemies in Mediterranean waters, for the French have a smaller force in commission and in reserve than they had a few years ago. But the objection to increase, we note, has reference chiefly to manning and to naval works. Under the former head the estimates for 1903 were augmented to the tune of £619,800, and under the latter of £402,000. The manning policy which compels the country to keep a large number of ships in commission in time of peace in order to give the necessary training to the *personnel* has, according to Mr. Brassey, thrown a heavy burden on the resources of the country, the financial effects of which on the charge for pensions are as yet hardly felt; immense sums of money are being lavished on naval works, and while at Portsmouth and at Chatham obsolete ships crowd the basins and building slips are empty, it is proposed to establish another dockyard on the Firth of Forth. In view of the exertions being made elsewhere little reduction of the shipbuilding vote is possible, but very large economies, it is thought, could be made by reducing the number of men in the permanent force, by the creation of an adequate reserve, and by restricting the excessive expenditure. One cannot but feel that there is great weight in all this, and that a little more parliamentary criticism of the estimates might be wholesome.

On opening this work attention is immediately caught by the fine plates which, while enhancing its value, undoubtedly ornament it. Of British vessels there are here represented the battleship *Russell* and the armoured cruiser *Monmouth*, each a splendid specimen of her class. There are two Russians—the battleship *Pobieda* and the cruiser *Askold*, both of which are now on this station. Of the former it is remarked that she presents a huge target, far larger than any other ship at the Spithead review, where she represented the Russian navy. Two German battleships, the *Kaiser Barbarossa* and the *Wettin*, are illustrated; one U.S. battleship, (the *Maine*)—which, to judge from the plate, offers target area about equal to the *Pobieda*; an Austrian battleship built for Chile, but dispensed with by that Power, of which experts write in terms of praise. There are also nearly a dozen excellent plans showing the extensions and new works proposed in harbours and dockyards.

The general review of the position by Lord Brassey emphasises the opinions expressed by the editor as to the increase of naval expenditure and endorses his call for the exercise of economies. The writer insists most strenuously that Britain's sea power must be maintained, because it is upon her Navy she depends for the protection of her commerce. Yet, he says, it is by wisely husbanding resources in peace that the country may be possessed of more elastic resources in the contingency of a great naval war. Leaving out the United States as a possible foe he compares Britain's naval expenditure with the money spent on the same object by France, Russia and Germany, and finds that the aggregate of the latter for 1903 (which is probably swelled by extraordinary expenditure) is £34,288,000, while Britain expends £38,143,000 on herself and her possessions.

And yet British warships are built more cheaply than those of any other Power. Examples are given to illustrate this—the case of the *Majestic*, 14,000 tons, costing £895,504, and the French *Charlemagne*, 11,108 tons, which cost £1,096,432—and the report of the French Committee is cited which shows the great difference against France in respect of the cost of both labour and material. Lord Brassey finds that the battleships now being produced by Britain offer little scope for criticism, and he writes approvingly of the large cruisers that are being built. At the commencement of the present year Britain had under construction ten battleships of 156,000 tons and 22 large cruisers of 221,800, as against the six battleships of 89,200 tons and eight cruisers of 92,800 tons building by France, Russia's six battleships of 87,900 tons and three cruisers of 20,000 tons, and Germany's six battleships of 76,400 tons and three cruisers of 27,600 tons.

Comparing strength, he calculates that Britain's power in ships in commission in European waters shows a decided superiority over any conceivable combination, and, including the new and more powerful battleships about to be laid down, she will be nearly equal in battleship tonnage to the combined strength of France, Russia, and Germany in 1907. Moreover she has an unchallenged superiority in all classes of cruisers, and not least in those of the most powerful type. While near home her superiority is indisputable, in China her squadrons are approximately equal to those of Russia in battleships and large cruisers, and the treaty recently negotiated with Japan secures the support of a powerful ally in case of need with a fleet of six first-class battleships and six first-class cruisers. On this subject we extract the following:—

The additions to the battleship strength of the various navies during the past year have not been very numerous. Germany is almost the only Power that has succeeded in carrying out its programme, and, as a consequence, the German Navy stands now, for the first time, second to our own in completed first-class battleships. In this, the chief element of naval strength, we are more than up to the two-Power standard. We have 33 first-class battleships completed, as compared with Germany 12, France 10, Russia 9, and the United States 9. In completed battleships of the first class, we are equal to a combination of any three Powers; but if we include vessels under construction, we have 43 ships to a total of 56 for France, Germany, and the United States. In second-class battleships, a Franco-Russian combination would outnumber us by two to one.

During the year there are to be laid down for the British Navy three first-class battleships, for Germany two, for the United States five (three of 16,000 tons and two of 13,000 tons), while two battleships of 16,000 tons are reported to be in contemplation for the Russian Navy. The position in 1904 will probably be as follows:—

Battleships	England.	Germany.	United States.	France.	Russia.
1st Class—					
Built	38	14	12	11	11
Building...	8	6	12	6	6
Total...	46	20	24	17	17

In completed first-class battleships we shall therefore be equal to a combination of any three Powers. The position in 1905 cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty. The following is a probable estimate of the numbers of completed battleships. No estimate can, of course, be given of the numbers under construction, which are dependent on the programmes adopted a year hence:—

Battleships 1st Class	England.	Germany.	United States.	France.	Russia.
1st Class—					
Built	40	16	12	11	11
Building...	17	13	13	6	6

The above estimate for the United States is a liberal one. In 1905 the British Navy will, in first-class battleships, still be practically equal to a combination of any three Powers.

In the important class of armoured cruisers, which in the latest designs are approaching the battleships in offensive and defensive power, the present position is satisfactory. We have (including the protected cruisers *Powerful*, *Terrible*, and *Diadem* class) twenty completed to a total of ten for Germany, France, Russia, and the United States. In 1904 the position will probably be as follows:—

1st Class Cruisers	England.	Germany.	United States.	France.	Russia.
1st Class—					
Built	30	3	2	6	3
Building...	12	2	9	5	?
Total...	42	5	11	11	3

The programme of construction for the British Navy as regards battleships and first-class cruisers appears sufficient to meet the efforts which are being made elsewhere. A larger number of medium sized cruisers are needed for the protection of commerce.

There is an interesting reference to the need for concentration. The essential principle to be followed in order to make the most effective use of our sea power is concentration on the decisive points. The naval force of France is concentrated in the Mediterranean, that of Germany in Northern waters, that of Russia in the Far East. In Britain's case to maintain naval forces, consisting of vessels useful only for peace services, in waters where we have no rivals is a waste of money. It is due to the Admiralty to say that the changes they have made in the distribution of ships are in the right direction, and that the policy of concentration in home and European waters has been begun. Reductions are suggested in the Atlantic squadrons and even in the China squadrons. The complements in the China seas number some 8,000 men and the cost of maintaining the squadrons is £1,430,000. A reduction should be possible by the gradual withdrawal of small vessels. On other stations, says Lord Brassey, the flags of the leading maritime Powers of continental Europe are rarely seen and many British vessels might be withdrawn without prejudice to our interests. Their crews would materially help in the manning of the powerful battleships and cruisers now in hand. Finally the writer says the suggestion that complements should be permanently retained but with reduced numbers merits the serious consideration of the British Admiralty. The full numbers for ammunition parties and for manning every gun in secondary armaments can hardly be indispensable in peace service, and complements could be promptly raised to a war footing from the Reserves.

Passing to the efficiency of the *personnel* the writer refers to the new education scheme. The altered character of the modern navy had long ago called for a corresponding change in the subjects and methods of professional training. To discuss the ultimate developments in relation to the position of officers would be premature, but he thinks it is difficult to believe that engine room duties can be interchanged with those of navigation and command. The promotion of engineer officers to the highest grade should be appropriately found in the dockyards and in Admiralty appointments.

The *personnel* of the great fleets for 1902 is given as follows: Great Britain 122,900, France 53,000, Russia 62,000, Germany 33,500, United States 37,800, Japan 31,000. The permanent force of the British navy is satisfactory; in ships, in sea officers and men, inspired by the best traditions of the past, and highly trained, we may compare not to our disadvantage with the combined strength of France, Russia and Germany, and such a combination is too improbable to call for serious consideration. It is inconceivable, says Lord Brassey, that the foreign policy of the empire should be so ill-directed as to bring into array against us the united naval forces of the three chief Powers of Europe.

Great stress is laid on the necessity for strengthening the reserves. The permanent force which has in ten years increased by 50,000 men, involving an additional annual charge of £4,000,000 may be reduced to 100,000, when by availing themselves of the many resources they possess the Admiralty shall have brought the Reserves to a full standard of strength. And that standard he puts also at 100,000 men.

Lord Brassey devotes several pages to repairs and boilers, a reference to naval works, and a discussion of the colonies in relation to the Navy but we will not enter upon those subjects here. We have dealt briefly with the progress of the British Navy so that the chapter on that subject by the editor need not be treated at any length. The usual accounts are given of trials of ships already launched; and new ships planned or under construction are described, in some cases in considerable detail. Special attention is given to the *Duke of Edinburgh* and the *Black Prince* which were laid down this year,

and are the first cruisers designed since Mr. Philip Watts became Director of Naval Construction. Briefly, these vessels are of 13,530 tons, will have a speed of 22½ knots and an armament of six 9.2-inch and ten 6-in. guns—possessing the protection of a second class and the armament of a first class battleship combined with the speed of a cruiser. The chief innovations as compared with the *Drake* class (of which one, the *Leviathan*, is coming out to the Far East) are the substitution of four 9.2-in. guns for six 6-in. guns and the adoption of a central citadel for the protection of the secondary armament. A decrease of two-thirds of a knot in the estimated speed has to be accepted in order to provide for the additional protection. In fact, the *Duke of Edinburgh* more closely approaches the battleship type than any vessel hitherto called a cruiser. Owing to the refusal of the Admiralty, for the first time for some years, to give drawings of new ships we are deprived of the great assistance which plans afford towards an understanding of the technical details furnished, but it may be stated that three 9.2-in. guns may fire ahead and three astern without interfering with each other's sighting. The new ships can deliver in one minute 17,120 lbs weight of metal with an energy of 828,800 foot tons, as compared with the *Drake's* 15,840 lbs and 766,720 foot tons, and the *Devonshire's* 10,000 lbs and 488,400 foot tons.

We pass over the section devoted to gunnery with the remark that the *Crescent*, flagship on the North American Station, secured the highest results in 1902, her scores being: 6-in. guns—average of rounds per minute 5.79, average of hits per minute 4.37; 9.2-in. guns—average of rounds per gun per minute 0.83, average of hits 0.75. We have not space to deal with the chapter on Foreign Navies, or with that on Comparative Strength at greater length than we have already given to the subject. But we note that the decision to establish a naval base at St. Margaret's Hope, on the Firth of Forth, is not regarded with approval. If Dover harbour, say the writers, on which £3,500,000 is being spent, was not intended to serve as the coal depot and supply base for the squadron that may be required to operate in the North Sea in the event of war, this work should never have been undertaken. So far as repairing resources are concerned private yards should be available for His Majesty's ships in time of war, and as to the proposal for a North Sea squadron it is pointed out that in the Channel and Home squadrons there are no less than sixteen battleships, ten of the first and six of the second class, as against which the Germans have eight of the first class, and the French two of the second class and two of the third. It is suggested that the number of sloops and gunboats (11), besides river gunboats in commission in China, is excessive and the view is expressed that a few light draught fast cruisers would be more effective.

CONCERT AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

The concert given at the Public Hall on Thursday evening by Messrs. Horace Britt, 'cello, H. Nell, violin, and H. Jebe, viola, attracted a very good audience, and that all were music-lovers was soon demonstrated by the hearty applause with which they rewarded the performers at the close of the different items. It has often seemed to us a great pity that some other means of showing appreciation of good music rendered by clever musicians could not be evolved than that of clapping hands. Just as the senses are stirred to their depths by the pulsations of divine melody and the whole body is alive to the witchery and the mystery of the musician's art, comes breaking upon the ear the harsh, discordant battery of hands striking hands, smashing—yes, there is no other term—smashing the whole airy fabric of our dreams to the ground, blotting out the delicate, half-realised memories of the finer passages irrevocably, and destroying at a blow the chords of sympathy and understanding but a second before vibrating between player and hearer. But fashion has decreed that we must thank musicians in this noisy, barbarian fashion and so the torture

must continue, we suppose, till a more rational era dawns. This, however, is a digression. Mr. Horace Britt, in the course of Thursday's concert, showed himself to be a master of his instrument, combining a breadth of feeling with a most sympathetic touch as rare as it is charming; his tone is broad, pure, and expressive, his intonation certain, especially in the higher registers of the instrument: his *technique*, in one word, may be pronounced perfect. All the difficulties as presented in Popper's "*Tarantella*" and *Fantasia* on a Russian folk-melody, were overcome with comparative ease. The clearness of attack, double-stopping, delicate harmonics, and the nuances demanded for an artistic rendition of the above-named works, were most admirably and carefully rendered. In the smaller selections, mainly arrangements for 'cello and other instruments, Mr. Britt showed himself in perfect sympathy with the composer's ideals. He was particularly successful in Bizet's *Adagio* (presumably taken from "*L'Arlesienne*" suite) and Chopin Nocturne No. 2. Fauré's *Romance* and Saint-Saëns popular song "*Le Cygne*" were effective arrangements. We sincerely hope to have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Britt again and if favoured we should like to hear a few more representative composers of the violoncello-school, viz., Goltermann, Davidoff, Swert, etc., or he might introduce us to the 'cello works of Beethoven, Hummel, Lindley, and the late lamented virtuoso Piatti. These interspersed with a few *arrangements* would form an attractive and artistic programme. Mr. Britt was most ably supported by Messrs. Jebe and Nell. Mr. Jebe showed his powers as an executant in two well-written violin trifles from the pen of Mr. Britt; Mr. Nell gave a correct, if unemotional reading of Thomé's well known "*Simple Aven*." Mrs. W. T. Payne and Mr. N. G. Maitland contributed the vocal numbers of the programme. Mrs. Payne was in fine form, and her rendering of Flegier's "*Love-song*" was charming; the song was further enhanced by the addition of violin and 'cello obbligati. An encore being demanded Mrs. Payne kindly acquiesced and delighted her listeners once again. Mr. N. G. Maitland gave an artistic rendering of Clay's well known "*I'll sing Thee Songs of Araby*." Miss Mendelson and Mr. Mason acquitted themselves right well as accompanists.

During the concert Mrs. Payne and Miss Mendelson were the recipients of lovely sprays of flowers. We append the full programme:—

PART I.

1. 'CELLO SOLO.....(a) *Adagio*.....G. Bizet.
(b) *Gavotte*.....D. Popper.
MR. HORACE BRITT.
Messrs. H. NELL and H. JEBE.
2. 'CELLO SOLO.....Nocturne.....Chopin.
MR. H. BRITT.
3. SONG....."A Love Song".....Flégier.
MRS. PAYNE.
(Cello and Violin Obligato.)
4. VIOLIN SOLO.....(a) *Berceuse*.....H. Britt.
(b) *Danse Hongroise*.....
MR. H. JEBE.
- Messrs. H. NELL and H. BRITT.
5. 'CELLO SOLO.....(a) *Le Cygne*.....S. Saëns.
(b) *Tarantelle*.....D. Popper.
MR. H. BRITT.

PART II.

1. 'CELLO SOLO.....Meditation from "*Thais*".....Massenet.
MR. H. BRITT.
2. SONG....."I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby".....F. Clay.
MR. N. G. MAITLAND.
3. VIOLIN SOLO....."Simple Aven".....F. Thomé.
MR. H. NELL.
- Messrs. H. JEBE and H. BRITT.
4. 'CELLO SOLO.....*Romance*.....G. Fauré.
MR. H. BRITT.
5. 'CELLO SOLO.....*Fantasia* on Russian Melodies.....D. Popper.
MR. H. BRITT.
- Messrs. H. JEBE and H. NELL.

Local theatre-goers, says the *Straits Times*, who remember Harry Hall, once with the Willard Co. and afterwards with the Pollards, will be interested to hear that he is now in Natal with a juvenile opera company of his own, and contemplates coming to the Far East in the course of the next few months.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We are asked to say that, owing to the absence of Mr. Griscorn, who is visiting the Osaka Exhibition, no reception will be held at the Legation on the Fourth of July.

The Baseball game between the Peers' School and the Y.C. & A.C., will begin at 2.30 p.m. on the Fourth of July, after which Tea will be served in the Pavilion, to which the community is invited.

Fireworks will be displayed at 9.15 p.m. at the usual place, opposite the Grand Hotel. The Tokyo City Band will play at the Club Hotel during tiffin and dinner on the Fourth of July. A special menu has been arranged.

THE PLAGUE.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, informed a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on June 18th that there was no doubt the plague epidemic is on the wane in Hongkong. Amongst Europeans it had not been of a virulent character, only four out of 27 attacked having succumbed.

Governor Sufu issued on June 26th a prefectural notification to the effect that any person who finds a dead, or traps a live, rat in this city must remove it within twelve hours to a police station, the office of the disinfecting committee or of the chief of the sanitary association; and any one who contravenes the warning will be punished by police detention or a fine.

A telegram under date June 24th from Mr. Kurino, Minister at St. Petersburg, according to the *Official Gazette*, states that the Russian Government has notified the cancelling of the notification that Nagasaki is a plague-infected place.

The steamer *Kaga Maru*, which is detained at the Nagahama Quarantine station because of plague case, will be released on June 29th at 2 p.m.

The steamer *Kaga Maru*, which was detained at Nagahama Quarantine station in consequence of a plague case, came into harbour on June 29th at 2.30 p.m. after the completion of quarantine. The passengers in the cabin were allowed to land on Saturday and those in the 2nd class and steerage on Sunday.

The plague mortality throughout India continues to decrease, though it is still double what it was this time last year. During the week ended the 4th June there were in all 8,676 deaths, 7,352 of which occurred in the Punjab.

RECORD BIG-GUN SHOOTING.

"Straight Shooting" writes to the *Daily Express* as follows:—

"With regard to the great interest in the heavy gun prize-firing which is carried out in H.M. Navy, I send you the extraordinary results made from the 12in. Mark VIII. guns mounted in barbettes, which were accomplished by the two captains of turrets in H.M.S. *Goliath*:—

Ship steaming twelve knots.

Range, 1,750 yards to 1,400.

Time allowance, 3mins. run for each captain of turret.

W. Dellar, C.G.I., of the after barrette—Seven rounds, six hits on target.

G. Richardson, P. O. G. I., from fore barrette—Six rounds, six hits on target, in 2mins. 32 secs.

"I think that for captains of turrets, shooting with these guns in the Navy—viz. thirteen rounds, twelve hits in 5 mins. 32 secs.—this is at the present a record not likely to be beaten considering that the guns in the barbettes, which are mounted in pairs, were both used on the run, firing alternately, or, as it is termed in the service, independent firing, right gun commencing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two convicts of the Maebashi jail escaped on the night of June 28th.

The battleship *Wisconsin* arrived on June 28th at Kobe from Yokohama.

The date of Imperial Ordinance 380 should be Sept. 27, 1900, not 1890 as stated on Thursday.

Two cases of cholera appeared on June 27th in the mill of the Nishinomiyama Cotton Spinning Co., Hiogo.

Sixty-two Chinese students from Shan-tung province arrived at Nagasaki on June 29th, and immediately left for Yokohama.

During the month of June, 235,946 tons of coal were sold at Moji of which 185,662 tons, were exported abroad.

K. Tashiro, head man of the village of Tamafu, near Utsunomiya, was arrested on July 1st on a charge of embezzlement.

About 780 feet of telephone wire was cut and stolen on July 1st at a place near Tsurumi on the line between Tokyo and Osaka.

A hundred and twenty German officers and fifteen hundred soldiers arrived on June 26th at Nagasaki from Tsin-tao en route for home.

A case of suspected cholera was reported on June 29th at the Exhibition, Osaka. The patient is a man who appears to be about 26 years of age.

A telegram from Shimonoseki states that six hundred and sixty-seven soldiers arrived there on June 28th from Formosa by the steamer *Saikyo Maru*.

Mr. J. Adam, Interpreter of the French Legation in Tokyo, says the *Nichi Nichi*, was to leave on July 2nd for home by the Siberian Railway.

K. Ito, President of the Yokoshiba Bank, Chiba Prefecture, was arrested on June 30th on suspicion of fraud. Subsequently his dwelling was searched.

A telegram from Taipei states that heavy rains prevailed on June 25th causing severe damage to railway buildings, etc. The new crop of rice has been brought into the market.

Early in the morning of June 28th a young man entered the Buddhist Temple Daigan-in in Shiba park, Tokyo, and having threatened the chief priest, Y. Otani (83), stole yen 4.

Two cases of dysentery appeared in the High Female School, Yamanashi prefecture, on June 24th. The appearance of 22 cases of the same disease was reported on the same day in Tochigi prefecture.

The *Niroku* received a telegram under date of July 1st from Tientsin stating that three Norwegian steamers have been engaged to transport ammunition and provisions from Port Arthur to the Yalu River.

Prince Kan-in, President of the Domestic Industrial Exhibition, arrived at Osaka on June 28th to be present at the ceremony of presenting the prizes and rewards exhibitors. He proceeded to the Hanaya Hotel.

A woman named Hana (24) attempted on June 25th to commit suicide by jumping into the well of an unoccupied house at Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo. She was rescued by neighbours. Insanity is reported to be the cause.

A farmer named T. Murakami living at the village of Daishoin, Nii, Matsuyama, murdered on June 29th a man named H. Mumebara by shooting him. The offender was at once arrested. The cause is understood to be a dispute.

The *Asahi* states that a telegram from London was on June 26th received in Yokohama to the effect that the 5 per cent. Japanese bonds of the

yen 50,000,000 War Loan have fallen 5s. 1¼d. from the previous quotation, the present price being £102.11.6.

The *Asahi* states that Viscount Torio and Kajeda, of the Privy Council, recently submitted their opinions in writing regarding international questions to their colleagues, who are now examining them in their private capacity.

Mr. M. Nagasawa, chief of the rural office of Hongo, Tokyo, died suddenly on July 1st at 1.30 p.m. in the municipal office as he was congratulating Mr. Ozaki, the newly appointed Mayor. He had suffered from heart disease.

The circulation of forged notes seems still to go on in Tokyo. On the night of June 30th a man bought a quantity of cleaned rice for yen 1 at the shop of a rice dealer named Kobashi, at Shitaya, giving a forged yen 10 note and receiving change of yen 9. He was arrested at once.

The competition between the Kwansei Railway Co. and the union of steamship companies, says the *Jiji*, grows more serious. The latter has decided to lower to yen 80 the fare for the trip between Osaka and Tadotsu and this rate will be in force from June 29th.

The interment of the ashes of the late Marquis C. de Nembrini Gonzaga took place on Tuesday forenoon at the Yokohama Cemetery. There was no ceremony but a number of friends stood by while the casket was lowered into the stone receptacle prepared for it.

K. Murata, director, and K. Onda, clerk, of the Chuwo Warehouse Co., Tokyo, who had been charged with embezzling over yen 30,000 belonging to the company, were each sentenced on June 29th in the Tokyo District Court to five months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The owners of the two gold watches recently found by the Kagacho police claimed their property at the station on June 26th. One belonged to Mr. A. E. Caro, of Messrs. Pollak Bros., who lost it on May 23rd, and the other belonged to a Formosan woman recently staying in this city.

U. Iwasaki, a farmer, (38), living at Kawasaki, attempted on June 25th to murder his wife Kane (29) and Taki (58) a relative, by attacking them with a large iron stick. The offender immediately absconded. Both women are in a serious condition. Jealousy is said to be the cause.

A Peking correspondent of the *Niroku* had occurred, at Kaifong district, Honan province. Over five hundred rioters attacked the U.S. missionary church and inflicted severe injuries on two missionaries. The governor of the province had despatched two hundred soldiers to the scene to put down the mob.

A dried-fish dealer named T. Takashima (38) living at Kuroe-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, attempted on June 28th to murder his mother and his wife with a large knife. He then committed suicide by cutting his throat. His wife succumbed to her injuries, but the old woman will recover. The cause of the tragedy is reported to be poverty, the man's mind having become unhinged.

The Government is reported, according to the *Asahi*, to have decided to pay a subsidy of yen 30,000 for a tea shop at the St. Louis Exhibition for which K. Aisawa and other tea merchants had applied. For the encouragement of the tea trade, the Government is said to have decided on paying a subsidy of yen 70,000 to the Central Tea Guild. The *Asahi* states that the amount is arranged for in the Budget for the coming year.

S. Fujita (19) office boy of Mr. F. W. Horne, No. 70, and M. Wakui (31), godown man of Messrs. Hutchison & Co., No. 183, were arrested on June 29th by the Kagacho Police on a charge of theft. It appears that the former on the 23rd stole six blank cheques of the Chartered Bank belonging to his employer, filled one up for yen 50 and appended the forged signature of Mr. Horne. He then drew the money at the shop of

the Chinese exchange Van Tai, No. 72, and spent it in Magane-cho. On examination at the police station it was found that he had also stolen some mechanical instruments from the stock of his employer and sold them through the other accused.

A train of the Tokaido Railway collided on June 30th with an omnibus at a point between Kisogawa station and the bridge over the Kiso river. The horse and one of the two omnibus-men were killed and the other was severely injured. The cause assigned is that the horse was startled by the sound of the train and jumped on the line.

The charge against Mr. Yasui, Member of the Diet for Okayama Prefecture, who was arrested on June 23rd at the Hokoku Hotel, Osaka, is stated by the *fiji* to be that he was concerned in the counterfeiting of *sen* 5 nickel coins for Korea. Just before his arrest he had made a contract with a trader named T. Nukii, residing at Shansang (Korea) to supply 500,000 pieces and received in advance *yen* 2,550.

S. Nakasawa and J. Tasaki, formerly employees of the Singer Manufacturing Co., No. 80, Yokohama, who collected in the end of May this year *yen* 336 for 6 sewing machines and also *yen* 56 from customers in Kawagoe during their service in the firm, were charged with fraud by the manager of the company in the Yokohama District Court, through the Kaga-cho police. They were, however, discharged on June 26th by the public procurator on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient.

The time schedule for the trains of the Nippon Railway Company, between Ueno and Awamori has been amended and will be in force from July 11th as follows:—down-trains: leaving Ueno station, Tokyo at 10.40 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. arriving at Awamori at 7.10 a.m. and 4.31 p.m. of the following day respectively; up trains: leaving Awamori at 11.05 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. and arriving at Ueno at 7.50 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. on the following day respectively.

Prince and Princess Rupprecht had audience of the Emperor on June 30th at 10.30 a.m. At noon of the same day Prince Kuni held a banquet at the barracks of the 3rd regiment of infantry (Imperial Guards) at which the Bavarian Prince and over twenty others were present. Among them were Count Arco Valley, German Minister, Herr von Erckert, Secretary, and Major von Etzel, Military Attaché of the German Legation, Lieut.-General Terauchi, Minister of War, and Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household.

Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary of the Siamese Legation in Washington, has just been decorated by the King of Siam with the 4th Class of the Order of the White Elephant in recognition of his services last autumn during the visit of the Crown Prince to the United States. This Order is a higher step than the 4th Class of the Crown of Siam which was conferred on Mr. Loftus in 1897.—The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Frederick Bray, Esq., His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Royal Siamese Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by H.M. the King of Siam, in recognition of his valuable service as tutor to H.R.H. Prince Chakrapongse.

Attention has at last been turned to the problem of Thibet, says the Simla correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, and action is being taken by the Government of India which is likely to have exceedingly important results. The 32nd Pioneers and a company of Madras Sappers have been sent to rebuild the road up the Teesta Valley to the frontier. A railway from Siliguri, the present terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway to the spot, 11 miles distant, where the Teesta Valley route debouches from the Himalayas into the plains of India, has been surveyed, and mention begins to be made in the Indian Press of the Torsa Valley route, through independent Bhutan territory, by which it would be possible to push

a mountain railway right up to Thibet, since it avoids the snowy passes over which the Jeylep road must climb.

Details of the escape of a convict from Maebashi prison show that a small saw had been smuggled in to the prisoner in a book bound in foreign style. With this, early in the morning of June 29th, and in stormy weather, he cut a hole in the floor through which he got out of the cell. Having made a ladder with pieces of bamboo and other materials that were left out of the workshop of the prisoners, he escaped by scaling a brick wall 20 feet in height. He is the leader of a gang of robbers who infest the districts surrounding Tokyo.

A sensational action for libel has just come off at Saigon. It was brought against the *Opinion*, a newspaper there, which had attacked certain officers in Laos, an up-country province in Cochin-China, for putting down a rising among the natives with a severity which bordered upon cruelty. The evidence led brought out these circumstances, as well as the fact that the officers, in doing so, had merely carried out the instructions of their superior officer, now dead. For the defence it was urged that the *Opinion* did not defame the two officers but merely showed up a system of government which allowed such atrocities. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The opening paragraph in the *American Silk Journal* for June reads:—

Every conceivable reason is assigned for the very decided slump in the silk trade that occurred in April, just when all seemed going along swimmingly, and the only question was: How on earth are we going to meet the demand and take care of our deliveries as per contract? The bottom fell out between two days, as it were, and the "authorities" have been engaged ever since in ventilating their respective theories as to the cause. Travelling men went out with high hopes and an amazing collection of samples, but in a number of instances "cut it short" and returned far ahead of their schedules. The most rational cause assigned is that the normal output of our large and splendid equipment of high-speed looms is about double the consumptive capacity of the home markets, and we have suffered from an acute attack of over-production.

Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, notified in the *Official Gazette* on July 1st that during one month from August 1st to 31st the exchange rate of foreign money shall be observed at the Customs according to the following table:—

	Yen.
British India Rupee	0.654
{ Shanghai Tael	0.144
{ Tientsin "	1.204
{ Hankow "	1.172
Mexico Dollar	0.856
Manila "	0.845
Great Britain { Silver "	0.825
{ H'kong Silver.1 ..	0.825
Siam tical	0.514

The exchange rate for those foreign moneys that are not provided for in this table will be subjected to the process hitherto adopted.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Missions to Seamen is to hand. We note appreciatively the increasingly large value of the work done by this institution, and as to Japan we quote what appears to be the only extended reference to ports in this country. Says the report:—

British crews in Japan have great cause for gratitude to the Bishop of Osaka, who has opened a very suitable Seamen's Institute and boarding house for crews of all nationalities frequenting Kobe. The small British and American community there have been very generous. But the Chaplain urges an appeal to the home public for £150, to build on a wing for more sleeping-rooms. The ships are well served by the Chaplain in that heathen port, who well writes that "numbers of missionaries who leave the homeland every year to carry the glorious Gospel message to the nations of these far-distant lands, would find a much more ready reception of their message could they point to the godly, righteous and sober lives of the European sailors who frequent heathen ports."

AMERICAN MATTERS.

A movement has been started to raise \$30,000 to provide the battleship *Ohio* with a silver service.

Mexico has entered into a treaty with Santo Domingo, Argentine, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Salvador, Paragday and Uruguay to submit all controversies between these countries to arbitration.

In the case of John Burke, a child of seven years, who, through his father, sued the Borden's Condensed Milk Co. in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover for personal injuries, the jury returned a verdict for \$10,500. The boy was run over and permanently crippled.

The Order of Locomotive Engineers commenced with twelve members thirty-nine years ago, and now numbers over 40,000 in the United States and Canada. In 1887 the insurance department was established, conducted on the assessment plan, and it has paid over \$12,000,000 in benefits to widows and orphans.

Railway speed records were broken on May 24th when the Lake Shore's Twentieth Century Limited, hauled by engine No. 603, ran from Toledo to Elkhart, 133 miles, in 114 minutes. This is two minutes lower than any previous time. At intervals along the run the speed averaged seventy-two, eighty and ninety miles an hour, the general average being seventy miles.

The U.S. War Department is giving serious consideration to a proposition that has come through Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, from Brigadier General Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary, looking to the improvement of that service. General Allen believes that a fine career offers in the constabulary for graduates of the American military schools who have any special aptitude for military work. He believes that 15 or 20 such young men annually could be placed in the constabulary as officers to the advantage of the service.

A writer in the London *Daily Mail* comments on the pronounced difference of public taste in the matter of periodical literature in England and in America. London, he says, is flooded with "weeklies," a class which in New York is comparatively sparsely represented, particularly in the field of literature and criticism. In monthly journalism, America leads, he admits, in the matter of illustration, but falls slightly behind in purely literary quality. In the matter of heavy reviews and quarterlies he easily claims the lead for England. Are these facts, it may be asked, really indicative of a difference in public taste?

An American watch-manufacturing syndicate, composed of the American Waltham Watch Company, the Elgin National Watch Company, the Keystone Watch Case Company and the Crescent Watch Case Company, representing a combined capital of \$14,000,000, has bought out the American Watch Case Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, thereby controlling the entire watch trade of Canada. Prominent watch and jewelry manufacturers throughout the country regard the formation of the combination as preliminary to a movement to control the watch business in the United States as well, because they say the capital represented in the combination could buy out the Canadian company many times.

Rear-Admiral David Smith, U.S.N., retired, died at his residence in Washington on May 27th, after a long illness. He was a native of Scotland, born in 1834, but came to the United States at an early age, was graduated from Phillips-Andover Academy and Harvard University and in 1859 entered the engineer corps of the navy. He served creditably through the civil war and at its close, while assistant chief of the naval bureau of steam engineering, prepared valuable data on the work of the confederate commerce destroyers, upon which the government based its case before the Geneva Conference. Admiral Smith was the best known, perhaps, for his work in connection with the ventilation of war ships by the exhaust

method and for his inventions for standardizing engineering instruments of precision.

Will our "reformed poet in the frock-coat of a Secretary of State" send a protest to Russia against the massacre of Jews at Kishineff, asks the New York *American*, a Democratic paper whose editor, Mr. Hearst, was recently elected to Congress. If he will not do so, the same paper proceeds, then Russia's rulers will hear from Congress, and "they will know when they hear from Congress that they are hearing from the power that makes treaties and declares war. Let Mr. Hay bow as politely as he chooses to the bear with the bloody paws," adds *The American*, warningly, "that bear knows that there is a power over Hay, and from that power Russia will hear." This will explain the Reuter's message which reached Japan in the last week of June.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of May, compiled by the *Journal of Commerce*, shows a total of \$16,366,800. This is an unusually heavy sum for May, although not of course as large as the figures for May, 1901, in which month the Jacksonville conflagration occurred. The following table will show the losses for the first five months of the years 1901, 1902 and 1903:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	\$16,574,950	\$15,032,800	\$13,166,350
February	13,992,000	21,010,500	16,090,800
March	15,036,250	12,056,600	9,907,650
April	11,352,800	13,894,600	13,549,300
May	22,286,150	14,866,000	16,366,800
Totals.....	79,336,150	76,850,500	69,080,900

The *Mexican Financier* says of the plan to maintain a 50-cent dollar in Mexico:—"The scheme of the government will be the logical perfection of the experiment made by India from 1893 on. Mexico goes India one better. Instead of leaving the amount of money in circulation to be controlled simply by governing the new supplies, the purpose is to regulate the demand as well, by providing a gold exchange fund which will draw in money when it is redundant, if that condition should ever come to pass, and let it out again whenever it becomes scarce. As the government's operations along this line will be determined by the weakening or strengthening of exchange on abroad, they will be virtually automatic, and will not only keep the exchange steady from the start without any of the troubles and inconveniences India had to endure, but will also create a uniformly elastic currency, responsive in the highest degree to the varying needs of business."

The following table is taken from an article entitled "Railroad Mileage and Wealth," which appears in the current *World's Work*:

	Population.	Miles of railroad.	Internal commerce.	Wealth.
1850...	23,191,826	9,021	\$2,000,000,000	\$7,155,780,000
1860...	31,443,321	30,626	3,500,000,000	16,159,616,062
1870...	38,558,371	52,922	6,250,000,000	30,068,518,507
1880...	50,155,783	93,262	7,750,000,000	43,642,000,000
1890...	62,622,250	166,703	12,000,000,000	65,037,091,197
1900...	76,308,387	193,345	18,000,000,000	94,300,000,000
1902...	79,000,000	201,839	20,000,000,000	100,000,000,000

From the foregoing table it will be seen that in 1850, when the population of the United States was already more than 23,000,000, but the country was suffering from an utter lack of transportation facilities, having only 9,000 miles of railroad, the national commerce of the United States amounted to only \$2,000,000,000 per annum, while the total wealth of the country amounted to only a little more than \$7,000,000,000. In the fifty-two years that have elapsed from that time down to 1902, the railroad mileage of the United States has grown from only 9,000 to almost 202,000 miles, or more than 2,000 per cent. During this same period the population increased from 23,000,000 to 79,000,000, or only about 230 per cent., while the internal commerce of the country grew from \$2,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000, an increase of 900 per cent., and its wealth increased from \$7,000,000,000 to more than \$100,000,000,000, or over 1,400 per cent.

"Ere another century shall have gone to join the eternity of time," says the Baltimore *Ame-*

rican, "New York will be the capital of the world in all the word capital implies. What she has accomplished in two hundred and fifty years—and in considering her accomplishments we must remember that the greatest of them date back no farther than the last half-century—is but her beginning. She is just rounding into that form which will enable her to bring to the Western Hemisphere and centre about her busy thoroughfares the reins by which all the tangible and intangible affairs of men are managed, and once she holds those reins she will dictate the fortunes of the globe, commanding in all those matters which make for the temporal, spiritual, and intellectual enrichment of mankind. New York is to-day, at her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, upon the threshold of that era of greater power and influence. Because of her achievements the nation is proud of her; for her greater development it looks with keen interest, rejoicing that a people so young have had it in them to work wonders at sight of which all other peoples stand aghast."

The hen's egg is a popular and a nutritious food of high value, and, according to the *National Provisioner*, the American hen is very busy now. She has on hand what is called the "egg season." That is the period of the hen's highest activity and productiveness. The season runs from April 1 to July. Then the farmer's barn is a noisy locality. During that period the fresh-meat man is heard to constantly complain that "the meat business is rotten." The eggs are, however, fresh and the most numerous. The dullness in the fresh-meat line is the result of the egg and meat competition for the table. The poultry product wins and gives sympathetic tone to the ham and bacon market, as ham or bacon and eggs travel together or in omelette form as a breakfast food. The extent of the spring competition of eggs with fresh meats may be gauged by the fact that from about the middle of March until June 15 there are about 750,000,000 eggs handled daily by the jobbers of the United States. For the season of ninety days named that would amount to 67,500,000,000 eggs. The egg season furnishes an overproduction for consumption. The price is then low. The surplus find their way into cold storage for fall and winter use. The Lenten season gives fresh meats its hardest forty-day pull. Meats could forgive pisces a lot of Fridays for the slowness of their blow as compared with the egg competition of Lent. Cold storage has been responsible for the all-the-year competition which meats feel from eggs. The incubators also help poultry by relieving the setting hen.

LAW CASES.

HANS PITZ v. J. F. WAGEN.

This action, instituted by Mr. Hans Pitz, wine merchant of Switzerland, against Mr. J. F. Wagen, No. 163, Yokohama, applying for a decree of bankruptcy, came up in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on June 26th.

Mr. Hidaka was present for plaintiff and Mr. Kumakura for defendant.

Plaintiff's Counsel explained to the Court the reason for his application and the opposing counsel denied the statements made, after which the case was adjourned.

J. W. HALL v. F. STANILAND.

The hearing of this case was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on June 30th when Mr. V. Blad and Misses J. Clausen and Preisler were examined as witnesses.

Mr. Blad stated that in connection with the sale of the ground and building of the private hotel No. 2, Bluff, he did not interfere as a broker or commissioner, but merely acted as adviser to Misses Clausen and Preisler when they enquired as to the price, etc., of the property. The ladies were his friends. He remembered that the enquiry was made in May last year, that the property was sold to the ladies by Mr. Staniland for yen 30,000, and that their enquiry of him was whether the investment was prudent and the price reasonable. In this trans-

action he did not consult with Mr. Staniland or his representative in behalf of the ladies. He knew Mr. J. W. Hall, of whom he asked his opinion about the price of the property, as Mr. Hall was fully conversant with such matters. The ladies received from the seller a letter in which he stated the details of the property and furniture and the items of the contract of sale. The witness remembered that the letter was shown or described to him by the purchasers, but he could not remember the details of the letter.

Cross examined, the witness said that he did not know number of *tsubo*, etc., of the property.

Miss Clausen stated that she purchased in joint account with Miss Preisler the ground and building of the private hotel, No. 2 Bluff, from Mr. Staniland for yen 30,000 in the end of June last year, the contract of the transaction being dated June 28th, 1902. Information as to the sale of the property she heard from a lady who was a friend of Mr. Staniland as well as of the witness. The name of the lady is Mrs. Harrington, now living at Karuizawa. In May last she saw Mr. Staniland to enquire as to the sale of the property, and subsequently she received a letter from that gentleman in which he described the details of the property and proposed the conditions of the sale. She did not remember whether she showed the letter to Mr. Blad, of whom she, however, asked in a friendly way about the price, etc. The contract of purchase was then made through Mr. de Becker. She never knew whether the advertisement of the sale of the property had appeared in the local papers. She did not see Mr. Hall about the transaction.

Miss Preisler was then examined on nearly the same points and similar replies were given.

The case was again adjourned till July 6th.

LEI CHIEN HSING v. J. C. HARTLAND.

The hearing of this case was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on July 1st when a Japanese named Wakabayashi was examined as a witness.

The witness stated that he was entrusted by plaintiff and Kwang Ho Chong to collect the rent of the buildings in dispute and always delivered the money collected to plaintiff, during the years from October 1895 to January 1898. He was now collecting the rent and had been doing so since October 1902. The money was also paid to the plaintiff. He thought that the property belonged to plaintiff and Kwang Ho Chong. The ground rent he remembered to have been yen 40 per month in 1895 and it rose to yen 44 after October 1897. The two Chinamen purchased the buildings from Ah Wai, comrade of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co.

Plaintiff's counsel applied to the Court for leave to examine Ah Wai as a witness. The Court decided to do so on July 8th.

SIMON, EVERS & CO. v. K. YAMADA.

The following is a summary of the formal judgement delivered on June 27th in the Yokohama District Court in the case instituted by Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co. against K. Yamada, sugar dealer, in which case a verbal decree was given on the 15th.

Defendant is ordered to pay to plaintiffs yen 1,597.17, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from June 28, 1902, until payment is effected. The other claim of plaintiffs is rejected. The costs are ordered to be borne by the parties. On the security of yen 300 being deposited in the Court, plaintiffs will be permitted to seize temporarily the property of defendant.

Having summarized the statement and the evidence introduced by counsel of the parties the Court gave as the reasons for judgement: (1) The contention of the defendant with reference to the contract in which a clause saying "damage caused by sea-water shall be borne by plaintiffs but that by staining caused by the contents shall be borne by defendant" had been privately and arbitrarily inserted by plaintiffs was not sustained. (2) According to the statement of an expert, M. Masuda, the sugar in dispute was originally of inferior quality even if not

damaged by sea-water. As to 1,000 bags of sugar which were the first batch to arrive and which plaintiff had sold by auction on the premises of No. 25, plaintiffs did not introduce any evidence in Court. Inspection of Mr. Dodds with reference to the damaged sugar was not recognized because of the fact that no one applied to the Customs on May 1st, 2nd and 3rd for a permit to inspect sugar at the shed of the Midoricho Godown. Indeed, it could not be possible to inspect the goods or to take out samples from the shed without the permission of the Customs. By another statement of Mr. Dodds who inspected the sugar of the 2nd batch, it appeared that the damage was not caused by sea-water and the action of defendant in declining to take delivery was unreasonable. (3) The defendant's contention that he proposed on May 22nd, 1902, to plaintiffs the cancellation of the contract and that consequently he had no responsibility, was groundless, because having illegally refused to take delivery of the sugar for which he was responsible under the contract, he could not escape the responsibility by a mere proposal of its cancellation.

FIRES.

An outbreak of fire occurred on June 25th at Hiroshima, destroying three houses, including a notary-public's office.

Early on the morning of June 25th fire broke out in the office of the Geological Society in Tokyo. It was put out before any serious damage was done.

Fire broke out on the night of June 26th at Kita-nijo, Sapporo, destroying four houses.

Fire broke out about 2.30 a.m. on June 29th at No. 70 Yamashitacho, known as the Banquet Bar. The Satsumacho and Police brigades turned out promptly and two streams from the hydrants dealt with the flames but not before part of a partition, the ceiling and the roof and some furniture had been destroyed. The origin is unknown.

Fire broke out on June 28th in the house of a man named M. Matsui, at Shiwo-cho, Osaka, destroying two houses. Matsui's wife and child were burned to death.

An extensive fire occurred on June 29th at the village of Nishino-ura, Fukuoka prefecture, destroying 370 buildings. Details have not yet been received.

Fire broke out on the morning of July 1st, at Saru-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo, destroying three houses.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Japan Times* of June 17th, is an article by a German named Ular, in which he blames the Christian missionaries especially for "abusing Chinese manners and customs to secure their own personal pecuniary gain" and adds, "Missionaries are the plague of China, and their reasons for going there are very evident."

An alleged instance of dishonesty is given, which it is admitted that the American court pronounced to be unproved, and a case of blackmail only.

What is the standing of the author of these statements, or what proof can he offer to substantiate the charges, I do not know, but there is testimony to the contrary that can not be outweighed or refuted.

In a book entitled, "Is there Anything in It," by Gilbert McIntosh, is given the opinions of men who have made a study of the matter and were able to speak from personal observation. In reply to the question "Are the missionaries responsible for the convulsion which has taken place in China?" and, "Has their influence been such as to lead to this uprising?" the Hon. John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, subsequently Counselor of the Chinese Government, says:

"It would take more space than I can devote in this article to show that the presence of missionaries in China had little to do with these troubles. My observation is that the mass of the people of China

do not object to their presence and work. In almost all instances the opposition and riots against them have been stirred up by the literati, the office holders and the office seekers.

"After two visits to China five and six years ago, I said that I regarded China as the most hopeful field for mission work in the world. The late disorders, the murder of missionaries, and the destruction of mission properties, have not changed my opinion. Out of all these disasters will come peace and order, a better government and more efficient protection, and a wider door for the entrance of Christian teachers.

"China stands in great need of Christianity. The teachings of Confucius, among the wisest of non-Christian philosophers, have had unlimited sway for twenty-five centuries; and this highest type of pagan ethics has produced a people the most superstitious and a government the most corrupt and inefficient. Confucianism must be pronounced a failure. The hope of this people and its government is in Christianity."

President James B. Angell, LL.D., Minister of the United States to China, 1880-1881, says:

"Some very exaggerated statements concerning the part which the presence of Christian missionaries has played in causing the recent disturbances in China have been made by writers who could not have been familiar with the facts, or who are prejudiced against the missionaries.

"The immediate provocations of the hostility of the Chinese officials seem to have been the reform movement of the Emperor in 1898, and the aggressive policy of certain European powers. The spirit which has animated the Chinese has been predominantly anti-foreign rather than anti-Christian. A Boxer proclamation before me assails the foreign merchants, engineers, builders of telegraphs and railways as fiercely as it attacks missionaries. As there are more missionaries in the interior than foreigners of any other class, more demonstrations have been made against them than against other foreigners. But engineers and consular officers, and finally the Legations have been attacked.

"By their hospitals and schools the missionaries have made many friends among Chinese who have not adopted Christianity. It is the established policy of the missionaries to pursue a conciliatory course, to imbue their disciples with loyalty to the government, with a love of peace and order. . . . But my opinion is that missionary activities alone would not have involved foreign powers in any serious trouble with China. There is no evidence that the difficulties arising from this cause have recently been any graver than they have been for many years. But when it appeared to the Chinese that the European powers wished to seize their territory, they were led to make an indiscriminate warfare on all foreigners and on all Chinese who attached themselves to them."

Hon. Charles Denby, United States Minister to China from 1885 to 1898, says,

"I made a study of missionary work in China. I took a man-of-war and visited almost every open port in the empire. At each one of these places I visited and inspected every missionary station. At the schools the scholars were arrayed before me and examined. I went through the missionary hospitals. I attended synods and church services. I saw the missionaries, ladies and gentlemen, in their homes. I saw them all, Catholic and Protestant, and I have the same opinion of them all. They are all doing good work; they merit all the support that philanthropy can give them.

"I do not stint my commendation, or halt or stammer about work that ought to be done at home instead of abroad. I make no comparisons. I unqualifiedly, and in the strongest language that tongue can utter, give to these men and women who are living and dying in China and in the far East my full and unadulterated commendation. My doctrine is to tell, if I can, the simple truth about them, and when that is known, the caviling, the depreciation, the sneering which too often accompany comments on missionary work will disappear; and they will stand before the world as they ought to stand, as benefactors of the people among whom their lives are spent and forerunners of the commerce of the world."

Hon. John Barrett, late United States Minister to Siam, says:

"The King of Siam, who is admittedly one of the ablest statesmen in Asia, once said to me that the American missionaries had done more to advance the welfare of his country and people than any other foreign influence. He has confirmed that statement by pursuing a most friendly course towards the missionaries and assisting them, both financially and morally."

"From careful study of the scope of missionary labor, not only in Siam but in China and Japan, during a period of nearly six years, I am convinced beyond question that the missionaries are doing a great and good work for the advancement of both the moral and material interests of these Asiatic lands.

"The explanation of much of the anti-missionary talk is found in the superficial gossip of the treaty ports of Asia. The average traveller hears this talk and goes away with a prejudiced opinion. On the other hand, those who study carefully the work of the missionaries, not only in the treaty ports, but in the interior, and weigh carefully in the balance all adverse and favorable conditions, agree that the missionary field should not be limited, but rather extended.

"When we criticise the methods of missionary zeal, we should be no less severe in our censure of the methods of commercial exploitation. If the former leads, occasionally, to the development of ignorant anti-foreign feeling in the interior, the latter too often is the cause of intense anti-foreign agitation fostered by the unwarranted seizures of territory and ports by foreign nations.

"America's supreme effort in non-Christian lands beyond her borders must be for the conservation of the allied forces of Christianity and commerce, which are the handmaidens of civilization the wide world over."

Hon. George F. Seward, formerly Consul-General and subsequently, from 1876 to 1880, Minister to China:

"I have seen a good deal of criticism in print, statements made by various individuals, of the missionaries who are now suffering so severely in China. It has even been said that they should have stayed at home, and that their presence is largely responsible for the outbreak in China. These critics make too much of missionary work as a cause of trouble. There are missionaries who are iconoclasts, but this is not their spirit in great measure. They are men of education and judgment. They depend upon spiritual weapons and good works. For every enemy a missionary makes he makes fifty friends. The one enemy may arouse an ignorant rabble to attack him.

"During my twenty years' stay in China I always congratulated myself on the fact that the missionaries were there. There were good men and able men among the merchants and officials, but it was the missionary who exhibited the foreigner in benevolent work, as having other aims than those which may justly be called selfish. The good done by missionaries in the way of education, of medical relief, and of other charities, cannot be over-estimated. If in China there were none other than missionary influences, the upbuilding of that great people would go forward securely.

"During the twenty years that I was endeavouring to serve our government and people in China not an American missionary suffered death from the violence of the Chinese. I have the profoundest admiration for the missionary as I have known him in China. He is a power for good and peace, not for evil."

Hon. John Goodnow, Consul-General at Shanghai, when speaking of the value of missionaries during his last home visit, confessed to some misgiving on his own part when he went to China as to the permanent value of foreign missionaries, but facts had compelled him to a change of view, and without any attempt at eloquence, he made facts eloquent in a statement and defence of the surpassing value to China and the world of the labours of the missionary body.

Hon. T. R. Jernigan, U.S. Consul-General, Shanghai, says:—

"There are about eleven hundred American missionaries in China representing the Protestant Churches of the United States and following their respective callings in the different provinces of the Empire. Many of these missionaries I know personally, and I have visited some at their homes and attended the services they conduct in their chapels. They need no witness to testify in their behalf. Their work is not done in a corner; all can see it, and those who go to learn the truth and will speak and write it are the best witnesses to the Christian character of the missionary and the efficiency of his work.

"My experience as a United States official in Japan and China covers a period of six years, and during that period no case has come before me for advice or settlement, involving directly or indirectly the interest of the Christian churches, when it has ever been made to appear that the missionaries were not influenced in their conduct by the highest principles of right and humanity.

"There ought to be no patience with the sentiment that goes out to the great outer world, which is separated by the seas from this ancient Empire, depreciating missionaries and missionary work. It is a sentiment that does not commend those who indulge in it, and cannot be supported by evidence that would be admissible in any court of justice. . . . Wherever an American mission chapel may be found in China there the words of Christ are taught; and around the home altars of American missionaries, the Christian virtues are practiced and the customs and teachings of home inculcated. . . . It should be remembered that the ensign of commerce follows close in the wake of the banner of the

cross, and he who would strike down the hand that carries the latter injures the interest of the former."

In this connection the opinions of the Chinese is also important. The Governor of Shantung Province, Yuan Shih-kai, says in a letter to the missionaries, encouraging their return to their stations:—"You Reverend Sirs have been preaching in China many years, and, without exception, have exhorted men concerning righteousness. Your church customs are strict and correct. In establishing your customs you have been careful to see that Chinese law has been observed. How then can it be said that there is disloyalty."

In a Proclamation issued on the 11th of October 1901 the Governor of Shansi says, "I the Governor, having made myself acquainted with the facts, find that the chief work of the Christian religion is in all places to exhort men to live virtuously. From the time of their entrance into China Christian missionaries have given medicine gratuitously to the sick and distributed money in times of famine. They regard other men as they do themselves and make no difference between this country and that. Yet we Chinese have treated them with injustice and contempt for which we ought to feel ashamed. Contrasting the way in which we have been treated by the missionaries with our treatment of them how can any one who has the least regard for right and reason not feel ashamed of this behaviour? How strangely singular it is that we Chinese, followers of the Confucian religion, should not appreciate right actions, which recall the words and the discourses of Confucius, where he says, "Men should respond with kindness to another's kind actions! "By so doing we allow those who follow the Christian religion to stand alone in showing what is true goodness in our time. Is not this most dishonourable on our part?"

In an "Open Letter to the British Public" prepared by the leaders of a reform party among the Chinese there occurs the following, "You have been told, both officially and privately, that the whole affair (the Boxer troubles) was directly or indirectly occasioned by foreign missionaries and their converts. This is absolutely false. Your missionaries, if left to themselves, will make many more friends than enemies in China. It is charged that by their indiscreet acts they have stirred up the wrath of the Celestials against them. I beg leave to tell you that this is not the fact. I cannot recall having heard that in a single case the charge against them has been substantiated and brought home to the offenders. It is easy, of course, to make criticisms, especially when the accuser wishes to find some excuse for his hatred of the accused; but the public want absolute and tangible proof before they will give their credence and judgment."

On the 11th of November last the Rev. Griffith John, D.D., of Hankow, was informed that His Excellency Chang Chi tung would be glad to see him. At an interview which took place on the 14th Dr. John reports:—"We had some interesting conversation on missionary matters. I endeavoured to place the principles and policy of the Protestant Church in China before him in as clear light as possible, and he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied."

His Excellency also called upon Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D. (who was for more than thirty years President of the Imperial University at Peking) and talked with him over two hours on educational matters. The services of Dr. Martin were requested in the establishment of a new university at Nanking and he has been engaged as a lecturer in the Normal college for Mandarins.

Rev. W. M. Hayes, D.D., of the Tungchow Presbyterian College was chosen by His Excellency Yuan Shih-kai to be the head of the University at Chinan-fu.

When the Foreign Allies and the representatives of the Chinese Government met in Peking in 1901 to devise terms of peace, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and His Excellency Li Hung-chang, wrote to the British Plenipotentiary, Sir Ernest Satow, to invite Rev. Timothy Richard D.D., LL.D., to go up and arrange about the settlement of the troubles in Shansi. The plan proposed by Dr. Richard was not only adopted but various delegations waited upon him to ask his assistance in the establishment of schools and colleges in other provinces. For the support of the work which is being carried on by Dr. Richard, the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung sent a third contribution of \$3,000, the Governor of Kiangsu province sent \$1,000, the Governor of Kiangsi province sent \$500, and the provincial Judge of Chihli sent Taels 500.

From Sir Claude M. McDonald, K.C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Beasged in Peking.

"To the Chairman of the General Committee
(Rev. E. G. Tewksbury).

British Legation, Peking,
August 15th, 1900.

Dear Mr. TEWKSBURY,

I want to express to the American members of the Committee of General Comfort, my high appreciation of the good work they did during the siege,

and of the ready and loyal manner in which they anticipated my every wish.

With such men to work with, work becomes a pleasure, and is bound to be crowned with success. This remark applies to all the American missionaries who took part with me in the siege. Their work and support were unstinted, intelligent and most loyal, and I have no hesitation in saying that I consider that their presence in the Legation saved the situation.

Yours very truly,

CLAUDE M. McDONALD.

An application has recently been made to the Agent of the American Bible Society at Shanghai by one of the professors in a government college for a grant of fifty English Bibles for the use of the students. The author writes, "I told my superiors here that the main difference between the Chinese classics and the Bible is, that the teaching of the one is superficial and the other deep seated: one is seed sown on stony ground and the other on good ground. I have thought upon the present condition of poor China over and over again and always came to the conclusion that we need Bibles more than anything—guns, machinery, and what not."

Still further testimony could be furnished, if necessary, but methinks the above is sufficient.

Yours, etc.,

H. LOOMIS.

WHICH IS TRUE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The following extracts from your columns bearing on the attitude of educated Japanese to Christianity seem to me of special interest:—

L'ABBE M. STEICHEN.

Rev. D. NORMAN.

Weekly Mail, March 14th, 1903.

Weekly Mail, June 27th, 1903.

"It is on this account that it is so rare to meet with a Christian in higher circles: the neophytes apostatize generally in proportion as they attain to important positions. Poor students, orphans and lepers are willingly left to the missionaries. A portion of the common people will even be abandoned to them; but the best society will be for a long time to come closed to them."

"My humble, honest opinion and belief, after reading the Religious Summaries in the *Japan Mail* for some years, and after talking with many teachers and students and educated men in Japan, is that scholars in Japan will come and are beginning to come to that intellectual position occupied by the great majority of highly educated men in America and England, viz., a belief in the Supernatural and in the Divinity of Christ."

On the attitude of the Japanese higher classes to Christianity the scholarly, sober-minded, unvarnished utterances of L'Abbe M. Steichen carry greater weight than the hope-for-the-best tone which characterises Mr. Norman's letter. As regards the state of educated opinion in America and Europe in regard to Christian supernaturalism among the millions of church-goers and the millions of non-church-goers, it is just possible that reading men in this country have their own independent sources of information. We realize that it is extremely difficult for missionaries and clergymen to find out what men of the world actually think, as silence on these subjects has become the etiquette of society, and to give expression to unorthodox sentiments in the presence of clergymen is considered bad manners. And the time at the disposal of these gentlemen for general reading is necessarily limited so we find that one half the world is often quite ignorant of what the other half is thinking. But in the matter of truth and error numbers are an uncertain guide. It often happens that few are wise and many foolish. The notion of giving prestige to Christianity in Japan by seating it on the shoulders of "President McKinley, President Roosevelt and the late Sir Oliver Mowat" savours too much of modern advertising methods to please.

"A SEEKER FOR SOLID FACTS."

June 26th, 1903.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR:—It is certainly very pleasing to note the continued appearance in your columns of communications in regard to the proper treatment of the lower orders, and to note that the Tokyo Society for the suppression of cruelty is struggling for incorporation.

Suggestions have been made looking toward the erection of drinking fountains for Yokohama horses. So far so good, but it is a mere drop in the bucket. This is good in its way, and not to be lightly esteemed, but the evil is a national one, one of truly imperial dimensions, and to be successfully alleviated only by a change of heart that shall be national.

A nation is not born—nor re-born—in a day. A

generation, however, is a unit that counts. One generation is at present in school. It is accessible and impressionable, and any real advance in the direction of suppression of cruelty to animals must be made along the line of the training of the youth.

I have profound respect for the school system of this country. It is by no means a perfect system, but it is doing magnificently, and there are greater, stronger, and richer countries that might be congratulated if they had one so good in so many respects.

The common school teacher, in spite of many moral and intellectual limitations, is at present the real making force in New Japan. What the Educational Department decrees to be taught, will through him be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land. I have read a number of series of school readers and of moral instructors, and while I have seen articles pointing out the usefulness of animals and their sagacity, I do not remember anything inculcating kindness and consideration for them.

There is a possibility that in a short while an entirely new set of readers, prepared by competent men, will be put into the hands of the young of this country. Is not this the day of opportunity? If in each volume of the set of eight readers even one article dealing with this subject were inserted, not simply telling a little story of some lad who did not pull his cat's tail, but in various and clever ways impressing the truth that it is immoral to overload a horse, immoral to become angry and beat it in the face or kick it in the belly, immoral to use harness of a kind that is bound to gall the shoulders, immoral to tie up an ox by the nose-rope in such a way that its head is drawn a foot or two above normal, immoral to tie strings in the nostrils of gulls or around the bodies of dragon-flies, and use them for playthings,—if something of this kind were done, we might expect some tangible results somewhat commensurate with the wide scope of the evil. The results would not all come at once, but their coming would be inevitable, and with ever increasing ratio.

I have no doubt that the Tokyo Society, if it has vitality enough to survive the difficulties of obtaining corporate birth, could accomplish the above proposal with the greatest ease.

Sincerely yours,

SOJOURNER.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AMERICAN SQUADRON AT KIEL.

London, June 26.

The Kaiser has arrived at Kiel and invited the Admiral and Commanders of the U. S. Squadron now there to lunch with him.

ROOSEVELT AND LIPTON.

President Roosevelt sent General Corbin to meet Sir Thomas Lipton at the entrance to New York bay and has invited him to luncheon at the White House.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Finance Bill has passed the third reading.

JUSTICE WILKINSON KNIGHTED.

Later.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, has been knighted.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Lord Cranborne states in the House of Commons that the Chinese Government has intimated that arrangements between China and Russia are being negotiated which will preserve Manchuria for China, without the loss of the latter's sovereign rights, the treaty rights of the other Powers being duly respected.

BRITISH DECORATIONS FOR CHINA.

London, June 26.

Mr. R. E. Bredon, Deputy Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs, and Mr. G. Mobsby, the Yangtze pilot, have been made Companions of Saint Michael and St. George. Mr. C. J. Dudgeon, of Shanghai, has been knighted for his services in connexion with the commercial negotiations with China.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

In the second ballots in the elections for

the Reichstag the Social Democrats have made further gains. They have carried the whole of Saxony except one seat.

THE MULLAH'S MAGAZINE.

London, June 27.

The British gunboats *Merlin* and *Hussar* and the Italian gunboat *Volturmo* have sailed from Aden for Baraida to ascertain whether a magazine for the Mullah exists there.

BALFOUR'S LEADERSHIP ESSENTIAL.

Speaking at the Constitutional Club Mr. Balfour (? Mr. Chamberlain) said that both Mr. Balfour and himself could afford to laugh at insinuations of personal rivalry; but that on the eve of a great controversy he desired to declare that Mr. Balfour's leadership was essential to the union and to the success of the Unionist party.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

London, June 28.

Russia has notified America that she profoundly regretted President Roosevelt's intention to forward an American petition in favour of the Russian Jews, arising out of the Kichineff massacres. Russia will return the petition, if sent, as she objects to interference in her internal affairs.

SOMALILAND.

General Manning reached Bohotle on the 26th from Damot.

THE KAISER AND AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Later.

At the banquet given to the American Naval officers at Kiel, the Kaiser in toasting President Roosevelt and the United States, said he rejoiced that his hopes that Prince Henry's visit would lead to a better understanding between the two countries had been fully realised. Germans all admired President Roosevelt, and readily grasped the hand extended across the ocean in hearty friendship.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The Social Democrats secured 82 seats in the new Reichstag compared with 58 in the old.

NEWS FROM SOMALILAND.

London, June 29.

The Mullah with his fighting men crossed halfway between Damot and Bohotle. This move was due to our hold in the Mudun district and the pressure of the Abyssinians who are advancing from the South. The Mullah's flight would have become a general rout if a column of sufficient strength could have moved from Bohotle.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN SPAIN.

London, June 30.

A train fell from a bridge into the river Najerilla, Spain, and 30 passengers were killed and 60 injured.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

Count Kuehn Hederwarz has formed a new Hungarian Cabinet.

BRITISH BUDGET.

The House of Lords passed the Budget unopposed.

THE SPANISH RAILWAY WRECK.

One hundred persons were killed at Najerilla, and 70 are still beneath the ruins. There were harrowing scenes.

CAPE POLITICS.

London, July 1.

The Cape Assembly has ratified the convention establishing a South African Customs Union. An amendment opposing preferential treatment for Great Britain was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

REINFORCEMENTS.

150 more Bombay Grenadiers have left Aden for Berbera.

AFFAIRS IN SOMALILAND.

Later.

A despatch from General Manning says that deserters deny that there are any white prisoners in the Mullah's camp.

Colonel Rochefort wires that the Abyssinians, after forced marches, surprised the Mullah's horse and spearmen on the 30th May and that after a slight resistance the horse fled. The Mullah's uncle and 1,000 spearmen are reported to have been killed. All his live stock and 1,000 camels were captured.

AFFAIRS IN SOMALILAND.

London, July 2.

Mail advices from Aden refer to a possible interval of four months before active operations in Somaliland are resumed. Meanwhile future plans will be determined. Experienced persons consider that the feeling of uneasiness cannot cease while arms continue to be imported through Italian territory. Future plans may possibly partake of a political more than a military character.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Later.

The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are again causing a certain amount of anxiety. Extreme resentment has been excited in Bulgaria by the incessant persecution of Bulgarians in Turkey under the pretext of searches for arms and explosives, and by the concentration of a large force on the frontier. Bulgaria has now sent 3,000 troops to the frontier.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE CONGREGATIONS.

Saigon, June 25.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a project of law forbidding the dissolved congregations to teach within the commune where their ancient establishment stood, and requiring that teaching congregations must have the same diploma as lay institutions. The session was tumultuous. The Opposition quitted the hall and prepared a manifesto protesting against the tyranny of the majority.

THE BUDGET COMMISSION.

Saigon, June 26.

The Budget Commission has elected for President M. Doumer and named reporting commissioners for the budgets of the various Departments. The Chamber adopted without debate the project concerning railways.

SERVIA.

King Karageorgevich has arrived at Belgrada, where he was cheered.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Saigon, June 28.

On the demand of the Prime Minister, M. Combes, the Chamber has rejected by 285 votes to 269, the demands *en bloc* of the teaching congregations of women.

SOMALILAND.

It is reported from Jiboutil that the Mullah of Somaliland has destroyed five posts between Burao and Bohotle. Nine English officers were killed and 42 wounded. Two thousand native soldiers were taken prisoners.

[This last news is strangely at variance with Reuter's telegram of to-day.—Ed. J.M.]

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Saigon, June 29.

The Monetary Commission which the

American Government has convened, has been opened. The American delegates asked that Indo-China and China should accept the system newly adopted for the Philippines.

THE CONGREGATIONS.

Speaking in the French Senate in the course of a debate upon a project of law relating to the construction of schools, M. Waldeck-Rousseau criticised the manner in which his successor in the Presidency of the Council has dealt with the Law of the Congregations, especially in rejecting *en bloc* all applications for authorization.

THE SOMALILAND RUMOUR.

It is stated in London that the news of a check in Somaliland finds no confirmation.

SPANISH RAILWAY DISASTER.

Saigon, June 30.

A serious railway accident has occurred near Bilbao, Spain. There were 100 killed.

RUMOURS.

Rumours of an English massacre are persistently circulated at Djiboutil.

NEW FRENCH CABLE.

Saigon, July 1.

The French Chamber has passed the project for the construction of a cable from Saigon to Pontiniak via Pulo Condore.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHER JAPAN-POST.")

THE KAISER AND THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Berlin, June 27.

Emperor Wilhelm went to Kiel and paid a visit to the American admiral's ship. On board the Emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern* a banquet took place. The Chancellor, Count Bülow, the American Minister and officers were present. The Kaiser drank the health of President Roosevelt.

Kaiser Wilhelm and President Roosevelt have had a telegraphic correspondence apropos of the American squadron's visit at Kiel.

THE NEW REICHSTAG.

The second ballots in the German Reichstag's elections have taken place. Members of the new Reichstag are:—52 Conservatives, 19 Imperial party, 99 Centre, 9 Anti-Semites, 52 National liberals, 31 Liberals, 6 South-German democrats, 81 Social democrats, 2 Farmers' league, 6 Bavarian peasants league, 17 Poles, 5 Hanoverians, 9 Alsacians, and 9 Independent members.

Dr. Oertel, the leader of the Farmers' league, and Bassermann, the National Liberal chief, have been unsuccessful. Prof. Hasse, a celebrated National Liberal chief, has been rejected and will not be a member of the German Reichstag. Prince Herbert Bismarck has been elected. The Liberal-Progressive chief, Eugen Richter, is elected.

There seems to be more hope for the commercial treaties.

The German Government expects a Parliament will despoised to it, in spite of the growth of the Socialists' party.

SERVIA.

Kaiser Wilhelm wired to the new King of Servia, that he hoped his government would be one of peace and progress and maintain good relations with the other Powers.

In Servia the cabinet will remain in office.

WRECK ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

The Woermann line steamship *Lulu Bohlen* was wrecked on the coast of Liberia (Western Africa). The crew and passengers were saved, mail and cargo lost.

THE ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.

In a railway accident between Bilbao and Saragossa 170 men succumbed.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

It is rumoured that Russian Minister of Finance Witte has been promoted Chancellor. His successor will be Marshal Suchomlinov.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett has completed the historical novel upon which he has been working during the last two years. It deals with the love story of Mary Queen of Scots, and is largely based upon recent historical discoveries, which shed an entirely new light upon the well-worn

theme. The story began serially in the *Paid Mail Magazine* for June.

The front of the house known to postmen and directories as No. 6, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, has been condemned as unsafe, and will shortly be removed. Goldsmith lived there, after leaving Green Arbour Court, from 1760 to 1764, and it is possible that there he wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield."

This is the title of a small pamphlet which has been sent us by the publishers, W. Brewer & Co., Hongkong. It is a reprint of a lecture delivered before the Odd Volumes Society of Hongkong by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., Chaplain to H. M. Forces in the Colony, but more widely known to fame as the Author of "How to be happy though married." The little brochure contains many witty stories closely packed between much good advice upon a subject which has engaged the attention of the world from the very dawn of creation.

The election of Lady Huggins and Miss Agnes Clerke to the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Astronomical Society will recall to recollection the wonderful career of Caroline Lucretia Herschel, the sister of Sir William Herschel and his principal assistant, who discovered between 1786 and 1797 no fewer than eight comets, five of them with undisputed priority. Miss Herschel received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society in 1828, and on her ninety-sixth birthday Humboldt transmitted to her in the name of the King of Prussia the gold medal for science.

Grieg has been telling an interviewer what he conceives to be his musical mission. Bach and Beethoven, he says, have raised temples and churches on the heights, he on the other hand has tried in the words of Ibsen to build homes for human beings, or, to put it another way, he has "noted down the popular music of his country." "In style," says the composer of "Peer Gynt," "I have remained a German 'romantic' of the school of Schumann, but at the same time I have explored the rich treasure of the folk-songs of my fatherland, and from these hitherto unexplored manifestations of the Norwegian genius I have tried to create a national art."

The many thousands of readers of the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" will be glad to hear that what happened on that eventful day on the Reichenbach Fall was not the end of his adventures. How he escaped, why he was silent, and all that has happened to him since will appear in another series of Adventures to be commenced in the *Strand Magazine*. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has received letters from all parts of the world asking him to give some more of these fascinating tales, and it will be a great delight to everyone to know not only that these will be published but that the great Sherlock is still in the flesh with all his wonderful faculties unimpaired.

In an article on "Historical Houses" in the May issue of the *House*, a writer calls attention to a curious relic of the days when the Northumbrian pastor was compelled to live in a fortified house if he wished to preserve his worldly goods from the plundering bands of moss-troopers who were continually crossing the Scottish Border and raiding the homesteads of defenceless villagers. One of the best examples of these fortified rectories, originally built in the fourteenth century, still exists in Rothbury. It is described in a list of fortlets in 1542 as a "toure and a little barmekin, being the man'con of the p'sonage of Rothbury." It has walls 1 ft. thick at the base and 6 ft. at the top. It has turrets at the corners and a chamber with a stone floor into which the rector drove his cattle at night or on the approach of the raiders.

Regarded from the strictly literary point of view as an anthology of devotion, the Prayer-book of the Church of England is probably unsurpassed in any language, says a writer in the *Spectator*. It is finer, we venture to think, than the missal from which so many of its choicest flowers are culled, for the merit of a collection

depends upon selection as well as upon comprehension. The long list of Christian names, repetitions, and ejaculations which charmed the Medieval ear, and still find a place in the Roman Liturgy, can hardly be said to have any value from the point of view of literature in the present day. In judging of devotional literature, as in judging of sacred music, the critic is apt to be carried away by the force of association. The words of the Morning and Evening Services are charged for most of us with the devotional memories of a lifetime. We are no longer competent to criticise their composition, any more than we are competent to decide on the correctness of feature possessed by those for whom we care the most. On the other hand, it is only great literature which arrives as a rule at this unassailable position. Besides, it is not with the whole Order of Common Prayer that the ordinary reader is familiar; and in the backwaters of the Book we find passages as fine as those over which use has spread the glamour of religious custom.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Marlow, sends to an English journal the following extract from a letter of Carlyle's, written when he was a bachelor to a friend of his named David Hope, who was disappointed in a love affair with a Literary Lady:—

"... She was a person of genius, if I mistake not; and much as I admire, not to say idolise, that characteristic in a mistress (*sweetheart* as we call it), I confess I should pause before recommending it to any honest man in a wife. These women of genius, sir, are the very d—l when you take them on a wrong tack. I know very well that I myself—ever I marry, which seems possible at best—am to have one of them for my helpmate; and I expect nothing but that our life will be the most turbulent, incongruous thing on earth—a mixture of honey and wormwood, the sweetest and the bitterest—or, as it were, at one time the clearest sunny weather in nature, then whirlwinds and sleet and frost; the thunder and lightning and furious storms—all mingled together into the same season—and the sunshine always in the *smallest* quantity! Judge how you would have relished this; and sing with a cheerful heart, *Even let the bonny lass gang!*"

The extract affords matter for melancholy contrast with Carlyle's sentiments after the death of his helpmate.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	M. July 6
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	M. July 8
Europe	M. S. Co.	Polynesian	Tu. July 7
America	P. M. Co.	Kurea	Tu. July 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. July 11
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	M. July 13
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	M. July 13
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. July 15
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Armenian	Th. July 16
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. July 20
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	M. July 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kos. of Japan	Th. July 23
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. July 25
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. July 31
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. July 31

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 1st inst.
- 2 Left Shanghai on the 15th ult.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 3rd ult.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 19th ult.
- 5 Left Tacoma on the 25th ult.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 27th ult.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. July 4
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. July 4
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Tu. July 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. July 8
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. July 9
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa. July 11
Europe	N. Y. K.	Tambara Maru	Sa. July 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	M. July 13
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. July 14
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu. July 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Armenian	Th. July 16
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. July 16
Europe	M. S. Co.	Polynesian	F. July 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	M. July 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. July 22
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	F. July 24
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	M. July 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Yushino Kan (36 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,225, Capt. —, 25th June.—Shinagawa.
Chitose Kan (30 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,836, Capt. Teragaki, 25th June.—Shinagawa.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 26th June.—Shanghai via ports, 20th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ceylon, British steamer, 2,734, C. D. Bennett, 27th June.—London via ports, and Kobe, 26th June, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 27th June.—Yokkaichi, 26th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 27th June.—Kobe, 25th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Vienna, British steamer, 2,654, L. White, 28th June.—Cardiff via Suez, 9th May, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Muke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 28th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 28th June.—Hongkong via ports and Kobe, 27th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 29th June.—Vancouver, B.C., 15th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Ujima, British steamer, 3,426, Samuel Boon, 29th July.—Rangoon via Singapore, 14th June, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 29th June.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 29th June.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 13th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Suzuki, 29th June.—Yokkaichi, 28th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 29th June.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Furst Bismarck, (36), German Flagship, 10,650, Captain Friedrich, 29th June.—Tsingtau, 34th June.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 30th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 11th June, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 30th June.—Kobe, 28th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sanuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,793, W. Townsend, 30th June.—London via ports, and Kobe, 29th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 1st July.—Yokkaichi, 30th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 1st July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 2nd July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 1st July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 2nd July.—Tsushima, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Saint Bede, British steamer, 2,287, Hartley, 2nd July.—New York via ports, and Kobe, 1st July, General.—American Trading Co.

DEPARTURES.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 26th June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 26th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Trieste, Austrian steamer, 3,202, Mecozzi, 27th June.—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.
Nuernberg, German steamer, 2,663, Jaburg, 27th June.—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, E. Prehn, 27th June.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 27th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. Davies, 27th June.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Porter, 27th June.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Ismaia, British steamer, 3,381, R. W. Gimblett, 27th June.—Rangoon and Madras via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 785, Ola Olsen, 27th June.—Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 27th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indrawadi, British steamer, 3,369, H. B. Couby, 27th June.—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wisconsin (41 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,500, Capt. U. Seabee, 27th June.—Chefoo via Kobe.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 28th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ambria, German steamer, 3,526, Duckstein, 28th June.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 29th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 29th June.—Otaru via Kobe and West coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 29th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yoshino Kan (36 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,225, Capt. —, 30th June.—Yokosuka.
Chitose Kan (30 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,836, Capt. J. Teragaki, 30th June.—Yokosuka.
Shimano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 30th June.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 30th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Milke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 30th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 30th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 1st July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Itohima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. Nagao, 1st July.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 2nd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Rinjun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 2nd July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 2nd July.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 2nd July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. O. Alemann, Mr. W. Mundi, Rev. F. Clair, Col. Ferrier, and 3 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. Kikuchi, Mrs. Ogasawara, Mr. Tsumura, Mrs. Kondo, and Mr. Akiyama, in second class; 31 Japanese, 14 Chinese, and 1 European, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shimano Maru* from Hongkong via ports, and Kobe:—Lt. C. L. Bland, Mr. S. Tanaka, Miss R. Brunet, Mr. and Mrs. Gotthwald, Mrs. J. S. Knowles, Mr. Chas. Mall, Mr. E. S. Hossleiger and Mr. R. J. Kirby in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. Jancian, Mr. G. Jancian and Mr. Wm. K. Roberts in cabin. For London:—Mr. Wm. E. H. Tiddy in cabin. For Seattle:—Mr. H. S. Hott, Mr. J. Shimayasu and Mr. Billbrough in cabin. For Buffalo:—Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Seale and child in cabin; Mr. T. Oshita, Mr. K. Katayama, Mr. S. Tanba, Mr. S. Ikeda, Mr. S. Naruse, Mr. S. Ikudo, Mr. T. Hashimoto, Mr. S. Okamoto. For Seattle:—Mr. G. Fujimoto, Mr. Iwao, Kagiuchi. For San Francisco:—Mr. H. Villiger in second class, 210, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. Ban, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bush, Mr. S. K. Chetty, Capt. P. G. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Warren W. Foster, Mrs. Albert Herbert, Mr. K. Hayami, Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy, Mr. T. M. Maibus, Miss Clara McKenzie, Mr. C. D. Nicholls, Rev. L. Pruett, Mrs. Pruett and child, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. T. S. Smith, Mr. Trumpler, Mrs. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Winston, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Rinjun Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. A. Simon, in cabin; 5 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. C. R. Brown, in cabin; Mrs. V. Skuratowez, in second class; 3 Europeans, 3 Japanese, and 3 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. L. Andrews, Mr. P. G. Benz, Mr. G. W. Ballantine, Mrs. G. W. Ballantine and son, Miss M. T. Gleason, Mr. Augustus Muller, Miss Lottie Muller, Miss C. Reifsnider, Mr.

M. Shohara, Mr. A. C. Vroman, and Baron B. von Szilley, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. G. Coulter, Mrs. J. G. Coulter, Mr. J. A. Carson, Miss Ida Finlay, Mr. A. L. Hughes, Mrs. M. C. Hughes, Mr. N. J. Haynes, Miss M. C. Ivell, Miss H. L. Jamison, Miss L. M. Jamison, Dr. C. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. R. Johnson and son, Mr. J. F. McCann, Mr. Wm. Muhme, Mrs. C. W. Rosenstock and child, Mr. J. C. Grant Wilson, Miss Etta L. Wood, and Miss Ida A. White, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Geo. Eckley, Mr. V. T. Hoggatt, and Mrs. V. T. Hoggatt, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Tartan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. J. Mitchell, Mr. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox, and Mr. Rankin Leslie, in cabin; Mr. Low Sing, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Crow, Mrs. McClean, Mr. E. J. Chard, Mr. H. A. Nunnink, Mr. Sheehy, Mr. Told, Mr. Bravaman, Mr. Silvy, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Perez, Mr. Innes, Mr. Castlements, Mr. Carl, Mr. Nystrom, Mr. Borelli, Mr. Strommer, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Stephensen, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Nelson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Deric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. Geo. W. Betz, Mrs. Geo. W. Betz, Mr. E. G. Craig, Mr. Jose Cuenco, Mr. J. B. Cumming, Miss Lida H. Dorian, Mrs. A. F. Demuth, Mr. J. Growder, Mr. H. G. R. Gully, Mr. F. Hardleek, Mr. Thos. Hawkesworth, Mr. Goodman King, Mrs. Goodman King, Mr. A. C. Kohler, Mr. T. H. Lee, Mr. Tong Lewin, Mr. W. H. Macintyre, Mr. T. Mackie, Miss K. A. Mott, Miss M. E. Moulton, Mr. A. Nivins, Mr. Chester North, Mr. Otto Nottebohm, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mr. C. C. Osborne, Mrs. C. C. Osborne, Miss Nellie Pierce, Mr. F. L. Powers, Mrs. F. L. Powers, Mr. W. J. Powers, Miss M. A. Quinby, Mr. Paul H. Schroeder, Dr. E. Sisson, Mr. F. W. Sisson, Miss E. Sisson, Mr. C. H. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Rev. J. L. Smith-Dampier, Mr. W. W. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Steers, Mrs. H. Stephenson, Mr. Lim En Toh, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Capt. B. F. Weddington, Mr. James Weir, Mrs. James Weir, Miss Jennie Weir, and Mr. Thos. H. Wilson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Bingo Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. E. James, Mr. T. Matsusaki, Mr. E. R. Thompson, Mr. Y. Yamakawa, Mr. Justus Briggs, Prof. Oscar Loew, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, Mr. H. Akasaki, Mr. M. Tsuchiya, Mrs. Y. Tsuchiya, Mrs. Preston, Miss Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt, Mr. C. Bell, Mr. K. Endo, Mr. S. Shingen, Mr. S. Furukawa, and Mr. R. Tanaka, in cabin; Mr. T. Matsumoto, Mr. Sha Ko Seki, Mrs. T. Sato and child, Mr. K. Yamakawa, Mrs. S. Yasuoka, Mr. and Mrs. Kodama, Mr. S. Shime, Mr. K. Asaki, Mr. Y. Sakaki, Mr. B. Hashino, Mr. S. Matsuda, Mr. H. Arai, Mr. I. Kudo, Mr. H. Takeyama, Mr. Freebody, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. White, Mr. Ravens, Mr. Larmout, and Mr. James, in second class; 38, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. E. Guyer, Mr. C. Longest, Rev. D. C. Greene, Mrs. D. C. Greene, Rev. Geo. Alchin, Rev. Hilton Pedley, Miss F. E. Griswold, Miss D. S. Hoyt, Mr. Mertens and native servant, Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, Mrs. Skiffington Smith and maid, and Mrs. C. A. Walters, in cabin; 1, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shimano Maru* for Seattle, via Victoria B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. C. McFarlane, Miss Evans, Mr. R. Farrer, Mr. E. Callire, Mr. G. Callire, Consul and Mrs. S. Hisamizu, Masters T. Thomson, Rev. U. G. and Mrs. Murphy and 2 children, Mr. F. W. Voegelien, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. K. Aizawa, Mr. S. Kato and Mr. G. Shiha in cabin; Mr. T. Takahashi, Mrs. K. Murai, Mr. and Mrs. S. Takesaki, Mr. T. Kawaguchi, Mr. S. Nishimoto, Mr. R. Suzuki and Mr. G. Sumikura in second class; 78, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. M. Torii, Prof. R. Masujima, Mr. N. Nishio and Mr. T. Mitsumori in cabin; Mr. Tei Sai San and Mr. Tei Shak Ki in second class; 13, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. E. Bigelow, Mrs. C. E. Bigelow, Master E. Bigelow, Mr. J. A. Carson, Miss M. Chencot, Mr. J. G. Coulter, Mrs. J. G. Coulter, Mr. Lyall Dean, Mr. Geo. Eckley, Miss Ida Finlay, Mr. C. Eureka, Capt. H. J. Goldman, Mr. F. J. Goodnow, Mrs. F. J. Goodnow, Miss Isabel Goodnow, Mr. David Goodnow, Miss Lois Goodnow, Mr. M. A. Hamburger, Mr. W. J. Hayes, Mr. V. T. Hoggatt, Mrs. V. T. Hoggatt, Mr. A. I. Hughes, Mrs. M. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Hing, Mr. R. Hing, Miss H. C. Ivell, Miss H. L. Jamison, Miss L. M. Jamison, Dr. C. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. R. Johnson and son, Mr. S. Kadouchi, Mr. J. F. McCann, Miss Pearl Mitchell, Mr. Wm. Mulene, Mr. T. Ota, Mr. M. L. Polaski, Capt. O. B. Rosenbaum, Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. C. W. Rosenstock and infant, Miss J. P. Seabee, Miss J. Seiral, Mrs. C. G.

Smith, infant and amah, Mr. A. H. Stewart, Mrs. P. M. B. Travis, Miss Travis, Mr. Pierce Travis, Capt. W. E. Welch, Mrs. W. E. Welch and child, Miss Ida A. White, Mr. J. C. Grant Wilson and Miss Etta L. Wood in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Lyra*, for Tacoma:—

	TRA.				Total
	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	
Canada, & West. & East. Coast, Cities, Packages	2,032	1,201	—	—	3,233
Kobe	275	4,679	3,309	70	8,333
Total	275	6,711	4,410	70	11,466

	SILK.			Total
	New York	South	Manchester.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	23	—	—	23
Total	23	—	—	23

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Preussen*:—

	RAW.		WASTE.	
	Genoa.	Option.	Genoa.	Option.
Sieher & Co.	26	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	26	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	—	—	32
Total	26	—	26	32

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Clearances in Yarns have improved and a firmer tone prevails, with a gradual advance. Deliveries of Grey Shintings are good, and several sales—presumably last December—January purchases—are reported at advances on rates then current. Little demand for Whites. Fancy Cottons and Woollens are quiet but a more hopeful feeling prevails.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIRCE.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.09 to 0.1	
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60		
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches ...	2.80 to 4.25	
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00	
Cotton Italians and Sateens ...	0.20 to 0.40	
WOOLLENS.	PER YARD.	
Flannels ...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50	
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50	
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.33	
Cloths—Pilots, 34 @ 56 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95	
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00	
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.60 to 1.00	
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.50 to 0.66	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00	
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65	

COTTON YARN.

	PER PIRCE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	31
Indian Branch ...	Nominal.
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

Sales of Iron Bars to the extent of 400 tons are reported, also a cheap sale of Tin Plates. The market generally is quiet.

	PER PIRCE.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ...	Y. 4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron ...	4.50 to 6.80
Galvanized iron sheets ...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ...	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box ...	6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (36 to 1 1/2 inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is firm with an upward tendency.

American ...	\$2.92
Russian ...	2.75
Langkat ...	2.45

SUGAR.

The market has undergone no special change.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 6.00 to 6.50
Brown Manilla	6.00 to 7.10
Brown Daitong	5.30 to 6.50
Brown Cantoir	6.00 to 7.80
White Java and Penang ...	7.30 to 8.10
White Refined	8.80 to 11.40

INDIGO.

A slightly better feeling prevails. There have been some dealings in Madras qualities, but little or no demand exists for Calcutta or Java sorts.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best	280.00 to 330.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	200.00 to 285.00
Madras (Korpa), Medium to best	135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There is very little change in the Raw Silk situation. A retail business is doing at quotations. The tone of the market is weak, but holders will not as yet accept the inevitable and take such prices as buyers can afford to pay. Supplies are coming in more freely, and the quality of the silk this season is very good. The last season closed on the 30th June with total available supplies for the year of 80,000 piculs. From all appearances we shall have equally as much silk during the season now begun, and everything points to a lower range of prices in the near future.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y.	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	—	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,060 to 1,080	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,030 to 1,050	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,040 to 1,050	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	1,020 to 1,025	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	1,020 to 1,030	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—	—
Common—Coarse	—	—
Re-reels—Extra	—	—
Re-reels—No. 1	1,020 to 1,030	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,000 to 1,010	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—	—
Re-reels—No. 3	—	—
Kakedas—Extra	—	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—	—
Kakedas—No. 1½	—	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—	—

WASTE SILK.

No supplies of any moment are as yet to hand, but the tone of the market is firm. Quotations are more or less nominal until a larger stock permits of business.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshio, Best	—
Noshi—Oshio, Good	—
Noshi—Oshio, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshio, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshio, Good	—
Noshi—Bushio, Best	—
Noshi—Bushio, Good	—
Noshi—Bushio, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshio, Best	—
Noshi—Joshio, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	145 to 150
Kibiso—Joshio, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushio, Fair	—

TEA.

Second crop comes in more freely and daily settlements have been on a fairly large scale. The new leaf compares favourably with the first, but the liquor is dark and lacking fine flavour.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ..	...55 & upward
Choice	45 to 55
Finest	43 to 44
Fine	38 to 41
Good Medium	35 to 37
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 27

FISH OIL.

Favourable news about the new summer catch sent prices down to about yen 6.70 per picul, at which figure a few thousand cases were taken up by exporters. For prompt delivery the present quotation is about yen 7.00.

COPPER.

The brisk demand from China has maintained prices at yen 34 to yen 35 which are considerably above European market values.

ITCHING HUMOURS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27 St. Charles Lane, London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Porrazo Davo and Co., Genoa, Italy. Proprietors, U.S.A.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 2.

London silver and China sterling quotations remain unchanged, local rates keep steady, closing for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/8 @ 1/4
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/4 @ 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	263 @ 1/4
— 6 months' sight	264 1/2 @ 1/4
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 82 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight do. ...	80 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	87 1/2
— Private to days' sight	89 1/2
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	156
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 30 days' sight	50 3/4 @ 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	51 3/4 @ 1/4
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	214 1/4
Bar Silver (London)	24 1/4

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 2.

Club Hotels, sellers at yen 75; offers for shares are wanted. Grand Hotels can be placed at yen 250. Helms, remain quiet at yen 38 1/2. Langfeldts, sales at yen 28.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	108 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	70 Nominal.
Langfeldt & Co.	28 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co.	100 Sales.
C. Nickel & Co.	26 1/2 Sales.
Helms Bros'	38 1/2 Sales.

Telephone No. 323.

Schwab Frères, and Co.

CHAUX DE FONDS.

TAVANNES WATCH, CO.

A. and F. PEARSON, Limited, London,
World-renowned Soaps.

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Provisions of all sorts.

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Biscuits of every description.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin,
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J. Witkowski & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.
Yokohama, March 17th, 1903. M.ry.

LEASE FORMS.

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The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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YOKOHAMA, JULY 11TH, 1903.

明治廿五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 11TH, 1903.

DEATH.

On July 6th, at the Yokohama General Hospital, JOHN GODDARD, in the 80th year of his age.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CAPTAIN Y. SHIKANO and five other Navy officers were on July 7th promoted to Rear-Admiral.

It is stated by the native papers that the Empress is again indisposed, having caught cold.

MR. H. YOSHIDA, proprietor of the *Yamato Nippo*, Nara, was arrested on July 7th on a charge of having obtained money by threats.

It is expected that the Emperor will be present at the graduation ceremony of the Imperial University, which is to take place on July 11th.

On July 4th gas exploded at the Horonai Coal Mine, Hokkaido, with the result that seven persons were killed and five others were severely injured.

On the morning of July 7th, a passenger train collided with a goods train on the railway between Kogoji and Tajima, near Nagoya. Some damage seems to have been sustained by both

but no details have been received. Fortunately no person was injured.

THE warehouses and factory of the Compania General de Tabacos at Manila were burnt down on June 25th. The loss is estimated at \$3,000,000 gold.

A CASE of suspected cholera was reported on July 7th in Tokyo. The patient is a blacksmith named G. Sudzuki (43), living at Ikenohata, near Uyeno Park.

A NUMADZU correspondent reports that the Dzu-so Railway was put up on July 7th for sale by tender for yen 250,000, which is the amount that the line owes to two banks.

THE *Jiji* states that the income of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the first half year's business amounted to yen 3,340,808, and the various expenses to yen 2,430,507.

A PEKING correspondent of the *Niroku* states, under date July 2nd, that two Japanese merchants have been arrested by Russian soldiers in Kirin on suspicion of being military spies.

A TELEGRAM from Chemulpo states that a Russian warship accompanied by four torpedo boats arrived there on July 5th from Vladivostok. Five Japanese police officers left on the 6th for Wiju.

A RATHER severe shock of earthquake was felt at 1.58 p.m. on July 6th in western cities, including Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. The duration was about two minutes. No damage was reported.

DURING the first half of this year, the production of the Besshi Copper Mine amounted to 4,000,000 *kin* (2,362 tons). Of this quantity, 1,500,000 *kin* was sold for home use and the remainder was exported.

THE summer vacation of Government offices will commence on July 11th and end on Sept. 10th. During that term, no petition will be accepted in the courts excepting in such cases as claims on drafts, seizure of property, or other urgent matters.

THE Russo-Chinese Bank in China has been informed by wire from its head office that at its general meeting of shareholders everything passed off satisfactorily. A dividend was declared of 15 roubles on the old shares, and 3.75 roubles on the new shares.

THE Portuguese Government, desirous of strengthening its influence in the Orient, has decided, it is reported, to create embassies in China and Japan, and Senhor Castello Branco has been appointed as the Ambassador to Peking. British policy will be supported.

A WOMAN named Shidzu (32) living at the village of Nagaka, Shizuoka Prefecture, on July 3rd, murdered her two children, one four years old and the other two years, by strangling them with a cord. She then committed suicide by hanging herself. The cause is reported to be poverty.

MR. KAWASUMI, Secretary of Chiba Prefecture, was arrested on July 6th just as he returned from the Osaka Exhibition. Judicial officials subsequently searched his dwelling. The *Asahi* says that the charge is alleged to be in connexion with the text book affair. Two members of the Prefectural Assembly were examined as witnesses.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo to the *Yorodan* states

that a German was arrested there on July 7th on a charge of having assaulted a Japanese with a revolver. It is alleged that he had intended to purchase the Teshiwo forest, belonging to the Department of the Imperial Household, but was disappointed. The failure seems to have affected his brain.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha has chartered the steamer *Kanasawa Maru* (gross tonnage 1,293 tons) owned by the Kagoshima Steamship Company for the term of one year. She is to be used on the service between Osaka and Chinnampo, Korea, and was to start on the first voyage from Osaka on July 7th.

THE engine of a goods train on the Nippon Railway was derailed at 11 a.m. on July 6th and turned over at a point near Oji, Tokyo. A guard was injured by the accident. It is reported by the Tokyo papers that part of the railway where the casualty happened was under repairs. On the approach of the train a pointsman gave the signal to stop, but it seems to have been unnoticed.

A MAN named G. Sugimoto (28), Kita-tsuru, Yamanashi prefecture, who was sentenced to death on a charge of having attempted to murder his parents on the night of October 12th last year, having inflicted severe injuries on them with dynamite after a dispute as to succession to property, was executed at 9 a.m. on July 7th in the Ichigaya jail, Tokyo, in the presence of Public Procurator Maruyama of the Tokyo Appeal Court.

DURING the month of June, states the *Official Gazette*, the trade of Formosa amounted to:—

COMMODITIES.		Yen.
Exports	.....	1,409,045
Imports	.....	831,852
GOLD AND SILVER.		
Exports	.....	7,202
Imports	.....	450,741

ACCORDING to official investigations, says the *Jiji*, the amounts which Japanese emigrants abroad remitted through branches of the Specie Bank, the Post Office, the agents of Emigration Companies, etc., during the year 1902 was as follows: Hawaii, yen 5,248,615; the United States and Canada, yen 4,986,205; Australian Colonies, Singapore, and Hongkong, yen 207,849; Peru, yen 2,100; Korea, yen 751,865; China yen 75,000; and Saghalien, yen 400,000.

THE C. M. S. *Haean*, which arrived at Shanghai from Newchwang and Chefoo on July 3rd reported: Fine weather and light southerly wind. At 10.15 a.m., off Shawsheishan, observed signals and noticed shipwrecked crew ashore on the island. Anchored and sent boat ashore and took off Capt. and Mrs. Jensen and 9 men of the crew of the American ship *Carrier Dove*, which was wrecked on the bank north of Tsung-ming. One man had been lost in leaving the wreck on the night of July 1st.

It is announced that Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, second-in-Command of the Channel squadron, leaves England on July 24th to relieve Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell C.M.G., as second in command on this station. Rear-Admiral Greenfell is retiring on account of ill-health and went home on the *Empress of India*. Rear-Admiral Curzon-Howe has been to China before and, remarks a contemporary, is probably one of the most popular officers of the navy. He is a cousin of the Viceroy of India and a grandson of the great Admiral Howe.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Friday, July 3.

Movements of leading statesmen are attracting much attention, but what they mean exactly the Tokyo press, with one exception, does not undertake to say. The exception is the *Chiuo Shinbun* which alleges unequivocally that Count Katsura, dissatisfied about the compilation of next year's Budget, has tendered his resignation. In other quarters the resignation of Baron Sone is spoken of, while in others again, questions of foreign policy are supposed to be under consideration. In short, the one thing certain is that some interesting subject is being discussed in political circles.

Saturday, July 4.

To-day the general view is that the Premier has actually signified his desire to retire. The reasons assigned by him are that although the parliamentary crisis was happily tided over, great difficulties present themselves in compiling next year's Budget on the lines prescribed by the entente with the *Seiyun-kai*, and owing to these difficulties the course of administrative business is impeded, while, on the other hand, the Premier does not find his health sufficiently robust to deal with the situation. The Emperor is stated to have suggested that instead of retiring for the sake of respite, Count Katsura should lay aside his duties for a time without retiring from office, and it is understood that, in deference to the Imperial wishes, the Count has gone to his villa at Hayama.

Since none of the Elder Statesmen would be very willing to form a Cabinet at the present juncture and since a party Ministry is equally inconceivable, there prevails an impression in some quarters that the difficulty will be overcome by a brief retirement on the Premier's part. But conjectures are divided. Thus the *Asahi Shinbun* apparently expresses its belief that Count Katsura's decision to retire is immovable, and that he will be succeeded by Marquis Ito, but our contemporary makes the reservation that everything depends on Marquis Ito. The *Yomiuri* and the *Chingai Shogyo* alone are entirely convinced that there will be a change of Premier. They think that Count Matsukata will succeed Count Katsura, and that there will be only one or two changes of portfolios, the main body of the Ministry remaining as at present. But no other newspaper adopts a tone of confidence. The *Kokumin Shinbun* merely relates the seemingly certain facts that Count Katsura has sought permission to retire on the ground of needing rest, and that the Emperor advised him to take rest without quitting office. Whether he remains or retires, says that journal, the great point is that he should decide quickly. But, of course, it can not be concealed that everything depends on Marquis Ito. In his dual capacity of the most prominent among the Elder Statesmen and the leader of the principal political party, Marquis Ito commands the situation. The *Nichi Nichi* speaks in virtually the same strain as the *Kokumin*, so far as the facts are concerned, but attaches no credence to the idea of a change of Cabinet. It says that after a short rest, probably of a week's duration, the Premier will return to his post, and that, if business summons him, he may return sooner. The *Fiji Shimpō* also thinks that there will be no Ministerial reconstruction, one reason for that view being the patent consideration that the other portfolio-holders have not tendered their resignations. Of course there are some

journals—the *Chiuo*, the *Jimmin*, the *Nippon* and the *Niroku*—which regard the Premier's doings as a mere feint. Perhaps it is not necessary to make any detailed allusion to their comments, the gist being briefly that Count Katsura wants to derive a new lease of life by demonstrating his opponents' unwillingness or unreadiness to replace him.

Sunday, July 5.

The air continues to be full of rumours about the Cabinet crisis. Two newspapers, the *Asahi Shinbun* and the *Shogyo Shimpō*, supplement previously circulated tales with a story that on the 25th ultimo Marquis Yamagata, Count Katsura and Admiral Yamamoto met at the Premier's residence, and agreed to address to Marquis Ito a suggestion that he should abandon his leadership of a political party and return to his old place among the Elder Statesmen. Marquis Ito, they say, did not give any definite answer, and Count Katsura being thus convinced that he must henceforth treat the Marquis as an opponent, which attitude would be incompatible with successful discharge of his duties as Minister President of State, tendered his resignation. This is an interesting story, given for what it may be worth.

The vagueness of the crisis provokes some hostile criticism, which finds powerful expression in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*. The public does not know what may be the real cause of the event. It can scarcely be foreign politics, considering the confident and stalwart tone of the supposed official organs during the past two weeks. Neither can it be that the interference of the Elder Statesmen has become intolerable. There are no signs of anything of the kind. If, again, it be merely a difficulty about compiling a satisfactory Budget on the lines of the entente with the *Seiyun-kai*, the Cabinet has nothing to do except to follow its own judgment and take the risk of consent or dissent on the part of the Diet next session. What, then, can be the real dilemma? Every one is perplexed, and the Ministry owe it to themselves as well as to the public to substitute some solid facts for the hazy rumours and suspicions now filling the air.

Something of the same tone is adopted by the *Asahi Shinbun*. It justly observes that when the Cabinet agreed to a compromise on certain financial lines, it should have been prepared to give practical effect to the agreement, and it can not now plead surprise at the results of its own procedure. The *Asahi* seems to think that some coldness between Marquis Ito and Count Katsura is responsible, and on that text it preaches the doctrine that a Cabinet protected by Marquis Yamagata has no warrant for expecting Marquis Ito's assistance. Our contemporary's conclusion is that Japanese statesmen are too apt to regard their responsibility as a retail commodity instead of as a wholesale. They treat it in instalments, and are ready to sacrifice it *in toto* on account of some petty transaction. Similarly the political parties subserve their public duties to personal considerations. When the nation looked to see Count Katsura and Marquis Yamagata vigorously asserting the country's rights *vis-à-vis* Russia, it suddenly witnesses a Cabinet crisis about some scarcely intelligible and evidently minor perplexity. That is radically different, our contemporary thinks, from the principles governing the procedure of English Ministers.

These journals seem to fairly represent the state of public opinion.

Tuesday, July 7.

An impression appears to be gaining ground that the real reason of the Cabinet crisis is not altogether a difficulty connected with compiling the Budget, but is rather the fact that an intolerable situation has been created by the persistent interference of the Elder Statesmen. The Ministry has to bear the responsibility of all results with which its procedure is connected, yet the Ministry is not left a free hand, being compelled to act in deference to the counsels of men that do not hold office. That state of affairs is indeed said to be the cause of the drifting policy attributed to Japan by many observers. Those in power are supposed to be paralysed by interference which they can not resent without creating a crisis in domestic politics, and can not obey without doing violence to their own convictions. Hence it is alleged that Count Katsura desires to surrender the reins of authority to those that are really pulling them though not riding in the coach. As to the stories that one of the sources of embarrassment is the method of dealing with the portfolios of Education and Home Affairs, whose holders have been condemned at the bar of the Diet, the theory is emphatically denied, on the ground that the Cabinet is absolutely a unit and that every member is determined to stand or fall together. It need scarcely be added that public opinion is awakening to a full appreciation of the disastrous contingencies threatening a house divided against itself at such a juncture in the country's foreign affairs. The *Asahi Shinbun* declares that the bible of Japanese morality is patriotism, but that the statesmen of the hour do not seem to consult its pages at all. Meanwhile it does not appear that the Premier has actually submitted his resignation. When he does, his act will be at once imitated by all the Ministers. It is the hour of excursions and alarms. Leading statesmen and politicians are going and coming with much diligence, but the issue is still obscure.

Wednesday, July 8.

Public opinion begins to incline to the belief that Marquis Ito may consent to form a Cabinet. It is generally agreed that two alternatives alone offer, namely, the withdrawal of Count Katsura's expressed wish to retire, and the assumption of responsibility by Marquis Ito. Whatever other resources or combinations presented themselves, seem to have proved abortive. The point of uncertainty is Count Katsura's determination. Should it prove impossible to induce him to remain in office, there will be nothing for it except the organization of a Cabinet under Marquis Ito, though the latter is understood to be reluctant. As is usual at a time of such crisis all the movements of prominent personages are accurately recorded by the press and variously interpreted. What is certain is that Marquis Ito had a long audience with the Emperor on the 6th instant. His Majesty is slightly indisposed, and Marquis Ito was received in the inner chambers of the Palace. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that the enemies of the Katsura Cabinet seek to persuade the public that this crisis was devised by the Premier solely for the purpose of embarrassing Marquis Ito and the *Seiyun-kai*. These newsmongers detect in the conduct of others the motives by which they would themselves be influenced in like circumstances.

The *Asahi Shinbun* insists that it will be correct to assume Marquis Ito's acceptance of the Imperial commands to form a Cabinet, and offers its own conjecture as to the com-

position of the new Ministry, namely:—Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kato; Home Affairs, Baron Suyematsu; Finance, Mr. Hara Kei; Army, Baron Kodama; Navy, Admiral Yamamoto; Justice, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa; Education, Mr. Okuda Yoshito; Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Kaneko; and Communications, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku.

Thursday, July 9.

The uncertainty about the Cabinet continues. Marquis Yamagata has been summoned by the Emperor and Baron Ito Miyoji has also been at the Palace, but conjecture is silent as to the results of these visits. The *Fiji Shimpō* is of the opinion that Count Katsura's temporary withdrawal from State business having been recommended by the Emperor, no mandate is likely to have been given for the organization of a new Cabinet. At the same time the *Fiji* itself is evidently uncertain, for it says that the situation may result in an Ito Ministry, though that issue can not be expected immediately. Certain journals attack Count Katsura on the assumption that he had no real intention of leaving office, and that he is merely seeking to obtain a new lease of power on better terms. The higher class of newspaper, however, is much chagrined that such a crisis should have occurred at such a time, for although in truth the nation is of one mind about foreign affairs, the outside world necessarily draws a different conclusion when it sees that great international problems are subserved to petty questions of domestic policy. The war with China, these publicists say, was probably precipitated by precisely that kind of false inference, for the Chinese Government, misled by its Tokyo Representative's report of Japan's unsettled condition, imagined that war would be impossible to her. From that point of view a Cabinet crisis in the face of a great foreign complication, not only accentuates the latter but also augments its dangers.

Friday, July 10.

Things remain still unsettled, but it appears to be thought in well-informed circles that an arrangement will soon be effected. Rumour now says that the main difficulty of the situation is Marquis Ito's dual position as the chief of the Elder Statesmen and also the leader of a great political party. In the former capacity he is necessarily consulted by the Ministry, not merely because of his prestige and because of the title he has established to a voice in all State affairs of importance, but also because most of the men now in Power have served under him in some capacity. In a word, the Cabinet looks for council and assistance from him in the management of public affairs. On the other hand, as a party leader he appears to assume an attitude of opposition, and to be swayed by the views of his followers who are hostile to the Ministry. It is practically impossible that he should continue to discharge both functions, and as a matter of sentiment, if not of national necessity, it is almost equally inconceivable that any Cabinet appointed by the Sovereign should treat Marquis Ito as an opponent and exclude him from its councils. It comes to this, then, that either the Marquis must abandon his party leadership or that the present Cabinet must step out of a situation which it finds unworkable. The *Fiji Shimpō* puts all this very plainly in a double-headed article, and adds that the Emperor himself has conveyed or addressed direct to the Marquis a very gracious message, eulogizing his great services and laying such stress on the honour-

able position occupied by him as the most prominent of the Elder Statesmen and as the Throne's principal adviser, that it will be difficult for Marquis Ito to retain his leadership of the *Seiyū-kai*.

If this analysis of the situation be correct—and the *Fiji Shimpō* seldom errs in such matters—the crisis is one of the most interesting that has hitherto occurred in Japanese domestic politics; so interesting and momentous that we hesitate to comment on it until the issue is definitely known. What must be evident to every one, however, is that Marquis Ito is confronted by a grievous dilemma. If he steps down from the leadership of the *Seiyū-kai* and resumes his old position at the head of the *Genrō*, the question will arise, "Why did he ever assume the former?" Thus his prestige in the political field will be gravely impaired. If, on the other hand, he continues to lead the Party, there will be no recourse except that he should form a Cabinet, and in that event it is thought he must reckon with the opposition of the House of Peers. The solution of the embarrassment is not apparent. It is noticeable that nearly all the leading journals interpret it in the same manner as the *Fiji*. We observe that Baron Ito is taking an active part in the complication. Rumour assigns to him the view that Marquis Ito's retention of the two positions is impossible.

KOREA.

Monday, July 6.

All the leading Tokyo journals report that on the 26th of June a Japanese raft floating down the Yalu in charge of two Japanese subjects and nine Koreans, was attacked in the neighbourhood of Kanke by a party of Chinese free-booters, numbering thirty. The Japanese resisted, and were both wounded, one of them severely. How things fared with the raft these accounts do not state. It is curious that the free-booters should be interesting themselves in such property as timber rafts. They can scarcely hope to find it very saleable.

It is stated that the British Representative in Seoul has received instructions from London to associate himself with the Japanese Minister in pressing for the opening of Wiju. Rumour, however, persists in attributing an objecting attitude to M. Pavlov.

The Japanese Representative is said to have informed the Korean Government that the state of affairs on the northern frontier seems to indicate the absence of any effective administrative control, and that, such being the case, Japan may be obliged to take measures herself for the protection of her subjects' lives and properties. The proximate cause of this very outspoken announcement was the attack reported to have been made a few days ago by armed banditti upon a Japanese timber-raft, when two Japanese subjects were wounded. But it may be assumed that Mr. Hayashi had other things in mind also. Korea's helplessness to protect herself or her people against foreign disturbers of the peace has been very conspicuous during the past few months. Feeble protests seem to be the limit of her capacity, and the Japanese have justification in concluding that if they are to enjoy any unmolested share in such enterprises as that part of the country invites, they must not trust solely to Korean impotence for the preservation of law and order. The Koreans may plead, of course, that for all normal incidents they are sufficiently equipped, but that Russia's manner of acting does not fall

within the category of reasonably foreseeable events. Such an excuse has much academical validity, but for practical purposes it avails little.

A Japanese shipping company, the Hori Kaisha, which has its head-quarters in Chemulpo, is reported to be about to open a regular line of cargo steamers between that place and Wiju, the vessels touching at Chinnampo on the Ta-dong and Anju *en route*. It will of course be understood that as Wiju is not an open port these ships can not fly the Japanese flag. They will run in the names of Korean subjects.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* reports that M. Stein, Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Korea, has called on the Japanese Minister and offered a courteous expression of regret for the seizure of a Japanese timber-raft by Russian subjects. The *Chargé* attributed the incident solely to an error on the part of the persons that seized the raft, and explained that instructions had immediately been sent for the restitution of the property to its owners. There was no idea of interfering, he said, with Japan's rights or privileges. That is a happy ending to a disagreeable occurrence, but we remain in ignorance as to the precise character of the mistake made by "the man at the front." May it be concluded that while recognising Japan's right to engage in the lumber business on equal terms with Russia, there is no intention of acknowledging any such right on the part of other nationals, and that the Russians intend to be themselves the guardians of this monopoly? If so, what becomes of Korea's sovereignty in the districts affected?

From the same source we learn that the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs has tendered his resignation. The reason assigned is that he finds himself unable to deal with the situation. His attempts to obtain some satisfactory explanation from Russia as to the doings of her subjects along the Yalu, and as to the support officially given to them, have proved entirely abortive, and are now supplemented by the question of opening Wiju, for which Japan is pressing, whereas Russia's resistance is resolute. I Toh-chai, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in Seoul, has been in office since last February. During the three years preceding his assumption of the portfolio there had been 12 occupants of the post, so that their average tenure of power was 3 months. Thus Mr. I Toh-chai's five months of office constitute quite a distinguished record. The outside world does not take much notice of the extraordinarily frequent changes in the personnel of the Korean Ministry, though they are significant of the political unrest existing in Seoul.

The Korean Foreign Office, in consequence of Mr. Hayashi's representations, has issued instructions to the Governor of Seoul in the sense that as the free circulation of Japanese bank-notes—those of the First Bank—is guaranteed by the Convention of last February, steps must be taken to guard against any attempts to mislead ignorant people into refusing or discrediting the notes.

The old saying *cherches la femme* is verified by correspondence in the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. We there read that the unrest in Korean politics is due primarily to an attempt on the part of Lady Om's partisans to obtain for her the status of Empress. This faction is headed by Li Kon-Thaik, Chief of Police, who is bitterly opposed to Li Yong-ik. The latter used to be spoken of as a strong friend of Russia. It will be remembered that on Nov. 30th, 1902, he

fled for refuge to the Russian Legation, a petition for his trial and punishment having been presented a few days previously by the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and other officials. The petitioners demonstrated their earnestness by kneeling at the Palace gate during the day and the night of the 28th and the 29th of November, and on the 30th Li found asylum in the Russian Legation, whence he was carried by a Russian gun-boat to Port Arthur a few days later, namely, on December the 17th. But before his departure he received pardon and was restored to his post as Director of the Imperial Estates, and after his return he rapidly recovered influence. Since then his political complexion has been uncertain, but his tendency seems to have been steady gravitation towards Japan. Li Kou-thaik, on the contrary, is essentially Russo-phil, and rumour now says that he and his supporters, together with Lady Om, are willing to make sweeping concessions to Russia in exchange for support in raising Om to the position of Empress. The purveyors of this intelligence allege that the Yalu enterprises of Russia were planned by M. Waerber with the Om party during his residence in Seoul as envoy to the Coronation commemorations, which never came off, and that an important chapter of Korean history is now unfolding itself.

Tuesday, July 7.

It will be remembered that the Korean Government recently detailed an official to accompany Baron Gunsburg to Yong Ampho for the purpose of investigating matters relating to the timber industry. The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent says that this official, Mr. Cho Song-kyo, was despatched without any definition of powers, and that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative, has thought it necessary to warn the Seoul Authorities that some inconvenient complications may result from the mission, inasmuch as the Russian concessionaires will be apt to claim as established rights any arrangements effected with Mr. Cho's connivance. Underlying this caution we seem to detect a suspicion that Cho may be persuaded, by easily conceived means, to show undue complaisance towards the other side.

Wednesday, July 8.

It is reported by the *Fiji Shimp'o's* Seoul correspondent that the Russians are now engaged laying a line of telegraph—a cable for the Yalu—from Antung to Yong Ampho. There has not yet been any intimation that Korea is a consenting party to the formation of a Russian Settlement at Yong Ampho, and this is the first we hear of a line of telegraph. If these things be true, Russia's procedure along the line of the Yalu is curiously arbitrary and aggressive. We are reluctantly compelled to say that she appears to feel little compunction about the effect such doings must produce on the Japanese nation. From the outset Russian enterprise in the Yalu Valley seems to have been treated with comparative indifference in Tokyo, but our own frequently declared estimate was that troublesome consequences must be anticipated. A *résumé* of the Russian press published in our issue of the 6th instant, showed that Russians view the Yalu Valley as included in their country's sphere of influence, and that they justify the despatch of troops thither by alleging that Japan also has sent large numbers of armed men to protect her lumber business, and that she has troops in all the ports of Korea. That is simply untrue. Japan, we believe, has adhered

conscientiously to the terms of the Komura-Waerber Memorandum of 1896, which accurately fixes the number and distributions of her armed force in Korea. No action taken by her in recent years can furnish a valid precedent for the despatch of Russian troops to the Yalu Valley. The most resolute of Russia's partisans must admit that she seems to be disturbing the peace of the Orient to a degree not justified by any reasonable doctrine of imperial expansion.

Leading Tokyo journals publish telegrams from Seoul dated the 6th instant, saying that the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to Mr. Hayashi's application for the opening of Wiju, suggested that a conference of the Foreign Representatives be held to consider the question. Mr. Hayashi, however, answered that no such conference was necessary, and that he must press his former suggestion. We trust that Japan will adhere resolutely to this line of policy. It seems to us to be the only direction in which a peaceful solution of present difficulties may be sought.

The *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent states that several Chinese subjects have been engaged for some time in the lumber industry of the Yalu Valley, and that conspicuous among them is a large company said to have intimate relations with Viceroy Yuan. The Russian concessionaires are endeavouring to effect a union with this company, and have already concluded partnerships with some of the other Chinese exploiters. Considering that the Russians are reported to be levying heavy transit dues from all non-Russian timber-rafts floated down the river, these efforts to amalgamate with the Chinese seem rather superfluous. But perhaps we are here confronted with illusory rumours.

Thursday, July 9.

It would seem from the latest Korean intelligence that the Russian telegraph from Antung to Yong-Ampho has been actually concluded and is now in working order, the Korean Government not having been in any way consulted. Unquestionably this is a most flagrant violation of Korean sovereignty. If anyone can carry his imagination to the point of conceiving a European continental Power landing a cable at some convenient point in British territory and establishing a station there without previously consulting the British Authorities, he will be in a position to estimate what this latest Russian move means. Moreover, Japan is directly affected for she has a convention with Korea binding the latter not to construct, or permit the construction of, any line of telegraph calculated to interfere with Japan's telegraphic concessions. Mr. Hayashi has therefore lodged in Seoul a protest against this action on Russia's part, and we are compelled to confess that it is very arbitrary action. In fact Russia's procedure in the Yalu Valley has betrayed a conspicuous degree of indifference to Japanese sentiment. In Manchuria she had vested interests to guard, and she had also an acquired title which constitutes some excuse for resolute procedure. But in the Yalu Valley she has been at once aggressive and defiant. Further, this incident at once recalls the very resolute action adopted by the Korean Government last year when a Russian line of telegraphs, destined ultimately to connect with Yuensan, was carried across the Tumen to Kyong-hing. The Korean Authorities actually went to the length of pulling up the posts and tearing down the wires on that occasion. That they will quietly submit to Russia's Yong-Ampho enterprise is

therefore improbable. The incident furnishes, however, an unequivocal confirmation of the news so long doubted, namely, that Russia had taken steps to establish a settlement at Yong Ampho.

The truth is that the Korean Government seems to be in a state of trepidation which may perhaps be excused in the case of a helpless Power finding itself between the devil and the deep blue sea. The Japanese Representative having applied for the opening of Wiju, and being supported by his British colleague, received for reply from the Korean Foreign Minister that there being a difference of opinion in the Corps Diplomatique as to this measure, he was unable to formulate any decision. To that extraordinary confession of impotence Mr. Hayashi is said to have retorted that, Korea being absolutely competent to settle such a question without reference to any outside Power, the pretext that Wiju could not be opened because Russia objected was wholly untenable. Russia's objection had nothing to do with the matter, and since such a statement on Korea's part must be interpreted to mean that on her own side there was no objection, in other words that she, the only party whose consent was essential, gave that consent, Mr. Hayashi should consider that Wiju had been actually opened. We trust that Mr. Hayashi has really taken that line, for though we are all in favour of peace and amity, there is no possibility of disguising the extremely objectionable character of Russia's procedure. She is taking the law into her own hands and establishing herself in the Yalu Valley by methods which virtually ignore Korea's sovereignty and secure for Russia a monopoly of privileges to which other States are entitled to lay equal claim, and, at the same time, she is endeavouring to utilize the respect these other States entertain for Korean sovereignty as a weapon for restricting their opportunities and promoting her own selfish interests. All that is very unsightly, and Russia can not reasonably expect that such procedure will be tamely endured.

Friday, July 10.

It is reported by the *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent that some of the Chinese engaged in the timber-felling industry seem to have effected an understanding with the Russians, for the rafts of the former are allowed to pass unmolested down the Yalu. Rafts flying the Japanese flag are also respected, but all others owned by Korean or Chinese subjects are liable to seizure. It had been announced by the Russians that gasts thus confiscated would be purchased at one-third of their market value, but rumour alleges that the promise has not been fulfilled, and that the rafts are lying anchored near Antung. Evidently the whole business of timber-felling in the Yalu Valley is complicated and confused. That the Japanese have a legitimate share in it seems certain, though their concession was obtained, not direct from the Korean Government, but by partnership with a Chinese-Korean firm which had secured a grant. Others are probably cutting timber without a license of any kind, but it is none the less interesting and significant that the Russians should have constituted themselves the police of the Valley.

The dividend of the Nippon Beer Brewery for the first half year will be declared on July 15th at the rate of 12½ per cent (25 per cent per annum, which is the same as in the previous year.)

CHINA.

Monday, July 6.

It is stated (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) that in consequence of the news of Japan's resolute remonstrance in Peking, the St. Petersburg statesmen are earnestly discussing the situation; and that they are divided into two parties, one, it may be presumed, advocating a conciliatory policy, the other an uncompromising.

The same journal alleges that Peking is in a state of considerable perplexity, and that there are many goings and comings between the Palace and the Foreign Office.

There appears to be a rivalry between England and Germany with reference to a concession for the Tientsin-Paoing Railway, the Germans being anxious to have the line regarded as a continuation of the road from Tientsin to Chinkiang, while the British desire to make it an extension of the Shan-haikwan-Tientsin line. A Belgian syndicate also is in the field. Railways being now the most important and effective instrument in giving practical reality to the theory of spheres of influence, this competition is natural. There is already a line from Tientsin to Paoing *via* Peking, but the proposed new road would run direct between the two towns, thus following one side of a triangle instead of two.

Wednesday, July 8.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Peking says what might have been expected, namely, that although the adoption of a strong attitude by Japan recently restored confidence to the Chinese Government, news just received in Peking as to a Cabinet crisis in Tokyo has thrown everything back and renewed the old vacillation.

The Port Arthur conference came to an end on the 5th instant, according to a *Nichi Nichi* telegram. It was attended by General Kuropatkin, Admiral Alexieff, General Wogack, the officer commanding in Siberia, the officer commanding in Manchuria, M. Lessar, M. Pavlov and the manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank in Peking. The result of the conference is not accurately known, but rumour alleges that General Kuropatkin was found to incline to the views held by Mr. de Witte, which means, presumably, that he advocated a pacific policy. The correspondent predicts that after M. Lessar's return to Peking the decision of the conference will make itself felt.

Thursday, July 9.

A Chefoo correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* wires that at first the conference at Port Arthur adopted a conciliatory tone. The majority of those present were of the opinion that in view of Japan's resolute attitude, it would be better for Russia to take the initiative by withdrawing her troops from Manchuria and restoring the civil administration. When, however, the conference received news of the Cabinet crisis in Tokyo, a change of sentiment ensued, and it was resolved that the *status quo* should be maintained.

News of a somewhat similar nature comes to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from Peking. That journal's correspondent says that the fact of Japan having renewed her protest against Russia's demands has not yet been reported to the Throne, the official recipients of the protest being in doubt as to whether the Tokyo Government can be credited with a strong policy, seeing that on the very morrow of its protest the Cabinet appears likely to be upset.

But it should be noted that the statement as to the Port Arthur conference having

come to a conclusion on the 5th instant is now corrected, and we learn that the council will continue in session for a few days longer.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has news from Peking that the Russo-Chinese negotiations, which were interrupted for some time, have been renewed, and that Prince Ching is in a very difficult position owing to the pressure brought to bear on him by the Court.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondence confirms the above views. It declares that Japan's recent protest in Peking did not produce any effect upon either China or Russia, and that Prince Ching continued his policy of awaiting the course of events. The news of a Cabinet crisis in Tokyo coming at this juncture has greatly increased the perplexity of the Chinese and diminished the value they attach to Japan's attitude, so that, on the whole, matters are now completely under Russian control.

Friday, July 10.

Telegrams from Peking dated the 8th instant say that in reply to questions addressed to him by Prince Ching, the Japanese Representative declared that whatever changes might take place in the Japanese Cabinet, the policy of the nation with regard to Manchuria was fixed and unchangeable, and that Japan could not be a consenting party to any concessions made by China to Russia over and above those already given by treaty or convention. One telegram (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) adds that on receipt of this reply Prince Ching changed the attitude he had assumed when informed of the Cabinet crisis, but it appears to us that the wish was father to the thought in the case of the correspondent sending this item of intelligence.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

While publicists have been talking of the unsatisfied need of foreign capital to develop Japanese enterprises, a considerable quantity of that commodity has been steadily finding investment in this country. Tokyo journals publish figures showing the result of investigations undertaken by the Yokohama Customs. They indicate that the total foreign capital placed in Kanagawa prefecture alone is 24,226,500 *yen*. How that figure is obtained we do not exactly know, nor can we tell whether it includes the value of the real estate held by foreigners in the former settlement and on the Bluff at Yokohama. But the compilers of the statistics estimate that an income of 10 per cent. is obtained from these investments, and on the assumption that an equal amount is placed throughout the whole of the rest of the empire, they calculate the income thus derived by foreigners to be 4,845,300 *yen* annually. Another list is given showing some of the principal figures included in the above returns:—

Name of Enterprise.	Capital Yen.	Amount paid up by foreign share holders. Yen.
Nihon Electric Joint Stock ...	200,000	128,000
Tokyo Spinning	100,000	6,250
Murai Brothers	10,000,000	2,000,000
Japan Distillery	800,000	400,000
Yokohama Silk	1,000,000	55,000
Okagawa Mining	5,000	2,400
Osaka Gas	4,000,000	455,250
Total	16,105,000	3,047,900

Assuming that these investments give a return of 8 per cent., the income derived from them is 243,832 annually, and it is thought probable that another million *yen* of capital is invested in Japanese names,

giving a further return of 80,000 *yen*. But our readers will observe that the account is somewhat confused, for the above list, while professing to give the details relating to Kanagawa investments, includes the Osaka Gas Company, and, moreover, the return is estimated at 10 per cent. in one case and at 8 per cent. in another.

INSURANCE IN TOKYO.

Mr. Morimura of the Nisshu Insurance Company, is represented as interesting himself very actively to place the fire insurance business of Japanese companies on a sound basis. The gist of his contention is that rates have been lowered by competition to a point below the limit of safety. In support of that view he declares that, according to statistics, the number of wooden houses destroyed by fire in Tokyo during the ten year period ended in 1902 was 0.834 per cent., whereas the rates now charged by insurance companies are only from 0.6 to 0.7 per cent. Of course that can only mean that a big conflagration, which might occur at any moment, would plunge several companies into irreparable disaster. As to this figure of 0.834 per cent., the detailed demonstration is not given. Mr. Morimura confines himself, so far as the *simmin* (from which we take these facts) shows, to recording the statistics compiled in 15 wards of Tokyo during the decade 1893 and 1902. The figures are these:—

	Total Number of Houses	Number Burned.	Per-centage.
Kojimachi	97,083	287	2.09
Kanda	214,185	5,150	24.04
Nihonbashi	464,423	542	1.17
Kyobashi	227,353	922	4.06
Shiba	193,687	2,876	14.85
Azabu	80,498	175	2.17
Akasaka	63,070	453	7.18
Yotsuya	69,598	280	4.02
Ushigome	121,618	271	2.23
Koishikawa	100,171	154	1.54
Hongo	128,191	1,881	13.61
Shitaya	146,990	1,637	11.14
Asakusa	228,791	2,394	10.46
Honjo	194,702	650	2.34
Fukagawa	146,244	735	5.03
Totals	2,486,604	18,403	7.40

From this table it appears that the average rate of destruction is 7.40 per thousand, and if insurances are now offered at 0.7 or 0.6 per cent., it is obvious that companies must select their risks, and that many of the houses consumed are of such a nature as to be uninsurable. The figures given seem to be of little use. The only conclusive statistics for such a purpose would be those showing the losses of property actually insured. Evidently if the above table were taken for guide, insurance would be out of the question in districts like Kanda and Shiba, where the life of a building seems to average only 4 years and 7 years respectively.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

At the recent meeting of the United Chambers of Commerce in Osaka a representation was presented and unanimously voted for submission to the Government, in the sense that a large emigration company should be formed to take charge of all enterprises of that nature in Japan. We do not find any statement as to the function which the Authorities are invited to discharge in connexion with the proposed company, but it may be presumed that something in the nature of pecuniary assistance is urged. The *Fiji Shimpō* advocates the advice of the Chambers in a whole-hearted manner.

It notes that there are a hundred thousand Japanese settlers in foreign lands and that they send home ten millions of *yen* annually. Ten millions of *yen* amount to the total value of any staple of Japanese export, with five exceptions, and as the money remitted by emigrants represents nett gain, that sum is the equivalent of a very large item of foreign trade. The *ji* advances various obvious reasons in favour of the organization of a big company: as that work in connexion with the business could be done cheaply; that better arrangements could be made for the assistance of distressed emigrants; that a more favourable position would be occupied for making contracts with employers; that extended investigations facilitating choice of suitable localities would be possible; that the emigrants themselves would feel more secure under the protection of a big company, and so on. The proposed capital is half a million *yen*, which does not sound very formidable. Probably what close observers will find most interesting in this project is the indication it affords of a new expansive impulse. Emigration is a weapon of imperialism second only to railways, and as the Japanese Government does not suffer its people to go out unguarded into the wilderness as the Chinese Government does, this country's emigrants retain a political complexion. We presume that China and Korea would be the principal fields of the proposed company's enterprise.

THE STOCK MARKET.

An easier feeling prevailed in the stock market on the 3rd instant. It appeared to be thought that although the issue of the Manchurian problem was still in doubt, things had taken a more pacific turn, and, further, the climatic conditions suggested a good rice crop. The following figures were eloquent:—

	Selling price on 1st July.	Se ling price on 3rd July
Kansei Railway	44.60	44.75
Kyushu Railway	58.80	58.95
Tanko Railway	78.90	79.90
Densha Railway (Horse Tram)	81.40	82.20
Electric Railway (Tokyo)	56.30	60.30
Street Railway	60.00	61.40
Yusen Kaisha	83.20	83.20
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	32.00	32.45
Tokyo Exchange	175.70	177.00
Sobu Railway	57.10	59.00
Keihin Electric Railway	44.30	45.80
Tokyo Gas	83.30	84.60
do. New Shares	68.80	67.60
Tokyo Electric Light	79.80	82.50
do. New Shares	69.00	70.60
Kanafuchi Spinning Company	40.40	40.85

But this happy mood was not of long duration so far as stocks were concerned. It is inconceivable that in the absence of any definite news fresh apprehensions about Manchuria should have arisen, but the prospect of unexpected Ministerial instability probably shook public confidence, for all the shares above quoted suffered a sudden decline. None, however, showed any marked fluctuation except the Keihin Electric Railway, the Tokyo Electric Railway and the Tokyo Electric Light Company, of which the quotations fell by 2.10 *yen*, by 1.80 and by 1.80 *yen*, respectively. It is possible, however, that the high quotations of the 3rd instant represented the usual excessive swing of the pendulum and that the present figures may be counted tolerably fixed for the time at all events. Rice, however, continues to fall steadily owing to the favourable weather.

TOKYO LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Spring Tournament of the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club, which commenced at the close of May, has just been brought to a conclusion. Mr. Takagi, the winner of the Autumn Tournament, did not show his usual fine form, owing to indisposition caused by excessive study. He succumbed to Mr. Chapman, who is playing a splendid game this season. Much interest centred on the last round of the gentlemen's singles, when Mr. Barclay and Mr. Chapman met. But it happened not to be Mr. Chapman's day, and Mr. Barclay, playing in his usual unerring style, won with unexpected ease. Miss Squire, although obliged to cede heavy odds to all her competitors, again won the ladies' singles, thus coming out at the head in two tournaments running. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Barclay after the conclusion of the gentlemen's doubles, which were won by Messrs. Barclay and White after a most exciting struggle with Messrs. Kabayama and Clarke. Mr. Clarke's play at the net was very fine, and the game was closely contested throughout, 89 all being called. The following is the score the game having been 90 up in every case:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. Barclay (x 10) beat Capt. Brinkley (x 30) by 90 to 71.
Mr. White (x 35) beat Mr. Lera (x 45) by 90 to 86.
Viscount Dejean (x 40) beat Mr. Nabeshima (x 35) by 90 to 69.
Mr. Takagi (scratch) beat Mr. Clarke (x 30) by 90 to 81.
Mr. Birnie (x 20) beat Mr. von Erckert (x 40) by 90 to 57.
Mr. Wilson (x 30) beat Mr. James (x 35) by 90 to 79.
Count Hirokawa (x 30) beat Mr. Kawakami (x 50) by 90 to 52.
Mr. Brindley (x 30) beat by default Mr. Ferguson (x 35).
Dr. Mechlenburg (x 40) beat Mr. Vickers (x 35) by 90 to 78.
Mr. Romero (x 45) beat Mr. Gasco (x 45) by 90 to 55.
Mr. Panafieu (x 33) beat Mr. Arsenieff (x 50) by 90 to 62.
Mr. Chapman (scratch) beat Mr. Tanaka (x 20) by 90 to 60.

Mr. Martinie (x 45) beat Mr. André (x 45) by 90 to 59.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Chapman (scratch) beat Mr. Takagi (scratch) by 90 to 68.
Dr. Mechlenburg (x 40) beat Mr. Panafieu (x 35) by 90 to 83.
Mr. Brindley (x 30) lost to Mr. Barclay (x 10) by default.
Mr. Martinie (x 45) beat Count Hirokawa (x 30) by 90 to 61.
Mr. Romero (x 45) beat Viscount Dejean (x 40) by 90 to 83.
Mr. White (x 35) Scratched to Mr. Birnie (x 20).
Mr. Wilson (x 30) a bye.

THIRD ROUND.

Mr. Wilson (x 30) beat Mr. Birnie (x 20) by 90 to 54.
Mr. Mechlenburg (x 40) beat Mr. Romero (x 45) by 90 to 80.
Mr. Chapman (scratch) beat Mr. Martinie (x 45) by 90 to 76.
Mr. Barclay (x 10) a bye.

FOURTH ROUND.

Mr. Barclay (x 10) beat Dr. Mechlenburg (x 40) by 90 to 62.
Mr. Chapman (scratch) beat Mr. Wilson (x 30) by 90 to 81.

FIFTH ROUND.

Mr. Barclay (x 10) beat Mr. Chapman (scratch) by 90 to 62.
Mr. Barclay thus won the prize.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Messrs. Kabayama and Clarke (x 40) beat Messrs. Chapman and James (x 35) by 90 to 68.
Messrs. Brindley and Brinkley (x 60) beat Mr. Tanaka and Count Hirokawa (x 50) by 90 to 87.
Messrs. Takagi and Gasco (x 45) beat Messrs. Birnie and Arsenieff (x 70) by 90 to 83.
Messrs. Von Erckert and Vickers (x 75) beat Messrs. Lowenthal and Romers (x 90) by 90 to 80.
Messrs. Barclay and White a bye.

SECOND ROUND.

Messrs. Barclay and White (x 45) beat Messrs. Takagi and Gasco (x 45) by 90 to 83.

Messrs. Kabayama and Clarke won from Messrs. Brindley and Brinkley by default.
Messrs. Von Erckert and Vickers (a bye).

THIRD ROUND.

Messrs. Kabayama and Clarke (x 40) beat Messrs. Von Erckert and Vickers (x 75) by 90 to 81.
Messrs. Barclay and White a bye.

4TH ROUND.

Messrs. Barclay and White (x 45) beat Messrs. Kabayama and Clarke (x 40) by 90 to 89.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Miss W. Squire & Mr. Gasco (x 65) beat Miss Squire and Mr. von Erckert (x 40) by 90 to 73.
Miss R. Squire and Mr. Lowenthal (x 70) beat Mrs. White and Viscount Dejean (x 70) by 90 to 64.
Princess Koudacheff and Count Hirokawa won from Mrs. von Erckert and Mr. Romero by default.

SECOND ROUND.

Miss H. Takayanagi and Mr. Wilson (a bye) by default.
Miss W. Squire and Mr. Gasco (x 65) beat Miss R. Squire and Mr. Lowenthal (x 70) by 90 to 73.

THIRD ROUND.

Miss H. Takayanagi and Mr. Wilson (x 80) beat Miss W. Squire and Mr. Gasco (x 65) by 90 to 60.

LADIES SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Miss Squire (scratch) beat Mme. von Erckert (x 20) by 90 to 50.
Miss W. Squire (x 20) beat Princess Koudacheff (x 15) by 90 to 83.
Miss R. Squire (x 25) beat Mme. André (x 30) by 90 to 75.
Miss H. Takayanagi (x 50) beat Mrs. White (x 30) by 90 to 54.

SECOND ROUND.

Miss W. Squire (x 20) beat Miss R. Squire (x 25) by 90 to 82.
Miss Squire (scratch) beat Miss H. Takayanagi (x 50) by 90 to 86.

THIRD ROUND.

Miss Squire (scratch) beat Miss W. Squire (x 20) by 90 to 81.
Miss Squire thus won the Ladies Singles for the second time in succession.

THE RUSSIAN FAR-EASTERN PRESS.

What strikes us in reading translations from the Russian local press in the Far East is that the editors do not possess a strikingly accurate knowledge of Japanese and Korean affairs. The *Novi Krai*, for example, as quoted by the *Japan Times*, alleges that Japan has about 2,000 troops in Seoul and that they are used by the Japanese Government to bring pressure on the Korean Government at convenient opportunities. Now as to this question of troops, if the editor of the *Novi Krai* examined the conventions, he would know that the number of Japanese troops in Seoul is limited to 400; that Russia is entitled to have a similar number, and that the whole matter was settled by agreement between the two Powers in 1896. He would also know that the question of the final withdrawal of Japanese and Russian troops from Korea stands on an entirely different footing from that of the Russian troops in Manchuria, since a definite date has been conventionally fixed for Manchurian evacuation, whereas no such date has been fixed in Korea's case. He would also know that the presence of a maximum of 2 companies of Japanese troops in Seoul, 1 in Fusan and 1 in Gensan, does not partake of the nature of military occupation in any degree, these troops being explicitly designed for the protection of the settlements, and being, in fact, in precisely the same position as were the English and French troops formerly quartered at Yokohama for a similar purpose. He would know, finally, that when he talks of the rendition of the civil government by Russia at Newchwang being a proposal not more reasonable than the departure of the Japanese from Chemulpo, Masampo and

so forth, the parallel is merely farcical, for what the Powers object to is not the presence of Russian subjects in Newchwang but the arbitrary assumption of administrative control there by the Russian Government. It is not likely that repartee such as that indulged in by the *Novi Krai* will help to smoothe the situation. One good point, however, our Port-Arthur contemporary does make, namely, that Russia having connected Newchwang by rail with the centre of her empire, has acquired a special interest in the sanitation of that town. But that is not a sufficient reason for delegating the sanitary authority entirely to Russia. If it can not be left with the Chinese, let it be exercised by a Consular board on which all the Powers are represented.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There has been another case of suicide at the Kego Waterfall. At 8 a.m. on the 3rd instant, a youth of 22 years of age named Takita Minosu, of the Waseda College, threw himself into the cataract and perished. Since the example of this form of suicide was set by Fujimura Misao in the beginning of June, it is said that he has found seven imitators. Two were saved, but six out of the whole eight, including Fujimura, found a grave in the cataract. The police, in searching for Takita's body, are said to have come upon the corpse of Fujimura, which had not previously been discovered. Fujimura was a true victim to the unknowable. He killed himself because his philosophical studies had taught him that human intellect is wholly unable to grapple with the problem of existence. His successors in the same appalling escapade were probably infected by his example rather than distraught by their studies.

We are surprised that the *Japan Times* should take any notice other than wholly incredulous of a report wired to the *Osaka Mainichi* by its Vienna correspondent to the effect that Baron Rosen, prior to the conclusion of the *entente* between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Cabinet, informed his Government that no *entente* could be anticipated, and that, owing to her political and economical embarrassments, Japan would not be in a position to adopt a vigorous line of action about Manchuria. Without seeking information at the Russian Legation, we venture to express absolute unbelief in any story of the kind. Among all observers Baron Rosen might be confidently selected as the least likely to fall into such an error. The tale does equal injustice to his well proved acumen, his accurate knowledge of Japanese affairs and the invariably pacific character of his diplomacy.

The heavy rains of the past few days caused some floods in Shizuoka and Ibaraki prefectures. It is stated that the crops have suffered more or less injury, but as rain at this season is in the natural course of events and does not find the rice in a damageable condition, no very serious results are likely to have taken place. We may mention in this context that the weather, which, during a part of June was so unseasonably cold as to inspire apprehensions for the harvest of rice, is now considered to have taken a favourable turn, though still not warm enough. The country wants heat from this onward, though another week or ten days of rain would be in the ordinary course of events.

Public attention is now directed to Port Arthur, where General Kuropatkin, M.

Lessar and M. Pavlow are now holding a conference. It is a singular fact that rumour has not attempted to invade the privacy of this council chamber. Experience led us to anticipate that various long-eared persons would have found their way to "the presence" and edified the public with exciting tales. Are we to conclude that an element of sensation-manufacturing is absent, namely, the Chinese vendor of intelligence who in Peking is always ready to "fill up" any solvent correspondent? This gentleman is of course excluded from Port Arthur, and thus secrecy can not be converted into a seed-plot of false intelligence.

On the 6th instant the graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Languages School took place. There were 119 graduates, namely, 26 in English, 17 in French, 28 in German, 18 in Russian, 21 in Chinese, 1 in Korean and 1 in Italian. Baron Kikuchi, Minister of State for Education, delivered a brief address insisting on the necessity of the study of foreign languages as a measure of Japanese progress. He considered it a matter of sincere congratulation that the number of graduates showed a steady annual increase, and that the capacity of the school had been developed.

Mr. Sawayanagi, Chief of the Common-School Section in the Education Department, in a lecture delivered before the Tokyo Educational Society on the 6th instant, combated the contention that the compilation of text books might be advantageously left to private enterprise, which contention is based on the grounds that as manners and customs differ in each prefecture, there should be a corresponding latitude for difference in text books, and that in free competition only can the doctrine of the survival of the fittest find full application. The lecturer challenged any one to point to any country in the world where such a method of procedure is adopted. He insisted that the aim of wise educationists must be to correct manners and customs which are opposed to the most enlightened principles, and that the idea of abandoning to the operation of virtual chance a matter of such vast national importance was quite extravagant. He finally marshalled his reasons for advocating State compilation, one of them being that whereas the cost of text books under the present system is 0.39 *sen* per page, the Education Department could compile and publish them for 0.2 *sen* per page, or little more than one half of the price.

It appears that the Tokyo Street Railway and the Tokyo Densha Railway (former horse-tram line) are to be amalgamated. They have been finally brought together through the exertions of Baron Shibusawa and Baron Senge. The terms are that the present capital of the Street Railway—3 million *yen*—and that of the Densha Railway—5 millions—are to form the initial capital of the joint concern. Thereafter, an addition of 12 millions will be made, and these twelve millions will be allotted thus:—namely, 8 millions to the holders of the initial stock in equal portions, and 4 millions to these holders in the proportion of one half to each. Thus it will be seen that, in fine, the shareholders of the Street Railways will possess 9 millions in the amalgamated concern and the Densha shareholders will possess 11 millions. It is expected that all the arrangements for increasing the capital will be concluded by the end of October.

The Mitsu Bishi Bank, in which so many foreigners have now a direct interest, continues its system of limiting its dividend to 5 per cent. half-yearly and carrying to next account all profits over-and-above that figure. Thus the last half-yearly statement published by the Bank shows that its surplus fund now aggregates 1,672,946 *yen*, being more than half as large again as its capital. It is possible for a bank which is virtually the property of one family to proceed upon such remarkably conservative lines, and doubtless the Mitsu Bishi Bank has its reward in the large measure of confidence that the public repose in it.

Tokyo journals announce the arrival in Tokyo of a lineal descendant of Confucius, namely, Earl Kung Shao-lin. He is accompanied by Mr. Fung Ten-nien, Commissioner of Education in Shantung, and by 50 students who are to enter Japanese schools.

It is stated that the conferences which have been for some time conducted by the Department of Communications with the object of effecting a reduction in the charges for telegrams between Japan and Europe, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that the reduced rates will be published in a few days.

The Rev. Dr. Price, the accomplished Principal of Bexley College, lecturing on "Education in the Future," emphasised the unwisdom of relying on subjects and methods simply because they are old. It would be absurd, he said, to prefer a candle now that we have the electric light, and he quite agrees with the Chambers of Commerce and business men who are denouncing the old-world system of training boys who will have to earn their bread by trade. A little Latin and less arithmetic did very well for our grandfathers, but they fail, and fail utterly now. In view of the special business training which the Americans and Germans are giving their sons, it is, said Dr. Price, simply cruel to send a boy to a school in which old methods survive, and in which teachers drone out instruction to a crowd. Pupils should be educated as individuals, not as herds. A distant acquaintance with the "dead languages," and several sciences, and a neglect of other subjects absolutely necessary mean nothing less than the pupil beginning his commercial education after he leaves school. In all but the most elementary schools, book-keeping and shorthand should be subjects of instruction.

It is announced that a telephone line has been constructed from Mayebashi to Takasaki, and that it has been brought into connection with the general system from Tokyo.

COLLISION NEAR SHANGHAI.

While the French Mail tender was on her way up from Woosung on Thursday evening, at about 8.30, (said the *N. C. Daily News* of July 4th) she ran down and sank a small steam launch belonging to the Imperial Japanese cruiser *Akashi*. The accident took place in the lower reach, a few yards astern of the Japanese cruiser *Suma*. The cries from the launch were heard on board the latter vessel and boats were at once sent to her assistance. The tender also stopped and assisted to take the men off. The French tender was not damaged but the launch sank in about two minutes. No lives were lost, most of the men being picked up by the *Suma's* boats. We have been unable to ascertain the cause of the collision. Probably the launch was hidden by the stern of the *Suma* until the tender was too close to avert a disaster.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE Japanese public evidently consider that the origin of the present political crisis is the Budget. Japan seems to be condemned, or to have condemned herself, to a series of national troubles about the paltriest fiscal problems, and the inevitable consequence is that the world has learned to regard her as almost a bankrupt nation. Can any greater incongruity between cause and effect be conceived than that the Ministry of a powerful empire should acknowledge its incompetence to make provision for a sum of five hundred thousand pounds sterling in the annual budget, and that it should give force to the acknowledgement by retiring, or threatening to retire, from office? Since 1896 the yearly revenue of the State has been increased by some 90 millions of *yen*, and now the problem of finding the one-hundred-and-eightieth part of that sum is not only capable of wrecking a Ministry, but has already been responsible for a dissolution of the House of Representatives. Probably the Japanese will awake some day to a perception of the fatal effects of their financial mismanagement, but considering the intelligence they show in other branches of statecraft, and considering the marked ability they displayed in grappling with big fiscal dilemmas in ante-Diet days, there is not much difficulty in fixing the responsibility for the present lamentable state of affairs. We express our deliberate conviction that the principal achievement of the Diet and of the political parties has been to inflict terrible injury on Japan's financial credit. If any shred of that credit survives, the fact is due to causes entirely unconnected with fiscal management.

CHINA.

IT is plain to any one perusing the accounts sent by correspondents in Peking that if the diplomatists know what is really going on, they manage to conceal their knowledge most successfully. The *Asahi's* correspondent, writing as lately as the 28th of June, formulates three theories which were current in Peking at that date. The first was that the original seven demands of M. PLANCON remained intact, being proffered equally by M. LESSAR; the second, that M. LESSAR had supplemented these seven by four or five additional articles; and the third that he had privately withdrawn the seven demands and remodelled them into three or four new ones. This third rumour seems to have been chiefly current at the end of June, but evidently nothing certain was known except by the Russian Legation and by Prince CHING. The latter's policy is one of singular reticence and distrust. He appears to treat the Japanese Representative with most frankness, but on the whole his attitude lends itself to the interpretation that he sees China's best chance of comparative safety in moving hand-in-hand with Russia, and avoiding all

outside interference. That is explicable enough on the hypothesis that the Prince does not look for any active assistance from the Powers against Russia, but that he anticipates rather the necessity of having to give to them some *quid pro quo* for everything he concedes to Russia. Under the influence of such a conviction he would naturally seek to envelop his concessions to Russia in the utmost obscurity and, if possible, to hide them altogether within the corners of a secret convention. He would also be disposed to placate Russia by a show of deference to all her wishes, one of which, frequently expressed, is that no other Powers should be suffered to interfere between two empires having such a long conterminous frontier and so many special mutual interests. Perhaps it is a triumph of clever diplomacy on M. LESSAR's part to have educated such a mood in Prince CHING, but from the point of view of England, Japan and the United States the situation is rendered somewhat hopeless by the fact that they are trying to save a State which does not behave as though it wanted to be saved. One may endeavour to pull a drowning man from his peril, but the task becomes complicated if he declines to grasp the hand held out to him. Prince CHING, of course, does not look at the matter in that light. He seems to think that salvation for China lies wholly in her own efforts, and that any assistance rendered to her by others will ultimately be found to be that of the honest broker. Can we wonder that he should think so? Does experience warrant him in thinking anything else? Where his mistake lies, we venture to opine, is in his comparative estimate of advantages. He imagines that he can do better with Russia alone than by admitting others to the council chamber, which method of procedure is diametrically contrary to the policy successfully pursued hitherto by his predecessors at the Foreign Office, the policy of playing off one State against another. Prince CHING's plan must end in exasperating all except Russia, and if he imagines that by completely isolating his country he will render her an object of practical compassion to Russia, he greatly mistakes the latter's character as written in the pages of history.

THE EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

IT may not be true, as rumour alleges, that one cause of the present Cabinet crisis is a difference of opinion between the Ministry and the Meiji statesmen on the subject of foreign politics, but if Japanese publicists are perplexed, we can entirely sympathise with them. The only incontrovertible fact of the situation is that Russia occupies Manchuria. Diplomacy can not hope to accomplish anything beyond a simulated change in the nature of her occupation; a change from palpable military tenure to industrial tenure secured by mili-

tary potentialities. Unless her railways be pulled up and their traces obliterated, she will continue to possess in Manchuria a substantial interest as well as an unquestionable right of guarding that interest, and the exercise of her right must ultimately render China's sovereignty illusory, in the whole vast region. But to destroy or appropriate her railways, drive out her garrisons and educate her to a mood of self-effacement—who will undertake that task? We may not doubt that the leaders of the Japanese nation have considered the problem with profound and anxious care, though the result of their reflections has neither been announced nor made visible in their policy. What must present itself to them in the forefront of every survey is that no Power, nor even any combination of Powers, is capable of crushing Russian ambition so long as the arena of combat is confined to Asiatic soil. Among all the States in the World Japan is most favourably situated for making the attempt, yet even Japan's efforts would ultimately be paralysed by the fatal impossibility of reaching her antagonist's base. Russia's position is strategically ideal. Every repulse would drive her towards not away from the source of her strength, would multiply the military exigencies of her assault by extending his area of occupation, and would force her no nearer to a radical surrender. It is not necessary to begin by estimating the consequence that defeat would entail for Japan. If it be evident, as we think it is, that even a series of striking successes would not effect her purpose, would not permanently secure Manchuria to China, then one may exclude the disaster of defeat entirely from the account. The demonstration depends upon two considerations. First, there is the fact that no repulse in the Far East would induce Russia to accept humiliating terms; no beating in Manchuria would persuade her to pay an indemnity and to give substantial guarantees of abstention from future aggressions. Secondly, there is the fact that if Manchuria were restored to China, it would lie just as much at Russia's mercy as ever. China can not be regarded as a factor of appreciable strength for the purposes of this forecast. She can not keep her own citadel in safety, still less her outposts. Were the Japanese inspired by large ambition of empire and did they possess great resources immediately available, they might weld China into an almost irresistible engine of defence or offence. But China herself would have to be a consenting and coöperating party, and that is precisely what she is not and what there is no apparent prospect of her becoming. She could neither be trusted to retain Manchuria of her own accord though it were restored to her, nor could her capacity to retain it under the direction of another Power be educated in time to prove effective. Exceedingly difficult, therefore, is it to discover any permanently satisfactory issue for Japan if she undertook the task of rescuing Man-

churia from the great Northern Power. As for a partial victory, it could only defer the Russianization of the Three Provinces. By a partial victory we understand the crippling of Russia's squadron and the bombarding, let us even say the dismantling, of Vladivostok, Dalny and Port Arthur. Certainly that would postpone the issue towards which events are now hastening. But whether the postponement would be worth the great risks involved in effecting it, is a question inviting careful thought. Anything resembling failure would not only seat Russia more firmly than ever in Manchuria, but would also carry her perceptibly nearer to what for Japan is the really crucial point, the Korean Peninsula. It is very hard to place full credit in the industrial integrity of Russia's lumber enterprise on the Yalu. State policy seems to have a large hand in her doings there. She is establishing a counter-irritant, from which Japan may presently be willing to purchase respite at a high price. No vested interests artificially acquired by Russia in Manchuria can for an instant compare with the vital interests naturally possessed by Japan in Korea. Further, without Korea, without access to the perpetually ice-free ports on the south of the Peninsula, Russia's East-Asiatic development must always be more or less crippled. It would thus seem that the wisest course for this empire is to concentrate its energies on the preservation of Korea, adopting in the pursuit of that purpose whatever measures a really bold and resolute policy dictates; and in the direction of Manchuria to confine itself to securing unrestricted enjoyment of its treaty privileges without obstinately endeavouring to disturb a situation which may be fairly regarded as a *fait accompli*. To the former end, the immediate opening of Wiju, Ta-tung, and perhaps some place on the upper reaches of the Yalu might be insisted on; Japanese steamers might be subsidized to ply from Seoul up the northern river; and Japanese railway enterprise might be extended in the Peninsula. To the latter end, which, after all, is nothing more or less than guaranteeing Manchuria against being enclosed in a ring-fence of Russian protection, Powers other than Japan are interested in contributing, and the task ought not to be very difficult of achievement. In our opinion the real danger of the situation lies in a policy of drift.

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

IN a series of brochures which have now gone through four editions, Mr. S. COLE, proprietor of the Book Arcade in Melbourne, deals with the question of "A White Australia." He is evidently a man of singularly broad views, entirely free from the racial prejudices so prevalent now-a-days, and his manner of marshalling his arguments is very forcible. The gist of his contention is that to draw a ring fence around Australia with the object of reserving it for a small fraction of the human race, in the face of the

established fact that the growth of the world's population constantly presses on the limits of life-sustaining resources, is unnatural and impossible. Australia is 20 times the size of the British Isles. It represents one-seventeenth of the total superficies of the globe. It is as large as Java, Japan, China Proper, and India put together. It is capable of supporting 400 millions of people. Yet it has only 4 millions of inhabitants, being one four-hundredth of the world's population and one one-hundred-seventieth part of the population of Japan, Japan, China Proper and India. In a century the population of Australasia has grown to 4 millions. In a century the population of Java, Japan, China Proper and India has increased by 200 millions. In the face of such conditions can Australasia be monopolized by the white man? Throughout Asia, Africa, America and Oceania there are over 200 millions of whites settled in the countries of the coloured man. By what law of equity can the coloured man be excluded from the white man's countries? Perhaps the most striking because the nearest object lesson is furnished by Java, which is only 3 days' sail from Australia. Java, though not so large as Victoria, shows an increase of 16 millions of population in 50 years. Victoria shows an increase of one million in the same time, and the whole of Australasia an increase of about 3 millions. Again, Australia can not develop its resources by means of white labour alone. The "Northern Territory" of the island is four times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a fruitful country, fitted for the cultivation of sugar, rice or any other tropical produce. Since it was annexed to South Australia 40 years ago, its population has increased to 1600 Europeans and about 30,000 of other races. In short, this Northern Territory, a much larger area than Java, lies waste for want of suitable inhabitants to cultivate it.

Mr. COLE's forecast is that this selfish policy of a White Australia cannot be maintained in the face of a world clamorously asserting its right to utilize the means of subsistence provided by nature. Australasia will be compelled to abandon its isolation, and when it has to yield to force its plight will be very different from what it might have been had the necessity been recognised amicably and acknowledged with practical sagacity. In support of that prediction he considers nations with which Australasia is ultimately destined to come into close contact, and foremost among them he places Japan. In fact the greater part of the first of his brochures is devoted to a statement of Japan's achievements and conditions, with the purpose of demonstrating her rapid growth and the facts which render her people desirable associates. In our judgment Mr. COLE has compiled an excellent account of Japan. Taken as a whole his essay conveys a trustworthy and comprehensive view of this empire, its people, its institutions and its progress. But as Mr. COLE is fighting a

great battle with opponents who, being already the victims of prejudice, will not hesitate to seize every small opportunity of discrediting his statements, we call his attention to a few inaccuracies into which he has been betrayed by his authorities.

Children in Japan are not taught to write with both hands. We greatly doubt too the correctness of saying that the Imperial University of Tokyo is the largest in the world. Neither is English the language of the Government offices, and it is not quite correct to say that a letter addressed to any of the Tokyo leading dailies in French, German or English will appear in Japanese in the next issue. SIMMO is not the founder of the Japanese monarchy, but JIMMU, and it can no longer be affirmed that the Japanese "use no milk and very little meat." As to the culturable area of Japan, Mr. COLE puts it at an eighth part of her surface. In that assertion he probably follows Professor CHAMBERLAIN in "Things Japanese" who says that 12 per cent. alone is culturable. But the same high authority states elsewhere in the same book that the culturable area is 16 per cent. of the whole. We are not aware that any accurate or even approximately accurate estimate of this figure has been made. The lands actually under cultivation are known to be 11 1/2 millions of acres, in round figures, which is approximately one-eighth of the total superficies; but it is evidently a matter of the greatest difficulty to determine what further space could be brought under the hoe. Perhaps we may be guilty of hypercriticism if we point out that the expression "flower garden" is misleading when applied to Japanese pleasure grounds, but certainly there is reason to condemn as over-favourable the assertions that "every town and village has an abundant water-supply," and that "in large towns there are streams of clear water running on each side of the street." That happy condition, has not been attained. Here again is a fable quoted with apparent credence by Mr. COLE from an ill-informed panegyrist of Japan:—"When a Japanese calls in a physician, he does not expect that he will be presented with a bill for medical services. . . . The doctor never asks for his fee. The strict honesty of the people makes this unnecessary. When he is through with a patient a present is made to him of whatever sum the patient or his friends may deem to be just compensation." How that erroneous conception obtained currency, it is easy to guess, but the error is none the less patent. Three more references will complete this list. Mr. COLE states that about 80 per cent. of Japanese boys and 40 per cent. of the girls attend school. The correct figures are 90 and 71, respectively. He also states that "the Japanese are frequently called 'the French of the Far East' for their quick temper," but certainly that is the very last trait than can properly be cited as prominent in Japanese disposition. Again, he is an ill-informed authority whom Mr. COLE

quotes as saying that "the death sentence is only passed in cases of crime against the EMPEROR," and still more inaccurate is the one who alleges that members of the Diet are elected "on what may almost be termed universal suffrage."

Mr. COLE is not responsible for any of these mistakes. Neither do we mention them as being in any sense cardinal. He is now, we believe, in Japan and he will be able to collect information at first hand for the purposes of his valuable work, thus dispensing with the mass of superficial literature that has been piled up by tourists and book-makers. His brochure can scarcely fail to exercise much influence, for it appeals alike to sentiment and to practical considerations. MARK TWAIN has somewhere described Orientals as the only people in the world that have ever succeeded in inventing a religion and marketing it. We are reminded of the fact by Mr. COLE's note that the founder of every one of the ten great religions of the world was an Oriental, the NAZARENE himself being included, so that the people whom we now despise as inferior beings gave us the system of morality which we count the basis of our civilization. The colours of men's skins, however, have incomparably more influence on the mind of the educated Occidental than any appeal to his reasoning faculties, and therefore Mr. COLE applies himself to show that the white folks must decide either to kill off the coloured folks or to share with them the gifts of nature. No race has or can have a monopoly of the earth's breadstuffs. As for a white Australia, considering that a large belt of the great island lies in the tropics, white people settling there must look in time to lose their skin distinction. Of course to the present generation the contingencies suggested by Mr. COLE appear very remote. They can not easily imagine either Javanese, or Japanese or Chinese sending fleets to force Australian doors open as Oriental doors have been forced by Occidental cannon. Neither can they easily imagine Germany seizing the Dutch colonies, and then laying claim to Australasia as a territory not effectively occupied. But it is impossible to deny that the day of such events is within range of sober conception.

KOREAN CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

MR. HORACE N. ALLEN's idea of publishing a Chronological Index of leading incidents in Korea continues to be carried out. He has issued a supplement to the original Index, so that the public is placed in possession of an accurate historical record of the greatest value. The various entries are necessarily short, as becomes an index, but they nevertheless furnish a bird's-eye review of the country's annals from month to month. His supplement covers the interval from January 1st, 1901, to March 1st, 1903. It records a certain measure of progressive effort and a certain measure of failure. We are reminded that there is a Korean arsenal,

now under the direction of a French Captain and Lieutenant of Artillery, but it does not appear that the work done there yet enables Korea to supply herself with ordinary implements of war, for, a year after the advent of the French officers, there is an entry showing the arrival of Mr. BOULD with field guns, mountain guns and ammunition, and in April, 1901, these had been preceded by 10,000 new-type rifles and a million cartridges from Japan. It was in February, 1901, that the Korean Government announced its adoption of the gold standard, an announcement which remains operative on paper only to this day, the people being much more concerned about nickels and "SHIBUSAWA notes" than about gold coins. But another ambition, conceived at about the same time, bore practical fruit; namely, the organization of a band of music for State uses. HERR ECKERT arrived in Seoul on February 19th, 1901, and began to train native musicians, with the result that on September 7th of the same year his pupils were able to play two pieces of foreign music "creditably" at the celebration of the EMPEROR's fiftieth birth-day, and in July of 1902 a Korean national hymn was published, having been adapted by HERR ECKERT. To the category of useful enterprises fairly inaugurated belong also a grant of 200,000 yen annually for 8 years from the Customs Revenue for constructing water-works in Seoul, and a grant of the same sum from the same source for 5 years to establish a light-house system. But in the matter of railway construction the interval covered by Mr. ALLEN's Supplementary Index is almost barren so far as the Korean Government is concerned. In May, 1902, work was formally commenced on the Seoul-Wiju line—Mr. ALLEN writes "Weichu," which, we presume, is more correct phonetically—under French supervision, and in February of the present year the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* endeavoured to obtain a concession of the same railway for Baron GUNSBURG, who, having set up a residence for himself in Seoul in June, 1902, has been a prominent figure ever since in Korea's foreign affairs. The Japanese Minister opposed the concession, and the Korean Government cut the knot by announcing their intention to do the work themselves, which intention has not yet become effective. The uses of railways, it may be observed *en passant*, are of an elastic nature in Korean eyes. Two wayfarers in the capital, observing that the lines of the electric tram had exactly the shape of a Korean pillow, lay down to sleep on this ready-made bed, and were speedily reduced to a state of permanent slumber. If Russia failed to obtain the concession of the north-western road, Japan was equally unsuccessful in her applications about wireless telegraphic stations. In April, 1901, and again in May, 1902, she sought sanction to establish these along the Korean coast, but she obtained nothing more than a promise that no permission should be granted to any other

Power. In April, 1901, the Russian timber concession was extended for a period of 20 years. The public then imagined that the concession related to Ulneung Island only, but what it really did mean is now one of the mysteries of the twentieth century. It need scarcely be said that the French Syndicate with its proposed loan of 5 million yen appears in these pages from the spring of 1901, and that after furnishing a few entries, it passes quietly out of the field of vision, as indeed it has done in fact. On July 1st, 1901, we find a record which, if *littera scripta* had shadows, might have projected itself far down the pages of history:—"Report of invasion of Chinese on Yalu caused three detachments of Russian troops in Manchuria to be sent to intercept them. Gunboat *Bobre* was sent to the mouth of the Yalu." That was the second act of the drama, the first having been the prolongation of the innocent timber concession three months previously. Lady Om and her aspirations figure, though not very conspicuously, in these records, and we learn that on Sept. 23rd, 1901, she attained the rank of Kwi Pee, but that the EMPEROR turned deaf ears to a petition in favour of making her empress, to which title she has as much right as Dame MARGERY had to become the CELLARER's wife. Of course the iterated and re-iterated fiasco of the coronation celebrations bulks largely in Mr. ALLEN's Supplement. It is redeemed by two items interesting, though hitherto little talked of. One is that at the close of 1901 the Household Department asked for a French expert to establish Government porcelain works, and 4½ months later obtained the services of M. REMON of the Sevres National Manufactory. We can not conceive any productions more radically different than the ceramic ware of old Korea and the porcelain of Sevres. Korea gave experts to Japan at the close of the sixteenth century, and Japan might very well have returned the compliment now, but a master trained at Sevres—we wonder what he will achieve. The second item is that in January, 1902, four Russians arrived in Seoul to establish for the Korean Government glass works and factories for spinning and weaving cloth. Could anything have been less foreseeable a few years ago than that Korea should now be producing French porcelain and Russian glass? We wish that it had fallen within the scope of Mr. ALLEN's Index to tell us something about the outcome of these enterprises. The Quelpart affair is recalled to memory again by these pages, and we are reminded that Russia's special envoy, M. WAEBER, arrived in Seoul on October 16th, distinguished bearer of the only letters of felicitation sent by any foreign SOVEREIGN for the purposes of the "fortieth anniversary." On March 1st, 1903, when the Index closes, M. WAEBER's departure had not yet found a place among the records, and the world is now wondering what he accomplished during his long sojourn. And there we take our leave of a

publication which merits for its author an expression of gratitude on behalf of all interested in the storm centre of Far-Eastern politics.

We may add that by way of supplement to the Supplement Mr. ALLEN adds a most useful list of the personnel of the foreign diplomatic service in Korea, of the Korean diplomatic service in foreign countries, and of the foreign officials of the Korean Customs, together with a table of the decorations that the SOVEREIGN of Korea and his subjects have received from abroad, and the decorations that HIS MAJESTY has conferred abroad.

THE STORM.

In consequence of the violent rains of the past few days, floods are reported from Shizuoka prefecture, all the great rivers, the Abe, the Tenryu, the Fuji and the Oi, having risen from 8 to 12 feet. Bridges have been swept away and farms inundated. The Tokaido Railway, between Hara and Numazu, suffered serious injury throughout a mile of its length, and traffic had to be temporarily suspended. The Zuso Railway also became impassable from the morning of the 8th, and the Toyokawa Railway shared the same fate between Shinjo and Nagashino. In Wakayama prefecture the Hitaka and the Hino both overflowed and brought some mischief.

Quite a severe southerly gale prevailed in this neighbourhood on the morning and forenoon of July 9th. The steamer *Kobe Maru*, which started at 10 a.m., returned at noon finding it inadvisable to proceed further. The steamer *Kannon Maru*, which left at 6 a.m., also returned having sustained some damage on deck. Her ladder was washed away. Other steamers, the *Mike Maru* and *Matsuyama Maru*, which were to leave before noon postponed their departure. It is reported by the harbour police that the steamer *Hokkai Maru* which was to arrive here from Yokkaichi, Ise province, on the evening of the 8th did not come in till a little before noon on the 9th. As the reason for this delay, it is stated that she encountered very heavy weather during the voyage. At Tsurumi and surrounding districts the sea flooded the land, swamping fields and numerous buildings. At noon the depth of the flooded area near the shore was about 12 feet. The rivers in Kawasaki and Tsurumi all overflowed. At Oiso the Sagami river also overflowed and communication was temporarily suspended. A part of Odawara was inundated.

PAPER VERSUS LINEN.

In spite of prejudice, the Japanese paper serviette is making headway, and perhaps it would become even more popular if it were not for its brilliant decoration, which rather jars upon the taste of people who associate the refinements of the table with spotless white linen. But the paper handkerchief has even greater claims upon our approbation. A handkerchief which is merely an ornamental adjunct to a lady's toilette is all very well, but there is no innate daintiness about the *mouchoir* and its uses. The washing of one which has seen the service for which it was intended is by no means a task for the fastidious, and with our increasing knowledge of the spread of disease, it is a question if it is not a reasonable sanitary precaution that all such should be destroyed. If that idea once got into the public mind, the future of the paper handkerchief should be assured. . . . The paper *mouchoir*, which can be burned when done with, appeals to us on the score of economy as well as that of convenience. The convenience of them for travellers is obvious.—*Hospital*.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BREAK.

Curiously enough Mr. Chamberlain's newly announced doctrine of fair trade is condemned with conspicuous bitterness in America, the home of protection. We take from the *Literary Digest* two extracts illustrating the tone of United States' criticism, one being part of a *Public Ledger* article, the other from the New York *Evening Post* :—

"In a general way it is known that a very large percentage of our exchange of commodities goes on with Great Britain; perhaps few are prepared for the statement that during the last fiscal year, our exports to all the world being valued at \$1,355,481,861, the part that went to the United Kingdom amounted to \$542,001,128—40 per cent. of the total. Nor was this year phenomenal; for the year previous, ending June 30, 1901, the total exports being \$1,460,000,000, the share of the United Kingdom was \$624,000,000—nearly 43 per cent. of the total. The largest items in which England is our heaviest buyer are grain, for which in 1901 she paid us about \$175,000,000; cotton, buying of us that year to the value of \$160,000,000; hams and bacon, \$65,000,000; beef, \$35,000,000; cattle, \$35,000,000; tobacco, \$20,000,000; petroleum, \$13,000,000; and machinery, \$12,500,000.

"The last-named amount is so inconsequential in comparison that it destroys the theory that the 'industrial invasion' of her territory could move England to the proposed action. The prime consideration in Mr. Chamberlain's argument is undoubtedly the fostering of agriculture in Canada, enforced as that cause has been by persistent Canadian appeals and German attacks upon the Dominion's commerce.

"But what part of England's food could Canada furnish? The Board of Trade returns compiled the British imports of Canadian wheat, wheat flour, and maize; in 1901 these amounted to \$16,500,000. The same authority puts the British imports of wheat, flour, and maize from the United States for that year at \$140,600,000. What part of the British appetite could be satisfied by Canada? Consider all available British grain-growing areas and the possibility of their development; how could England feed herself without importing from non-British, and chiefly American, grain-growing lands? No matter what the tariff imposed, all American grain that can be spared will continue to be needed in England. So it will be also with beef, cattle, cotton, tobacco, and the rest. The Englishman will have to pay a higher price for them—that is all. Where the tariff policy to be persisted in, in the course of years the produce of various parts of the empire might be so largely increased as to destroy the English market for the American farmer; but it is fairly inconceivable that Englishmen will submit to the great hardships that they would inevitably have to endure until that time could come."

"The financial and fiscal bearings of Mr. Chamberlain's grandiose but vague schemes will be much discussed. We can only allude to them now. In general, the argument against them is, first, that they are inconsistent with each other. He proposes, seemingly, to protect English manufacturers, yet would do it by making their cost of production higher by means of taxes on raw materials and on food. In the second place, statistics show that England's stake in the trade with foreign nations is about three times what it is in colonial trade. In 1902 she imported from foreign countries goods to the value of \$2,105,000,000; from the colonies, only \$530,000,000. The exports were, respectively, \$870,000,000 and \$545,000,000. What shall it profit England to increase her colonial trade if she hazards the other? Mr. Chamberlain is a very adroit man and a most skilful politician; but we do not believe that he can persuade hard-headed Englishmen to embark on these uncharted seas. They will listen to him, they will admire his restless energy and his fertile resource, but they will be apt to say, in the end, 'Let us stick to our well-tried policy of free markets.'"

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Under a heading which may be freely translated as "Reuter's Latest," the *Novoe Vremya* of May 1 (R.C.) publishes the following leading article :—

Scarcely had the rumour of the presentation of an ultimatum by Russia to the Chinese Government died away, than a new rumour concerning aggressive action on our part in the Far East, alarmed the foreign Press. Once again the English papers raised their voice to denounce

Russian grabs, to recommend protests on the part of the Powers, &c.

The reason of this agitation among British publicists was due to the report set in circulation by Reuter's agency concerning the occupation of Newchwang by our troops. It is worthy of note that correspondents of Reuter's agency telegraphed simultaneously on the 5th of May (new style) from New York, Peking, Shanghai, Washington, Tokio and London that this event happened on the 5th of May (new style).

In what way the news of the alleged entrance of a Russian force into Newchwang became simultaneously known in different points in the Far East as well as the West of the Old World and even in both hemispheres, remains so far unknown, and can only be explained on the supposition that Reuter's correspondents are possessed of supernatural gifts, evidently second-sight, telepathy, and other mysterious powers and forces.

But, as in the case of the alleged Russian ultimatum in connection with Manchuria, the information sent by Reuter's agents in connection with the occupation of Newchwang is not only false but so false that it betrays a lack of common-sense in the fabrication of it.

We effectively occupied Newchwang—this information is already known in all probability to most people—not on the 5th of May (new style) that is, nine days ago, but in the year 1900 after the suppression of the Boxers' trouble in Manchuria.

Reuter's agency cannot plead in excuse ignorance of this fact as it has a representative in Newchwang on whose shoulders it is now endeavouring to lay all the blame of spreading false reports. It is said that this correspondent did not understand the movements of the Russian troops and that in consequence he mistook some of these movements for a second occupation.

Of course an explanation such as this does not bear criticism because no movements of our troops at a point which has been occupied by our detachment during a period of three years, can give occasion for the sending of a telegram about our occupation of this point as if we had made an attempt on China's independence, violated our own promises, hurled defiance at the other Powers, &c., &c.

All these idle rumours, based on non-existent facts, possess no significance whatever and might be regarded exclusively in the light of a comic episode were it not for the fact these lying rumours of Reuter's agency were circulated with the object of injuring Russian interests by creating difficulties for us in the Far East, especially difficulties with the United States of America. The endeavour to persuade the North Americans that the aim of our conduct in China is to inflict injury on their interests along the Pacific seaboard of the United States, is apparent in every part of these Reuter telegrams and the English papers earnestly comment on the matter in the same sense.

Fortunately, however, the friendly relations that have for a long time past existed between the Governments of Russia and the United States of North America cannot be shaken by lying rumours. The authorities in Washington are well aware that Russia never fails to discharge obligations which she has once undertaken to discharge, and that if some events happening contrary to her expectations render impossible the fulfilment of these obligations, all will come right in the end. Our continued occupation of Newchwang has nothing at all to do with the obligation which we have taken upon ourselves in the Manchurian Agreement, Article 2 of which speaks only of the date of our evacuation of South-Western Manchuria. Ying-kow and its port, Newchwang, constitute one of the termini of the East China Railway and consequently of the Siberian Railway. To withdraw our troops from this important point and to surrender the civil and military administration to the Chinese authorities is impossible for us until we are satisfied that order will be fully maintained in the neighbouring districts and until the question of sanitary supervision is arranged, for owing to this question of sanitation, all the undertakings in connection with the East China Railway might be exposed to serious danger. The distance between Ying-kow and the

main line is insignificant, and this fact renders it necessary for us to guard that line carefully, were it only to protect the railroad running from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dalny.

Again, it is not for us to evacuate Ying-kow and its port in view of the fact that foreign troops still hold Shan-hai-kwan, the southern terminus of the railway line of which Ying-kow is the north-eastern terminus. The sojourn of the foreign troops in Shan-hai-kwan is not caused by any such weighty reasons as those which oblige us to remain in Yin-kow. Consequently it will be time enough for us to think of leaving Ying-kow when the foreign troops have left Shan-hai-kwan.

All those who know of the real state of things in the Far East must be well aware of the circumstances which make us continue in Ying-kow and we may therefore regard with tranquillity the false reports of Reuter's agency.

But that famous news agency should take care that it does not lower its prestige by the circulation of such absurdities.

The following items are from the Port Arthur paper:—

GREAT FOREST FIRE IN SAGHALIEN.

The news comes from Saghalien that the forests there are on fire. The conflagration has assumed enormous proportions and it is impossible to combat it.

THE QUESTION OF THE YALU.

To the endless protests of the English and Japanese Press regarding Russian action on the Yalu, the Russian Press answers as follows:—

"The valley of the river Yalu has always been included in our sphere in Manchuria. It is important for our forests. As to our right to send soldiers into Korea, need we recall the fact that Japan has sent large numbers of armed men into that country in order to guard the forest exploitations of Japan, who keeps troops in all the ports of Korea?"

The *Novi Krai* then quotes the words which were, according to a Chinese paper, addressed to a Japanese newspaper correspondent in the Russian Legation (? at Peking):—"Japan has acquired a preponderating influence in Korea. Russia does not protest against this, does not oppose it. But in what concerns the question of Manchuria, Japan ought to behave towards Russia in a more polite manner than she is at present behaving."

RUSSIA'S ROLE.

The attitude of Russia in the Balkans is a guarantee of her rôle in the Far East, where the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria is necessary to its safety and tranquillity. Its present position in that Chinese province makes it fully capable of strongly supporting its reasonable claims while at the same time making all just concessions to the interests of other nations.

The *Novoe Vremya* is now publishing in its illustrated supplement a fascinating story called "Preklyocheniya Etenna Jerara" by a certain Mr. "Konan Doolya" under which Russified names our readers will perhaps detect without any difficulty our old friend Brigadier Gerard and his creator Sir Conan Doyle.

SHIP-BUILDING AT PORT ARTHUR.

At the commencement of this month trial runs of the *Raziachchi*, the sixth vessel built in the Nievski Ship-building Yard at Port Arthur, took place. The average speed of four trials was 27 knots.

FRENCH-SPEAKING ANNAMITES.

A Mr. Levitoff, who has been to the Exhibition at Hanoi, writes to the *Novoi Krai* to say that while the Annamites speak French of remarkable purity "it is impossible to find elsewhere men belonging to the Yellow Races speaking so well the language of their conquerors." In the English colonies, the Chinese speak a sort of English and in the same way the Chinese subjects of Germany speak corrupt German. In spite of the large number of schools in the English and German colonies, one never finds in these colonies so large a number of the natives speaking the foreign language so clearly and correctly as in the case in Annam (Note by Translator.—Mr. Levitoff seems to be unaware that there is such a thing as *petit nègre*, and that the experiences of the Ger-

mans with Chinese subjects have not yet extended over a sufficient space of time for us to draw conclusions as to their capacity for teaching the German language to the Chinese).

Mr. Levitoff says that great numbers of Annamite school masters visited the Exposition with their pupils.

RUSSIAN BANKS.

It seems that the establishment at Port Arthur of the Varoslavsko-Kastrovski Bank has not given satisfaction owing to the severe laws restraining the action of banks in Russia and enacted in consequence of repeated failures of banks in European Russia. The bank in question only accepts as security property bringing in a regular income; and cannot, in consequence, offer any assistance to the large number of people who need credit in order to get anything out of the land. It seems, too, that the Russian financial press warned the Bank against the risks it would have to run in the Far East. The *Novi Krai* does not believe that there are any risks. It thinks that the Russian towns in the Far East have far surpassed the expectations that had been formed of their future.

RUSSIAN REVIEW.

Under the heading of "the Review of June 4" (*Smotr Flotu 4 Iyunya*) the *Novi Krai* has a very long account of a ceremony which was really not a review. It consisted simply in a round of formal visits paid by Admiral Alexieff to the different vessels of the Russian squadron that had taken part in the last attack on the Taku forts. The Admiral was of course in full uniform and so were the ships, and there was a lot of saluting and speechifying,—the Admiral doing, by the way, a very big share of the latter, for he delivered an address—generally a very stirring and sailor-like address,—to the officers and men of every vessel he visited.

OPIMUM.

The *Vedomosti* of St. Petersburg begins a very exhaustive article on the Opium Question in Manchuria by saying that it never approved of England's past conduct in China in regard to the Opium trade. It finally concludes that the Russians ought not to make a government monopoly of opium in Manchuria, but that on the country, they ought to do their best to wean the Chinese in Manchuria from this bad habit and to make them in this respect like the Chinese.

PORT ARTHUR.

The *Novi Krai* of June 8 has a lot to say about Port Arthur, and it is satisfactory in these days of journalistic pessimism to learn that the *Novi Krai* is quite pleased with Port Arthur, quite convinced that the fortress city is as strong as need be, and that anybody who ever seeks to molest her will simply be blown out of the water,—for of course he will never get a chance to land. The *Novi Krai* institutes a comparison between Port Arthur and St. Petersburg. Port Arthur is, it says, the eastern door of Russia just as St. Petersburg is the Western. No enemy can ever enter Russia by the east if Port Arthur's defences are all right.

Happily they are all right. Russia has now 35 ships of war to protect this important port and if all ships are counted in as well as the ships at present on their way out to the Far East the number will be 50. The number of troops in Port Arthur is also very great; and, on the whole, Russia may make her mind easy so far as this great eastern door-way is concerned.

IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVAL HOSPITAL.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Despite the exceedingly unpleasant weather that prevailed on Sunday, a large number of Germans and residents of other nationalities (including many ladies) assembled at eleven o'clock in the forenoon in the Hospital grounds, by special invitation, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Kaiserlich Deutsche Marine-Lazareth. The company included Count Arco Valley, German Minister, and the Legation staff; Vice-Admiral Geissler and his staff; Governor Sufu and other prominent Japanese; General Jansen, I. G. A. (retired); Mr. W.

Hagen, acting German Consul-General; Mr. M. Kutschera, Austrian Consul; Mr. L. Casati, Italian Vice Consul, and many other leading residents.

At eleven o'clock the guests were conducted over the hospital and were treated to a very successful exhibition of fire drill, after which in the name of the Insurance Companies Mr. M. Kaufmann made a presentation to a number of the old Japanese employees of the institution.

Afterwards the company assembled in the annexe of the Hospital where several addresses were given. The building was most tastefully decorated with flags. Over the rostrum the figures "25" were displayed in red on white, and the German flags were shown on either side, with the Red Cross emblem.

Dr. H. MATTHIOLUS, Director of the Hospital, made a long report in which he described the history of the institution, and in concluding expressed thanks to the Japanese authorities for having always been so ready to assist those responsible for its management. Dr. Orth translated this into Japanese, after which,

Vice-Admiral Geissler rose and proposed "Hochs" for the Emperor of Japan, which were most heartily given, the band of the cruiser *Fuerst Bismarck* playing "Kimi-ga-yo."

Governor Sufu then addressed the meeting in French, expressing his pleasure to have been of any assistance to the naval hospital authorities, and his wish to render similar service in future when possible, and in conclusion proposed the health of the German Emperor which evoked the usual loyal "Hochs" for the Kaiser, with the national hymn.

COUNT ARCO VALLEY said he should make it his duty to bring Governor Sufu's remarks to the knowledge of the German Emperor. He had officially to say now that he had been ordered by His Imperial Majesty to convey his thanks to the Japanese authorities for their kind offices, and, as a token of appreciation and friendship, to confer upon His Excellency Governor Sufu, the First Class Order of the Crown. This was duly rendered in Japanese, and Governor Sufu, again speaking in French, gave expression to his sense of the honour conferred upon him.

This brought the formal proceedings of the day to a close; afterwards a special tiffin in honour of the occasion was held at the German Club.

It should be said that excellent selections were played by the *Fuerst Bismarck's* band, but the steadily falling rain forbade in a disappointing degree any out-door forms of the celebration.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The celebration by American residents of their national holiday was to a regrettable extent marred by the rain that fell steadily all day. The usual visits were paid, however, to the Consulate General, where Mr. E. C. Bellows, Consul-General, received from 9 a.m. till noon. There being no man-of-war of the United States in harbour, the German and French warships did not dress or fire salutes. Many people gathered at the Grand Hotel at noon, however, and listened to the band playing patriotic airs.

A baseball match had been arranged for the afternoon between teams representing the Y. C. and A. C. and the Nobles' School, Tokyo, but by three o'clock (the match should have begun at 2.30 and both teams were on the ground) it had to be admitted that no play could be carried on in the state of the weather and the condition of the ground.

As reported elsewhere, yacht races took place for cups generously presented by the U.S. Minister and his nationals, and it is greatly to be regretted that better weather did not smile on the occasion. To indicate the comparative inclemency of this "Fourth of July" we may say that the temperature fell from 77° on Friday to 64° on Saturday.

The usual display of fireworks was provided for but it had to be postponed eventually to Saturday, the 11th. It is not encouraging to note that a storm warning issued at 8.10 a.m. on the 4th reported a depression off western Kiushiu (750=29.53 in.) with heavy rain; and as the storm was travelling N.E. all central districts were warned.

YACHTING.

The wet weather which attended the racing for the Fourth of July prizes marked also incidentally the third consecutive occasion on which rain has interfered seriously with local yachting. It is satisfactory to state that all the courses were fully sailed, three or four boats finishing in each class, except the 39-raters, where the only contestants to go out and return were *Maid Marion* and *Mary*. The wet, however, was most discouraging and boat after boat which, under more favourable circumstances, would have held on, gave up and came home as soon as they found themselves out of the leading bunch. Small blame, indeed, can be attached to the crews of the 31-raters and "Larks" who failed to see any fun in trying to "catch up" in such weather. Besides being wet the weather was very cold and made the open craft pretty uncomfortable. One "Lark" at least profited, however, by perseverance for though far astern at the Mandarin mark No. 6 (H. A. Poole) kept going and standing out farther than the others got a slant of wind and came in easily ahead of all others. During the afternoon the rain made it difficult to note the relative positions of the yachts in the races.

Two 39-raters started to race for the U.S. Minister's cup, a very handsome piece of silverware from Tiffany's. *Maid Marion*, in the light north-westerly breeze, ran away from *Mary* at the outset but there was little between them at the Tsurumi mark. The wind came more from the northward and they ran spinnakers first to starboard and then to port, *Mary* passing the Lightship with *Maid's* bowsprit up to her quarter. The latter then drew ahead and when they disappeared in the rain seemed to have a fair lead. When, after rounding the Widow Buoy, they again hove in sight *Mary* was standing in towards the Lightship on starboard tack, the *Maid* a considerable distance astern. Ten minutes separated the yachts at the Lightship and on the run back to the Widow Buoy the positions were not altered, *Mary* returning and rounding the Lightship the second time with a very long lead. In the result *Mary* won the prize easily and gained two record points, one point going to *Maid Marion*. Times:—

	Finish	Corrected
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i>	6.02.20	6.02.20
<i>Maid Marion</i>	6.23.25	6.18.01

The cruising class raced round the Lightship to the Widow Buoy and back for the "Fourth of July Cup" presented by the American residents. They got off pretty well together—twelve seconds only separating first from last—and at the Tsurumi mark *Daimyo* was first, *Nina* next, *Molly* third, *Asagao* next and *Surprise* last. It was not easy to distinguish the boats but apparently *Molly* ran up on *Nina* half way to the Lightship. *Daimyo's* lead was not altogether excessive as she was only able to save the prize on *Nina's* handicap by a couple of minutes, taking also 2 record points while *Nina* took one. A protest against *Daimyo* was lodged by *Surprise* who alleged that the former fouled her going out of the harbour. Times:—

	Correct.	Club.	Correct.	Club.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Daimyo</i>	5.24.30	5.16.26	5.22.30	
<i>Nina</i>	5.31.30	5.23.26	5.24.30	
<i>Molly</i>	5.41.55	5.24.52	5.31.55	
<i>Surprise</i>	5.47.50	5.30.47	5.32.50	
<i>Asagao</i>	6.04.20	5.41.51	5.46.20	

Nine 21-raters went out for the "Fourth of July Cup" presented by the American residents. *Edna* assumed the lead early in the race and got round the Mandarin mark three minutes ahead of *Winsome*, *Chocho* 30 seconds astern of the latter. In the windward work both *Winsome* and *Chocho* got on more equal terms with *Edna*. These and *Pete* were now the only boats left in the race, all the others having given up at Tsurumi. The second time *Chocho* was in second place and she hunted *Edna* home very closely, having the prize as good as in her locker all the time on her handicap of 8 minutes. Times:—

	Finish.	Correct	Club.	Correct	Arb.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Sunbeam</i>	5.02.15	5.02.15	5.02.15		
<i>Winsome</i>	—	—	—		
<i>Pete</i>	5.05.10	5.05.50	5.05.50		

<i>Edna</i>	4.55.05	4.55.05	4.55.05
<i>Wellings</i>	—	—	—
<i>Stella</i>	—	—	—
<i>Chocho</i>	4.56.15	4.54.53	4.48.15
<i>Yugao</i>	—	—	—
<i>Vixen</i>	—	—	—
<i>Daisy May</i>	—	—	—

Chocho wins with two record points, *Edna* second with one.

Twelve "Larks" started to go round the Lightship, and the Mandarin Bluff mark and a large proportion of them stuck to it very pluckily. At the last mentioned mark Nos. 4, 8 and 5 were leading close together, and this arrangement was only disturbed on the way home by the sudden advantage reaped by No. 6 with the assistance of a change of wind. The result was that No. 6 (H. A. Poole) wins the "Fourth of July Cup," presented like the others by the American residents, No. 4 (W. B. Mason) cleverly shooting past No. 8 (M. Russell) within a few yards of the finishing line and taking second place. Time:—

	h.m.s.
No. 6	5.22.45
No. 4	5.30.00
No. 8	5.30.06

LAWN TENNIS.

The finals in the mixed doubles of the lawn tennis handicaps arranged by the Ladies' Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club took place in the Bluff Gardens on Friday afternoon and attracted a very large attendance. The weather was simply perfect, calm and fairly cool. The games were all splendidly contested, the young ladies in particular putting in some right excellent services. The winners turned up in Miss K. Page and K. van R. Smith (owing 15 in every other game), who beat Miss A. Page and E. W. Kilby by 6-3, 3-6, 6-4. The score however, scarcely does justice to the losers, who played pluckily all through. Mr. G. G. Brady was umpire, and at the close the prizes were presented by Mrs. J. Williamson Jones in a few graceful words.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—A correspondent sends me evidences of an interesting and, it may be important movement amongst Chinese of the higher ranks. He was introduced to two young Chinese, one studying law in London, the other medicine in Edinburgh. They were with both sent abroad at the expense of a wealthy and progressive Manchurian prince, and I understand that the number of young Chinese abroad just now under similar circumstances, either at the expense of their parents or of wealthy patrons and friends is very considerable, and is rapidly growing. The Manchurian and Mongol princes—the proudest, most ignorant, and most reactionary of all classes in the country—are sending their sons to travel abroad though not as yet to reside and study there. Several of these young nobles are visiting Japan especially for the great exhibition at Osaka and are then going to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. If this ruling aristocracy could be liberated and educated there might be hope for China even yet. Of young Chinese of a less exalted class, I am told that there are over 800 now studying in Japan, many of whom have been sent there by the viceroys and governors of various provinces at the public expense. Japan of course has the great advantage of being close at hand, of being comparatively cheap to live in, and of possessing a language cognate to Chinese. But the Chinese objection to it, oddly enough, is that the students return from Japan with "revolutionary ideas," and talk, after being a short time there, of popular rights, equality, liberty, and the like. So much concern has this given to the Chinese Government that they have complained about it to the provincial authorities who send the students abroad, and have desired them in future to send as many of the young men as possible to Europe and the United States rather than to Japan. The whole movement denotes a change in the ideals of the Chinese literary class which may produce important consequences for their country.

FIRES.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the morning of June 2nd at Hanabusa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, destroying one house. A strong wind prevailed at the time, and there was great danger of the conflagration spreading, but it was at length subdued by the exertions of the firemen.

Early in the morning of July 2nd, fire broke out at Oishita-machi, Yamagata prefecture, burning down twenty-eight buildings including eight godowns.

On the night of July 3rd fire broke out at Kimuracho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, burning nine buildings, including the Yasuda nail mill, and partially damaging eight others.

Fire occurred on July 3rd at the village of Asahi, near Takata, destroying over twenty houses.

A telegram from Fukuoka states that fire appeared on July 3rd at the Meiji coal mine. The cause and the extent of the damage is not yet reported.

Fire occurred on the night of July 4th on a junk carrying a hundred bales of lime and lying in the canal near Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo. The fire was only put out when the lighter sank. The cause is reported to be rain wetting the lime.

On the morning of the same day fire broke out in the Buddhist temple Saiseiji at the village of Yuki, Minami-tama-gori, Tokyo, destroying the entire building.

Fire broke out on the night of July 7th in the postal car of a Nippon Railway train running between Kuwaori and Shimishi and burned a bag of postal matter.

THE EXPLOITING OF ASIA MINOR.

Mr. Ernest L. Harris, the United States commercial agent at Eibenstock, has sent to the State Department a timely account of the Dagdad Railway, which is being promoted by German capitalists. It will be an extension of the Anatolian Railway, which connects Constantinople with Konia, in Asia Minor, and it is to run through Bagdad and thence to Koweit, on the Persian gulf; approximate cost, \$90,000,000; length of line, 1,800 miles. When it is completed the journey from London to India will be shortened by three days. The title of the construction company is the Imperial Ottoman Bagdad Railway Company; it has a capital of \$3,000,000. The *Chemnitzener Tageblatt* says of this enterprise: "The railway will pass through one of the oldest and richest countries in the world. The most fruitful part of what was once ancient Mesopotamia is that part of the country between Ursa and Mosul. So regular and plentiful are the rains that out of every six or seven harvests only two fall short. In other portions of the country the rain is not so frequent, and the soil must be nurtured by irrigation. The land is adapted to raising wheat, barley, rice and cotton. A territory as large as Saxony and Italy together will be opened to German markets." The promoters are disseminating the idea that with the agricultural development of Asia Minor Germany will cease to be dependent on the United States for cotton and grain. There are extensive oil and bitumen fields in Mesopotamia, and it is calculated that the cultivation of this industry alone would make the Bagdad Railway a paying property. Commercial Agent Harris does not think that the United States need fear the competition of Asia Minor when developed by the Germans. "What India, Egypt and Caucasia fail to do," he says, "Asia Minor will hardly succeed in doing. The influence of the Bagdad Railway will be confined chiefly to the Orient. If it leads to an increased output of grain and necessities of life, the capacity for consumption on the part of the 15,000,000 inhabitants of Asia Minor, will, in all probability, keep pace with the production."

INSTITUTION ST. JOSEPH.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Institution of Saint Joseph took place on July 7th in the afternoon at the Van Shaick Hall. Previous to the ceremony a very entertaining programme was gone through by the boys, consisting of instrumental music, songs, recitations, etc. All reflected great credit, in respect of their training, upon Mons. L. Stoltz, Director, and his staff. The programme came to a close late in the afternoon, and the prizes were then distributed by the Director. In spite of the heavy rain, which seems to be the last effort of the *nyubai*, the hall was well filled by foreign residents, including many ladies.

The following was the programme:—

- L'enfant et le nid de fauvette.....L. Suzor.
Une mauvaise plaisanterie.....{ G. Dutronquoy.
J. Biagioli.
Le petit garçon et le petit chatA. da Silva.
Débuts oratoires du petit GeorgesG. Dubois.
Mon bateauL. Andreis.
"Heup Trilby," Chansonnette de Kücken—
ier Violon: Walter Bischof, William Bischof, E. Andreis.
2me Violon: Ch. Oberlein, H. Bell, J. Mächell, F. Booth, D. Santos, E. James.
Piano: A. Andreis.
Imaginary Possessions.....{ D. Kildoyle.
E. Kildoyle.
William Bischof.
The Guardian Angel:—H. Bamberger, W. Fachtmann, A. Fachtmann, G. Moss, L. Klingen, P. Hornstein, Th. Woodruff.
A Little Boy's SpeechR. Vaughan.
Harry's First EffortH. Klingen.
Sweet and Low:—Chorus by Barnby.
Extraits d'Athalie:—(Déclamation):
G. Richomme, P. Eastlake, J. Weill, F. Eastlake, A. Casati, K. Peacock.
Grüss Gott! Marsch von K. Koinzak
R. Brinckmeier.
Der g'scheidte Damian:
Personen: Grün, BauerA. Argosino.
DamianK. Hahn.
Fritz, ReisenderK. Amthor.
Stephan, ReisenderWalter Bischof.
Les deux Officiers: le CapitaineF. Eastlake.
le LieutenantN. Fearon.
Our Last Meeting: The President.....A. Bishop.
Larghetto-Trio: 1st Violin.....Walter Bischof.
2nd Violin.....William Bischof.
FluteA. Andreis.
The Mysterious Guest. (Monologue).....E. James.
Viccio. Galop by Ch. Blake.....A. Andreis.
The Rival Orators. (Dialogue).....{ G. Gregory.
G. Binder.
Polonaise-Trio: 1st Violin.....Walter Bischof.
2nd ViolinWilliam Bischof.
Flute.....E. Andreis.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN GODDARD.

We record with regret the death of Mr. John Goddard, an old-time resident whose name will be fresh in the memory of the elders of the community, and whose long connection with the Far East is probably unique. Mr. Goddard came out from England to Hongkong in 1842 (at the age of 18) in connection with Jardine, Matheson & Co., and after a term of employment in China was transferred to Yokohama some 35 years ago. Later he started in business on his own account and later still he became Secretary of the Yokohama United Club. Mr. Goddard left Japan with his wife and family about 1881 and went to Australia where he resided till a little over a year ago when he returned to Japan and had since stayed with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fardel at Kumamoto. His health had been failing for some time, however, and he decided to proceed to a sanatorium, but on his arrival at Hiranuma on Saturday, it was found necessary to take him to the General Hospital. In spite of the care and attention of the nursing staff and the treatment of Dr. Munro, he gradually sank, and passed away on Monday evening. His widow and two younger daughters are now at Kobe; two sons are well known in Yokohama and a third is in Korea. To them the sympathy of the community will be respectfully extended.

The remains of Mr. John Goddard, who died in the General Hospital on Monday were consigned to their last resting place in the Cemetery

on Wednesday. The usual services were held by Rev. Mr. Field, both in the Church and at the graveside. Among those present in Christ Church was Mrs. Fardel, eldest daughter of the deceased, her mother and two sisters being detained at Shidzuoka by the floods on their way up from Kobe. A number of old friends and residents were in attendance. The pall bearers were Messrs. R. D. Robison, J. P. Mollison, J. Walter, B. Gillett, C. H. Allcock, and E. Flint Kilby. Mr. W. Goddard and Mr. H. L. Fardel were chief mourners. The youngest son, Mr. Herbert Goddard, being confined to his room, was unable to attend on the occasion.

FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

Forest fires were causing much destruction in various parts of Canada and the United States about the beginning of last month. A New York telegram on the 4th quoted the *Journal* as saying:

Forest fires, caused by forty-nine days' drought, have the entire eastern section of the United States and Canada in their grasp. Thousands of acres of timber land have been laid waste, villages have been obliterated and the danger to life and property is increasing hourly.

Immense districts in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York and Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are broad sheets of flame, and along the southern shore of Long Island, at Amityville, Sayville and Freeport, encroaching as close to New York as Trains Meadows, just outside of Long Island City, the fires have gained such headway as to cause the suspension of all other work to prevent their further spread. Millions in property have been destroyed. Crops have either been greatly retarded or completely burned out of the ground, and handsome estates on Long Island and in the Adirondacks are surrounded by flames. Several well-known summer hotels have been swept away and hundreds are abandoning their homes and fleeing for their lives.

Great squads of men in organized bands are giving desperate battle to the fires wherever they threaten to encroach on civilization. Nothing but heavy rain will change the situation and reduce the growing danger from the fires, and there is no rain in sight. All the comfort the local weather forecaster could give to-night was that the situation might change rapidly within twenty-four hours, but he could see no indication of a change.

Smoke and ashes from fires in this and neighbouring states were the cause of peculiar atmospheric conditions about this city to-day. The sun was obscured and a pungent odour of burning wood permeated the air. The haze hung over the river and the harbour, somewhat impeding traffic, and the trolley and elevated road service was slightly delayed. The same atmospheric conditions prevailed at Utica and other cities in the central part of the state.

A dispatch from Glens Falls (N.Y.) June 4th said:—The fire situation in the Adirondacks to-day is more serious than at any time since the fires began. The heavily timbered sections of the woods extending from Long lake at the foot of Mount Marcy on the north, the Indian lake and Cedar river through to Lake George on the south, is burning.

A Houlton (Me.) telegram of the same date said: The forest fires in Aroostook country have destroyed fourteen miles of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, and reports from various sections indicate that two small settlements have been destroyed, at least twenty-four sets of farm buildings have been burned, and the fires, which had almost abated last night, were increasing to-day before a brisk wind.

On the 4th also word was received at St. John's (N.B.) from the sea coast village of Musquash that forest fires on the 23rd and 24th swept that place, leaving but three or four buildings standing. There were 200 people homeless and destitute. The financial loss would aggregate over \$100,000.

Montreal reported on June 4th:—The bush fires in this province have apparently spent their force. To-night the wind is reported to have died away and the fires are not spreading as they have been during the past two days. Rain would soon end the danger, for the fires are now smouldering away. Should, however, a brisk wind arise, the damage done would be incalculable. To-night the fire is right in the outskirts of St. Agathe, where a detachment of the Montreal Fire Brigade was sent this afternoon, in response to an appeal for help. St. Jerome is similarly situated. There has not been any considerable loss of property, besides standing timber, but as far as this is concerned, the damage is very heavy, and saw-mill owners and pulp-mills will be considerably affected.

The smoke along the St. Lawrence to-day was so dense that navigation was practically suspended.

LAW CASES.

CLAIM ON A COMPRADORE.

The Russo-Chinese Bank has filed a suit in the Tokyo District Court against its former compradore Yuen Sih Sung, claiming yen 170,000 as damage sustained in banking transactions for which the Chinaman was guarantor. The *Asahi* states that defendant is now at Kobe and the case was to have been instituted in the Kobe District Court, but by consent of the parties it has been brought in Tokyo.

AMERICAN TRADING CO. v. C. ILLIES & CO.

This case, instituted by the American Trading Co., Ltd., against Messrs C. Illies & Co. who are the agents of Messrs Robert M. Sloman Co.'s steamer *Verona* was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on July 3rd.

Defendants' Counsel applied to the Court for leave to postpone the hearing of the case on the ground that he had received a power of attorney from the head office of Messrs Robert M. Sloman Co., Hamburg, but it was signed only by the Manager and did not bear the name of the Company.

The Court then decided to adjourn the case till September 28th when Counsel will have proper instructions from abroad.

FUJI BOYEKI KAISHA v. BOSE POLL.

The hearing of this case brought by the Fuji Boyeki Kaisha, No. 245, against Mr. Bose Poll, No. 121, claiming yen 500, began in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kato, on July 4th.

Mr. Ideura was present for plaintiffs but defendant was absent beside not being represented.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that in September, 1902, defendant ordered plaintiffs to ship a certain quantity of Japanese curios for Messrs. Borth & Co., Calcutta. Subsequently a certain number of cases were exported on October 4th and November 5th, 1902, the documentary drafts going through the Chartered Bank. The draft for the first shipment, No. 169, amounted to 3,986.02 rupees, and that for the latter, No. 194, to 1,521.50 rupees. Both were at thirty days' sight. In December 1902, defendant requested plaintiff to change the thirty days' sight into ninety days' sight, and at the same time he proposed to pay yen 500 to plaintiffs if either of the drafts were dishonoured. Plaintiffs consented upon receiving a guarantee letter from defendant. In March, 1903, plaintiffs received information from the Chartered Bank that the draft for the first shipment had been dishonoured at Calcutta. Plaintiffs asked the bank in reply, to sell the goods by auction at the port of destination. On March 24th plaintiffs intimated this fact to defendant and asked him to pay the guarantee money but he declined.

Judgment was given in favour of plaintiffs with the costs.

LAW, UNION & CROWN IN. CO. v. VIVANTI BROS.

In the Yokohama District Court on July 4th the hearing of a case instituted by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., as agents of the Law, Union and Crown Insurance Co., against Messrs. Vivanti Bros., who are sub-agents of the company, claiming yen 10,897 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from February 3rd, 1903, till execution of judgment, for loss on insurance business, commenced before Judge Kato.

Mr. Akiyama was present for plaintiffs and Mr. Sato for defendants.

Plaintiffs' counsel stated that defendants engaged on October 31st, 1901, to act as sub-agents to plaintiffs who at the time of the contract gave to defendants various instructions regarding the conduct of insurance business, and principally told them not to cover over yen 60,000 upon any one property. In spite of this defendants made a contract with Messrs. Silber, Wolff & Co., to cover the godown No. 183 and its contents, belonging to the firm, on September 13th for yen 30,000, and on September 15th, 1902, for another yen 30,000 for the term of one year, and on October 24th 1902 for yen 90,000 for the term of one month. The three contracts totalled yen 150,000, which

sum was yen 90,000 more than the authorized amount. Defendants however re-insured the risk on the last contract, yen 90,000, in the Sun Fire Insurance Co. On November 8th, 1902, a fire occurred in the godown, partially destroying the building and its contents. Subsequently the insurance money was paid to Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co. Of this amount yen 21,794 was a loss which arose through the arbitrary conduct of defendants in exceeding their limit of risk, and they must be held responsible. Plaintiffs in a friendly way requested defendants to pay half of this yen 21,794, or say yen 10,897, but the latter declined.

Defendants counsel contended that the placing of a limit with reference to the amount which a sub-agent could cover was a point that showed only the general view of insurance business. Defendants were therefore not always subjected to this restriction in accepting risks. Defendants had very often covered several properties to an amount exceeding this limit and the head office had recognized it. The fire occurred on November 8th, 1902, on the premises of No. 183 and a certain proportion of the loss was paid by the head office. If the fire had not occurred plaintiffs would never have raised any objection against defendants exceeding the limit of risk. The head office had in fact accepted the business secured by defendants when they covered risks over their limit and had never protested.

The case was then adjourned till September 17th.

K. YAMADA v. SIMON EVERS & CO.

The hearing of this case, which is a claim for yen 540 for non-delivery of sugar under contract, came up again in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on July 6th, when the Court ordered the parties to repeat their statements on the ground that a new judge-associate had taken the place of the former official. Counsel for the parties repeated the statements introduced in the Court at previous hearings, and also gave explanations of the evidence, after which plaintiff's counsel applied to the Court for leave to examine Z. Komiya, a sugar dealer, as witness, and defendants' counsel called for the attendance of Mr. J. Dodds and Enomata—these three witnesses were examined in the case of Messrs. Simon Evers & Co. against K. Yamada. The latter counsel further asked the Court to inspect the godown where Mr. Dodds obtained a certain quantity of sugar for analysis.

The Court decided to do so after the summer vacation.

LIBEL SUIT.

The libel case filed by Mr. Hofmann against the *Nippon*, the *Yorodan* and the *Hochu* with regard to their alleged libels upon him, in which the accused were sentenced in the Tokyo Local Court to punishment against, which they appealed, was to be tried in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Mochizuki and Public Procurator Hasama on July 8th.

THE CHARGE AGAINST T. KING.

The preliminary trial of T. King, who attempted, it is alleged, to murder his wife and maid-servant on May 7th in the premises at No. 136 is almost concluded, but the Court doctor is still trying to decide whether the accused was suffering from brain-illness at the time of the alleged crime.

Sentence was delivered on July 7th in the Kyoto District Court on H. Kitabatake, formerly judge of that Court, and J. Tsuda, formerly chief clerk of the Osaka Appeal Court, who were prosecuted on a charge of having received bribes. They were ordered to undergo two years' imprisonment with hard labour, pay a fine of yen 20 and be subject to six months' police surveillance, and one and a half years' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of yen 15 and six months' police surveillance respectively. The bribes which they had received were ordered to be confiscated.

S. ISAACS v. M. ISAACS.

The hearing of this case, which is an action claiming cancellation of registry as to the administration in the winding up of the estate of Messrs. R. Isaacs and Bro. came up again in the

Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on July 9th.

Mr. Masujima was present for plaintiff, but defendant was absent and not represented.

Previous to the hearing, plaintiff's counsel asked the Court that the hearing should not be open to the public, but his request was declined.

He stated that plaintiff had established in joint account with Mr. R. Isaacs a partnership association under the name of R. Isaacs and Bro. to carry on business. The firm was, however, wound up on October 26th, 1902, by mutual consent of the partners and the fact was subsequently registered in the Court in accordance with Japanese law. To liquidate the estate, it was necessary to elect an administrator by consent of the partners, but Mr. R. Isaacs arbitrarily nominated Mr. Marcus W. Isaacs as administrator without consulting the plaintiff and registered his name at the Court in June this year.

Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

The following decisions rendered by the Minister of Finance were published in the *Official Gazette* of July 4th.

The Minister of Finance gave a decision on June 29th, in the matter of an appeal filed by Messrs. Cornes and Co., No. 50, Yokohama, against a Customs decision. The firm imported a certain quantity of cotton drills on which the Customs imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 01.7 per square yard under No. 311 of the Tariff. The importers appealed contending that duty should be enforced under No. 308 at the rate of *sen* 01.6 per square yard. The Minister decided that duty should be imposed at the *ad valorem* rate of 10 per cent. under No. 322 of the Tariff on the ground that the goods in dispute are not cotton drills (No. 308) or cotton sateens (No. 311) but a kind of cotton tissue.

Another decision was delivered on June 30th in the appeal filed by Messrs. Grösser and Co., Kobe, against the Kobe Customs. The firm imported five cases of cotton drills on which the customs imposed the same duty. The Minister gave judgment on the lines laid down above.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of the author, was one of the Supreme Court Justices to pass on the validity of a copyright held by a Boston publishing house on Oliver Wendell Holmes', "The Professor at the Breakfast Table." The court held that the publisher's claim was not good, as the work had been published serially without copyright protection before appearing in book form.

No definite date has yet been fixed for General Maurice to take over the work of preparing the official history of the South African War. Negotiations have been in progress for the creation of an adequate staff. The late Colonel Henderson recognised that the staff he had was numerically altogether insufficient. In the case of the official history of the Franco-German War practically the whole Prussian General Staff was employed.

Though the late "Max O'Rell" adopted an Irish form of non-de-guerre, and paid several visits to Ireland, he declined to write a book about that part of the United Kingdom. "I have many times been asked why, having written on the subject of England and Scotland, I had no intention of publishing my impressions of the Irish," he wrote in his first book on America. My answer is this—In speaking of a people, I like to touch on their pet transgressions, their faults and weaknesses, and I have never been able to find any in the Irish."

The chief item of interest in a recent sale of rare books and manuscripts, conducted by the well-known London auctioneers Messrs. Sotheby, was a first edition of "The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," in two vols., filled with contemporary MS. notes relating to the work. Bidding started at £200, and went up by quick

stages to £307, at which price it was secured by Mr. Quaritch. Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis, 1666," the poet Gray's copy with his autograph signature, was sold for £15, but Ruskin's copy of Fenimore Cooper's "Notions of the Americans," with numerous marginal notes and auto-inscription, only fetched 14s.

The Countess of Warwick has just completed her book on "Warwick Castle and its Earls," on which she has been working the last five years, and it will be published immediately by Messrs. Hutchinson. Lady Warwick has drawn largely on the archives of Warwick Castle, and many important documents for the first time see the light. As she observes, "the history of the Castle is coincident with that of England." The work will be profusely illustrated with reproductions of many of the famous art treasures of the Castle, besides portraits of the celebrated personages who figure in its pages.

The June number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* contained the opening chapters of two notable serials; the one is John Oliver Hobbes's "The Vineyard," the other is Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "The Queen's Quair." A quair, as is explained in an author's prologue, "is a cashier, a quire, a little book. In one such a certain king wrote fairly the table of his love-business; and here, in this other, I pretend to show you all the tragic error, all the pain, known only to her that moved it, of that child of his children's children, Mary of Scotland." The illustrations to this intimate presentment of the heart of Mary are particularly interesting, for they are drawn from old paintings and prints.

The first and third volumes of the long-expected "Illustrated History of English Literature," by Dr. Garnett and Mr. Gosse, are just published by Mr. Heinemann. There are to be four volumes in all, and the second and fourth volumes will be published in October. The whole work is to be illustrated in a most lavish way with coloured plates, photogravures, facsimiles, and innumerable text illustrations, somewhat on the lines of John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People." The documents, which have been collected from private and public sources, are of surprising variety. The first volume presents the literature down to Henry VIII., the second goes down to Milton, the third to Johnson, and the fourth to Tennyson.

Among the books which may be expected immediately from the Oxford University Press are "Studies in Napoleonic Statesmanship; Germany" by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher; the second volume of Prof. Oman's "History of the Peninsular War" (down to and including the battle of Talavera); "The Medieval Stage," a study by Mr. E. K. Chambers of the development of the drama, after the invasion of the Barbarians, from its origins in minstrelsy, the *ludi* of the folk and the liturgy of the Church, to the humanist interlude; a history of French versification by Mr. L. E. Kastner, of Owen's College, Manchester, which the author has tried to make concise yet complete; and a work on "Mathematical Crystallography" by Mr. H. H. Hilton.

The Town of Scituate, Mass., hitherto known only through its connection with a famous Jersey cow, is about to challenge attention on other grounds. The High School authorities have taken a fall out of Rudyard Kipling. They refused to allow the recitation of "Gunga Din," at the recent commencement exercises. The verse they most strenuously objected to contains the lines:

"'E'll be settin on the coals
Given drink to poor damned souls,
And I'll get a swig in 'ell from
Gunga Din."

The religious tenet that there is to be no alleviation of eternal punishment is defied by the poet; but the High School authorities of Scituate, Mass., wish it to be thoroughly understood that there will be no "swigs" hereafter. They are probably not interested in the fact that one of their countrymen who prides himself on his literary judgment has selected "Gunga Din" as one of the ten best short poems in our language.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have completed their excellent "Biographical Edition" of Dickens by issue of "Our Mutual Friend," "Edwin Drood," and "Collected Papers." In the last volume have been brought together a number of Dickens's scattered writings, all the editorial addresses which can definitely be referred to him, and a complete collection of the Prefaces. Concerning the prefaces Mr. Waugh writes: "The present editor owes the idea of their inclusion to the kind and valued suggestion of Mr. Swinburne, who, while expressing a generous encouragement of the present edition, added that it seemed to him highly desirable that all the prefaces contributed to all editions of the works should be reprinted in the final volume." The volume appropriately concludes with the generous appreciation of Thackeray, which appeared in *Cornhill* after Thackeray's death.

A writer who signs himself "Inconnu," in *Today* has some interesting stories of Mr. Gladstone, among them this book-buying adventure in Paris:—As Gladstone entered a bookshop near the Odeon, he found the bookseller engaged in conversation with an extraordinary individual, who held in his hands an old edition of Villon's poems. His dress was ragged and dirty, his face was matted with hair, and he had the eyes of an archangel, with the mouth and jaws of a baboon. Nevertheless, the respectful attitude of the bookseller showed that the man was a personality. Gladstone entered into conversation with him about Villon, and for an hour they talked about early French poetry. Then the stranger shuffled out of the shop. "Who is that gentleman?" asked Gladstone. "He has an extraordinary knowledge of French poetry." "Monsieur, he himself is our greatest poet. C'est Paul Verlaine!" This anecdote was repeated to me by the bookseller himself, who also informed me that Verlaine never knew that he had been in conversation with Gladstone.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

A unique illustration of race feeling has been given at Indianapolis, says an exchange. Mrs. Lulu Hadley, a chambermaid, refused to make up a bed which Mr. Booker T. Washington, the noted negro educator, had slept in. She was discharged, and is now getting letters with money from all over the South. The total of the gifts amounts to \$3,500, including \$1,000 from a New Orleans man.

A New York correspondent telegraphs that Professor Goodspeed, of the University of Pennsylvania, has demonstrated that light is emitted by the human body. In an absolutely dark room and using rays of light emanating only from a human hand he has obtained distinct photographs with a camera containing very sensitive plates and having an exceedingly sharp lens. The exposures did not exceed five minutes.

An epidemic of fraud and corruption seems to have spread throughout the Federal service, and Washington authorities are uncovering nests of dishonesty all over the country. The disease, says the *San Francisco Call*, has extended even to the American consular service in China, where United States officials are accused of selling merchants' certificates to coolies for admission into the United States.

M. George Bethune McCarter, Sr., a prominent Democrat, of northern New York, and one of the first chiefs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, has just died at his home in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., in the 71st year of his age. Mr. McCarter was the man who wrote, on dictation, as private secretary to General John A. Dix, secretary of the Treasury, in President Buchanan's Cabinet, that famous message: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The report filed by the appraisers appointed by the Surrogate's Court to value the estate left by Mr. Thomas B. Reed, once Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for some years prior to his death practising law in New York

city, shows that Mr. Reed left a personal estate valued at \$431,099, after provision had been made for the payment of debts and the expenses of the administration of the property. The gross personalty amounted to \$629,533.

The threatened extinction of the old line of Josiah Quincy of Boston has been averted by the advent of Josiah Quincy, Jr., born during the month of May in Florence, where the former mayor of Boston and his wife have been for some months. There have been six Josiah Quincys in Boston straight down from that Josiah, son of Edmund Quincy of anti-revolutionary times. Three of those Josiahs have sat in Boston's mayoral chair. The first of these mayors held office from 1823 to 1828.

Because Yale's athletes dislike to be stunted in the matter of riding in parlour cars to and from matches with other colleges, because they demand "good hotel rooms, lush supplies and good living," and because of a variety of other courses unforeseen 20 years ago, the annual budget of expenses has grown from a total of about \$17,000 in 1881 to about \$80,000 now, according to an exhaustive study of the finances of Yale's athletics made by Mr. Clarence Deming of the class of 1872, in an article published in the *Yale Alumni Weekly*.

Five battleships a year is said to be President Roosevelt's naval policy. This, it is believed, will make the American fleet adequate to the needs of the nation within the next few years. Secretary Moody, in a speech following the President at Salt Lake on May 31st, stated that he would name a battleship in honour of the State of Utah if Congress gives him five ships of this type at the next session. This is taken as an administration declaration that President Roosevelt will urge Congress to appropriate money for five more battleships, possibly some armoured cruisers, and certainly for necessary auxiliaries, in the first session of the 58th Congress.

The production of aluminium in the United States during 1902 was approximately 7,300,000 pounds, as compared with 7,150,000 pounds in 1901, the sole producer being the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, which has large plants in operation at Niagara Falls and at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Canada, and is installing a large plant on the St. Lawrence river near Massena, N.Y. The chief use of aluminium is for the transmission of electrical currents and for alloys possessing exceptional physical and chemical properties, though a considerable part of the output is manufactured into domestic articles of various kinds. Two growing uses of the metal are for lithographic work and for the production of incense heat by the combustion of the metal as powder.

According to the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, the total number of oil wells completed during May in the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Ohio and Indiana was 1,498, being an increase of 232 over the number completed during April. The production of these wells at the close of the month amounted to 16,500 barrels, showing an increase over that of the April wells of 1,829 barrels. The number of dry holes reported was 252, which is an increase of forty, although it shows the percentage of failures to find oil to have been a little smaller than in April. The number of wells drilling at the close of the month was 1,390, showing an increase of 215. The number of rigs in the course of erection was 700, showing a decrease of eighty-seven, thus making the total increase of new work under way 128 wells.

Anything in any way connected with the career of one of the nation's leaders in the present or past is always an object of interest. An example of this is the desk formerly used by James G. Blaine in the office of the *Kennebec Journal* at Augusta, Maine. The old desk still does service in the office there, as it did in the days when Blaine wrote the editorials for the newspaper, although it has been removed from its place of honour in the editorial sanctum to be replaced by one of more imposing appearance. It is an object

of interest to hundreds of visitors who often come from a great distance to see it. The desk was made expressly for Mr. Blaine by an Augusta carpenter (the late Abner Fogg), when Mr. Blaine came from Pennsylvania in 1854 to Augusta, his wife's home, to become editor of the *Journal*. The desk is a simple affair, but it is well made, and still serviceable, after half a century's use.

The commerce of Alaska during the fiscal year which ended June seems likely to aggregate over \$20,000,000, exclusive of gold. Thus the figures of shipments from the ports of the United States to Alaska during the ten months ending with April, 1903, aggregate \$9,831,070 of merchandise and \$104,359 of gold and silver coin. During the month of April the total shipments of merchandise to Alaska amounted to \$2,581,784, and as the opening months of the season are those of heavy shipments of Alaska, it is quite apparent that the total shipments to Alaska during this first fiscal year in which their value is measured will aggregate between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. A similar statement of the shipments from Alaska to the United States shows the total value for ten months to be \$10,101,060 of merchandise. In addition to this, the shipments of gold ore from Alaska, produced in United States territory amount to \$4,369,496. The shipments of "foreign" gold ore from Alaska during the period, by which is meant that from the Klondike (Canadian) territory reaching the United States through Alaska, aggregates for the same period \$10,972,454.

Whatever may be said of the unprofitableness of some of America's new possessions, this reproach can hardly be leveled at Porto Rico, which, as shown by the Bureau of Statistics, buys from and sells to the United States close to \$1,000,000 worth a month. The total shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico in the ten months ending with April were \$9,844,318, and of foreign merchandise \$218,276, making the total value of merchandise sent to Porto Rico from the United States \$10,062,594. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Porto Rico to the United States in the same period was \$8,744,427, and of foreign merchandise \$89,037, making the total \$8,833,464. In the month of April the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico were \$931,526, and from Porto Rico to the United States, \$1,919,013. These figures indicate that the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico during the fiscal year which ends with the present month will aggregate about \$12,000,000, and those from Porto Rico to the United States nearly an equal sum.

The 13,000 ton battleships, *Idaho* and *Mississippi*, sketch plans of which have just been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, will each have a length of 375 feet, a breadth of 77 feet, a mean draft of 24 feet 6 inches, 10,000 horse power and a trial speed of from 16½ to 17 knots. In submitting the plans, the Board of Construction informed Secretary Moody that it had concluded that the "intent of the act would be best complied with and the interest of the navy furthered under this act, by retaining for the vessels in question, as nearly as possible, the offensive and defensive features of the first-class battleships, and reducing the speed and power and the coal to be carried on trial to the amount necessary, in order that the trial displacement of 13,000 tons may not be exceeded." Each vessel will have a battery of four 12-inch, eight 8 inch, 20 7-inch and 12 3-inch breech-loading rifles, and 20 other smaller guns. The armour protection will consist of a water-line belt of 9 inches, tapering to 7 inches at the bottom and to 7.5 and 4 inches at the ends; seven with casemate athwartship armour, 12 inches and 8 inches on the main turrets, 10, 7½ and six inches on the main barbettes, and 9 inches on the conning tower.

Mr. William Bacon Bailey, Ph.D., instructor in statistics and sociology in Yale University, says that suicide is increasing in the United States. He says:—"Where there is a generally high education of the people there is mental worry and the life is taster, the work is harder for men

to get to the top, the nervous tension is greater, and that may intensify the tendency toward suicide. Professor Bailey furnishes the following table showing the percentage of suicides in North America from 1897 to 1901, according to figures he has compiled:—

	Males. per cent.	Females. per cent.
Under twenty	4.4	13.3
Twenty to thirty	20.5	30.2
Thirty to forty	23.5	24.8
Forty to fifty	20.5	12.2
Fifty to sixty	14.4	8.7
Sixty to seventy	9.3	3.7
Seventy and over	3.8	2.2
Unknown	3.6	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0

As is true in most countries, he says, the number of married slightly exceeds that of the single.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Single	4,054	3,129	925
Married	4,807	3,817	990
Widowed	679	496	183
Divorced	189	137	52
Unknown	271	202	69
Total	10,000	7,781	2,219

The incorporation of new companies, which has flagged somewhat since the beginning of the year on account of the condition of the American money market and the uncertain attitude of Congress and the courts, was resumed with considerable vigour in May, and the combined capitalization of companies formed during that month was greater than that of any other month in 1903. The total of new companies having a capital of \$1,000,000 or more in the seven principal states was \$395,250,000, as compared with \$209,050,000 last month and \$228,953,000 for May 1902. New Jersey resumes its position at the head of the list this month with a total of \$157,250,000. The month has been a rather notable one for large companies, including the Public Service Corporation, \$25,000,000; the du Pont de Nemour Powder Co., \$50,000,000; the General Asphalt Co., \$31,000,000, and the Kansas City Railway & Light Co., \$25,000,000. South Dakota comes next with a total of \$144,600,000. New York comes third with \$43,250,000 and Maine fourth with almost as much. The aggregates of the companies having a capital of 1,000,000 or more for the several states follows:—

	\$
New Jersey	157,250,000
South Dakota	144,600,000
New York	43,250,000
Maine	35,450,000
Minnesota	7,000,000
Delaware	5,200,000
Connecticut	2,500,000
Total	395,250,000

Writing on June 7th, the *New York Commercial* said:—Never before in times of prosperity has so much money been lost in wages to workmen in this city in the same time in one season as during the building lockout. If the shut-down lasts much longer it will tell on a large number of small storekeepers, whose business is chiefly with the working people. Capital amounting to \$200,000,000 has been tied up during the 32 days of the shutdown. The loss of profits of the 2,000 contractors and builders involved foots about \$8,000,000, with rent and office expenses added. Workmen have lost much more in wages:

	\$
Carpenters, 10,000, at \$4.50 a day	1,440,000
Bricklayers, 7,500, at \$5.25 a day	1,324,000
Plasterers, 4,000, at \$5 a day	640,000
Plasterers' helpers, 4,000, at \$3.50 a day	448,000
Ironworkers, 8,000, at \$4.50 a day	1,152,000
Labourers, 25,000, at \$2 a day	1,600,000
Electrical workers, 2,000, at \$4 a day	256,000
Stonemasons, 1,000, at \$5 a day	160,000
Plumbers, 2,500, at \$4.25 a day	339,000
Boilermakers, machinists, mosaic workers, marble polishers, wood lathers and others, 30,000	3,800,100
Unclassified unskilled trades, 50,000	2,000,000
Total	13,160,000

All this money has been lost to the skilled

trades through the persistence of the Board of Building Trades in supporting a small union of unskilled men, the Building Material Drivers' Union. Truly the tyranny of Labour growth intolerable.

Importations of manufacturers' materials into the United States during the fiscal year which ended in June will be by far the largest in the history of American importations, and will amount to about \$500,000,000. Manufacturers' materials will form 48 per cent of these imports. The fiscal year 1902 was the banner year, its total being \$415,000,000, while the highest figure ever reached prior to 1902 was in 1900, when the total was \$380,000,000. The total of manufacturers' materials imported during the last two months was \$91,000,000, and those of the 10 months ending with April were \$410,608,866. Should the figures of May and June equal those of March and April, they will bring the total imports of manufacturers' materials for the fiscal year above the \$500,000,000 line. The 10 principal articles of manufacturers' materials imported are hides and skins, chemicals, fibres, India rubber, tin, wool, wood, copper, and tobacco. These 10 articles form 70 per cent of the imports of manufacturers' materials. The following table shows the total value of each of these articles, or groups of articles, imported in the 10 months ending with April, 1903, compared with those of the 10 months ending with April, 1893:—

Raw Materials:	1893.	1903.
Chemicals, etc	43,467,044	53,172,504
Copper	850,080	17,242,379
Fibres	15,804,577	29,529,002
Hides and skins	22,588,033	48,765,568
India rubber	25,453,123	26,084,566
Tin	8,465,714	19,251,701
Tobacco	11,810,113	14,064,123
Wood	8,497,117	18,202,110
Wool	18,444,546	18,614,717
Silk	27,475,832	44,483,388

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Five torpedo boats left Iwahara on July 4th for Yuensang, Korea.

A case of cholera was reported on July 2nd at the village of Araki, Saitama Prefecture.

A case of suspected cholera was reported on July 4th at Arai district, near Matsuyama.

The steamer *Niigata Maru* built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, Nagasaki, left there on July 5th for Yokosuka.

A coolie who was working on board the steamer *Tamba Maru* fell on July 4th into the hold, and was instantly killed.

The Crown Prince and Princess will leave about July 20th for the detached palace at Nikko to pass the summer vacation.

A case of small-pox was found among the crew of the steamer *Tairen Maru*, which arrived at Shimonoseki on July 3rd.

Owing to heavy rains, damage was caused to the section between Oba and Chinori on the Dzuho Railway and traffic was suspended.

It is officially stated that the training ships *Matsushima*, *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate* arrived at Thursday Island on July 2nd from Sydney.

A woman named Asa (25) living at Kawasaki, committed suicide on July 3rd, cutting her throat with a razor. Insanity is said to be the cause.

The Tokyo papers report that Mr. Jiro Yano, formerly President of the Tokyo Commercial College, will probably be promoted to the peerage.

A case of dysentery appeared on July 4th at Toke-machi, Yokohama. The patient, a baby, was at once removed to the Juzen Hospital, Noge.

A chartered steamer arrived on July 5th at Moji from Manila having on board 1,200 U.S.

soldiers for home. The ship after taking on coal left for Kobe.

A case of cholera was officially reported on July 8th in Ehime prefecture.

Mr. D. C. Worcester of the Philippines Government, Manila, arrived on July 8th at Nagasaki.

Princesses Yasu, Shige, and Suze, daughters of Prince Kan-in, left on July 8th for Kodzu, where they will spend the summer.

On the night of July 7th fire occurred in the engine-room of the Biwa yarn mill, Hikone, destroying the building.

Owing to the storm, a lighter carrying 27 tons of coal sank on July 7th off the landing place near the Yokohama railway station.

Madame Chise Ushioda, president of the Tokyo Ladies' Temperance Society, died on July 4th. She had been suffered from consumption for a long time.

Viceroy Tsên started on June 27th from Canton for Wuchou and Kuangsi to repress the rebellion in those localities. His ammunition was in sixty junks loaded with rice.

According to correspondence from Wiju, says the *Yorodau*, about fifty Russians and many hundred Koreans are engaged in the construction works at Yonampho.

Two stowaways named Niitoyo (17) and Harada (21) were found by the harbour police on board the *Nippon Maru* on July 4th just as she was leaving for San Francisco.

A Peking correspondent of the *Niroku* states that a Military Attaché to the United States Legation left on July 3rd for Teufang and Antong to inspect the action of the Russians.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Shimonoseki states that a Russian dressing as a Chinese and calling himself a German, left there on July 3rd by the steamer *Keijo Maru* for Fusan, Korea.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has ordered the Mitsui Bishi, the Kawasaki and the Osaka Docks to build four steamships of a gross tonnage of 750 tons each. These vessels will be used on the Korean coasts.

An alleged thief was arrested by the Bluff police on July 6th. He is charged with having stolen a gold watch and a nickel watch at the Club Hotel, No. 5. The details are, however, not yet given out.

The dead body of a man was found on July 5th in the well of the prefectural police office compound adjoining the Post Office, Yokohama. The identity of the deceased or the cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained.

Y. Abe (30), chief accountant of the Meiji Life Insurance Co., Tokyo, was arrested on July 7th on a charge of having embezzled about thirty thousand yen belonging to the office.

Vice-Admiral Geissler, Commander-in-Chief of the German Squadron, accompanied by Count Arco Valley paid a visit at 10.30 a.m. on July 8th to Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household.

Heavy rains prevailed on July 2nd at Hamamatsu and surrounding districts. All the rivers overflowed their banks. A part of the bank of the Ota river was broken down leading to damage of the railway, on which traffic was temporarily suspended.

The steamer *Yoshino Maru*, gross tonnage 309 tons, damaged her bottom on an unseen rock on July 4th off Katsuura. The ship was at once run ashore in the harbour. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Oshima Maru* has been sent to the rescue.

Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, paid a visit on July 5th to Marquis Ito at the villa of the latter at Oiso. The *Niroku* says the object of the visit was to advise the Marquis to

accept the instructions of the throne and organize a Cabinet.

To fill up the vacancy for a member of the House of Peers caused by the retirement of Mr. R. Kimura, Yokohama, elected from among the highest tax-payers, an election will take place on August 28th at the Prefectural Government Office.

In the Tokyo District Court on July 8th an educational official who was connected with the text book affair was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 7. The bribe, yen 500, which he had received was ordered to be confiscated.

A telegram from Shimonoseki to the *Asahi* states that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Townsend, second mate of a British steamer, on a charge of infringing the law regarding fortifications. It is alleged that he photographed the sea face of one of the forts.

The body of a woman, apparently about 32 years old, was found on July 1st buried in the sands of the sea shore near the Baniu river, close to the village of Ono. From the injuries on the body it is supposed that she had been murdered and her body then hid where it was found.

A telegram from Nagoya states that on the night of July 5th two men assaulted a policeman named Oguri on the river bank at Shonai, the latter having gone to examine them because of their suspicious appearance. After severely wounding the officer with large knives they ran off.

Two educational officials connected with the text book affair were on July 6th in the Tokyo District Court sentenced to two months' and five months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 7 and yen 20 respectively. The bribes which they had received were ordered to be confiscated.

About a hundred and twenty students of the Miyazaki Agricultural College have been dismissed and many of the teachers are about to retire from duty. Unsatisfactory relations between teachers and pupils are supposed to be the cause, as to which, however, no details are given.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has decided to obtain telegraphic information with regard to business conditions in London, Lyons, Hamburg, Odessa and other important foreign markets. Hitherto a telegram with reference to the conditions of raw silk, cotton and tea in New York only has been received every Monday.

A coolie was run over by a train at 11 a.m. on July 6th at Kanagawa station and instantly killed. It appears that the man was working on the railway as the up-train to Yokohama was approaching. He intended to get out of the way but stumbled on the rail and fell immediately in front of the train.

On June 15th tenders for the supply of 33,806 tons of permanent way materials for the Royal Siamese State Railways were publicly opened. The lowest tender was from Belgium. British (9 tenders out of a total of 24), German, Russian, Italian, Hungarian, Dutch, and Japanese tenders were also received—but (remarks the *Hongkong Daily Press*) none from the United States.

The *Asahi* states that a Russian merchant of Port Arthur has applied to the Mitsu Bishi ship-building yard, Nagasaki, to build a steamer large enough to carry 320,000 cubic feet (8,000 tons of 40 c.f.) of timber, to be completed within four months commencing with the day the order is given. The absurdity of this proposal, it is said, will lead to its being declined by the company.

Tokyo papers state that Admiral Baron Yamamoto will give a dinner on July 7th at noon at his official residence to Admiral Geissler, Commander-in-Chief of the German squadron, and his staff; Count Arco Valley, German Minister; Admiral Ito, Rear-Admiral Saito and about twenty other foreign and Japanese officers.

A Tientsin correspondent telegraphs under

date July 5th to the *Niroku* stating that military manoeuvres on an extensive scale will shortly take place at Port Arthur at which General Kuropatkin will be present. The Russian authorities at Port Arthur keep strict watch on foreigners. Soldiers are always escorting persons suspected of being spies. Seven or eight Japanese residents are under suspicion.

A cabinet-maker named Inui (28) living at Maki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, on July 6th, murdered two men named T. Hayashi (35) and Y. Hayashi (35) and attempted to murder a third, a tin-smith named G. Yamada (42), and his wife (28) severely injuring them with a sword. The affair took place in the dwelling of the tin-smith, Kobuki-cho. The offender was at once arrested. The cause is stated to be jealousy.

The ship *Brenda*, which arrived at Sydney from San Francisco on Saturday, 9th May, when passing through the Tonga group, on 18th April, encountered a sea of pumice-stone, which seemed to extend for hundreds of miles in all directions. The *Brenda* sailed for over one hundred miles through the floating mass. The barque *Star of Bengal*, and the steamer *Rotokino* from the South Pacific Islands, report having met huge quantities of pumice-stone.

We learn from a Hongkong journal that *Bringingshaw*, a waler belonging to Mr. Campbell MacMillan, whose chances as an outsider drew numerous backers in the Maiden Stakes and Phaeton Stakes at the Races in February last, but who refused to leave the post when the former race started and was unplaced in the latter, came to an inglorious end by falling and breaking his leg on June 17th after a wild runaway gallop through Wanchai. He was shot.

Early on Friday morning (said the *Hongkong Daily Press* of June 29th) H.M. gunboat *Espiegle* (1,070 tons) was towed out to the quarantine anchorage off Green Island, a case of plague having occurred on board, the victim being James Collins, A.B. It is rumoured in Naval circles that further cases of plague have developed on H.M.S. *Ocean* since her departure for Weihai-wei. The six patients from the *Ocean* are being treated in the isolation ward at the Naval Hospital.

General Ventris, the successor of General Creagh in the North-China command is the son of the Rev. E. V. Ventris of Church Aston, Salop, and entered the army in 1875, obtaining his colonelcy in 1889. He served with distinction in the Nile Expedition and was mentioned in dispatches, receiving the medal with clasps and the Khedive's star. He was with the Egyptian Field Force in 1885-86 as D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and did notable work with the Intelligence Department in India in 1895-97. He attained his Brigadier-Generalship in 1897. Mrs. Ventris is a daughter of Major-General Horatio Nelson Davies.

Captain T. Noguchi (42) an artillery officer living at Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo, has been arrested by the gendarmerie on a charge of having on the night of June 30th entered the premises of Mr. Tsuboi, an official of the Department of the Imperial Household. It appears that having heard suspicious footsteps the latter went to investigate, armed with a sword cane, and found an individual dressed in white. Receiving no satisfactory reply to his questions he attacked the intruder inflicting wounds on his hand and back, on which the stranger fled. The matter was reported to the police, who traced the stranger through the doctors to whom he had gone for surgical treatment.

By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Shimoda, a number of foreigners and Japanese visited their new house in Tsukiokacho, near the Noge Reservoir, on Monday afternoon. Mr. Shimoda, who is a naturalized American citizen, is head of the Shimoda Building Company and a bright and shrewd man of business. The special object of the invitation was stated by the card to be the inspection of a very fine model of an old style Japanese house; three such models were on view and were duly admired. In Mr. Shimoda's re-

sidence, which is half in Japanese and half in foreign style, were shown a number of flower vases and other bronze ware of rare kinds. The guests were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Shimoda.

An unpleasant incident is reported to have occurred in the neighbourhood of Ikuta, Kobe, on the afternoon of 7th July, arising out of the blackballing of a candidate at the new Masonic Club. The candidate blackballed met a member of the balloting committee, and not receiving what he regarded as a satisfactory answer to a question as to whether the committee-man had taken part in the blackballing, struck the committee-man, it is alleged, a somewhat serious blow in the face. The *Kobe Chronicle* understands that complaint has been laid before the procurator, and proceedings are likely to be taken.

A telegram dated Washington, June 19, published by the Manila *Cablenews* states that the official announcement was made that day by Dr. Marchetti, chancellor of the Papal delegation, that the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Harty of St. Louis, Mo., had finally accepted the Archbishopric of Manila. Dr. Harty has pondered over the Vatican's proffer of the Orient see for nearly two months, and his acceptance has relieved the anxiety of the ecclesiastical authorities and gives universal satisfaction. Dr. Harty is a well known scholar and orator, an able administrator and a patriotic American of pronounced liberal and progressive opinions. It is believed here that Dr. Harty's advent in the Philippines will make for an earlier and amicable settlement of the vexing questions now pending between church and state in the Philippines.

According to the investigations of the Department of Finance, says the *Official Gazette*, the average prices of loan bonds on the Tokyo Exchange during June were as follows:—

Loan Bonds.	Price, yen.
Old.....	19.33
Pension.....	94.47
Naval.....	90.17
Redemption.....	90.78
Military.....	90.78
Five Per cent.....	89.07
Tokyo Municipal.....	96.40
Osaka Harbour.....	91.47
Osaka Water-works.....	93.17
Kyoto City.....	97.00
Kobe Water-works.....	91.00
Nagasaki Harbour Improvement.....	91.73

Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama city, at 2 p.m. on July 7th entertained over two hundred prominent citizens at the Yokohama Traders' Club, and delivered a lengthy speech with regard to the improvement of the city. He dwelt on the call for amelioration of the harbour conditions, as the landing places for imported goods; the establishment of sheds and warehouses; improvement of public roads, bridges, and drains and generally of the arrangements for sanitary works, and for education. In conclusion he said that the city is a family, and therefore such disputes as are caused by political contests must be avoided. As Yokohama is one of the most important places of trade in the Empire, the Japanese inhabitants are required to move along with the foreign residents in a friendly way for any purpose that is needed to secure their common interests.

GREEK CHURCH SCHOOL.

The graduation ceremony of the Surugadai Seikio Singakko (Greek Church Mission School) took place at 8 a.m. on the 8th inst. There were 6 graduates. Bishop Nicolai delivered a brief speech in which he expressed his congratulation to the graduates and encouraged them to prosecute their mission by Jesus Christ's word. Mr. K. Mori, one of the graduates, will depart for Russia by Trans-Siberian Railway, to complete his theological studies in the St. Petersburg Academy.

The annual meeting of clergy (Sinpin Kwaigi) of the above church will be held on July 14th.—Communicated.

SUPER-AERATION.

The system of super-aeration which had already made its way in Europe, has now been brought to Japan, as was demonstrated at an exhibition of the apparatus given on Wednesday at No. 14, Water Street. The principle of super-aeration is certainly capable of practical application, and the present syphon and bottling methods appear to lose much by comparison. In the bottle or syphon water charged with gas at a pressure of from 120 to 150 lbs is when one opens the vessel driven out by the gas with the result that a quantity of the gas is, so to say, blown out of the water. The manner of avoiding this fault, which of course renders the water less bright and sparkling, is very simple. The steel cylinders that are supplied contain water impregnated with gas at 200 lbs. pressure per square inch. When the contents of the ordinary syphon are released the water is found to be comparatively lifeless; not so much so the water from bottles, which being poured out under the action of gravitation is not so greatly denuded of the gas with which it was filled. But the liquid in the super-aerated cylinder is not thus discharged. When the water is drawn up by the turning of a handle, it would if at once released be blown out as in the case of the syphon. The chief point of the machine is the fact that the water on being drawn up goes into what is called a draught arm, and falls to the bottom of this receptacle, the gas of course being on top. The handle is now returned to its original position and the water is ready to be drawn off, still fully charged. A mineral bottle inverted is perhaps the best description of the draught arm. There are various points on which, it is pointed out, this system is superior to the old one. Not the least is the ease with which the contents of the cylinder may be kept cool, by placing ice over the coil of pipes communicating with the cylinder. Each cylinder, it may be noted, contains the equivalent of 16 dozen bottles. Under such great pressure germ life would have little chance of surviving, but the company formed to bring the system forward in Japan have decided to adopt the Berkefeld filter, which in some respects is held to be an improvement on the Pasteur apparatus. There seems little doubt of the success of the company, for consumers have this to tempt them, at any rate, apart altogether from the superior quality of aeration, that there will be no trouble with bottles or syphons and no anxiety about breakage. We believe that the price of super-aerated waters will compare favourably with the old system.

The demonstration on Wednesday was witnessed by members of the Japanese and foreign press and others, and the apparatus was fully explained by the courteous representative of the system, Mr. W. J. Hernan. Mr. McIvor is the President of the Company that has been formed and Mr. C. K. Marshall Martin is the Vice-President. Mr. Otto Meyer is the other member of the board. Mr. Eddison will act as Secretary and Mr. Howard as inspector.

NIPPON BICYCLE CLUB.

Mr. Geo. Hood, Hon. Secretary of the Nippon Bicycle Club, has issued the following notice:—I am glad to be able to inform the members of this Club that owing to the liberality of its Captain, Mr. C. J. Helm, his large property at Hachiojiyama, Honmoku, has been kindly placed at the disposal of this club for use as a Club House for the Summer Months. The property is situated on a high bluff at Honmoku Point overlooking the Bay, with a main building, a bathing house, tennis courts and large gardens.

It is intended, (weather permitting) to open the Club House on Sunday afternoon, the 12th July, when members and their friends are cordially invited to attend. Tea will be provided. A special bathing box is being fitted up for the Club's lady members.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE "CONCH."

The judicial inquiry into the foundering of the Shell Transport and Trading Company's steamer *Conch*, on the morning of June 3 off Amblangoda, was concluded at Colombo on June 16. The Judge read out the written opinions of the two assessors. They held that the master should have gone on the bridge shortly after 12 o'clock, when the 3rd officer went and reported to him that he had seen land. He should have found out a prudent course to follow. For not doing this the Captain was held blame-worthy, and his certificate was suspended for six months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD KELVIN AND SUPERNATURALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The cap-throwing and shouting elicited by certain utterances of one of the greatest scientists of the day on the attitude of science to religion are very significant. Were the daily utterances of European and American scientists favourable to belief in miracles, we should not witness such tremendous demonstration over the confession of individual belief which Lord Kelvin saw fit to make at University College, London, at the close of Professor G. Henslow's lecture on "Present Day Rationalism." That on that occasion Lord Kelvin spoke in the name of science or gave expression to a view that is generally held in the scientific world no one versed in current thought for a moment believes. Unfortunately for those who wish to make use of the confession for controversial purposes, that is, to prop up a belief that the majority of educated men in the West has long since rejected, Lord Kelvin's utterances on the occasion referred to are marked by a fatal weakness. Instead of drawing an argument in favour of supernaturalism from his own special subject, physics, he dipped into biology and practically said that, though in the physical sphere, that is, in his own special sphere, there is no special evidence of creative and designing processes, they are visible in the biological world. Now, among keen scientists, when a man leaves his own subject and begins to generalize on branches of knowledge with which he is only partially acquainted he ceases to be an authority. So to Lord Kelvin's argument Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer retorts that Lord Kelvin wants to keep a free hand for himself, while hampering the biologists with a theological dogma. The late Sir George Stokes did the same kind of thing some years ago. Instead of keeping to his mathematics, he attempted to cull arguments in favour of natural theology from the subject of light and the structure of the human eye, thereby bringing upon himself a very powerful attack from the pen of Professor Karl Pearson in an article called the "Prostitution of Science." In an article published on January 23rd, the *Saturday Review* dispels the mist in which the subject in dispute has been enveloped by the sunshine of logic, in the following terms:—"Lord Kelvin has immensely more scientific knowledge than the man of Paley's day, but he is neither more nor less qualified to decide by virtue of his scientific knowledge on the question of creative power, or design. . . . It is a remarkable exaggeration to say that Lord Kelvin's opinion sweeps away Darwinism. Other men have said that Darwinism: 'abolished teleology and eviscerated the argument from design.' It did no more, however, than show that animals and plants could not have been created exactly as they are now, for the purpose of doing exactly what they do at present; the cat and the mouse being the intended complements of each other. In Huxley's view 'There is a wider teleology which is not touched by the doctrine of evolution. This proposition is that the whole world, living and not living, is the result of the mutual interaction, according to definite laws, of the forces possessed by the molecules of which the primitive nebula of the universe was composed. That acute champion of teleology, Paley, saw no difficulty in admitting that the production of things may be the result of mechanical dispositions fixed beforehand by intelligent appointment and kept in action by a power at the centre.' Darwinism does not go therefore unless it is arbitrarily joined with a speculative doctrine of materialism. The real enigma lies in the word 'directive.' Is supernatural intervention excluded from the course of things after creation? Lord Kelvin's illogical dichotomy would lead us to suppose that there might be intervention in the 'biological' sciences but not in the physical—his own branch; and this it was that irritated Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer quite justifiably. Lord Kelvin says to biologists, 'You ought to admit that something takes place in your department which cannot be explained by physical and chemical

laws.' The phenomena of life are at least as mysterious as those of radium are at present; and when Lord Kelvin advises that they should be explained by "vital force," or otherwise than on the ordinary lines of scientific inquiry, he ought to be prepared to show that these are not applicable. He could only do this by proving his competency as a biologist, or by showing that opinion has reached such a point among biologists that an observer like him of competent intellect is able to say the next step must be so and so. Very evidently the biologists will not admit either alternative; and they may be granted the right to act on the assumption of the reign of strictest chemical and physical laws. These do not imply the exclusion of the creative act, since none of the sciences contains in itself a proof of materialism; they are simply dumb."

The conclusion which the writer of the article from which I have quoted reaches is the Lord Kelvin's statements have contributed nothing whatever towards the alteration of the attitude of science to religion, and that the big fuss that has been made is the result of trying to "square science falsely so-called with equally false religion." Modern science does not of itself lead men to believe in any directive power. It furnishes no explanation of ultimate things, either origins or ends. In science men are all agnostics. The belief in miracles, where it exists, rests on other grounds. Religion must stand on its own basis. The forlorn hope that science will ever come to its rescue had better be abandoned. And so this latest pronouncement of science on supernaturalism turns out to be valueless for controversial purposes, and the conviction which the discussion leaves on the mind is that even scientific Jupiters are occasionally to be caught nodding.

I am, yours, &c.,
July 5th, 1903.

"AGNOSTIC."

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LTD.

The following report has been issued to shareholders in the above-named company:—

Report and accounts to be presented to the Shareholders at the Sixteenth Yearly General Meeting to be held at the Company's Office, No. 161, Yamashita-cho, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1903, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the Year which ended 31st May last.

The Net Profit for the Year (including the sum of yen 17,380.25 brought forward from 31st May, 1902) after payment of an Interim Dividend of yen 13,000 in January last and providing for Depreciation of Buildings, Plant, and Machinery, and payment of Directors' and Auditors' Fees, &c., amounts to yen 23,256.55.

Which the Directors propose should be appropriated as follows:—

In payment of a Final Dividend for the Year	Yen.
Year of yen 5 per Share	13,000.00
In payment of Bonus to Employees	1,009.00
The Balance to be carried forward to next account	9,247.55
	23,256.55

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Messrs. James Johnstone and James Dodds retire by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. Cox Edwards retire and again offer their services for the ensuing year.

JAMES JOHNSTONE,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Yokohama, 7th July, 1903.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1903.	
LIABILITIES.	Yen.
To Capital, 2,600 Shares of yen 50 each	130,000.00
To Sundry Creditors	8,341.43
To Balance Profit and Loss Account	23,256.55
	161,597.98

ASSETS.	
	Yen.
By Property Account (Estimated value in 1898 yen 62,000)	19,107.08
By Plant & Machinery Account	43,626.89
By Steam Launches	12,144.00
	74,877.97
By Stock on hand as per Inventory	60,007.89
By Sundry Debtors	8,225.62
By Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	18,104.15
By Yokohama Specie Bank	233.73
By Cash on hand	148.62
	18,486.50
	161,597.98

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED MAY 31ST, 1903.

DR.	
To Interim Dividend of Y. 5 per Share paid Jan. 31st, 1903.....	Yen. 13,000.00
To Property A/c. Depreciation of Buildings 5 per cent.....	992.92
To Plant and Machinery A/c. Depreciation 5 per cent.....	2,265.63
To Fire Insurance.....	1,462.96
To Wages and Expenses.....	106,152.08
To Rent.....	4,865.90
To Interest.....	58.75
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees.....	1,900.00
To Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	98.37
To Upkeep and Repairs.....	3,279.89
To Loss on Stern Wheel Steamer.....	8,269.00
To Balance.....	Y. 23,256.55

To be appropriated as follows:—

In payment of Final Dividend of yen 5 Yen. per Share.....	13,000.00
Bonus to Employees.....	1,009.00
Balance carried to New Account.....	9,247.55
	23,256.55

CR.	
1902. June 1. By Balance.....	Yen. 17,380.25
1903. May 31. By Transfer.....	12.00
May 31. By Gross Earnings.....	148,209.80
	165,602.05

1903. June 1. By Balance.....	9,247.55
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JAMES JOHNSTONE,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

F. J. HALL
J. F. COX, EDWARDS } Auditors.

Yokohama, July 7th, 1903.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ADMIRALTY SUBSIDIES.

London, July 3.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Arnold Forster, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, announced that the British Admiralty was not prepared to renew existing subsidies to merchant cruisers to be placed at the disposal of the Government in war time.

FREE TRADERS ORGANIZING.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee of Unionist Free-traders.

THE IRISH AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Jenatzy, a German competitor, won the Gordon-Bennett automobile race in Ireland.

FREE TRADE v. FAIR TRADE.

Later.

At a meeting of 54 Unionist Members of Parliament opposed to protection, a resolution was passed favouring an enquiry into the country's fiscal system, but declaring that if the result of the investigation leads to any departure from free-trade it would be disastrous to the country.

It is estimated that about 150 Unionist members have already declared for and 75 against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, but about half the party have given no expression to their views.

London, July 4.

In the course of a discussion in the House of Lords upon the tariff question, Lord Rosebery demanded more information regarding the Government's reported enquiry into the country's fiscal system, the existence of which he doubted.

The Duke of Devonshire replied that all the members of the Cabinet agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that the time was ripe for

such an investigation. The Cabinet were at present conducting an enquiry, but whether the country would be asked to give its mandate could only be decided when the examination had concluded. Many like himself gravely doubted the expediency of taxing the food of the people.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Later.

The Sublime Porte denies the Bulgarian allegations of the concentration of troops on the frontier, and says that the renewed activity of the revolutionaries necessitates the continuous movement of troops in the frontier districts.

Bulgaria, replying to this denial, charges the Porte with attempting to deceive the public by false reports regarding the intentions of Bulgaria. The latter has prohibited the export of horses and mules.

WARNING RUSSIA.

London, July 5.

The *Standard* says symptoms of a very serious crisis in the foreign relations of Russia are steadily accumulating. Russian statesmen ought to see that Great Britain, Japan and the United States are becoming tired of evasions and manoeuvres with reference to Manchuria, which have been so indecently prolonged. Russians are confronted by the alternatives of perilous defiance or undignified surrender.

SOMALILAND.

The 27th Punjab Infantry has sailed from Bombay for Somaliland. It is expected that the strongest military measures will be adopted for the suppression of the Mullah on the arrival of Major-General Egerton.

UNPRECEDENTED PREPARATIONS FOR PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Later.

President Loubet arrives in England on Monday. Extraordinary preparations are being made for his reception. The King has promised that it shall be such as was never given before in London to the head of a foreign state. Apart from the troops in the capital, two brigades will be encamped in Regent's Park for the purpose of lining the streets and for other duties.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AND THE LIBERALS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been admitted to the councils of the Liberal leaders on the fiscal question.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

London, July 6.

After a prolonged discussion the Liberal leaders have decided to refrain from raising the fiscal question by vote of censure because this would embarrass their fellow free-traders among the Ministerialists.

THE POPE'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

The Pope is suffering from senile pulmonary hepatization. His condition is serious.

THE POPE SINKING.

London, July 7.

At the Pope's request the last sacrament has been administered.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

The Porte has sent a circular telegram to the Powers repudiating the Bulgarian charges as to the concentration of Turkish troops at a strategic point on the frontier.

PACIFIC CABLES.

The Pacific cables have been opened. President MacKay, of the Cables Company, sent messages round the world in ten minutes.

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN ENGLAND.

President Loubet was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught from Dover, where

there was a splendid naval reception. The King, the Prince of Wales, and other royalties met him at Victoria Station. The King and the President gave each other a hearty and prolonged handshake. They drove together, with an escort, to York House, where President Loubet is to reside. Crowds cheered the President with genuine heartiness.

THE POPE.

The Pope's condition is unchanged.

BRITAIN AND THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, in the House of Commons, said that twelve British ships are at present in the Gulf of Pechili. The Admiralty was not aware of any special gathering of ships, or of any special object aimed at by the Powers in Chinese waters.

EXTREME UNCTION ADMINISTERED.

London, July 8.

Extreme unction has been administered to the Pope.

LOUBET'S RECEPTION.

At a banquet in Buckingham Palace the King, toasting President Loubet, said the reception extended to him by all classes of the population showed their really friendly sentiments towards France, which was the nearest country to England and consequently ought to be her best neighbour. M. Loubet replied, saying he was certain his visit would have the happiest effects, and would serve to tighten the relations between the two nations and thus guarantee the peace of the world.

AT THE GUILDHALL.

Later.

President Loubet was received at the Guildhall with the greatest ceremony. In responding to the toast of his health he emphasized the value of friendship between the two nations.

FRENCHMEN IN LONDON DELIGHTED.

All Frenchmen in London are delighted at the President's reception, which is regarded as an important landmark in international relations.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Saigon, July 2.

There has been an explosion in the Hanna Mine in Wyoming, and 175 persons were killed.

PARLIAMENT CLOSED.

Saigon, July 6.

Parliament is closed.

POPE GRAVELY ILL.

The Pope is gravely ill. His lungs are attacked. Public prayers have been ordered.

THE PRESIDENT CROSSES THE CHANNEL.

Saigon, July 7.

President Loubet, accompanied by M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, after a halt at Boulogne, arrived at Dover, where the Duke of Connaught awaited him. The town was decorated with flags. M. Loubet declared that the cord between England and France is useful and profitable to the civilization of humanity.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

The state of the Pope is unchanged, and appears to be desperate.

ALBION'S WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

Saigon, July 8.

The King of England, the Princes, Lord

Roberts, and the Ministers received President Loubet at the Victoria Railway Station. The reception was cordial. An enormous crowd cheered the cortège on its way to York House, where the President took up his residence. M. Loubet expressed his satisfaction and his emotion on account of the welcome which was given to him. There was a gala dinner at Buckingham Palace. The King and the President exchanged friendly toasts. To-day M. Loubet will be present at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall. Yesterday and to-day an enthusiastic crowd gave him continual ovations.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Saigon, July 9.
President Loubet continues his tour without incident, but amid the same warm acclamations.

THE POPE: AN OPERATION.

An operation performed yesterday on the Pope gave him some momentary relief, but a fresh aggravation developed itself to-day.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE STORM.

DAMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Kobe, 8 p.m., July 9.

Extensive damage was caused here and in this neighbourhood by the storm of yesterday and early this morning. Few lives were lost, but a large part of the town was flooded. Traffic on the Sanyo Railway was stopped early this morning and great inconvenience was caused to suburban residents.

The Kansas Collotype Company's works were almost demolished by the collapse of the outer face of the embankment of the filter beds at Oku-hirano. The loss is estimated at yen 10,000.

There have been several landslips, one causing the loss of two lives.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUSSIAN NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

London, July 1.

The steamers of the Volunteer Fleet and three new cruisers under the mercantile flag have passed the Dardanelles for Vladivostok. It is expected that the squadron after having landed cargo at the port will join the naval force at Port Arthur. The advanced troops in Russian Turkestan have been organized in battalions and ordered to set out for Manchuria. The force it is expected will be called the Trans-Amur (Southern Amur) Railway Battalions.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted francs 600,000 for the expense of the British tour of President Loubet and for the entertainment of the King of Italy.

Splendid preparations have been arranged in London to welcome President Loubet, who is expected to arrive next Monday.

THE U.S. AND RUSSIA.

London, July 2.

With regard to the protest of the United States with reference to the Jewish massacre which took place at Kishineff, Russia, a diplomatic situation has arisen which needs a cautious attitude on the part of both the United States and Russia.

Russia's conduct in Manchuria has been viewed by America with strong disapproval.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Bulgaria has circulated among the Powers a note in which she blames the Porte for the military actions now taking place on the frontier of Turkey. Turkey has accordingly declared that as Bulgaria has been taking up a menacing attitude she has of necessity occupied Kossovina, Monastir, and Adrianople which are strategic points for military action.

IRISH MOTOR RACE.

The motor race which was participated in by representatives of various nations, took place to-day in Ireland.

THE "COLOGNE GAZETTE."

London, July 3.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a telegram from

St. Petersburg in which it states that Japan has continuously worked up the antagonism of the Manchurians toward Russia and blames Japan with supplying arms and ammunition to China.

THE RUSSIAN FORCE IN THE FAR-EAST.

The proposed military manoeuvres at Warsaw have been stopped. The idea of the manoeuvres had been to examine the transportation capacities of the Siberian railway.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

Berlin, July 4.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, German Minister at Washington, has been promoted Ambassador.

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

The Kaiser Wilhelm is, as usual at this time of year, expected to tour in Norway via Nordeney, starting on Monday.

(FROM THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY CASE.

Kobe, July 7.

The dispute between Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. and Mr. R. Hughes was settled to-day on mutually satisfactory terms.

It was agreed the actual terms should not be published.

[The dispute, which has been before the Courts for some years, was in regard to a share in the opium monopoly business.—Ed.]

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

EAST ASIAN NEWS.

Berlin, July 9.

The English papers continue bringing exciting reports concerning East Asia. The Russian Embassy at Peking is said to augment its guards. In Berlin alarming official news have not arrived.

BULGARIA COMPLAINS.

Bulgaria has addressed a complaint against Turkey to Russia. Count Lambsdorff has rejected this note with scream (!) terms. There is not much chance of a war.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

London, June 30.

In a debate on the proposed Tariff in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne, (Foreign Secretary) said it was impossible for the Government not to consider the position threatening us serious. The possible withdrawal of favoured nation treatment was actually adumbrated in an official document which will shortly be published in a blue book.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont 1	F. July 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia 1	Sa. July 11
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria 1	Al. July 13
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 4	Al. July 13
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 5	W. July 15
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 6	Th. July 16
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich 7	Sa. July 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. July 20
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Chi 1	M. July 20
Europe	M. M. Co.	Yarra	Tu. July 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th. July 23
America	T. K. K.	Hokkai Maru	Sa. July 25
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. July 30
Hon. kong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. July 31
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Su. Aug. 1

- 1 Left Kobe on the 6th inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 8th inst.
- 3 Left Tacoma on the 11th ult.
- 4 Left Seattle on the 10th ult.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 10th ult.
- 6 Left Vancouver on the 10th ult.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa. July 11
Europe	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	Sa. July 11
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Sa. July 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	M. July 13
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. July 14
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu. July 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. July 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakurai Maru	Th. July 16
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. July 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesian	F. July 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Al. July 20
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. July 22
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	F. July 24
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	M. July 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 1
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Aug. 1
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Al. Aug. 3
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Tu. Aug. 4

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 3rd July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 2nd July, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Wuerzburg, German steamer, 3,246, von Binzer, 3rd July.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 26th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 3rd July.—Shanghai via ports, 27th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 3rd July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 4th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 4th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, T. Harrison, 4th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hanyang, British steamer, 1,207, R. D. Caswell, 4th July.—Java, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, Wm. E. Craven, 4th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Clavering, British steamer, 2,155, David Barton, 4th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, A. Webster, 4th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 2nd July, General.—Corney & Co.
Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 5th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd July, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 5th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 4th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nomia, German ship, 1,921, Ch. Hasselmann, 5th July.—New York, 23rd Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 6th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 19th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Verona, German steamer, 3,038, Spiesen, 6th July.—Mojl, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hamburg, German steamer, 6,597, E. Burmeister, 7th July.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 6th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, Moir, 7th July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 6th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Polynesian, French steamer, 2,916, Duchateau, 7th July.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 6th July, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Mitake Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 7th July.—Kobe, 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 7th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Benledi, British steamer, 1,481, David Clark, 8th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th July, General.—Corney & Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik, 8th July.—Kobe, 7th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 9th July.—Yokkaichi, 8th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 9th July.—Yokkaichi, 8th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,260, Dupuy-Fromy, 3rd July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 3rd July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Albion (16 guns), British flag ship, 12,950, Captain T. H. M. Jerram, 3rd July.—Kobe.
Djigit (15 guns), Russian cruiser, 1,300, Captain Nazarevsky, 3rd July.—Port Arthur.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 3rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 3rd July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yiwafu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 4th July.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 5th July.—Mojl, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ujina, British steamer, 3,426, Samuel Boon, 4th July.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, Bent, 4th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 5th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indrasamudra, British steamer, 3,367, Wm. E. Craven, 5th July.—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Clavering, British steamer, 2,155, David Barton, 6th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 6th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 6th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Huogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 6th July.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 6th July.—Otaru via Kobe and West coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 7th July.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 7th July.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ceylon, British steamer, 2,734, C. D. Bennett, 7th July.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Sanuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,793, W. Townsend, 7th July.—Mojji via Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 8th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Saint Bede, British steamer, 2,287, Hartley, 8th July.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Wuerzburg, German steamer, 3,246, von Binzer, 9th July.—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 9th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mikie Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 9th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major Radcliffe, Lieut. Ricketts, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. E. C. Pontifex, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. H. B. Bird, Mr. Low Mon Hing, Mr. G. V. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mr. F. C. Stewart, Com. P. V. Lewes, R.N., Mr. W. L. Gerrard, Mr. A. Bidoulat, Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. A. J. Wicks, Count Luxburg, Mrs. B. K. Morton, Mr. S. R. Glynn, Mr. F. Parrott, Mrs. C. L. Weaver, and Miss Ransom, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Capt. Langlands, Mr. and Mrs. Simeplier and 3 children, Mr. B. E. Hanson, Mons. C. E. Bonin, Mr. A. M. Eaton, Jr., Mrs. B. Litt, Mrs. Todd, 2 children and nurse, Rev. and Mrs. Allen and infant, Eng. Capt. Sharp, R.N., Mr. G. Reinhart, Mr. H. Whistler, Mr. H. Recknitzer, Mrs. Campbell, Misses Campbell (3), Miss Varney, Dr. Spruyt, Mr. Clavier, Mr. A. H. Heath, Capt. Taylor, Mr. A. J. Puffret, Mr. G. E. Albrecht, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stanford, Miss Alexander, Mr. J. C. Hill, Miss B. Clawson, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth and maid, in cabin; 24, in intermediate; 321, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. W. Rettig, Mrs. Rettig, Mr. C. M. Freed, Mrs. Freed, Mr. T. C. Chase, Mr. F. E. Theodor, Mrs. Theodor, Mr. M. Bentz, Mrs. Bentz, Mr. F. A. Vivanti, Mr. F. Tegner, Mr. S. E. Levy, Mr. S. K. Kirishi, and Mr. J. H. Robinson and wife, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. A. J. Gies, Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Mrs. M. Davenport, Mrs. K. Wilson, Mrs. Pierson, Rev. C. T. Collier, Col. Chas. E. Homer, Miss Dorothy Wisdom, Mr. N. Branschwig, Miss L. M. Hinton, Mrs. C. Robson, Miss Anne Brekke, Mr. H. Schroeder, Rev. G. Heber Jones, Gen. Jos. B. Congdon, Mr. M. Sugimoto, Mrs. Sugimoto and child, Mr. Geo. W. Wilson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. W. H. Talbot, Mr. W. H. Talbot, Mrs. R. D. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Sasayama, Mr. John Cameron, Mr. J. Goddard, Mrs. H. L. Fardel and child, Mr. and Mrs. Court, Mr. Takagi, Miss E. Potier, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, Miss C. S. Crane, Mr. Fardel, Mrs. Blackliger, and 2 Chinese, in cabin; Mrs. K. Nakano, Mrs. T. Nishiyama, Mr. R. Maclean, Mr. J. John, Mrs. S. Fujii, and 2 Chinese, in second class; 112, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco

via Honolulu:—Rev. J. C. Brand, Mrs. J. C. Brand, Mr. W. D. Card, Mrs. W. D. Card, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mrs. F. Deardorf and daughter, Mr. G. L. Edwards, Mr. R. Guessefeldt, Mr. E. H. Fiteroff, Mr. W. G. Freedley, Mr. E. P. Steffa, Mrs. E. P. Steffa, Mr. J. Thebaud, Mr. H. Tsumura, Mr. C. Watanabe, Mr. R. S. Wheeler, Mr. Hong Quon, Mr. T. R. Siang, and Mr. J. W. Leong, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. A. T. Holley, Miss F. Eva Massey, Miss Ina L. Thursby, Mr. J. K. Reader, and Mrs. J. K. Reader, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. P. F. Matzenger, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. N. Cito, Mr. Olof Jansson, Mr. C. Kinbow, Miss Viola Rodgers, Gen. Chas. A. Whittier, Miss Pauline Whittier, and Mr. H. D. Smith, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Allan Cameron, Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mr. A. H. Dougall, Mr. Miller Joblin, Mr. C. R. Lloyd, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mr. A. L. Mace, Mr. G. M. Malcolm, Mr. A. L. Munger, Mrs. A. L. Munger, Mr. R. V. Noyes, Mr. Poon Kwai Leung, Mrs. Poon Kwai Leung, Mr. Pan Kan, Col. S. A. Day, Mrs. S. A. Day, Mrs. M. T. Parsons, Mr. G. E. Saunders, Miss Clara Strand, Mr. H. S. Smith, Mr. E. F. Robbins, Mrs. E. F. Robbins and two daughters, Mr. James Woods, Mrs. James Woods, Mr. H. M. Wheeler, Mr. Len Wing Yen, Mr. Asen, and Mrs. Asen, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hamburg*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. von Usedom, Mr. L. Sarasidi, Mr. M. Sessini, Mr. M. Sawai, Mr. N. Cam, Mr. H. Wendt, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mr. O. Roerden, Mr. E. Bausa, Dr. and Mrs. Winstoun, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Gessner, Mrs. Blazer, Inspector Daniels, Mr. N. Takahashi, Mr. G. Okada, Miss E. Lokeking, Miss Stevens, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. H. Gsell, Mrs. O. Lohi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Suet, Mr. W. Keeling, Miss E. Irvine, Miss Hagiwara, and Mr. M. Mink, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Polynesian*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Lemarie, Mr. Peron, Mr. Brasseur, and Mr. Jettoc, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Jos. Feicke and native servant, Mrs. Feicke, Master Max Feicke, Master W. L. Feicke, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dewette, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ruegg, Master J. Ruegg, Mr. Horace Britt, Mr. H. Jebe, Mr. H. Brandes, Mr. A. Rozet, Mr. G. Portal, Mr. du Cauze de Nazelle, and Lieut. de Vaisseau, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Rev. G. Albrecht, Miss Alexander, Rev. R. Allen, Mr. R. Allen and child, Miss E. H. Armstrong, Mr. H. W. Bathurst, Mr. G. J. Black, Mrs. G. J. Black, Mr. C. E. Bonin, Rev. A. C. Borden, Mrs. A. C. Borden, Capt. A. R. Brown, Mr. F. H. Bugbird, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. L. Catternach, Miss Clawson, Mr. Clavier, Flag Lieut. A. Cochran, R.N., Mr. J. B. Cohen, Mr. B. Cohen, Mr. Stuart Coltart, Miss E. Crocker, Mr. A. M. Eaton, Jr., Mr. N. L. Elliott, Mrs. N. L. Elliott, Mr. Kelsey M. Gilmore, Mrs. Kelsey M. Gilmore, Mr. S. R. Glynn, Major J. R. Goddard, R.M.L.I., Mr. E. L. S. Gordon, Rear Admiral H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., and 2 servants, Dr. P. S. Haldane, Miss Haldane, Count von Haardt, Countess von Haardt, Mr. B. E. Hanson, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mrs. R. L. Harris, Miss Hart, Mr. F. van Haslen, Mr. E. S. Hassberger, Mr. A. H. Heath, Mr. Hill, Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Mr. J. C. D. Jones, Mr. Fletcher Ladd, Mrs. Fletcher Ladd, Miss Ladd, Master Ladd, Mr. J. E. Lambie, Capt. P. Langlands, Mrs. B. Litt, Mr. H. W. Macnamara, Mrs. H. W. Macnamara, Mr. A. McL. Marshall, Mr. J. McL. Marshall, Mrs. McBean and governess, Master McBean, Master McBean, Mr. T. H. Mead, Mr. H. A. de Meli, Dr. J. Norris, Miss Norris, Mr. A. R. Owen, Miss Pettit, Mr. E. H. Platt, Mr. Chas. F. Pollard, R.N., Mr. J. A. C. Poole, Mr. A. J. Puffret, Mr. I. Putnam, Mr. Hugh Recknitzer, Mr. Reinhart, Miss A. Shaw, Eng. Capt. W. Sharp, R.N., Rev. Jas. Sinvester, Mrs. J. Sinvester and 3 children, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth and maid, Dr. Struett, Rev. A. W. Stanford, Mrs. A. W. Stanford, Mrs. E. H. Stewart, Miss Susnik, Capt. W. Taegert, I.G.N., Capt. Taylor, Mr. H. H. Todd, Mrs. H. H. Todd, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. H. Topping, Master Topping, Miss Varney, Mr. W. B. Walter, Mrs. W. B. Walter, Mr. G. Ware, Mr. H. Whistler, Mr. G. Willis, Mr. C. F. Wurster, Mr. Jas. Wyllie, and Mrs. Jas. Wyllie, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. W. A. Akers, Mr. John T. Arundel, Miss Katherine M. Ball, Miss Anna Brekke, Mrs. N. Bentz, Mr. P. Brossette, Mrs. C. B. Brown, Mr. Wm. B. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Buell, Mr. N. Branschwig, Mr. J. M. Caballero, Dr. F. D. Clun, Rev. C. T. Collier, Gen. Jas. B. Congdon, Mrs. H. A. Crowell, Mrs. D. Davenport, Mr. P. C. Denroche, Mrs. P. C. Denroche, Miss F. Dodge, Mr. Julius Dralle, Mrs. G. W. Fletcher, Mr. Wm. F. Freiberg, Mrs. A. J. Geis, Mr. W. E. Guerin, Miss Guerin, Miss Marie M. Gill, Miss L. M. Hipion, Mr.

K. Hiraga, Col. Chas. E. Homer, Mr. B. Horstburg, Mr. W. H. Iks, Mrs. W. H. Iks and child, Mr. T. Inamura, Mr. K. Imanishi, Mrs. K. J. Imanishi, Mrs. Geo. H. Iott, Rev. G. Heber Jones, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. L. Kenton, Mrs. L. Kenton, Mrs. M. A. Kern, Mrs. T. Kishi and child, Miss Mary D. Meux, Mrs. S. C. Partridge, Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, Mrs. Geo. F. Pentecost, Mrs. Pierson, Mr. E. L. Potter, Mrs. E. L. Potter, Mr. James E. Reese, Mr. E. Robinson, Mrs. E. Robinson, Mr. S. G. Robinson, Mr. J. R. de Rivas, Mrs. C. Robson, Miss B. Runkle, Mr. H. Schroeder, Miss M. Simpson, Miss Grace E. Sperry, Mr. I. E. Sperry, Mr. M. Sugimoto, Mrs. M. Sugimoto and child, Mr. T. Takagi, Mrs. L. K. Taylor, Mrs. L. L. Terry, Mr. C. W. Tomkinson, Mr. T. Tsuchiya, Mr. Geo. W. Vilain, Mr. Geo. G. Wilcox, Mrs. Geo. G. Wilcox, Mrs. F. J. Wilson, Miss Hilda Dorothy Wilson, Mrs. K. Wilber, Mrs. W. A. Wilson, and Miss Dorothy Wisdom, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yawaku Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Miss Y. Tsuchiya, Miss K. Tsuchiya, Mrs. J. T. Tomkin and infant, Mrs. Field and infant, Mrs. Sacharow and 2 infants, Miss Geerts, Mr. L. L. Bailey, Mrs. L. L. Bailey, Lieut. Wisacki, Col. Lambkin, Miss H. M. Pickel, Miss S. Call, Mr. and Mr. T. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cadell, Miss Cadell, Miss Macaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Miss White, Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. R. Mackay, Mr. G. Gordon, Miss F. Macaugh, Mr. R. J. Larding, Mr. and Miss Thompson, Countess Lonsdale, Miss Lovelock, Mr. D. Ackenden, Mr. F. Lynch, Mrs. Lynch, and Mr. Frank Stuart, in cabin; Mr. S. M. Snyne, Mr. F. Oka, Miss Tsuchiya's servants, Mrs. H. Shibata, Mr. R. Shimizu, Mr. S. Shimizu, Mr. S. Shin, Mr. K. Onori, Mrs. S. Sasamoto, Mr. Y. Sasamoto, Mr. T. Ono, Mr. K. Satake, Mr. S. Takemoto, Mr. Y. Takesuye, Mr. G. Nomura, Prof. S. Honda, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Curtis, in second class; 45, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. L. Asen, Mrs. L. Asen, Mr. R. H. Betts, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mr. N. Cito, Mr. A. H. Dougall, Miss M. T. Gleason, Mr. A. Guernier, Mr. Homan, Mr. Miler Joblin, Mr. S. Kadouchi, Mr. Pan Kan, Mr. C. Kinhow, Mr. S. K. Kinshi, Mr. S. E. Levy, Mr. Pong Kwai Leung, Mrs. Pong Kwai Leung, Mr. C. R. Lloyd, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mr. A. L. Mace, Mr. C. M. Malcolm, Miss F. Eva Massey, Rev. P. F. Matzenger, Mr. C. F. McWilliams, Mr. A. L. Munger, Mrs. A. L. Munger, Mr. R. V. Noyes, Mr. J. K. Reader, Mrs. J. K. Reader, Miss O. Reifsnider, Master G. Richomme, Mr. C. E. Saunders, Capt. Simpson, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mr. E. P. Steffa, Mrs. E. P. Steffa, Sister Iutta Stegemann, General Chas. A. Whittier and valet, and Miss Pauline Whittier, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Platon, Mr. Krassnoff, Miss G. Wilson, Viscount S. Hoshina, and Mrs. R. D. Caswell, in cabin; Mr. K. Sakai, Mrs. S. Sakai, Mr. M. Mayeda, Mr. Toh Ryu Wa, Mr. Mukai, Mr. M. Shimura, Mr. H. Togo, Mrs. F. M. Johnes and 3 children, Mr. S. Ohashi, Mr. M. Kakinuma, and Mrs. M. Ozawa, in second class; 63, in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—

From.	TEA.				Total.
	Canada & West.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	
Hongkong	—	—	179	—	179
Amoy	10	1,083	693	—	1,786
Foochow	651	2,431	948	50	3,880
Shanghai	1,968	3,329	6,128	288	11,713
Kobe	566	682	100	—	1,348
Yokohama	1,648	2,250	188	5	4,091
Total	4,843	9,575	8,057	522	22,997

From.	SILK.				Total.
	New York & East.	San Francisco.	South.	Ala. & Mex.	
Hongkong & Canton	165	—	—	—	165
Shanghai	58	—	—	—	58
Yokohama	199	—	—	6	205
Total	422	—	—	6	428

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A small business passing but nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.1
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ...

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60
 Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches 2.80 to 4.25
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.35 to 0.50
 Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.30 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine, —Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lanes, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.3 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—2.3 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.		PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24; Singles	Y.	140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32; Singles		—
Nos. 38/42; Singles		—
Nos. 42; Doubles		145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42; Doubles		155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60; Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80; Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100; Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/60; Gassed		245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80; Gassed		295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100; Gassed		425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.		
American Middling		31
Indian Broach		Nominal. 26
Chinese		23

METALS.

Still a quiet market.

PER POUND.	
Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	4.50 to 6.80
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron ($\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

Market is unchanged.

American	24.92
Russian	2.75
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

No change to report.

PER POUND.	
Brown Takao	6.00 to 6.50
Brown Manila	6.00 to 7.10
Brown Daitong	5.30 to 6.50
Brown Canton	6.00 to 7.80
White Java and Penang	7.30 to 8.10
White Refined	8.80 to 11.40

INDIGO.

There has been a moderate business.

PIECE.	
Java, Medium to best	280.00 to 330.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	200.00 to 285.00
Madras (Karpas), Medium to best	135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market unchanged. Tone weak. Holders fight against the decline as best they can, but the tendency is certainly downwards. No large transactions have yet been done, the daily business being on a retail scale.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y.	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine		—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse		—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine		1,060 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse		1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fine		1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Coarse		1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 2, Fine		1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse		—
Common—Coarse		—
Re-reels—Extra		—
Re-reels—No. 1		1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 2		—
Re-reels—No. 3		—
Kakedas—Extra		—
Kakedas—No. 1		—
Kakedas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		—
Kakedas—No. 2		—
Kakedas—No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		—

WASTE SILK.

The market is not fully opened as yet. The ideas of sellers and buyers seem to differ by about $\frac{1}{2}$ yen to per picul. Probably there will not be any serious business until supplies are larger.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bunshiu, Best	—

WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,
Scaly Eruptions with
Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, totter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

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Noshi—Bushu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	145 to 150
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Choice and Choicest grades are finished for the season and we therefore withdraw quotations. The second crop is proving inferior to that of last year in quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	43 to 44
Fine	38 to 41
Good Medium	35 to 37
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 9.
London silver unaltered and China sterling quotation slightly higher, but local rates have undergone no change.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bills on demand	2/0 $\frac{3}{4}$
— 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	263 @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	264 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
— Private 10 days' sight	80 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
Shanghai—Bank sight	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 10 days' sight	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	156
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 30 days' sight	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rar Silver (London)	243 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Nominal.

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because it not only stim-
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builds-up body and brain.
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makes them immensely
stronger, richer, and more
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1903.

DEATH.

On the 16th instant, at No. 1, Bmd, Kobe, HARRY, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gorman, of Yokohama, in his 23rd year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BARON NAGAMATSU, Grand Master of the Kinkeino-ma at the Palace, died on July 13th.

DR. TSUBOI, a professor in the Kyoto Medical College, died on the morning of July 13th.

The dead body of a child was found on July 12th in the canal at Oginachi, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

The members of the *Seiyun-kai* belonging to the Hakodate branch decided on July 9th to wind up the branch.

The dead body of a child which is believed to have been murdered, was found on July 9th at Ueno Park, Tokyo.

The Artillery Regiment of the Tokyo Fortifications will hold manoeuvres at the end of this month at the foot of Fuji.

A CASE of dysentery was reported on July 12th in Tokyo. The patient was a boy named Watanabe, living at Igacho, Yotsuya.

A BOATMAN named Ikano (21), assaulted another with an oar on the evening of July 15th. The men were on a lighter off the landing-place of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at the time they

quarrelled. The injured man was instantly removed to the Juzeu Hospital and the other to the police station.

A TELEGRAM under date of July 15th from Taipei, Formosa, states that silver coins have risen in value to *sen* 84 from *sen* 82.

THE Kwansei Railway has reduced its freight for tea to *sen* 4/10 per 100 *kin* per mile. The reduction will be in force till the end of December next.

A WOMAN named Ko Amano (18, living at Asakusa, Tokyo, committed suicide on July 12th by drinking poison. The cause is reported to be insanity.

A MAN named M. Matsuzawa (28), who stole *yen* 1,200 from the Nagawa Bank and absconded, was arrested on July 15th at a hotel in Asakusa, Tokyo.

S. OHORI, notary, and J. Tanaka, member of the Local Assembly, Sapporo, were arrested on July 8th on a charge of having forged several private letters.

THE construction of the steamer *Nikko Maru*, sister ship of the steamer *Kumano Maru*, has been completed. The new ship will be run on the N. Y. K. Australian line.

S. SATO, assistant of the Kotohira rural office, Kagawa prefecture, was arrested on July 15th on a charge of having embezzled *yen* 1,100 belonging to the office.

VICE-ADMIRAL HIDAKA, Commander-in-chief of the Standing Squadron, left Yokosuka on July 12th for the North in the flag-ship *Shikishima*, accompanied by the cruiser *Tokitsuna*.

ACCORDING to official investigations in Wakayama prefecture, says the *Asahi*, 13,079 houses were flooded by the recent inundation, and 4,038 persons are now receiving official relief.

TOKYO papers state that Mr. S. Awadzu has been delegated to attend the fourth international meeting of life insurance societies which will take place at New York on August 31st.

Z. OKABE, assistant Mayor of Nagoya, committed suicide on July 9th by drowning himself in a pond near the city. The body was found on the 12th. Temporary insanity is said to be the cause.

THE compilation of the history of the Japan-China war has been completed at the General Staff Office. According to the *Official Gazette*, tenders are invited for publishing the book.

ACCORDING to information brought to the *Asahi* by the steamer *Sumidagawa Maru*, which arrived at Shimonoseki on July 9th from Yuensan, famine distress still prevails at the port and in the surrounding districts. Many persons are starving.

THE general meeting of the Osaka Gas Company was held on July 9th when the report of the first half year's business and the draft contract arranged between the Municipal authorities and the company were submitted. These were at once approved.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo to the *Fiji* states that Herr von Erckert, Major Etzel and two other officials of the German Legation arrived there on July 11th. They are to investigate the matter of an alleged assault by a German subject with a revolver.

THE Hankoku Railway Company decided on July 15th to issue debentures amounting to *yen*

500,000, carrying interest at 8 per cent. per annum. The *Asahi* adds that the company intended to raise a loan of *yen* 1,500,000 with interest at 7 per cent. but failed in the enterprise.

VICE-ADMIRAL GEISLER gave a dinner party at noon on July 9th on the flagship *Fuerst Bismarck*, at which Count Arco Valley, German Minister, and the legation staff; Rear-Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister of the Navy; and other Japanese officers, Governor Sufu, etc., were present.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank has decided to issue *tael* 5, 10, 50 and 100 notes payable on demand, to be used at Newchwang. The *Asahi* states that the *tael* 5 note has already been produced by the Printing Bureau and it will shortly be sent to the branch office at Newchwang. Similar notes issued by the bank are circulated in Tientsin.

THERE are a great number of forged rouble notes of all denominations in circulation in Shanghai, and many have been presented, principally by well-to-do Chinese, at the Russo-Chinese Bank for payment. Investigation by the Bank authorities goes to prove that these people are merely the victims, and that the Japanese counterfeiter has once again found a market for his spurious wares.

THE *Asahi* states that Baron Rosen, Russian Minister, will shortly leave for Nikko, where he will stay at the Kanaya Hotel. Mr. Melegari, Italian Minister, will probably proceed to his villa at Chuzenji, (Nikko) about July 20th. Mr. Harmand, French Minister, and Baron Corvisart, *attaché* of the French Legation, will also shortly leave for the same place.

A MAN who is suspected of having murdered a farmer named K. Ishikawa (42) Kawasaki, and three of his family, and burned his dwelling on the night of March 31st, was arrested on July 8th by the Isesaki-cho police, Yokohama. The name of the suspect is N. Ishiware. In the course of examination, he confessed that he had been a robber before and after the crime at Kawasaki.

It is stated that the hull of the French cruiser *Triomphante*, with its accessories, will be sold by auction at Saigon on the 24th inst., the upset price being 140,000 francs. The materials of which is constructed are estimated to comprise 2,050 cubic metres of timber, 1,340,000 kilos of iron, 29,000 kilos of castings, 46,000 kilos of copper, 800 kilos of brass, and 13,700 kilos of bronze.

SEVERAL agents of insurance companies at Yokohama have, states the *Yokohama Shimpō*, presented to the Japanese Government through their consuls an objection with regard to the deposit of *yen* 100,000. The ground of objection is said to be that of the various kinds of insurance concerns, some are certainly interested in the deposit for by it they can extend confidence in their business among Japanese, but there are others who have no connexion with Japanese and in whose case a deposit is not necessary.

THE steamer *Manchuria* took from Shanghai on July 5th for Dalny en route for Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway, Mr. J. de Rijke, the eminent Dutch hydraulic engineer, who has been for so many years in the Japanese service, and who has twice investigated and reported so fully on the river approaches to Shanghai. Mr. de Rijke is retiring, but, says the *N. Y. Daily News*, he holds himself at the disposition, should he be wanted, of the Conservancy Board that is possibly some day to take the Huangpu into its charge.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Saturday, July 11.

On Saturday morning it was known that Count Katsura had returned to Tokyo, but no one undertook to say positively whether the event signified that the political crisis was over or whether the Premier had been summoned by the Emperor.

The *Fiji Shimpō* now thinks that the best course for Marquis Ito to pursue would be to retire altogether from public life: in other words, to decline the honorable position offered to him by the Emperor and, at the same time, to sever his connexion with all political parties. Apparently that advice is based on the dictates of a sentiment which we can readily appreciate, but which will scarcely commend itself to foreign observers who see in Marquis Ito a statesman still capable of rendering signal service to his country. To retire altogether because an embarrassing choice has to be made would be too like succumbing to circumstances. That can not be predicted, we think, in Marquis Ito's case. By way of contrast we may note the *Asahi Shimbun's* suggestion that the true root of the difficulty is to be found in the system of continuing to retired statesmen the official treatment appropriate to their former office. It results from the operation of this system that certain distinguished men have the entrée of the Palace and are consulted by the Sovereign on all occasions of cardinal importance. There exists in fact an *imperium in imperio*. Prior to constitutional times it was natural and salutary that the makers of modern Japan should give advice about everything that concerned the empire, whether they happened to be in office or out of office. But one issue of parliamentary systems is that these men also have their own cliques, and consequently the counsels offered by the representative of one clique may happen to be entirely contrary to the views of another. When once the duties of administration have been entrusted to a body of statesmen, they should not be exposed to the danger of having their policy condemned by their elders, who form an advisory board in the Palace.

It will be evident to every foreign observer that a great many delicate adjustments have to be effected by Japan in her transit from the old to the new. It will also be evident that the political parties do not at present find time and tide making in their favour.

Sunday, July 12.

An impression steadily gains ground that Marquis Ito, in deference to the Sovereign's clearly expressed wishes, will abandon the leadership of the *Seiyū-kai* and accept an advisory position near the Throne. The post of President of the Privy Council, now occupied by Marquis Saionji, is spoken of, but as to that there is necessarily some uncertainty.

A meeting of the Council of the *Seiyū-kai* was held on the 11th instant to consider the situation. It was attended by 12 councillors, Baron Suyematsu being in the chair. Naturally, a question was immediately asked about Marquis Ito, but Mr. Hara Kei, answering on behalf of the Business Committee, said that the time had not come to make any definite declaration of the Marquis' intentions. The meeting broke up without adopting any resolution.

There is evidently great confusion. As to the future of the *Seiyū-kai* two opinions seem to prevail. One of them is that the Party should remain in existence under the leadership of Baron Suyematsu Kencho and Messrs. Matsuda Masahisa and Hara Kei.

The other, that the organization should be at once broken up and a new party formed between the present time and the meeting of the Diet next November. A member of the Party is quoted as saying that he and his associates have only themselves to blame, since they should have known better than to place themselves under the banner of a leader whose record made it impossible for him to sever his connexion with the Elder Statesmen. Onlookers are compelled to recall the fact that what chiefly made Marquis Ito an acceptable leader to the *Seiyū-kai* was precisely the prestige he employed as an Elder Statesman. It was supposed that association with him meant the breaking down of the last barrier on the road to party government.

It will readily be supposed that the *Seiyū-kai* organs condemn the Cabinet's procedure in vehement terms. They declare that Count Katsura has made a *coup d'état* of a most dangerous description, since he has employed the authority of the Throne to interfere with party organization. They further declare that owing to the evil suggestions of the Ministers in office, His Majesty is now made to assume a position plainly at variance with the celebrated oath made at the commencement of the *Meiji* era, the oath promising that all things should be decided in accordance with public opinion (*banki koron ni kessu*).

As to this problem of the Imperial Oath—now a very hackneyed problem—would not the logic of the above contention be greatly improved if some ingenious effort were made to define the signification borne by the words "public opinion" in the Japan of the year 1867, while feudalism still flourished and long before the idea of attaching importance to any views save those of the *Samurai* had begun to exist even in embryo?

The *Chinō* makes the point that by recommending the appointment of Marquis Ito to an advisory position near the Throne, the Cabinet has practically declared its own incompetence and unworthiness of public confidence. Side by side with that example of hypercriticism, our contemporary alleges that the course now adopted by the Sovereign was taken at the suggestion of the Elder Statesmen themselves.

Tuesday, July 14.

Things still remain unsettled. The talk now is that Marquis Ito, though he will certainly respect the Sovereign's wishes, is determined to provide some consolation for the party politicians whom he has hitherto led. He has therefore asked, as a condition to his abandonment of the *Seiyū-kai's* leadership, that certain arrangements should be made with a view to the immediate accomplishment of administrative reform, and of some modifications in the matter of the House of Peers. That is rather vague, it must be confessed, but inasmuch as administrative reform is the chief plank in the *Seiyū-kai's* fiscal platform, and inasmuch as the opposition of the House of Peers is the chief obstacle in the path of party government, a large part of the *Seiyū-kai's* *raison d'être* would be achieved could these projects be effected. An additional rumour is that simultaneously with the acceptance of this compromise a change would be effected in the holders of certain portfolios, namely those of Agriculture and Commerce, of Education and of Home Affairs. The Minister of Home Affairs is too sick to remain in office, so that his replacement would be nothing strange, but the removal of Baron Kikuchi and

Baron Hirata would be solely in deference to the hostility shown by the rank and file of the *Seiyū-kai*. In Baron Kikuchi's case this would be a veritable sop to Cerberus. The three-headed monster of Hades could not be called less discriminating than a political party which demands the sacrifice of a high official because he has been instrumental in exposing an abuse which they profess to abhor. Plainly the effect of such blind vindictiveness must be to deter everything like vigorous administrative procedure, and to teach men in office that their wisest course is to cover up everything malodorous. We do not imagine it possible that Marquis Ito should be a party to a condition of this kind, nor can we believe that if the Cabinet survives at all, it will survive in a fragmentary condition. Possibly some days must yet pass before the complication is finally disposed of, but in the meanwhile it may be said that administrative work has ceased to be obstructed. The *Fiji Shimpō* has a cartoon depicting three genii, Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata and Count Katsura, endeavouring to heave up Marquis Ito to their own place above the clouds, while the Marquis, still dangling midway between earth and sky, stretches out hands of reluctance and farewell to his quondam followers below, whose dimensions have already dwindled to pigmy size. In truth the loss of their leader would virtually crush the *Seiyū-kai* out of all semblance of efficient existence. They are said to be perturbed beyond measure, as well they may be.

Whatever be the position to which Marquis Ito is appointed it will carry with it a seat in the Cabinet. So, at least, rumour confidently asserts. There has already been one instance of that kind. Count Kuroda, when President of the Privy Council, was also a member of the Cabinet.

The Imperial News Agency attributes to Marquis Saionji a statement that one of the causes of the present crisis is the weakness of the Cabinet in foreign affairs. Concerning that the Emperor addressed himself to Marquis Ito when the latter was recently summoned to the Palace. The fact is—so Marquis Saionji is represented as saying—that the Katsura Cabinet has confined itself to warnings addressed to China through the Japanese Representative in Peking, and has never submitted any remonstrance direct in St. Petersburg.

Evidently the News Agency, via Marquis Saionji, would have the public believe that Marquis Ito condemns the Cabinet's foreign policy as deficient in resolution, and that he advocates direct representations to Russia. It is by such stories that history gets distorted.

Yesterday afternoon Marquis Ito was appointed by the Emperor to the post of President of the Privy Council. This terminates the Cabinet crisis.

Thursday, July 16.

It is stated by several newspapers that the appointment of Marquis Yamagata and Count Matsukata to be Privy Councillors simultaneously with Marquis Ito's appointment to the Presidency of the Council, was in consequence of representations made by Marquis Ito himself. Possibly that was the proximate cause, but it has already been intimated in these columns that Marquis Yamagata's simultaneous nomination to an advisory position near the Throne formed part of the programme judged most advisable in the circumstances.

In appointing Marquis Ito the Emperor made use of the following language:—

We, having regard to the circumstances of the present time, and being minded to avail Ourselves of your advice and assistance, now again call upon you and appoint you to the principal post in Our Privy Council, looking to benefit by your counsels in important affairs of State. The work consequent on the Restoration has been carried half way towards completion, but the end is still far distant. The labours performed by you during a long series of years inspire Our confidence, and it is Our desire to profit by your coöperation and discernment for the complete consummation of Our aims.

To Marquis Yamagata and Count Mutsukata His Majesty addressed a similar but briefer message:—

We, having regard to the circumstances of the present time and being minded to avail ourselves of your advice and assistance, now again call upon you, and appoint you to be members of Our Privy Council, looking to benefit by your counsels in important affairs of State. The labours performed by you during a long series of years inspire Our confidence, and it is Our desire to profit by your coöperation and discernment for the complete consummation of our aims.

Marquis Ito's reply was as follows:—

Your Majesty's servant, Hirobumi, ventures to address Your Majesty with profound reverence and obeisance,

Your Majesty's servant, in obedience to the Imperial command, had formerly the honour to be connected with the framing of the constitution, which maintained the immemorial polity, above, and admitted those below to a share in the administration on the basis of the people's welfare. Seeing, however, that the operation of the measure was immature and that its grand purpose was not yet attainable, Your servant planned to associate himself with a political party and to direct and guide it towards the consummation of the constitutional system. While this purpose was still in the period of inception, Your servant had the honour to receive Your Majesty's summons on the 6th inst., and to be informed of Your Majesty's gracious intention to appoint him to the Presidency of the Privy Council, Your Majesty's far-seeing appreciation of the situation at home and abroad having inspired that command, with which Your Majesty's servant was reverentially constrained to comply. Therefore having besought Your Majesty's gracious permission to give the matter full thought and consideration, Your Majesty's servant with all humility bows to the Imperial Order as in duty bound. To stand in the Imperial presence and to answer such inquiries as the Sovereign may propound with regard to important affairs of State, is a function in consonance with the practice of constitutional government. Your servant Hirobumi will not shrink from any labour in the discharge of that duty.

Marquis Ito subsequently met the Standing Committee of the *Seiyun-kai* in the Imperial Hotel and entertained them at dinner. The Marquis proposed as his successor Marquis Saionji, and the members of Committee readily acquiesced in an arrangement of which they had doubtless been cognizant previously. On the following morning (14th) an extraordinary meeting of the Party's Council was held, and after receiving from the Standing Committee a report of Marquis Ito's suggestion on the previous evening, the Council unanimously endorsed it, and prepared a resolution in that sense for ultimate submission to a general meeting of the Party. The resolution was couched in very brief terms. It merely announced that circumstances having arisen which prevented Marquis Ito from continuing his leadership of the Party, he had proposed Marquis Saionji as his successor, and the members of the Council, being in accord with the project, unanimously decided to have Marquis Saionji at their head. There was no dissentient voice. The same afternoon the Standing Committee proceeded to the Imperial Hotel to inform Marquis Ito. They would then have organized a deputation to submit the proposal to Marquis Saionji, but the latter, by desire of Marquis Ito, repaired to the Hotel and there met the members of Council, to whom he announced his willing-

ness to accept the post. It was then decided that a meeting of *Seiyun-kai* members of the Diet should be convened on the 15th instant in the Maple club where an entertainment would be given by way of farewell to the retiring leader and of welcome to the incoming one.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the next question to be settled is that of the Cabinet's personnel. Baron Utsumi, Minister of State for Home Affairs, will certainly insist on resigning, owing to ill health, and it is thought that his successor will be Baron Kodama, the latter retaining, however, his post of Governor-General of Formosa. The postponement of Baron Kodama's trip to Europe seems to give colour to this theory. Baron Hirata is also disposed to resign the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, in consideration of the vote of censure passed by the Lower House, and Baron Kikuchi is altogether willing to resume his old place in the world of education and learning. But our contemporary adds that there is a difficulty in connexion with the Finance Department. The Vice-Minister, Mr. Sakatani, declines to be a party to the financial policy of his chief, and without the Vice-Minister the Department would be perplexed. It will be remembered that this embarrassment was originally assigned as the origin of the recent crisis.

Friday, July 17.

Parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai*, to the number of about fifty, met in the offices of the Party at half-past two on the 15th instant. It had been expected that this meeting would be invited to endorse or reject the nomination of Marquis Saionji to the leadership of the Party in succession to Marquis Ito, but, as a matter of fact, the sense of the meeting on that topic was not sought. Mr. Matsuda Masahisa merely reported that the change had been effected and expressed on behalf of the Council and the Standing Committee a feeling of much satisfaction that there had been placed at the head of the Party a politician of such eminence, whose interest in the *Seiyun-kai's* well-being had been conspicuous from the first. The meeting, however, received the announcement with such evident marks of approval that there could be no doubt as to the general feeling.

Marquis Ito then addressed the meeting. He explained that in connexion with the working of the constitutional system there had arisen questions which, had their settlement been left to unguided public discussion, might have involved trouble. He had therefore embodied his views as to those points in a political manifesto and had organized a party in 1900 in order to give currency to his interpretations. The *Seiyun-kai* was thus an association of men holding similar views as to the operation of the constitution. It was essentially a party founded on principles and he need scarcely remind them of the vital necessity of maintaining those principles. (Here Marquis Ito seems to have been answering Count Itagaki and Mr. Ozaki Yukio, who recently contended that the *Seiyun-kai* had no basis of principles.—Ed. J.M.). He and the Party, had hitherto worked together for the realization of those principles, but circumstances too well known to demand any detailed statement, had now compelled a separation. Though, however, he now stood aside from his position of leader, there would be no change in his allegiance to these principles on his side, and he had confidence that there would be none on the side of the

Party. He wished to remind them that under a constitutional system there could be no division between Sovereign and subject, and that consequently the consummation of the policy entertained by the Party would best contribute to the maintenance and success of the Constitution. (The sequence of ideas is here somewhat obscure in the various reports). Thus as for himself, whether as leader of the Party or as adviser to the Throne, his efforts on behalf of the national welfare would be equally effectual. He then passed on to speak of the delegation of his leadership to Marquis Saionji, to whom he applied the term *itai doshin* (different body but the same mind). Marquis Saionji was his sincere friend and shared his views exactly as to constitutional government, and he therefore hoped that complete concord would exist between the Party and its new leader. The noble speaker concluded by expressing confidence that his hearers would appreciate the inevitable nature of the circumstances which had compelled him to sever his connexion with the Party, for which he wished continuous and growing prosperity.

Mr. Matsuda Masahisa having then obtained the unanimous consent of the meeting, read a letter of profound thanks to Marquis Ito in the name of the Party, declaring that his eminent services were fully appreciated; that the Party had earnestly looked for his continued guidance and direction but that unavoidable circumstances had defeated that hope; and that, although deprived of his leadership, the *Seiyun-kai* would continue to be the depository and exponent of the principles he approved.

Marquis Saionji, in addressing the meeting, said that the facts of the situation had been so clearly laid before them that no detailed statement was demanded from him. It was three years since he had entered the portals of the *Seiyun-kai* and now he was unexpectedly called on to occupy a position of the greatest responsibility, the gravity of which he fully recognised. After various polite expressions of gratitude and satisfaction, the Marquis then went on to say that the news of Marquis Ito's retirement had inspired him with the greatest anxiety on behalf of the Party. He had even feared for the life of the *Seiyun-kai*. But from the midst of dangerous intrigues the Party had been led successfully, and the heart of the nation gathered strength from observing that amid this storm and stress there stood a strong and immovable rock. Without loss of time or sign of consternation the crisis had been met and ably dealt with, so that he himself, though fully conscious of his own inability, did not hesitate to accept the great trust reposed in him. He had been one of Marquis Ito's colleagues in establishing the *Seiyun-kai*; he shared all the views of their illustrious leader who now retired, and he therefore trusted that the Party would pursue its way undeviatingly. He promised to exert all his efforts on behalf of the *Seiyun-kai*, working always on honest, straight-forward lines, since he believed that the day for crooked courses and devious devices had passed irrevocably, and that such devices, for which he himself was wholly unfitted, could bring only ridicule on those practising them. He begged them to regard the matter in that light, and to lend him their support and assistance in the discharge of his onerous duties.

Baron Suyematsu made a short address thanking Marquis Saionji for accepting the post, and the meeting broke up in the best possible temper.

Subsequently a social gathering was held at the Maple Club, where Baron Kaneko, in the name of the *Seiyu-kai*, thanked Marquis Ito for his services to the Party and welcomed Marquis Saionji as their new leader, to which address the two Marquises made suitable replies.

KOREA.

Friday, July 10.

One piece of news from Korea this morning is that Mr. Hayashi has protested against the new Russian cable from Antung to Yong Ampho. Whether that means a further protest or whether the intelligence is merely an echo of the protest originally lodged we do not know. It is at any rate evident that there is gradually accumulating in the Yalu Valley plenty of material for a troublesome complication. The Japanese have shown patience in dealing with the matter, whereas the chief characteristics of Russia's action have been promptitude and contempt for Korea's sovereignty.

The *Asahi Shinbun's* Seoul correspondent telegraphs that on the morning of the 9th instant 30 Russian soldiers and 86 Chinese civilians with 7 pack-horses crossed the Yalu and established themselves under canvas in the neighbourhood of Yong-chyong. The telegram gives no hint as to the purpose of this new incursion.

Saturday, July 11.

Apparently the Korean Government has taken strong action with regard to the Antung-Yong-Ampho telegraph line laid by the Russians. The Foreign Office in Seoul is represented as having expressed surprise to M. Pavlov that such an enterprise should have been undertaken without consulting the proper authorities, and as having requested him to restrain his nationals, while, at the same time, instructions have been issued to the local officials to have the telegraph removed. Such, at any rate, is the news that reached Tokyo on the evening of the 10th instant.

Intelligence has been received of a settlement of the long-disputed question about land for the Seoul-Fusan Railway terminus at the south gate of the former city. It has been agreed that the railway company shall pay 17,720 yen for 40,000 *tsubo* (33 acres) of land and shall also defray the expense of moving the buildings now situated on it, namely 3,808 yen. The price sounds very cheap.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Kokumin* says that since the establishment of a line of steamers from Chemulpo to Wiju, via Chinnampo and Anju, numbers of Japanese subjects have gone to Wiju. This bears out the forecast that if Wiju were opened to trade, the state of affairs in the Yalu Valley would soon change.

It is stated that the Taotai of Feng-hwang has proceeded to Antung and adopted such resolute measures with regard to the confiscated Chinese timber-rafts that they have all been restored to their owners.

Apparently the Korean Government is seriously entertaining the project of opening Wiju, for it is stated that instructions have been sent to the local officials there requiring them to survey and report upon the land available for foreign-settlement purposes.

Sunday, July 12.

According to latest news from Seoul it would seem that the line of telegraph from Antung to Wiju is only in process of construction, and has not yet been completed. Probably previous reports referred to the

cable, which constitutes the principal part of the work. At any rate we now learn that when some Russian experts, assisted by Chinese, attempted to erect poles from the bank of the Yalu to Wiju, they were restrained by Korean local officials, and the matter is now under consideration in Seoul.

Seoul has been notified that the Russians whose presence at Chasung was recently reported, have now withdrawn.

An extraordinary rumour is published by the *Kokumin Shinbun*. It is that when M. Pavlov proceeded from Korea to Port Arthur to attend the conference, there went at the same time to the latter place a secret Korean envoy charged with the duty of submitting an important proposal to General Kuropatkin and Admiral Alexieff. The proposal was that a Russian military force should be stationed in Seoul, and that Lady Om should be raised to the position of empress by Russian intervention. The envoy, it is further stated, failed even to obtain a hearing for his unpatriotic proposal, and it results that the pro-Russian party in Seoul has greatly lost heart. We wonder what dimensions may be safely assigned to the proverbial grain of truth in this story. That the intrigues on behalf of Lady Om have of late been more active than usual and that the disappointed lady's supporters are prepared to sacrifice a great deal for the sake of getting her appointed empress, seems certain, but beyond that it would scarcely be safe to carry credence.

Tuesday, July 14.

On the 12th instant the new line of steamers from Chemulpo to Wiju via Chinnampo and Anju, was opened with the *Kiiko-go*. It appears that Messrs. Hori and Company, a Japanese firm in Chemulpo, are chiefly instrumental in organizing this line. The *Asahi*, from which we take the intelligence, says that Mr. Oye Taku and several Japanese pioneers left by the *Kiiko* for Wiju. We presume then that a prophetic spirit inspired the telegraphist who informed us, a few days ago, that the opening of the new line had encouraged a tide of Japanese enterprise to the Yalu Valley.

Mr. Yuan, Taotai of Feng-hwang, is stated to have taken very strong measures on the occasion of his recent visit to Antung, where the confiscated timber rafts were moored. He not only caused the rafts to be restored to their owners, but he also dissolved a Russo-Chinese timber company and introduced order into the unruly proceedings of the banditti. How did Mr. Yuan accomplish all this, we wonder, and by what right did he dissolve a Russo-Chinese association? His own official dissolution is the next event we shall look to hear of if he has really been engaged in such a manner.

Thursday, July 16.

The Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Seoul has not made any reply, it is said, to the remonstrance of the Korean Government with reference to the Antung-Yongampho telegraph. The conjecture is that M. Pavlov's absence prevents the *Chargé* from giving an answer. Meanwhile the Korean local authorities do not venture, it is reported, to carry out their instructions as to pulling up the telegraph posts, and the Russians are hastily pushing the work, which now promises to be completed within two weeks.

There is talk of a Cabinet reconstruction in Seoul. The new Premier would be Chhin

Sang-hun, and among his colleagues would be Li Yung-yong, Min Yong-hwan and Li Hwang-yong.

The *Kokumin* reports that the Korean Government has finally decided to open Wiju, but according to the *Nichi Nichi's* account, although a majority of the Ministers of the Crown favour that step, there is a party which advocates awaiting the return of the Russian Representative from Liaotung.

It is stated, by latest telegrams, that the Russians engaged in building the telegraph from Antung to Yong Am-pho are proceeding with the work in defiance of all remonstrances from the Korean local officials.

From Peking comes news that the task of settling affairs in Yalu Valley has been entrusted to Major-General Wogack.

CHINA.

Monday, July 13.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Peking dated the 11th instant saying that Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in that city, was about to address a new remonstrance to China against adopting any weak policy about Manchuria and in favour of opening the district to foreign trade.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from Peking alleges that General Kuropatkin is to leave Port Arthur on the 16th instant, and that the conference will continue until his departure.

It is stated that the number of Russian troops has been increased in Tashikiao and In-kow.

The agreement for the building of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway is said to have been signed on the 9th instant.

It is reported from Peking that the Japanese garrison of Peking paraded for manoeuvres, on the 10th inst. after a night under canvas, and that, while marching off the field, several men were prostrated by sunstroke. Military manoeuvres in July on the plains of Chili are a terrible test of condition and endurance. We have never heard of any European or American commanders deliberately subjecting their men to such an ordeal.

Tuesday, July 14.

The *Fiji's* Peking correspondent telegraphs a disquieting item of news. It is to the effect that in consequence of his observations in Japan Major-General Wogack proposed at the Port Arthur conference that Russia's troops in Manchuria should, within the space of a month, be placed on a footing commensurate with the force that Japan could bring against them. The Conference approved the proposal and so did the St. Petersburg Government, the result being that vigorous measures are now in progress to effect the necessary increment. Port Arthur's garrison is to be augmented by five thousand men.

If this news have any truth it constitutes a curious commentary on the question of evacuation. Three months ago the last Russian soldier should have been out of two of the provinces of Manchuria had Russia observed her treaty obligations. To-day, so far from marching her men home, she is adding to their numbers.

The Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg has informed his Government—according to the same correspondent—that although M. de Witte is not in favour of war, he can not for a moment consent to abandon Manchuria, and if that be the only

alternative of a fight with Japan, he recommends fighting.

It has already been reported that Mr. Uchida was to proceed to the Iwo Palace on the 11th instant, for the purpose of repeating Japan's remonstrance against any yielding on China's part in the matter of Manchuria. The result of his visit, we now learn from the *Jiji*, was that he received from Prince Ching an emphatic assurance in the sense that there had been no wavering on China's side and that there should not be any.

The *Asahi* publishes a telegram saying that the Viceroy of Kwantung proposes to have Chinese taught to two or three Russian soldiers from each company of the troops now in Manchuria, with the object of ultimately employing them in the capacity of non-commissioned officers. That would be kissing the rod with a vengeance.

It is all very well to stiffen Prince Ching's back and to postpone acceptance of Russia's proposals, but the hard fact remains that Russia is in Manchuria. Who is going to move her out? Really we do not see what matter a few more concessions make. Why should it be expected that if she exacts new conditions by way of preliminary to evacuation, she will implement her second promise more faithfully than she implemented her first? It is over-taxing human nature to ask that Russia should abandon her grip on Manchuria. The practical object to be now arrived at, we think, is to provide that the region shall be kept open to foreign trade. As to that proposition it is urged, we observe, by some commentators that the thing is unattainable since Russia could not be depended on to keep a pledge as to commercial facilities any more than a pledge as to military evacuation. But no one wants to obtain further pledges from Russia, nor is it of any moment now to engage in academic discussions about international good faith, a vanishing quantity whatever State be concerned. What may be reasonably suggested as within the range of practical achievement is that several places in Manchuria should be at once opened to the trade of the world. The rest might be left to the natural course of events.

The Port-Arthur journal is reported to have published an assertion that a convention has been arranged between Japan and Russia. Such is the news sent by the *Asahi's* Tientsin correspondent. It is a belated echo, we presume, of the wild story circulated in Tokyo a month ago by a yellow journal. In this context we may note that there are actually men in Yokohama sufficiently naive to have forwarded that singular item of news to certain English journals, which published it in all good faith.

Thursday, July 16.

Reports continue to arrive that the Russian troops in Manchuria and the Amur region are being steadily increased. This may be merely an echo of the statement published some time ago that the Russian Government had decided to test the military-transport capacities of the Trans-Asian Railway by sending two divisions across it. That news doubtless raised a smile on the public countenance. Yet, on the whole, the pretext, however flimsy, was better than silence.

It is stated that the Russian Authorities are negotiating for the purchase of a number of steamers at Newchwang.

The Port-Arthur conference has come to an end. M. Lessar is to return to Peking on the 17th, and General Kuropatkin left Liaotung on the 14th. Admiral Alexieff was

to accompany Mr. Pavlow to Korea on the 14th.

Friday, July 17.

It is now stated that General Wogack is to be Commander-in-Chief of Russia's forces in Eastern Manchuria. This rumour had been preceded by one to the effect that he was to command in the Yalu Valley, but probably the greater includes the less.

The Port-Arthur conference has certainly come to an end. It does not often happen that a meeting of such great and far-reaching importance inspires so few rumours. We have had two diametrically opposite stories: one that the conference decided on peace: the other that it resolved to maintain the present situation at all hazards. The present situation means the continued occupation of Manchuria and, presumably, persistence in ambitious designs in the Yalu Valley. The great factor on Russia's side is time. Every day that passes familiarizes the world with her position and gives the sanction of habit to her doings. We can not pretend to think that there are many other Powers which would have been guided by a more altruistic spirit in her place, but that reflection does not make her procedure more tolerable to those that suffer by it. At the same time it must be remembered that these great international dramas are acted now-a-days on a well-lit stage with the whole world for audience. Formerly the onlookers saw through a veil darkly, and very often did not see at all until they became cognizant of long-accomplished facts. But now the telegraph and the newspaper correspondent supply new eyes and ears for the public so that we all become close observers of the catastrophe as well as of all its preliminaries, and are proportionately shocked or alarmed, not recognising that what we see has been simply the way of the world through all the ages. It is only when confronted with the impenetrability of such secrets as those entered in the records of the Port-Arthur conference-chamber that we revert to old times and their crass ignorance. Could any one successfully penetrate the arcana of that meeting he would place the public under an immense obligation. It was a meeting of makers of history and its effects upon the future of the Far East can scarcely be over-estimated. Yet we are condemned to present nescience, and to gather some perception slowly from the indications of future events.

PUBLIC OPINION.

It is to be noted that one organ of opinion expresses very strong views about the issue of the political crisis. That organ is the *Jinmin*, which has hitherto been recognised as expressing the sentiments of the *Kwantung* section of the *Seiyun-kai*, that is to say, the section formerly led by Mr. Hoshi Toru. When Marquis Ito's appointment to the Presidency of the Privy Council became an accomplished fact, the *Jinmin* wrote in an almost desperately exasperated mood. It declared—to state its argument briefly—that the Clan Statesmen had once more occupied the citadel and defied the people to dislodge them, and it urged its readers not to submit to such a retrograde situation. We give but a faint idea of the language in which this declaration was couched. Then, when Marquis Saionji took Marquis Ito's place, the same journal supplemented its previous intemperance by crying out that the bandits now in office had laid violent hands on Marquis Ito, and by recourse to an arbitrary exercise of

Imperial authority, had dragged him away from his sphere of action. All intelligent and educated men—the *Jinmin* went on to say—must condemn such procedure, but as this is a day when publicists are found to contend for absolutely unlimited exercise of the Sovereign's sway, nothing can be gained by discussing that constitutional question at the moment. As for the *Seiyun-kai*, however, if any one imagines that a crushing blow has been dealt to it, he is completely mistaken. The Party will stand more firmly united than ever.

Experience shows that there is nothing like opposition for strengthening a man's vertebra. It was the *Jinmin* that lent its influence to foment disaffection in the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai* during the stormy days of the dispute between the Cabinet and the Diet, but the same *Jinmin* now puts its back to the wall and invites the Party to close up its ranks and stand firm.

The *Chiuo Shinbun*, not generally moderate in its tone, publishes a strong appreciation of Marquis Saionji, and expresses the conviction that these events will tend to consolidate the *Seiyun-kai*, which, however, must be prepared to encounter a renewal of insidious attempts against its stability on the part of the Government.

Other newspapers keep silence.

RENEWED OPPOSITION IN THE ARENA OF TOKYO TRACTION COMPANIES.

Saturday, July 11.

The amalgamation of the Tokyo Street Company and the Densha Company has now been virtually settled, and the amalgamated concern is to be called the Tokyo Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (Tokyo Railway Joint Stock Company). So far as we can ascertain, the details of the arrangement were correctly stated in the rumours published a few days ago. Nothing appears to have been in question except the proportion in which the new shares should be allotted to the old shareholders of each Company. The present capital of the Street Railway Company is 3 million yen, which will have to be increased to 15 millions in order to build the 70 odd miles of line included in the concession. The capital of the Densha Company is 5 millions, which is expected to suffice for converting the horse-trams into electric lines. How, then, should the additional 12 millions which the former Company must soon raise, be allotted? The importance of this question becomes obvious when we observe that every new share, and even the right to a new share, is already saleable at a premium. Had not amalgamation taken place, each holder of one original share in the Street Railway Company would have been entitled to four new shares when the capital came to be increased. The arrangement effected by the Directors but still awaiting endorsement by the shareholders *en masse*, is that 7 millions of the new shares shall go to the Densha Company and 5 millions to the Street Railway Company. Thus each holder of one old share in the latter will be entitled to $1\frac{1}{4}$ new shares, instead of 4, and each shareholder of the Densha Company will receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ new shares for every old one. It seems that the settlement is highly favourable to the Densha Company, but on the other side of the account have to be set the facts that the latter company has already provided the whole of its capital, and that its shares are taken by the banks as security for loans. The two companies are to hold extraordinary

general meetings on the 28th instant for the purpose of deciding finally.

Monday, July 13.

Mr. Amenomiya is not yet beaten. As the principal shareholder in the Tokyo Street Railway Company he is naturally the principal objector to a project which reduces by more than fifty per cent. his title to the new shares that the Company would have issued for increasing its capital. A meeting took place on the 10th instant at the residence of Baron Shibusawa, when the amalgamation committee endorsed everything hitherto done. But subsequently on the same day Mr. Amenomiya invited a number of newspaper editors to the Imperial Hotel and explained to them his reasons for opposing amalgamation. The chief point made by him was that people were entirely mistaken in predicting public advantages as the result of amalgamation. He pointed out that the Directors of the Tram Company were insistently pressing the authorities to sanction an increase of fares, the tariff now advocated by them being 2 *sen* per section up to 8 *sen*, a confused and costly system. The Street Railway Directors, on the contrary, proposed a rate of 2 *sen* for one section and an uniform charge of 5 *sen* for all longer journeys. That difference was possible, he explained, because the Tram Company's lines will have cost 230,000 *yen* per mile, whereas the Street Railway's will be made for 100,000 *yen*. He declared, further, that from next year the Street Railway will begin to pay dividends of over 10 per cent., thus becoming a going concern whose shares would be just as good securities as those of the Tram Company are now.

Tuesday, July 14.

A curious complication has occurred with reference to the proposed amalgamation of the Tokyo Street Railway Company and the Tram Company. According to the provisions of the Commercial Code one or other of the amalgamating companies must dissolve for the purposes of amalgamation, and the articles of amalgamation, as drafted, indicate that the Street Railway Company shall be the one to dissolve. But in the Instructions attached to the Street Railway Company's charter there is a provision that in the event of dissolution for any cause other than bankruptcy, the Company must hand over, free of charge, to the State or the Municipality all the plant and equipment needed for carrying on its work. Hence this proposed dissolution would virtually mean forfeiture of charter. This difficulty is said to have greatly strengthened the hands of Mr. Amenomiya and his supporters who oppose amalgamation. But we do not imagine that the dilemma is really serious, unless it should prove, which is unlikely, that the Instructions attached to the charter of the Tram Company, a charter granted many years ago, contain the same clause as to surrender. At any rate it is not to be imagined that either the State or the Municipality would take advantage of such an incident to revoke a charter.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

Since writing on this subject we observe that the *Japan Gazette* attributes to us "the view that the new insurance Order is not only justified but moderate as compared with alleged requirements of other countries in a similar case." Apparently our contemporary has not carefully read

what we wrote. We scrupulously avoided expressing any opinion of our own. Our article commenced with the words:—"It would seem that the views taken by the Authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with regard to the deposit of security by foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan, are not fully understood by some commentators;" and ended with the words:—"Such, we believe, are the motives of the Authorities in legislating as they have done. They are understood to hold that while securing the interests of Japanese insured, which it is their duty to safeguard, the measure they have taken will also inure to the benefit of foreign insurers by promoting public confidence in their stability." Everywhere throughout the article we made it clear that our object was solely to set forth the official ideas, so far as we had ascertained them, and the sentence where moderation was spoken of ran in these terms:—"Thus it seemed to the officials of the Japanese Department that in setting the minimum at 100,000 *yen*, they would be taking a very moderate line." It is certainly desirable that in considering the merits of a piece of Japanese legislation the estimates and views of the legislators should be known, and for that purpose solely our original article was written. As to our own opinions, they find expression for the first time in our present issue. We are disposed to think, in fact we do not see how the conclusion can be avoided, that the framers of the Order did not fully foresee its results. They expected that the deposits demanded would not greatly exceed one half of the premia collected, but in practice the deposit would come to be equal to something like one half of the sum assured. Even on the hypothesis that one half of the premia would suffice, the official estimate seems to be greatly under the mark, for a company insuring to the extent of fourteen or fifteen million *yen*—a feat already accomplished, we believe—would be collecting some seven hundred thousand *yen* annually, and would have to deposit, not a hundred thousand *yen* only, but three or four times that sum, were the deposit equal to one half of the premia. But in truth the official ratio errs even more than that, for such a company would have to put up about one-ninth of the total sum insured, namely, 1½ millions. No doubt can be entertained that the whole question will be fully discussed in a friendly spirit, and that some satisfactory settlement will be found.

THE NAGOYA FIRE.

The fire on the 9th instant in Nagoya broke out in a big five-storeyed brothel called the Chinsui-ro. It is stated that the cause was the bursting of a machine used for generating the electricity with which the building was lighted. Attempts were made to extinguish the flames with wadded quilts but the fire got the upper hand and very quickly the whole building was involved. Five prostitutes and one *geisha*, two guests, a man-servant and a maid-servant were burned to death. The other prostitutes and *geisha*, numbering respectively 45 and 9, escaped. This Chinsui-ro was built 11 years ago at a cost of 60,000 *yen*. From it the flames spread to several other buildings, notably two of similar trade, namely, the Kotobuki and the Miyata. The total loss of property is estimated at 345,000 *yen*, of which about 22,000 *yen* was covered by insurance.

RAILWAYS.

The Railway Bureau is represented as having made investigations for the purpose of determining the possibility of carrying out the policy so strongly advocated by the *Seiyun-kai*, namely, the limiting of State outlays on account of railways to the profits derived from the lines. It would appear from this calculation that such a policy is feasible. During the next four years, namely up to 1907, the outlays would exceed the profits, but after that time the situation would be reversed, the profits showing a steady surplus. Hence the Bureau suggests that during the next four years the excess of expenditures over profits should be defrayed by issuing short-period bonds to be redeemed ultimately out of surplus profits, the interest on the bonds being paid out of the proceeds of their sale. The figures on which this project is based are:—

Year.	Outlays for Construction and Improvment. Yen.	Profits from Traffic. Yen.	Bonds to be floated. Yen.	Amount of Bonds to be redeemed. Yen.
1904 ...	13,000,000	8,970,000	4,133,333	—
1905 ...	13,000,000	9,500,000	3,801,710	1,935,043
1906 ...	12,500,000	9,840,000	3,135,130	11,070,173
1907 ...	10,681,921	10,150,000	1,113,262	12,183,435
Bonds redeemed.				
1908 ...	9,044,907	10,440,000	785,921	11,397,514
1909 ...	6,100,000	10,620,000	3,950,124	7,447,390
1910 ...	4,658,000	10,840,000	5,808,961	1,638,429
1911 ...	2,300,000	11,090,000	1,658,429	—
1912 ...	1,430,100	11,360,000	—	—

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Communications, persists in his often expressed determination to resign, and that he will probably be succeeded by Mr. Oura Kanetake, now Chief of Police.

From the same journal we learn that the portfolios of Agriculture and Commerce and of Education are also likely to be vacated, but that new holders will not be appointed. Baron Sone will discharge the duties of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Baron Kioura those of the Minister of Education. Mr. Takasaki Chikaaki is expected to become Chief of Police, but we can not reconcile that forecast with his nomination to the House of Peers.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

As reports reach Tokyo it becomes evident that the country suffered much from the recent downpour. Almost every district sends accounts of sufferings, but evidently the worst effects were produced in the regions extending from Kyoto northward along the Tokaido. It seems that the storm had its origin in the seas adjoining Formosa. There the wind and rain commenced on the 5th instant, and thence the centre moved leisurely to the Riukiu Islands, reaching them at 2 p.m. on the 8th. That evening at 10 p.m. Kiushiu was invaded; at 9 on the following morning the Island of Shikoku became involved, and at 2 p.m. on the same day the storm, which was now moving with greatly accelerated velocity, reached Tokyo, thence passing seaward *via* Choshi in Shimosa. Thus its effects were not felt further north than Utsunomiya. There is now no appearance of any fresh depression, and the meteorological experts predict a spell of fine weather. If their forecast be correct the *niubai* season has ended with remarkable accuracy of date, but not without leaving heavy traces of its prevalence.

The *Official Gazette* contains an announcement of the immediate carrying out of the arrangements effected by convention on the 24th of last April for enlarging the Japanese settlement in Tientsin. The dimensions of the extension are 1,140 feet to the east, 1,050 feet to the south, 1,300 feet to the north and 2,000 feet to the west.

The *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* has been greatly misled by some informant with respect to the result of the negotiations concluded recently in Tokyo by Messrs. McIlwraith McEacharn and Company on one side and the Directors of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company on the other. It was not agreed that the share capital should be "equally divided between Britishers and Japanese"; it was not agreed that "the Board of Directors and Auditors should consist of an equal number of Britishers and Japanese"; it was not agreed that debentures should be floated in London by a syndicate; it was not agreed that ultimately "half of the subscribed capital should be ceded to the British capitalists at a reasonable rate of interest," and it is not true that Sir Malcolm McEacharn "experienced considerable difficulty on account of the suspicion which exists among a small conservative section of the Japanese regarding any association of their countrymen with foreigners for business purposes." In short the whole story as told by our London contemporary is singularly erroneous.

It is announced that the new arrangements as to telegraphic rates to Europe and to African ports along the Mediterranean will take effect from the 15th instant. The reductions made are:—

	Old rate per word.	New Rate.	Reduction Yen.
Telegrams <i>via</i> Shanghai	3.880	2.820	1.060
Telegrams <i>via</i> Vladivostok	3.080	2.420	0.660

Japanese telegraph offices in Korea, namely, those in Seoul, Yuensan and Fusan, are included in this arrangement.

The Graduation Ceremony of the Imperial University took place on the 11th instant. The Emperor was represented by Prince Kacho, who handed to thirteen specially distinguished graduates gifts from the Sovereign. There were in all 470 graduates, divided as follows:—

Law Graduates (namely English Law 32, French Law 17, German Law 31, & Political Law 59)	139
Medical Graduates	98
Engineering Graduates	115
Literary Graduates	113
National Philosophy Graduates	19
Agricultural Graduates	18

As usual the numbers do not tally, the total of the detailed figures being 502 whereas the alleged total is only 470. We presume that 470 is the true figure.

The *Soko*, which ran aground in Nemuro Bay last May, has been successfully floated and towed into Hakodate.

We learn from Tokyo newspapers that the action brought by the Russo-Chinese Bank against its comradore, Mr. Yuan, is for 175,971 yen. The basis of action is that Yuan went security for sums aggregating that amount and that he is bound to indemnify the Bank. The real defaulters were the Kwansai Spinning Company and a foreign firm in Kobe, their respective debts being 162,459 yen and 53,482 yen—as usual the figures do not tally. The cotton spinning firm went bankrupt, a fraudulent bankruptcy it is alleged, and failing to obtain the Bank's endorsement of its proceedings, induced Mr. Yuan to lend

his sympathy, the method of persuasion being more than questionable. But Mr. Yuan, on his side, has brought action against the Bank for a sum of 530,000 yen. He alleges that he put up that amount of security, in the form of realizable property, when he became the Bank's comradore in Shanghai, and that after his connexion with the institution ceased, the property was sold by the Bank, which has never accounted to him for the proceeds. In addition to these complications there is a prospect of a Japanese judge being arraigned for corrupt practices, so that altogether the case is likely to create some commotion.

Six new members of the House of Peers have been nominated by the Emperor. They are Mr. Hattori Ichizo, Mr. Takasaki Chikaakira, Mr. Shibata Kamon, Mr. Hara Yasutaro, Mr. Kawashima Jun, and Mr. Mayebara Jiro. Some of these names have been little before the public. It will of course be said that the Cabinet is strengthening its position in the Upper Chamber, which is not improbable.

YACHTING.

Saturday furnished real boating weather, and the difference between the conditions that had prevailed on three consecutive occasions previously and the fine southerly breeze that was experienced on the 11th was duly appreciated by yachtsmen.

The cruising class, consisting of only three boats, got away at 1.45 p.m., *Nina* and *Asagao* leading *Dainyo* over the line. By setting her spinnaker to starboard as they ran down the harbour, *Asagao* was able to show the way out between the lighthouses, *Nina* next and *Dainyo* last. It was a close fetch to the lightship and *Asagao*, going finely, kept her lead and a good weatherly position to that mark, though *Nina* was not far astern—ten seconds—in passing, *Dainyo* thirty seconds later and further to leeward. They tacked short round the lightship and while they remained in sight the big boats were close to each other, *Nina* apparently having the better position, with *Asagao* still in the lead. They got into *Uraga* while it was still light in the same order so that, *Asagao* wins the prize. Times:—

	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Dainyo</i>	6.06.30	6.06.30
<i>Nina</i>	6.00.00	5.54.00
<i>Asagao</i>	5.58.00	5.25.00

Eight 21-raters started, and twenty seconds only separated the first from the last after the gun went. *Vixen* got out of the harbour entrance first, *Sunbeam* next and *Winsome* close by. On the trip out to the lightship the two last mentioned made an interesting fight, and a little distance astern of them *Pele* and *Yugao* were similarly pitted against each other. *Vixen* tacked round the lightship first, *Sunbeam* second, *Winsome* third, and again in the windward work along the Honmoku shore there was close business between the second and third boats, which resulted in *Winsome* getting into a commanding berth, even seeming to hold the weather of *Vixen*. But in the choppy sea on and about the spit *Vixen* established a lead again and rounded the Widow Buoy first, *Sunbeam* having sailed past *Winsome* into second place. They ran back under spinnakers, and so far as the leaders were concerned their relative positions did not vary up to the close. As will be seen from the finishing times *Vixen* would have won outside her Club allowance. The first prize, therefore, with two record points goes to *Vixen*, the second with one point to *Sunbeam*. *Chocho* gave up. Times:—

	Finish.	Corrected Club.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4.26.40	4.26.40
<i>Winsome</i>	4.28.02	4.28.02
<i>Pele</i>	4.29.45	4.29.45
<i>Edna</i>	4.29.40	4.29.40
<i>Chocho</i>	gave up	—
<i>Yugao</i>	4.37.10	4.31.58
<i>Vixen</i>	4.22.32	4.17.34
<i>Daisy May</i>	4.42.45	4.32.07

We note that owing to the approaching departure for Shanghai of Mr. N. B. Morton, his share in the *Vixen*, 21 rater, has been taken over by Mr. A. E. McGlew.

Eight "Larks" went out to race for two prizes, the course being round the Lightship, a mark boat near the south breakwater and home through the harbour entrance via the inner Pier buoy. The little craft made a beautiful start of it. When they hauled on a wind to fetch the lightship, No. 10 (owned by A. M. Watt but sailed by J. Drummond) was ahead, then came Nos. 6 (H. A. Poole), 11 (F. H. Abley), 4 (W. B. Mason) and 2 (A. L. Manley). There was a good deal of passing and repassing on the way out, but 10 held her lead unchallenged and negotiated the lightship first. No. 6 had been fairly "collared," however, and occupied sixth place at this mark, 11, 2, 12 (R. Sander), and 4 all cutting round in front of her in the order given. No. 8 (M. Russell and G. Allcock) and 14 (J. Eytton) formed the tail of the race. As they came in on a fairly open reach the strong flood tide played tricks with most of them, but all made good going to the breakwater mark, the little fleet presenting a very pretty sight as they came along, apparently in line abreast. But they really were not by any means all abreast. No. 10 eased her sheet round the flag boat just 50 seconds ahead of No. 11, and the latter swung past half that space of time in front of No. 2; astern of which at a considerable interval came No. 6 and then No. 4. They ran along the breakwater and passed through the entrance in the same order, and the beating home did not change their positions. No. 10, however, winning by a bare 30 seconds from No. 11, the nearest of the others almost three minutes away. Times:—

	h.m.s.		h.m.s.
No. 10.....	4.09.20	No. 4.....	4.13.35
No. 11.....	4.09.50	No. 14.....	4.15.50
No. 2.....	5.12.30	No. 12.....	4.16.15
No. 6.....	4.13.30	No. 8.....	4.16.30

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played on Saturday afternoon between a team "Born in Japan" and "The Rest." The latter went in first and made a rather poor showing, Kingdon taking the wickets of two men and Mollison those of one before they could score. Dr. Moon made a fair stand till bowled by Kingdon for 11, and F. E. White contributed 21. Duff scored finely till run out making 29, but the rest were small figures and the side went out for 88. "Born in Japan" made a good display, E. W. Kilby, who went in first, piling up a score of 65 (which included six 4's) till caught by Dr. Moon off P. A. Cox. H. W. Kilby carried out his bat for 20. W. S. Moss, 17, and Mollison 11 provided the only other double figures. Stumps were drawn when the score stood at 127. Scoring:—

"THE REST."

P. A. Cox, c. H. Kilby, b. Mollison	4
G. W. Fairhurst, b. Kingdon	0
B. C. Foster, b. Mollison	0
H. Grumble, b. Kingdon	0
Dr. Moon, b. Kingdon	11
F. E. White, st. E. Kilby, b. Clarke	21
C. M. Duff, run out	29
E. B. S. Edwards, b. Clarke	3
F. W. R. Ward, b. Mollison	2
W. Y. Showler, b. Mollison	0
J. W. Thompson, c. H. Kilby, b. Clarke	8
J. R. Thomson, b. Mollison	2
O. T. Gillon, b. Mollison	0
S. R. Ford, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	88

"BORN IN JAPAN."

E. W. Kilby, ct. Moon, b. P. A. Cox	65
W. S. Moss, ct. Edwards, b. J. W. Thompson	17
P. B. Clarke, ct. White, b. Thompson	1
J. M. Mollison, ct. White, b. Forster	11
H. W. Kilby, not out	20
A. Kingdon, run out	3
W. Graham, b. P. A. Cox	0
J. S. Graham, b. P. A. Cox	0
Extras	10
Total	127

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

July 11.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Fiji Shimpō* of the 10th instant. Stripped of all embroidery, the gist of what our contemporary writes is that, in effect, the problem now disturbing the public mind is simply a question of Marquis Iro's personality. Shall he remain in his dual position as leader of the *Seiyū-kai* and chief of the Elder Statesmen, or shall he step down from the former place and confine himself solely to the latter? Now that is a very momentous question, doubtless, and from the point of view of Marquis Iro's certainly eminent services to his country in the past and probably eminent services in the future, it is a question in whose solution the nation is deeply concerned. But, after all, is it a question such as should create a Cabinet crisis, or is it a question calling for anything more than advice from those most intimate with the distinguished statesman or those directly responsible for the conduct of State affairs? For Marquis Iro's sake many may be interested in the result of his experimental attempt to combine two roles so incongruous when contrasted with the relations hitherto existing between Japanese Ministries and Japanese political parties, but from the point of view of the country as a whole such a matter ought not to be elevated to the rank of a national question, and ought not to be carried to the tribunal of the Throne. Naturally no announcement has yet been made as to the exact nature of the EMPEROR's communication to the Marquis—to which communication he is understood to have been recently pressed by the Grand Chamberlain for a reply—but evidently the general opinion is that HIS MAJESTY contemplates conferring on the Marquis some new mark of Imperial favour which would be incompatible with his continued leadership of a political party. Such a distinction would be the title of Prince or an advisory position near the Throne with Marquis YAMAGATA for colleague. Apparently the EMPEROR desires to retain the undivided services of the Marquis and with that object would raise him to a position entirely above the arena of party politics. Granting all that, however, the *Fiji's* point is that the matter chiefly concerns Marquis Iro personally, and that it should not be allowed to interrupt the even course of administrative business or to disturb the serenity of the Imperial mind. We can not fully agree with the *Fiji*. Assuming its premises to be correct, the conclusions it arrives at appear to us incomplete. For certainly if the issue of this crisis shapes itself as the Sovereign's immediate advisers desire, a crushing blow will have been given to the theory of party government in Japan. An announcement, based on the highest authority in the land, will have been made that the closer a statesman is to the Throne the farther he must be from political parties. It should be plain to the most superficial student

of Japan's ancient and modern history that to keep the Sovereign entirely apart from every clique and cabal is a cardinal desideratum. In all the old feuds which deluged the country in blood and convulsed society, the prime aim of each disputing faction was to justify itself by securing the regis of the Throne. They have reason, therefore, who counsel the Emperor at this juncture to declare—for, in effect, that is what the declaration amounts to—that his most trusted advisers must stand aside from parties or coteries. But such considerations will not mitigate the stunning force of the blow to the parties themselves who will thus be driven further than ever into the wilderness. We refrain, however, from following a line of reflection which is still premature. But as to the adequacy of this problem to be treated as a State affair, surely that must depend upon circumstances beyond the accurate knowledge of outsiders. We can not know how far the interference of the Elder Statesmen may have compelled the Cabinet to choose between ignoring their advice, or accepting direct responsibility for a policy opposed to Ministerial views. Whatever may be said or written about the national disadvantages attending a Cabinet crisis at this juncture, that, we must assume, was perfectly evident to the members of the Cabinet themselves from the first. The scale must have been heavily weighted before they allowed it to incline towards a Ministerial deadlock. We note in this context that the *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes a closely reasoned article, the purport of which is that no man can serve two masters, and that Marquis Iro in his dual capacity can satisfy neither his old friends nor his new associates. But like all other commentators on the situation the *Kokumin* makes no attempt to explain how and why this peculiar problem of domestic politics has precipitated a Cabinet crisis at the present moment. It need scarcely be said that the organs of the *Seiyū-kai* confidently predict the nature of Marquis Iro's choice, namely, that he will abandon his position as an Elder Statesman and confine himself to that of a party leader. But it is not equally obvious why the organs of the Progressists should formulate a similar conviction with plain approval.

July 16.

IT is not yet possible to say how the changes just effected in the sphere of domestic politics will be regarded by the Japanese public. The *Kokumin Shimbun* alone has spoken on the subject, and we gather from its somewhat obscure utterances that while recognising the sacrifice made by Marquis SAIONJI, it does not regard him as by any means an ideal party leader, and further it considers that his friendship for Marquis Iro has induced him to accept a position to which his own disposition and inclinations must render him very averse. Among the present generation of hereditary noblemen the Japanese are wont to speak of

Prince KONOYE, Marquis SAIONJI and Marquis KURODA as the leaders in competence and attainments. Prince KONOYE was educated in Germany, Marquis SAIONJI in France and Marquis KURODA in England, and each is supposed to be a fairly representative type of the land of his collegiate career. Marquis SAIONJI is eminently a *grand seigneur*. He has all the quiet and somewhat cold dignity of the French aristocrat, and the impression his manner and conversation convey is that of a man wholly removed by nature and culture from the arena of political turmoil and intrigue. We ourselves are much surprised by his acceptance of such a post, but our first impulse is to think that he will be welcomed by the *Seiyū-kai* as a chief who, while not exacting any large measure of discipline and obedience, will confer a very considerable amount of dignity on the Party. In fact, nothing could seem more incongruous to a casual observer of Japanese politics than that the turbulent iconoclastic Liberals of a few years back, the men who received and did not resent the title of *Hakwai-to* (party of destruction), should now be ranged under the banner of a typical aristocrat like Marquis SAIONJI. But it will not be forgotten that when he returned from France Marquis SAIONJI showed a strong disposition to adopt the career of journalism; that he was with difficulty restrained by friends from taking a course which then seemed a marked solecism, and that he has always shown himself an emphatic opponent of the German *welt-politik* and an advocate of national federation. It is not inconceivable that as the leader of a party struggling for the complete attainment of constitutional ideals he may find himself in a congenial atmosphere and may develop qualities of generalship not hitherto attributed to him. However that may be, we can not but admire the extreme cleverness with which Marquis Iro has extricated himself from a most embarrassing situation. A few days ago something like the collapse of all his political edifice seemed to menace him. To-day he stands almost as completely master of the situation as ever. In his address to the Throne he contrived to let it be plainly seen that he obeyed the Imperial Command not altogether without reluctance, and now for the Party whose ruin appeared an inevitable consequence of his retirement he has provided a leader whose very name confers a new lustre of respectability on his followers. In fact, Marquis Iro retains the allegiance of the *Seiyū-kai* while divesting himself of the responsibilities of command, and, at the same time, there is removed from the field a palpable obstruction to the smooth discharge of ministerial functions, namely, the camera interference of the Elder Statesmen. These distinguished men are now re-assembled and placed in a position where their advice will be sought and given in the normal routine of official business; and since they

must henceforth speak collectively, we may presume that there will be no further traces of the feuds which their official cliques always took care to foment. The Privy Council has hitherto been a somewhat feeble body. It succeeded the Senate as an asylum for superannuated officials. But with Marquis ITO at its head, and Marquis YAMAGATA and Count MATSUKATA in its ranks, it must act a very different part. Meanwhile the problem of the *Seiyun-kai's* solidarity remains to be solved. That stormy petrel of Japanese politics, Mr. OI KENTARO, quondam leader of *soshi* and of late years hidden in oblivion, has again emerged upon the stage. He wants a new party. We infer from his return to life that the atmosphere is more or less lurid.

INSURANCE SECURITY.

July 13.

IT would seem that the views taken by the Authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with regard to the deposit of security by foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan, are not clearly understood by some commentators. Of course the question is of some importance, for the number of companies affected aggregates 71; namely, 65 in Yokohama, comprising 36 fire, 18 marine, 6 life and 5 fire and marine; 4 in Kobe, comprising 1 marine, 2 fire and 1 marine and fire, and 2 in Osaka, both fire. Each of these is required to put up a sum of at least 100,000 *yen* in the form of negotiable securities, so that the total involved is over seven million *yen*. The authorities calculate, we understand, that although this security is to increase in the ratio of the various companies' insurance responsibilities—that ratio being fixed by their own regulations—, very few companies will have to find more than 100,000 *yen* at present. A singular statement has been made journalistically to the effect that a certain life-insurance company will at once have to put up some six millions. But when we observe that the most successful of the foreign life companies doing business in Japan has not yet issued policies aggregating more than six millions, we are led to suspect that the formulor of such a statement confused the total of the policies with the amount of the security, especially since he further represents a company as accumulating a reserve of some nine thousand *yen* against a policy of one thousand. The fact is, we gather, that since the year 1900, when an Imperial Ordinance invested the authorities with competence to require that proper security must be put up by foreign insurance companies working in this country, the whole question has been under very careful official consideration, and the counsels of those responsible are said to have been inspired by a desire to impose upon foreign companies the smallest obligation consistent with the circumstances. Naturally the practice of other countries was examined,

with the result that a figure amounting to about one half of the minimum exacted in England and America seemed appropriate. In one state of America, Massachusetts, the minimum figure is \$200,000 (gold), or 400,000 *yen*, but in most of the other States it is only \$100,000, or 200,000 *yen*, while in England it is £20,000, or 200,000 *yen*. Thus it seemed to the officials of the Japanese Department that in setting the minimum at 100,000 *yen*, they would be taking a very moderate line, and that their procedure could not possibly be construed as in any sense hostile to foreign enterprise. Of course in proportion as the business of a company increases so also will its legal reserve, and consequently the amount of its security. But it is considered that since every increase of that nature must be accompanied, *pari passu*, with an increase of the company's income, no hardship will be involved. The official estimate, as we understand, is that the reserve will be approximately equal to, or a little more than, one half of the volume of the premia; and further that the fact of such monies being lodged in Japan under Governmental supervision will vastly increase Japanese confidence in foreign life insurance companies. At present a Japanese insuring his life in a foreign office must be inspired with a large measure of trustfulness, for he knows that in the event of any dispute, the execution of a judgment obtained against the company in a Japanese court might be difficult, the company having no distrainable assets within the court's jurisdiction. That is not the case with a Japanese company, for all its shareholders and their property are practically under the effective control of the courts of law. Obviously from this point of view the security lodged by a foreign company ought to be larger than that lodged by a domestic company. Such, we believe, are the motives of the Authorities in legislating as they have done. They are understood to hold that while securing the interests of Japanese insured, which it is their duty to safeguard, the measure they have taken will also inure to the benefit of foreign insurers by promoting public confidence in their stability.

July 16.

THE official views collected by us on inquiry and stated in our issue of the 13th instant show that in ordering foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan to put up certain security, the Japanese authorities believed themselves to be acting in the best interests of all concerned. But it may be doubted whether the question had received exhaustive consideration before the order was promulgated. Here we desire to mention two incidental points. The first is a statement made by a Yokohama journal on the 6th instant and traversed by us as "singular," namely:—"One Foreign Life Company has prepared a table showing the amount of reserve, calculated at 3½ per cent. interest, that would be required for one policy" (the italics are our contemporary's) "issued each consecutive year for

20 years for *yen* 1,000, age 35, annual premium *yen* 52.13 for 20 years. The reserve begins with *yen* 35 and increases to *yen* 9,248 in the 20th year." We read this as referring to one policy, but we are informed that it was intended to refer to twenty policies, issued, one each, in 20 consecutive years. In short, against liabilities accumulating by equal annual increments for 20 years until an aggregate of 20,000 *yen* was reached, the reserve would stand at 9,248 *yen* in the 20th year. That, of course, is beyond query. The second point is that a certain life insurance company would have to put up forthwith, not 100,000 *yen* as the Japanese Authorities seem to intend and suppose, but between six and seven million *yen*. We are unable to understand such an estimate. It is officially believed that no foreign life company in Japan carries policies aggregating more than six million *yen*. Let us suppose, however, that the most prosperous company has already issued policies totalling 15 millions and that it has been working for five years—though the first grant of charters to foreign life companies is by no means so old as that. Now, according to our information, the amount of reserves put up in the 5th year on the basis of 3½ per cent. interest and on the supposition that the growth of business has been uniform, is approximately one-ninth of the outstanding policies. Therefore for a fifteen-millions business the reserve would be 1⅓ millions, and in order that a company should be required to put up 6 millions, it must have issued policies totalling 54 millions. But whatever the explanation of that point may be—and we presume that some explanation is forthcoming—the fact remains that the security which a company such as we have supposed must immediately furnish under the recent order would be nearly two million *yen*, instead of a hundred thousand. Hence our expression of doubt whether the question had been exhaustively examined before the issue of the order. The principle observed by the best foreign companies with regard to their reserves is to set aside annually a sum such that, with accumulations of interest at 3 or 3½ per cent., it shall amount at the end of the insurance period to the sum insured. It is well within the limits of probability that twenty years from the time of commencing business in this country one of the great foreign companies will be carrying 50 million *yen* worth of policies, in which case its reserves would amount to nearly 25 millions, and the company would have to lodge that amount in the hands of the Japanese Government. Such can scarcely be the Government's intension, for a measure so drastic must immediately compel the foreign life companies to retire altogether from the Japanese field. On the other hand, some security ought certainly to be required. Japanese companies are not obliged to furnish more than twenty-five thousand *yen*, or one-fourth of their minimum paid-up capital. But they are within easy reach of the law and are at all times subject to offi-

cial inspection, which constitutes a guarantee of the soundness of their business and of the reality as well as the liquifiable nature of their reserves and assets. It is not apparent why foreign companies doing business in Japan should not be subject to similar inspection, nor do we believe that they would resent it. But to require that they shall lodge many millions of *yen* in the hands of the Government appears too onerous. Nothing so drastic is demanded, we believe, in England or America. An American office doing business in England can obtain recognition of a certificate written by American official inspectors, and such recognition serves exactly the same purpose as would be served by reserves and assets within actual reach of British law-courts. The new regulation, even supposing that it is modified so as not to require a larger security than a hundred thousand *yen*, may nevertheless prove fatal to some fire and marine companies which, being strictly limited as to the manner of investing their reserves, can not have recourse to the bonds of a Far-Eastern State. That result would be regretted by the Japanese Authorities, we are convinced, and it seems to us scarcely possible to doubt that they will modify the operation of the new order, not in the sense of dispensing altogether with security—that no reasonable person can expect,—but in the sense of limiting the amount actually lodged in Japan, and following the English and American plan of accepting foreign official certificates with regard to further reserves and assets. This appears to us to be precisely one of those matters which, in spite of the best possible intentions on both sides, may easily produce a very bad impression in Europe and America.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission of the American Board was held at Kobe in the Chapel of the Girls' College, beginning in the afternoon of July 2nd, and closing in the afternoon of the 6th. There was an attendance of fifty-four adults, and sixteen children, besides several friends who were guests of the Mission during the week. Mr. Newell was Chairman, and Dr. Learned, Secretary, of the meeting.

The usual routine of business was attended to, relating to evangelistic, school and kindergarten work; devotional exercises of a high order characterized each day; several notable addresses were given; a letter of greeting was sent to Minister Griscom; and the social part of the programme was not neglected.

The first half-hour of each session was given to brief reports from the stations, two stations reporting at each session, followed by special prayer for their particular work and needs. In this way all the twelve stations passed in panorama before the Mission, with such enlivening touches and colour as could never appear in a printed report. The universal tone of hopefulness and triumph in all these reports was most encouraging, and indicated that the past year has been one of the best in the history of our work.

If the devotions of this first half-hour seemed rather self-centred, a corrective was offered in the last half-hour of each morning session when a purely devotional programme was presented with an outward and upward look. The general theme for the week was "Bear ye one another's bur-

dens," and some of the topics presented for sympathy and prayer were, "The Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions," "The Temperance Work," "The Special Evangelistic Work at the Osaka Exposition," "The Young Men's Christian Association," "The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour," "The Hawaiian Evangelical Association."

On the opening day of the meeting the Rev. F. Franson, Director of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission, by invitation, was present and gave an address on the History of the Free Churches in Sweden.

This was followed, the same day, with an address by Dr. Greene on "The Missionary as an Interpreter of Japanese Life and Thought," in which he took to task those who would try to minimize the Japanese nation and the part it is playing and is yet to play in the East and in the world. The dictum of a certain savant that "Japan is a country where there are no origins" he considered a great mistake. Not only the civilization of the past, but the progress of the present, is full of lessons to us all. It is necessary to the missionary himself and to the good of his own work that he try to become a correct interpreter of Japanese life and thought. Though he may speak the language correctly, yet without close sympathy with the local and current thought, his own thought may be so far removed that there is practically no contact with the Japanese. The speaker called attention to several points of interesting development going on now in the national language and economics; in the new conceptions of family life and individual life that are coming in and taking possession. It is useless to say that psychological conditions require ages for changing racial traits, for the fact is that here in Japan they have changed in a brief time. The touring missionary is in the very best relation and position possible to tell the world these facts which he knows far better than the glib and superficial writers who array themselves against Japan. If the people of the United States knew what we know, they would give their best moral support to Japan at this time.

On Friday morning Miss Daniels presented a paper on "Religious Work for Young People,—its True Principles and their Application." A chart illustrating the age at which youth are converted showed that while a good percentage reach a definite religious decision at twelve, and again at eighteen, by far the largest per cent. are converted at the age of sixteen. Hence the greatest care should be taken to choose the best teachers for those between 12 and 16. "Storing the mind and forming habits are the things to aim at in these years." "The Gospel story should be imbedded in the mind in these years, and memorizing insisted upon." "Rather than attempt to rule, first gain their confidence. Cultivate a knowledge of what they like to do, and then do it with them. This is the open sesame."

Rev. T. Osada, of Osaka, followed in an able discussion of the subject, making a special plea for better and more up-to-date hymns and tunes for the young. Whereas the church was for a long time in the lead in this matter, it has now fallen behind the secular schools in songs adapted to boys and girls. He showed the need also for more and better Christian juvenile literature for the house and the Sunday School.

On Sunday, as usual at this time, the morning services at the Union Church were courteously put into the hands of the Mission, although Pastor Wicher kindly assisted in the opening exercises. Mr. Clark preached an excellent sermon from the text, "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world."

The Annual Meeting of the Christian Endeavour Society has long been a feature of this annual gathering of the Mission; and though but fourteen children were participants in the Sunday afternoon exercises, the Mission and the friends from outside who gathered in the Chapel felt amply repaid by the bright songs and recitations and faces which they heard and saw there. The Treasurer's report showed nearly seventy *yen* collected and disbursed in benevolence during the year. At a later meeting in the day, which combined Vesper and Communion services, four

of the children were received into membership of the Mission Church.

During the business sessions naturally the financial problems occupied a large share of thought and time. While the reports from all the stations showed unusual advance and new doors of opportunity constantly opening; while the growth of the Doshisha, the Kobe Girls' College, Bible School, Kindergarten and Training School, was most encouraging, and a spirit of hopefulness pervaded every department of work, there was yet an undertone of anticipative disappointment in view of the probable fact (based upon the soul-trying experiences of the past few years) that the Board would not be able to provide the extra funds demanded for our expanding work.

In response to previous appeals two new families and one single lady were sent to join the Mission last year. While grateful for these fine additions, a still further reinforcement of 3 families and four single ladies was asked for at this time.

A request was also made to the Board for some eminent worker to be sent out from the United States who should give his whole time for a half-year or so to work in Japan alone. Without criticizing any previous visitor, it stands to reason that any man who puts in exhaustive work in India and other countries on the way, is at a distinct disadvantage before he reaches Japan.

The usual Fourth of July evening social and musical entertainment was postponed this year to Monday evening the 6th, when a goodly number of the Kobe residents, headed by U. S. Consul Lyon, showed their goodwill by mingling with the members of the Mission in a most delightfully informal and fraternal manner. About one hundred and fifty were present, and the evening closed with a musical programme and refreshments.

An attempt was made to have Arima chosen as the place for meeting next year. But in view of all the advantages which Kobe offers,—the convenient chapel of the College, together with the dormitories, the dining room and all the paraphernalia of this commodious and well-ordered school, which are generously thrown open by those in charge for the free use of the Mission; also the rare opportunity thus offered of coming in contact with the local residents once in the year, the attempt at a change was unsuccessful, and the vote was practically unanimous in favour of continuing the traditions of the past thirteen years. This vote may have been helped possibly by the delightfully cool weather of the week, and by the most astounding evidence of Kobe's progress along modern scientific lines,—the total absence of mosquitoes! a hitherto unheard-of thing at this time of year.

The next meeting is set for July 7, 1904, and Mr. Cary was chosen to act then as Chairman.

H.B.N.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. W. P. Courtney is hard at work, with two assistants, on his "Bibliography of Bibliographies," and, according to the *Athenaeum*, believes that he will be able to finish and publish it next year.

Mr. Laidlaw Purves has, in the *Athenaeum*, been trying to prove that "Robinson Crusoe" was not written by Defoe, but by Lord Oxford. There will soon come a time when writers will have to save posterity from these fruitless enquiries by depositing their MSS., duly attested, in some public repository.

The romance of publishing is not yet dead. Some weeks ago a well-known London publisher received the manuscript of a novel carefully packed in a red cloth case. The book was read, and turned out to be, in the opinion of the publisher's reader, a fine seventeenth century historical romance. Now the publisher is anxious to find the writer of the story and the owner of the red cloth case.

In connexion with the announcement of the coming publication of Lord Wolseley's "Me-

moirs" it will be interesting to note whether any mention is made of the authorship of a little work of fiction issued in the year 1877. The book in question, "Marley Castle," bore on its title-page the name of the great soldier (then, of course, Sir Garnet) as editor—not a common feature in the publication of a novel.

The centenary of the birth of Emerson was celebrated in various ways in America. If no English celebration, said an exchange, was organised, it is not because the name of Emerson is forgotten. His visits to this country were brief, but full of splendid interest; the hospitality of our literary men overwhelmed him, and he declared he had not till then been aware "there was so much kindness in the world." On his first visit (1833) he met John Stuart Mill and Coleridge in London, and journeyed all the way north to Craigenputtock to see Carlyle, whom he found "one of the most simple and frank of men."

The late Max O'Rell was exceedingly popular as a lecturer, and the way in which his mother (who died some years ago) viewed the suggestion that her son should take to the platform is worth repetition. She wrote to him from the native village, which she had never left for more than a day, to say that she did not think appearing before audiences to be a reputable business, and when he replied that he had decided to do it, and had signed a contract to that effect, the dear old lady wrote back that she was "still" his loving mother and that she would tell no one in the village about it!

What are the ideas of publishers regarding the next book which shall sell its hundred thousand? It occurred to the *People's Friend* to make some inquiries on the subject, and it publishes a series of replies. One publisher—Mr. J. Eveleigh Nash—makes this statement:—"It seems to me that the melodramatic story, with a strong love interest, always makes the widest appeal." Messrs. Hurst and Blackett think success now depends almost entirely on the merits of the novel itself. "Anything out of the common or above the ordinary run of novels as regards its literary merit is almost certain to find a public."

Mr. Crosland has followed up his indictment of a nation with an indictment of a sex in his new book "Lovely Woman," and having been rude to the Unspeakable Scot he goes on to be even more rude to woman, says the *Academy*. Indeed, the only notable feature of this hysterical, ill-spelled, and uninformed work is its blatant rudeness, and the man who shouts rude remarks in a crowd is certain of a hearing—though not of respect. Woman, he maintains, has neither good looks nor efficiency; she is a failure as maid, wife, and widow. She ought to be kept in a hutch at the bottom of the garden. "Of Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler I will only say that I wish she had never been born."

That is a specimen of what Mr. Crosland thinks a gentleman should write, print, and publish. Of "the sinner" he writes, "Most women are more or less bad"—a statement which would apply to all men. "Many of them drink. Some of them are kleptomaniacs and shoplifters." Of course; they are as human as their husbands and fathers. "A man can carry a skinful of liquor like a gentleman. A woman never gets drunk like a lady." Well—there the women who are also ladies may find an unintended compliment. Naturally Mr. Crosland is infuriated by the success of women "in obtaining what they conceive to be their right." With Scotsmen and women "it is a case of Maud at the prow and Donald at the helm, and it means ruin of the bluest sort." We have been unable to find anything in the sentiment or the style of this work to justify it. It is simply rude.

Mr. Fisher Unwin's experience is that "novels of present-day life, especially Society novels, have the largest sale"; Mr. John Long holds that "a good Society novel with really clever dialogue always finds a market"; Messrs. Ward and Lock say "there always has been and always will be an enormous demand for well-told stories of

either love, adventure, humour, or of domestic interest, and the demand for all these stories exists at the same time." Messrs. Chapman and Hall believe that "there never was a time when the budding novelist had a better opportunity than he has at present." "To satisfy the taste of readers to-day a very high standard has to be attained as regards spontaneity, originality, imagination, style, power of expression, and human sympathy," is the opinion of Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

Tuesday was the 200th anniversary of the death of Samuel Pepys, the greatest of English gossipers said the *Westminster Gazette* of May 29th. Sir Walter Scott, who reviewed the "Diary" for the *Quarterly Review*, described it as an "untouched treasure of curious anecdote for the lover of antique scandal." But it is far more than that. Pepys had many houses in London. Of his abode in Seething-lane, Crutched Friars, he writes: "My wife and I are mightily pleased with our new house;" then he moved to Axe-yard, again to York Buildings (afterwards Buckingham-street), and finally to Clapham, where he died.

There is a pathetic touch in the last entry in Pepys's "Diary," though that was concluded long before his death. It ran:

And thus ends all that I doubt I shall ever be able to do with my own eyes in the keeping of my Journal. I being not able to do it any longer, having done now so long as to undo my eyes almost every time that I take a pen in my hand; and therefore, whatever comes of it I must forbear. . . . And so I betake myself to that course, which is almost as much as to see myself go into my grave: for which, and all the discomforts that will accompany my being blind, the good God prepare me!

Happily Pepys escaped blindness, but though he lived for more than thirty years after this last entry he made no addition to his "Diary." The original manuscript of the work is preserved in Magdalene College, Cambridge.

A valuable addition to the "Thin Paper Classics" series, now in course of publication, are two of the most delightful "diaries" ever written in the English language. One is "The Diary of John Evelyn, Esquire, F.R.S." (George Newnes, Limited). The little volume, in its elegant soft-leather binding, is, as all the books of this series, printed on thin India paper in clear bold type, and the publishers have fortunately abstained from modernising the text in any way. A charming title-page by Mr. Garth Jones and a fine portrait-etching by Mr. E. Sullivan add to the beauty of the volume, which will delight the heart of every lover of what is best and daintiest among modern books.

The other is "Pepys' Diary," which has been the delight of all lovers of books, philosophers, and readers of political and social history since good fortune put it into the hands of the Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, early in the nineteenth century, and it was at his request edited and published by his brother, Lord Braybrooke, in 1825. The orthography in this case is naturally that of modern times, since Pepys wrote all his diaries in shorthand. But no spelling, however modern, can dispel the delightful old world flavour hanging about these pages, and the very charming form in which they are now given to the public should also help to make them, if possible, more popular than ever.

SHOJI HOTEL.

The following is a table of the temperature at Shoji during last week, taken at the Shoji Hotel:—

Date.	Max.	Min.	Lake.	Temp.	Weather.
Sunday	71°	59°	69°	Fine.	
Monday	63°	60°	69°	Rain.	
Tuesday	61°	58°	69°	Rain.	
Wednesday	67°	60°	69°	Rain and heavy blow.	
Thursday	71°	59°	66°	Fine.	
Friday	72°	60°	66°	Fine.	
Saturday	73°	62°	66°	Fine.	

LAW CASES.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

In the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court on July 11th, the trial of Messrs. Alfred Le Prevost, Carl Bremer and three Japanese, which was adjourned on June 8th, was resumed before Judge Danno and two Associates, with Public Procurators Nakamura and Midzutani.

Mr. Akiyama and other counsel were present as before for the accused.

The Court was opened at 10 a.m. and the examination of Mr. Le Prevost was resumed. He stated that the loss on transactions in the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. was not yen 63,000; the actual loss should be yen 30,000 during the nine months from February to October, 1901. It arose because about 18,000 pieces of *habutai* which were purchased in September and October, 1901, and for which payment had not been made, were kept in stock. The amount of yen 63,000 which was alleged as loss must be a miscalculation. The 18,000 pieces of silk standing in stock at the end of September, 1901, was not lost but to be paid for afterward. The cost of that silk was over yen 30,000. The alleged loss of yen 63,000 was surely a miscalculation. The silk which was purchased from the districts of Kawamata, Kaga, and Echizen was entered in the books adding the packing expense, inspection charges and other various items, and then fixing the selling price. When the price in the book was looked at in times of dullness a considerable difference would be seen between the purchasing price and the then quotation of the market and such difference might be thought to be a loss. Even if the silk should have to be sold at a price lower than the cost in the books it was not necessarily loss and there would be some profit. As a matter of fact these goods had fallen in price in accordance with market fluctuations. The loss on the *usuji* silk amounted to yen 7,000. These goods were purchased in April, May and June, 1901, at the rate of yen 10 and were sold at yen 7.50 to yen 9.20. A portion of the *usuji* silk was exported, and there was no remarkable difference in the purchase price and the sale price. The *e-kinu* silk was 5 *momme* and the *usuji-kinu* silk 2 *momme* in weight (1 *momme*=3.3 grains troy). There was a large stock of *usuji* silk in July. Amongst it there were no goods remaining from a silk dealer named Ogawa. No loss was sustained on goods delivered by Ogawa and Okada on July 23rd, 1901, which cost about yen 75,000. On June 30th some *usuji* silk was in stock on which no further loss was sustained. On the transactions in connexion with the Kawamata and Kaga *habutai*, some slight loss was sustained. He could not exactly remember without looking over the telegram book whether the silk department received orders from customers in June exclusive of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. Though Okura and Shimomura had said in the course of the proceedings of the preliminary trial that there was no order in June and July excepting Messrs. Fraser Farley & Co's, he remembered that a quantity of the silk had been exported to San Francisco and Canada. Under necessity, the silk department purchased some of the silk from Messrs. Fraser, Farley and Co. in June and July. The quantity of silk purchased from that firm he remembered to be 150 pieces. On the occasion of selling out the stock of goods on July 6th, Mr. Bremer, by consent of Mr. Weale, sold a quantity of silk to Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Rangoon, who were customers of Messrs. Cornes & Co. He remembered that under pressing necessity, the silk department bought 1563 pieces of silk on June 30th, 1901, from Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. The price of that silk was not limited, but it was charged by Mr. Bremer in accordance with the market quotation. The transaction was made to appear as if the goods had been purchased from Shirai and Yoshikawa. The former was a silk broker, and the latter was connected with Mr. Bremer. He had no means of explaining why the names of Shirai and Yoshikawa were mixed up in the Goods Purchased Book or why alterations were made, because he saw them now for the first time. The book was kept by two or three men. In

July or August he received a letter from Mr. Weale instructing him not to ship any more merchandise but there was no request to present a stock list. The letter further stated that a telegram had been received on June 24th saying that more shipments were not needed in July and August. The statement in the preliminary examination to the effect that a letter had been received from Mr. Weale saying that he was not to purchase any more goods was a mistake. The letter from Mr. Weale instructed accused not to accept orders from customers in July and August. There was no instruction from Mr. Weale to sell goods then in stock. The amount of yen 68,000 which was transferred to Messrs. Cornes & Co. in July, 1901, was money collected in business as shown in the cash book. On July 29th the receipt of yen 69,000 was entered in the Cash Book when yen 55,892.31 was received from Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. On July 30th yen 68,000 was paid in to Messrs. Cornes & Co. The entry in the Cash Book of yen 15,000 as suspense account was meant to be a private account, the amount of which had been drawn from Messrs. Cornes & Co. and it was re-paid in June. The money was drawn for private expenses. The repayment was made to the silk department. After the amount of yen 15,000 was refunded on June 30th a certain balance remained in the silk department besides the yen 68,000. There was a space of a month between the time when the yen 68,000 and the yen 15,000 were paid in. The business was closed on June 30th and the settlement of accounts was made on a sheet which was delivered to Mr. Weale on July 9th, 1901. Certainly the yen 15,000 was not included in the amount of yen 68,000. He did not remember that Sawada, one of the employees, had been sent to the office of Mr. Bremer to receive over yen 55,000, but it would be shown in the books. For the amount, several cheques were drawn in various names and he believed that this was the result of some misunderstanding. After he (accused) entered the employment of the silk department, agents for purchasing the goods were arranged for at Kawamata, Fukui and two other districts. For goods from these agents, documentary drafts were mostly used. There was nothing unpaid to those agents for delivered goods and he remembered that payment was rather made in advance. On July 30th another amount of yen 11,994.49 was received from Mr. Bremer, which was a portion of an advance on transactions, and this was advanced to the agents at Kiryu and Kanazawa. The money so advanced was needed by the agents to open business with Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. Mr. Weale said that the silk department was to be closed and about the same time the witness asked him to transfer the business to him (Mr. Le Prevost). The intention was to re-transfer the business to Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.; consequently it was necessary to obtain the so-called advance money from that firm. In short it meant that the services of the agents had been sold to the latter firm for yen 11,994.49. No expenses were needed for establishing agents' offices because the offices were not specially built. The agents were using their own premises as offices and were acting on commission, and therefore the offices were not actual branch offices of the silk department. To some of the agents salaries were paid. As to the reason why yen 11,994.49 was obtained from Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. when the four agents were transferred to the firm, it would become intelligible if Mr. Bremer's books were examined. It was a mistake for Mr. Bremer to say in the 6th preliminary examination that the yen 11,924.49 was a balance on the business done. Messrs. Kahn and Kahn were customers of Messrs. Cornes & Co. before deponent entered their employment. For Kahn and Kahn 3 per cent commission was always charged by the silk department on the c.f. price arranged in the invoice. The business commission to Messrs. Mollison & Co. was not a rate on the c.f. price but only 1 per cent on the cost. On goods which Messrs. Cornes & Co. purchased in December, 1900, commission of 2 per cent. was incurred including the packing expenses and the inspection fee. The price of the goods was always according to the current quotation,

and fluctuations occurred every day so that the same goods were sold on February 31st, 1901, for yen 31.10 to the customer in Rangoon, later for yen 32.50 to Mr. Bremer and later still goods of the same quality were purchased for yen 28.50. The price of the goods purchased would be shown in the Stock Book which, however, some times did not express it clearly. With regard to the stock on June 30th, a list was made on August 30th. A detailed list of stock between June 30th and August 31st was not made, but the books would show it. A certain quantity of *mon-habutai* (figured *habutai*) was bought by him from Uyeno, who had mortgaged the goods to the Specie Bank, Ltd. A contract was made with Uyeno to purchase the figured silk. The accused knew that Uyeno made trouble over the transaction with Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. when accused and Mr. Yano, a lawyer, endeavoured to quell the dispute. He remembered that in March, 1901, he told Uyeno that he intended to start in business at No. 258. In December, 1901, in the name of Mr. Bremer, he held negotiations with the Specie Bank with which the goods of Uyeno were lodged in security. The merchandise was bought for his private account, also in the name of Mr. Bremer. At the same time an appropriate commission was paid to Mr. Bremer. In the end of July, 1901, the books of Okazawa and Sawada were examined in order to make a balance sheet and to investigate the business accounts. On and after June 30th, 1901, he investigated the accounts at his own house for various reasons of convenience, and especially because the lights of his private house were more clear than those of the silk department. The profit during the period from 1893 to 1899 was about 2 per cent. Besides a salary of yen 500 per month, about yen 3,000 was paid to accused by Messrs. Cornes & Co. in the end of 1900 as commission. The amount was about 5 per cent. of the profit on business done. There was no profit in 1899. The names of Sawada and Yoshikawa were used in business since 1901. The entries in the books with reference to the adopted names were commenced in November, 1900. In the goods Purchase Book and the Bank Cheque Book the names of Yoshikawa and Sawada were entered but not always in the ledger and other books.

The Court then rose at 12.30 p.m. for tiffin. At 2.15 p.m. the trial was reopened, when the proceedings were adjourned till this morning (13th) at 9 a.m., Counsel objecting that the Court interpreter was not competent to render the questions of the Judge and the answers of accused.

It was understood that a competent interpreter will be secured by Counsel before this morning. During the examination the Court interpreter and the accused spoke in low tones, so that their talk could not be understood even by the reporter who squatted just behind the interpreter. The accommodation provided for the press was of the scantiest description, and anything like an accurate or full report was out of the question. Counsel for the defence repeatedly requested that the interpreter should raise his voice, but with little effect. As an example of mistranslation we may give the following: The Judge: "What was your reason for obtaining yen 15,000 from the head office?"—Answer: I obtained the money through the Chinese cashier of Cornes & Co."

Mr. Sato Hakuai watched the trial on behalf of Messrs. Cornes & Co., and a Japanese shorthand writer was present under the instructions of Mr. de Becker. Mr. J. Twissell Wawn, of the British Consulate, had a seat on the bench up to noon.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

The trial of Messrs. A. Le Prevost and C. Bremer, and three Japanese, which was to have been resumed on the morning of July 13th in the Yokohama District Court was postponed *sine die* on the motion of counsel for the defence. The Court, however, did not explain the reason for the decision to postpone.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS.

The case instituted in the Tokyo District Court by Mr. Joseki Makino against Viscount Yoshi-

kawa, Minister for Communications, claiming yen 220,000 on the ground that the authorities of the Department of Communication had illegally taken possession of a place at Shinagawa belonging to plaintiff, was settled on July 14th, out of Court, the Department paying yen 6,000. The *Asahi* states that the plaintiff died previous to the compromise.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS.

The sixteenth yearly meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works was held at the offices on Wednesday. Mr. Jas. Dodds occupied the chair and there were also present Messrs. B. Gillett, B. C. Howard, C. K. M. Martin, W. K. Tresize (Manager) J. W. Weaver (Foreman) and R. T. Bell (Secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—I am sorry that through the indisposition of Mr. Johnstone, our Chairman, he is unable to be present at this meeting, and has asked me to take the chair in his stead. The report and accounts are now before you; they have already been circulated to all the shareholders and I will ask you to kindly take them as read. In presenting the report and balance sheet for the year ended 31st May last, the Directors hope that the share holders will regard them as shewing a fairly satisfactory result. From the accounts it will be observed that the gross earnings are in excess of the previous year, and that the various items of expenditure as a whole will bear favourable comparison with 1902, but unfortunately the item yen 8,269.00, loss on stern wheel steamer, having to be written off, reduces the amount to be carried forward to the next year to yen 9,247.55. The Company has well maintained its position notwithstanding the continued depreciation in shipping trade and business generally. During the past year the repairs of 290 steamers and sailing vessels have been dealt with, besides a large number of local orders and work for distant parts of this country, and notwithstanding the increased competition and the gradual upward tendency in workmen's wages and the prices of material, we have strictly adhered to our old tariff of charges, which we are confident will bear comparison with any other Far Eastern concern of a similar nature. The plant and machinery is and has been kept to a high standard of efficiency and new machinery added to meet the requirements of our ever changing varieties of work. Every care and attention has been paid to the important matter of stock-taking and the prices have been very carefully checked and verified. These are all the remarks it occurs to me to make on the accounts, and I now formally propose from the chair the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. MARTIN seconded the adoption of the reports and accounts.

The CHAIRMAN said of course the report and accounts were before the meeting, and the directors would be glad to reply to any questions that might asked before he finally put them to the vote.

No questions being asked, the report and accounts were adopted.

Messrs. J. Johnstone and J. Dodds, retiring directors, were on the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Tresize, unanimously re-elected.

The Auditors, Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox Edwards were, on the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Weaver, re-elected auditors of the company.

This was all the business.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be distributed on Thursday.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. B. C. Howard, brought the proceedings to a close.

An intruder was arrested on the night of July 12th in the compound of the Meiji Gakuin. On examination he confessed that his name was K. Takeishi (23) and that he had several times entered the dwelling of Rev. M. N. Wyckoff and of another gentleman in the vicinity since March this year and stolen jewelry and clothes.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A.D.C.

The annual general meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Club of Yokohama was held at No. 78, on Wednesday. Mr. J. P. Mollison, President of the Club, was Chairman, and there was a fair attendance of members.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the date of the meeting had been altered to July in order to enable the incoming committee to prepare for the beginning of the theatrical season. He then presented the report and accounts. Mr. Mollison explained that "The Chieftain" would probably have been played one time more but circumstances prevented. It had been proposed to give it again in July but that, it was felt, would be too hard on the performers. The proposal, however, to inaugurate the new season with it at the end of September would be considered, since it was believed that it would take again and draw houses which would bring in at least *yen* 400 or *yen* 500 to the credit of "The Chieftain" account.

Some discussion took place over the accounts, and at length on the suggestion of Mr. Beart the item under general account was amended to read "Property account *yen* 591.70; balance of 'Niobe' account, *yen* 100."

Mr. EDISON moved and Mr. Riddle seconded the passage of the amended accounts. Agreed to.

The Committee have the pleasure of submitting to the Members their report and statement of accounts for the season 1902-3.

The Club has given performances of three pieces during the season, the first being "Confusion," which was acted twice, followed by "Besty," also acted twice, and "The Chieftain," which was acted three times.

In connection with the production of musical pieces similar to "The Chieftain," the Committee consider it desirable to call the attention of the Members to the heavy cost involved and consequent liability incurred by the Committee in putting on such pieces, pointing to the necessity for an increased membership, or an appeal to the Community for a Guarantee Fund before attempting their production.

Although the general account shows a small Credit Balance, it will be noticed that there is a dependency owing to Mr. Mollison for scenery, and for the libretto, music, and acting rights of "A Runaway Girl."

Cordial thanks are due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the Club performances, and also to Mr. Hughes for auditing the accounts.

G. L. READ,
Hon Secretary.

Yokohama, July 13th, 1903.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF YOKOHAMA.
IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HONORARY TREASURER.
"CONFUSION" ACCOUNT.

DR.	Yen.
To Scenery and Furniture	109.85
To Costumes	56.95
To Printing and Advertising	126.90
To Refreshments	101.51
To Band	18.00
To Hire of Public Hall	189.00
To Doorkeepers	9.50
To Flowers	21.00
To Sundries	40.72
To Gratuity to Momban	15.00
To Balance	372.14
	1,060.57

CR.	Yen.
By Thwaites & Co., Receipts for 1st and 2nd Performances and Dress Rehearsal	1,060.57
	1,060.57

"BESTY" ACCOUNT.

DR.	Yen.
To Scenery and Furniture	115.25
To Costumes	73.90
To Printing Advertising	101.70
To Refreshments	89.46
To Band	36.00
To Hire of Public Hall	190.00
To Doorkeepers	9.50
To Flowers	12.50
To Gratuity to Momban	15.00
To Sundries	24.82
To Balance	212.41
	880.54

CR.	Yen.
By Thwaites & Co., 1st and 2nd Performances and Dress Rehearsal	880.54
	880.54

"CHIEFTAIN" ACCOUNT

DR.	Yen.
To Scenery and Properties	292.03
To Refreshments	202.30
To Wigs	10.00
To Costumes and making	993.68
To Printing and Advertising	247.55
To Hire of Public Hall	411.72
Coolie Hire	9.35
To Band	18.00
To Sundries	59.30
To Balance to General Account	1.31
	2,254.24

CR.	Yen.
By Thwaites & Co., 3 Performances and Dress Rehearsal	2,219.59
By Sale of Books of Words	25.65
	2,245.24

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.	Yen.
To Electric Light Improvements	44.45
To Property Account	691.70
To Telegrams Account	16.64
To Insurance	5.50
To Stationery	12.05
To Balance	40.99
	811.33

CR.	Yen.
By Balance from last Account	72.47
By Subscriptions	140.00
By Balance of "Confusion" Account	372.14
By Balance of "Besty" Account	212.41
By Balance of "Chieftain" Account	1.31
By Interest on Account H. & S. B. C.	3.00
By Public Hall (refund)	10.00
	811.33

G. G. BRADY,
Hon. Treasurer.
C. DE C. HUGHES,
Auditor.

Owing to Mr. Mollison :	
For Scenery	221.63
"A Runaway Girl"	146.20
	367.83

Discussion afterwards took place as to the advisability of making an appeal to the public for a guarantee fund before entering upon such big undertakings as "The Chieftain."

Mr. BRADY stated that in Hongkong the Club never staged a big piece without a guarantee fund. In the case of "Robinson Crusoe," which cost \$6,000, before the rehearsal as much as \$5,000 had been guaranteed, Sir Thomas Jackson heading the list with \$500.

Mr. E. C. DAVIS thought the accounts should be circulated very freely and that the Club should let it be known that if the public wished to enjoy the privilege of seeing these pieces they should subscribe as members.

Mr. BEART thought with Mr. Davis that before any piece of the same magnitude was taken in hand again, some steps must be taken to guarantee the members of the Club against any possible loss, because pieces like "The Chieftain" could not possibly be put on without incurring debt. Steps must be taken either to increase the membership (now only about 31), or to call for a guarantee. He further warmly referred to the idea that appeared to have gone abroad, that the A.D.C. was a sort of "close borough," and said that in reality it was only too eager to include all the talent available.

Mr. DAVIS formally proposed that the incoming committee take steps to raise a guarantee fund before a piece of the above kind was again put on, to cover the cost of production, also to add as far as possible to the membership.

Mr. SOMERTON seconded and the proposal was agreed to.

On Mr. DAVIS' motion, seconded by Mr. N. G. Maitland, the retiring committee were unanimously re-elected, as follows: J. P. Mollison, Esq., President; E. Beart, Esq., Stage Manager; F. J. Hall, Esq., C. F. McWilliams, Esq., W. K. Vincent, Esq., Musical Director; G. G. Brady, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; G. L. Read, Esq., Hon. Secretary. This was all the business.

Sir Thomas Jackson, the well-known late Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has joined the board of directors of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN IN TOKYO.

All interested in the education of foreign children will be pleased to learn that there is now a definite prospect of a foreign school being again established in Tokyo. During the past year a school for a limited number of children has been conducted by two ladies at Myogadani, Koishikawa, the results of which have been such as to lead to larger plans for the ensuing year.

Several meetings have been held by a committee of ladies appointed to investigate the question of better school facilities for the foreign children in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan. On July 1st another meeting was held by this Committee at which several others, gentlemen including Bishop Awdry, Prof. Swift, R. J. Kirby, Esq., Rev. H. H. Coates, &c.—were also present by request. At this meeting the plans of the Committee to start an intermediate department and a primary department, including a kinder garden, for children from 4 to 12 years of age, were formally approved. For the purpose of this department a teacher with a kindergarten training has been called from Canada.

It was also decided to organize an academic course, to prepare older children for entrance into college, making use of the ample talent already available on the field for the first year.

At the request of the Committee, H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald, H. E. Lloyd C. Griscom, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, the Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim, Prof. Swift, and R. J. Kirby, Esq., have consented to act as patrons of the school, assisted by an advisory committee composed of representatives of the respective missionary societies in Japan.

It is expected that the school will open in September, at the Young Men's Christian Association building, No. 3 Mitoshicho, Kanda, Tokyo, with an enrollment of 80 pupils in the primary and intermediate departments and possibly 10 to 20 in the academic course.

A prospectus of the school is now in preparation and will be furnished to any interested upon application to

The Methodist Publishing House, No. 3 Shichome, Ginza;

Mrs. H. H. Coates, No. 16 Tatsuokacho, Hongo;

R. S. Miller, Esq., United States Legation.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

A new magazine rifle has been invented by a mechanicien in the French Navy for which great merits are claimed. Although it is of very simple construction, it is expected to revolutionise the whole system of small arms throughout the French Army and Navy. It is said that the magazine is capable of carrying from 20 to 25 cartridges. As it is also a "repeating" rifle, it will, if adopted, still further complicate the question of the supply of ammunition in time of war.

At an auction sale recently held at the London Inn, Stamford, the clothes of Daniel Lambert, the famous eighteenth-century giant, were offered to the bidders, together with those of Tom Thumb, which were left at the hotel by the dwarf as a contrast. The articles have long been, after Burleigh House, the chief attraction of Stamford Town in the eyes of many Lincolnshire county people. Lambert, who weighed fifty-three stone, died at Stamford in June 1809. The sum of £75 was offered for the clothes, but the lot was withdrawn.

To those who denounce British "barbarity," the case is commended of the Zouave, Jean Didelin, who has just returned to France after an absence of thirty-two years. This man was taken prisoner by the Germans during the war with France, and in attempting to escape was so unfortunate as to strike a German sentry. For this infraction of the rules of war, says an exchange, the unhappy soldier has been kept in prison all these long years by the nation which was pleased to wax indignant over Britain's treatment of Boer prisoners of war.

Sir John Wolfe Barry, to the fore once again

in connexion with the opening of the new bridge at Kew, has built two other bridges across the Thames besides that just opened—the first being the railway bridge at Blackfriars, which was one of the earliest of his big achievements, and which he followed up later by that wonderful structure which takes its name from the Tower. The Barry Docks, near Cardiff, were also the creation of his brain, while it would be hard to enumerate all the big railway undertakings with which he has been connected at one time or another.

Mr. Grubbs, of the quarantine service in the Gulf of Mexico, has been studying whether mosquitoes carry the germs of yellow fever to a distance on vessels. Of 82 ships observed, only three had the fever-bearing mosquito on board. They came from Vera Cruz, Mexico, a haunt of the disease, and had been 17 days at sea, therefore ships might convey the infection from Mexico to American Gulf ports and the Antilles. It also appears that mosquitoes are able to come on board a ship when she is fifteen miles from the shore. This, however is probably a rare occurrence.

Spain is about, with the consent of all the monarchical parties, to make a great effort to bring her armaments into some sort of ratio with those of the leading Powers. Universal compulsory service is to replace the existence system of makeshifts, and the permanent peag footing of the army will be brought up to 300,000 men. A new fleet is to be built within four years. A foreign syndicate is providing the funds, in the form of a loan; and with a view to expedition foreign building yards will be freely used.

Richard W. Riedel, of Chicago, coxswain, of the battleship *Indiana*, and Edwin J. Hill, of Bellefonte, Penn., boatswain's mate of the same ship, are stated to have made the highest record for marksmanship with the 13in. rifle of any men in the world. Each of them hit a target 17ft. by 21ft. in size eight times running at a distance of 4,800ft., which is nearly a mile, while the *Indiana* was steaming at a speed of eight knots an hour. The holes in the target are clean cut, so that they could not have been accidental. The shots were fired at intervals of about three minutes.

The Medical Academy of Turin has just awarded its quinquennial prize of £800 to Prof. Sclavo, Professor of Hygiene at Sienna, for a method of treatment of malignant tumour in man, and of carbuncle in cattle. The treatment has stood the test of several years' practical working experience in Italy and Argentina. Altogether, about 300 cases of carbuncle have been treated, with a mortality result of five per cent., while the average mortality in such affections is from 25 to 35 per cent. Great things are hoped from the system in preventing the scourge which for years has desolated Italian stockyards.

Two interesting items of news connected with the application of wireless systems to ordinary field telegraphy come from Rome. The first is that the Italian Army headquarters staff has brought out a method by which Marconi's system can be applied to field telegraphs. The apparatus is easily portable, and has an efficient range of 60 miles. The other piece of news relates to the "tapping" question. While experimenting at Spezia, it was found that two foreign messages had been attracted into the receivers. They proved to be French naval messages passing between Calvi, in Corsica, and a French Mediterranean coast station.

The Paris papers record the death of the aged Monsignor Bauer, who was formerly father-confessor to the Empress Eugénie, and is known to have had a considerable influence over the unfortunate direction of her policy. He was a Jew by birth, and during the fourth decade of the last century he was a busy man upon the Paris Bourse. In 1855 he astounded his kinsfolk and fellow-financiers by turning Roman Catholic. He was no less successful as a Christian than he had been as Hebrew. He was ordained priest, taken up by Napoleon III., became the religious counsellor

of the Empress, and was made a Monsignor by Pope Pius IX. A few years ago the old priest added to the list of surprises which characterised his life by taking to himself a wife.

A considerable body of Belgian troops are this summer to make long route marches a part of their training, and experiments are to be made in the sustaining properties of sugar as diet, by the inclusion of 45 grammes per man per day in the rations. In this connection it is being half whimsically, half seriously, pointed out that the soldiers of the Napoleonic era took their sugar ration in the more acceptable form of alcohol in schnapps. Thus while the Prussian troops were quartered before Waterloo, the rations were: breakfast, bread, and schnapps; dinner, vegetable soup, ½lb. meat, 1lb. bread, and another schnapps; supper, soup, and a third schnapps. A pot of beer a day was also allowed. The men took to it better than to jam or candy.

The General Post Office, says a London paper, has issued the following notice:—

A small committee has been appointed to consider the best means of providing for the conveyance of the mails to and from the East and Australasia on the expiration of the existing contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies. It is constituted as follows:—Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M. P., Chairman; Mr. H. Buxton Forman, C. B., Assistant Secretary, Post Office; Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., Principal Clerk, Colonial Office; Mr. F. C. Holiday, Auditor of Home Accounts, India Office; Mr. S. J. Graff, C. B., Civil Assistant to the Director of Transport, Admiralty; Mr. W. E. Smith, Superintendent Construction Accounts, Admiralty; Sir L. W. P. Blomefield, Assistant Secretary for the Finance Department, Board of Trade, with Mr. A. G. Ferard, of the Secretary's Office, Post Office, as Secretary.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that the hostile feeling towards Russia is increasing in Norway. The Press publishes violent articles against that country, coupled with strongly worded expostulations against the absolute Russification of Finland. The *Aftenbladet*, of Christiania, an important organ of the Conservative party, prints a sensational article, in the course of which it says that, according to the best sources of information, the Czar himself is entirely responsible for Russia's brutality to the Finnish nation. The paper asserts that the principal cause of the destruction of Finland's nationality lies in Russia's secret desire, entertained for some years past, to secure ice-free ports in Northern Norway, on the Atlantic Ocean. This is a question of great commercial and military interest to Russia, which would have there an excellent naval station, and an important point from which England could be attacked in time of war.

Captain Percy Scott, says the *Naval and Military Record*, among other distinguished officers, is to be made a Doctor of Common Law (honorary). Unfortunately there is no such degree as Doctor of Common Sense, otherwise it might with propriety be conferred on the captain of the *Excellent*. A perusal of *Brassey's Naval Annual* shows that the fleet is approximately up to the three-Power standard. We do not now intend to criticise the methods by which the conclusion is arrived at, but if we accept it without any salt it follows that any man who can double the gunnery efficiency of the fleet raises us to a six-Power standard without costing the country another penny. If Captain Scott succeeds in this enterprise—and there is little doubt that he will—he will not only show his strong commonsense, but he will place the British Navy in such a position of pre-eminence that we can command the peace of the world. Titles and degrees are so thick and plentiful just now that one more would make no material difference, so let us have a Doctor of Common Sense.

The whaling ship *Gjoa*, with Captain Amundsen's magnetic North Pole expedition on board, sailed on June 13th at midnight from Christiania. It has been announced that the Amundsen expedition will first go to King William-land, on the east coast of Greenland, and will

thence proceed for Behring strait. If Captain Amundsen is able to follow the course projected, it will take him almost across the pole. Captain Amundsen, who is a Norwegian, was the first officer of the *Belgica* in Gerlach's Antarctic expedition of 1897-99. After his return, Amundsen consulted with Professor Neumayer of Hamburg, the leading authority on terrestrial magnetism, who informed him that the expert determination of the earth's magnetic North Pole would be of the very greatest value to science. The fitting out of the expedition which has just left Christiania followed. The *Gjoa* is classed as one of the strongest and best vessels of the Arctic fleet. She can be handled by a crew of seven, is fitted with an auxiliary petroleum engine and is equipped for a four years' stay in the Arctic regions.

There seem, says a naval correspondent, to be good grounds for hope that the "smoke nuisance" in connection with the use of "oil-fuel" will in time be greatly abated, if not wholly eliminated. During some recent trials in the steam basin at Portsmouth, the 30-knot destroyer *Spiteful*, fitted with Reed boilers, which have been adapted for the burning of oil-fuel, succeeded in very greatly reducing the volume of smoke emitted from the funnels; in fact, at times no smoke at all could be seen, and unless one was near enough to hear the whirr of the engines, or the throb of the propellers, one would not have known that the vessel was steaming. The question as to how we are to obtain supplies of oil in time of war has not yet been tackled by any writer, so far as my reading goes. Yet it is one which should be solved before any large expenditure is incurred in providing the requisite fittings. As has been more than once pointed out in this column, we have no oil wells throughout the Empire, except in Borneo, and unless there are known to exist oil-bearing strata which will provide a plentiful supply at a reasonable cost, the trials which the Admiralty are conducting would seem to be somewhat premature.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Several decisions rendered by the Minister of Finance were published in the *Official Gazette* on July 11th.

The Minister of Finance gave decree on July 1st in the matter of an appeal filed by Messrs. A. Meier & Co. No. 24, Yokohama, against a Customs decision. The firm imported a quantity of cotton tape on which the Customs appraiser imposed *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. under No. 62-c of the Tariff. The importers appealed contending that the goods were not trimmings or such as were to be used on bonnets or on the clothing of infants, and that duty should be enforced at the *ad valorem* rate of 15 per cent. under No. 377 of the Tariff. The Minister sustained the appeal on the ground that the goods in dispute were only a kind of white ribbon and were not to be used for ornament.

The Minister gave decision on July 2nd in the matter of an appeal by Messrs. Oppenheimer Freres, No. 13, Yokohama, against a Customs decision. The firm imported five cases of woollen cloth on which the Customs authorities imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 093 per square yard under No. 337-A, of the Tariff, for the reason that the goods are a variety of worsted coating made of worsted yarns in warp and woof. The importers appealed insisting that the cloth was serge in nature and that the duty should be imposed under No. 335. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the goods belong to the class of worsted cloth with twisted worsted yarn in warp and woof.

On July 3rd, the Minister decided an appeal filed by Messrs. Bruhl Freres, No. 22, Yokohama, against the Customs. The firm imported a case of photographic apparatus and fastenings on which the Customs imposed duty at the *ad valorem* rate of 25 per cent. under No. 490 of the Tariff, on the ground that the goods were a kind of toy. The importers appealed contending that the articles were cameras for actual use, manufactured by the Oestmann Kodak Co. in the United States, and that the duty should be en-

forced at the *ad valorem* rate of 15 per cent. under No. 15 of the Tariff. The Minister sustained the appeal on the ground that the apparatus was made for real use.

The same day the Minister decided an appeal filed by Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki, against a decision given by the Nagasaki Customs. The firm reshipped on the steamer *Bocho Maru* for Korea two ropes to be used in whale fishing work, which had been brought by the steamer *China*, but were not landed. The Customs, however, imposed duty of yen 18.834 under No. 426 of the Tariff, on the ground that a permit for service in foreign seas had not been given to the steamer *Bocho Maru*, and that reshipment to that ship was import. The firm appealed contending that the ropes in dispute were to be used only by Russian whale fishers, but not in Japan, and that the duty should not be charged. The appeal was sustained on the ground that there is no law prohibiting the taking of foreign cargo on a ship to which no permit for service in foreign seas had been granted, and that on goods for reshipment duty could not be imposed. The duty which had been paid by the firm to the Customs was ordered to be refunded.

THE LATE MRS. RICHARD.

It was with very deep regret that the *North China Daily News* announced the death of Mrs. Mary Martin Richard, which took place in Shanghai on July 10, from cancer. Mrs. Richard came originally from Edinburgh, and had been one of the governesses in the Merchant Company's College Schools. She married Dr. Timothy Richard in 1878, and in all kinds of work no wife ever entered more fully into the plans of her husband, or helped him more efficiently than she did. They lived first at Taiyuanfu and the recollection of the good they did there still survives. She had a school of thirty famine orphans in the city, and superintended several other schools in the country. She visited the wives of the officials, telling them of the wonders of Christianity and of Western civilisation, and translated Christian biographies, of which she published ten small volumes in 1900. When in Peking, she taught English to sons of high mandarins, as well as to the son of the Japanese Minister, and two Japanese Legation Secretaries. In Tientsin she trained Bible women, some of whom afterwards became eminent leaders in the Christian Church. In Shanghai she taught English in the families of high mandarins, and took a leading part in getting the Christian women of China to present the Empress Dowager with a copy of the New Testament in 1894, herself writing the letter which accompanied the book. She was a lady of very high attainments and culture, and had a very extensive knowledge of the theory and practice of music. She was one of the Editors for some years of *Woman's Work in the Far East*, and edited some of the early numbers of the magazine, *The East of Asia*. Her amiable qualities had made her a very large circle of friends, foreign and Chinese, and it may be mentioned as a singular mark of their regard, that many influential and wealthy Chinese came at her residence to express their condolence. Her premature death at the age of 59, after a suffering borne with exemplary patience, a very bitter blow to her husband and her daughters, with whom the most genuine sympathy is felt.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera was reported on July 11 at Tokushima.

Six cases of dysentery were reported on July 9th at Kotohira, Sanuki province.

The warship *Chokai* left Sasebo on the morning of July 12th for Vladivostok via Chefoo.

A correspondent writes to the *N.-C. Ly News*: "A final dividend was recently declared in Hongkong on the estate of a man who

adjudicated bankrupt on the 25th of November, 1848."

A case of cholera was reported on July 15th at Shimonoseki.

The Empress, who had been indisposed for some days past, has recovered her usual health.

A locomotive of the Sanyo Railway was derailed on July 14th while running near Fukukawa. No person was injured.

The chimney, about 90 feet in height, of the Glass Mill, Honjo, Tokyo, was blown down on July 9th by the gale. No person was injured.

In connexion with the text book affair, K. Kurabayashi, Chief of the Kita-katsushika District Office, Saitama, was arrested on the night of July 11th.

The Tokyo papers say that Sir C. MacDonald, British Minister in Tokyo, will probably proceed on July 16th to Nikko, where he will stay for about two months.

Mr. R. Kurosu, lawyer, was examined on July 11th in the Tokyo District Court, after which he was removed to the detention ward. The charge against him has not yet been reported.

S. Shimomura, a clerk of the tax office at the village of Tsukawa, Okayama prefecture, committed suicide on July 12th. The cause is not reported.

Marquis Ito proceeded on July 15th to the Palace of the Crown Prince to have audience. He was expected to leave Tokyo on the 16th for his villa at Oiso.

A woman named Kise Koyama, who had been under medical treatment for plague at the Manji Hospital, Yokohama, was reported recovered and discharged on July 15th.

The dead body of a man apparently about 25 years old was found on July 15th on the Koku Railway at a point near Oigikuko station. It seems to be a case of suicide.

A farmer named Ando (23) living at the village of Onsen, near Oiso, murdered his wife and child with a revolver and a large knife on July 11th. The murderer afterwards escaped.

An ex-priest, an Alsatian named Leon Martz, who has been in the native prison in Tientsin for four months charged with dacoity, says the *China Times*, has been released and deported to Japan.

The dead body of a man, apparently about 60 years of age, was found on July 10th in an unoccupied house at Shinjuku, Tokyo. Death is believed to have taken place from natural causes.

The preliminary examination of S. Matsuda and S. Watanabe, officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, concluded on July 15th in the Tokyo District Court and they were committed for trial.

The N.Y.K.'s steamer *Niigata Maru*, which has been constructed at the Nagasaki Ship Building Yard, was chartered on July 7th by the Department of War. The ship will carry guns to Formosa from the Osaka Arsenal.

The Minister for Communications has, according to the *Official Gazette* of July 14th, notified that foreign press telegrams to Great Britain, France and Italy via Shanghai have been reduced to *sen* 95.2 from *yen* 1.158 per word. The rate is to come in force on July 15th.

The fireworks postponed from the evening of the Fourth of July on account of inclement weather, were displayed on Friday evening, the first occasion on which really fine weather promised. The exhibition was a great success though rain began to fall before the close.

In connexion with the text book affair, in the Tokyo District Court, on July 13th, an educational official was sentenced to a fine of *yen* 20 and ordered to pay costs *sen* 60. Another

official was sentenced to one and a half months' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of *yen* 7. The bribe, *yen* 500, which he had received, was ordered to be confiscated.

A man named S. Takagi (69) living at Asakusa, Tokyo, was on the morning of July 12th run over by a bicycle on which a youth called T. Tsukamoto (20) was riding through Nihonbashidori. Having sustained severe injuries on the head the old man died the same night.

In the evening of July 10th the members of the Nippon Economical Society held a meeting at the Bankers' Club, Tokyo, when Mr. Harada, vice-President of the Mitsui Bishi Mining Department, made a speech on gold mining conditions in Southern Africa to which he recently paid a visit.

The French residents celebrated the 14th of July, on Tuesday by closing their places of business and by making ceremonious calls at the Consulate, where M. Tronquois, Vice-Consul, and M. La Roche did the honours of the day. The *Chateau Renault* and other warships in port dressed ship and fired salutes at noon.

The local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received the following telegram from his Head Office in Hongkong, viz: "Subject to audit Bank Dividend for half year will probably be 30s.; added to Reserve \$500,000; Carried forward to next half year \$1,425,000; written off Property Account \$200,000."

A case of plague appeared on July 11th at the village of Awoshima, Shida district, Shizuoka prefecture. The patient, who died the same day, was a man named K. Ota (22) living at Honcho, Yokohama, who arrived at the village on July 7th to pay a visit to his parents. Since then he had been complaining of fever.

The trolley line to Larchmont and Rye, N.Y., has posted this order: "The last three seats and rear platforms are reserved for smokers. Do not reserve it for your lady friend. Let her be seated with the rest of the crowd. It may have a tendency to decrease the number of complaints received at the office lately."

Mr. Yarrow, head of the great British ship-building firm, recently stated his opinion before the Institute of Naval Architects, that submarines have very little, if any, value, either as weapons of defence or offence, and that the large amount of money which the United States, England and France are now putting into this type is being practically wasted. The torpedo boat can do everything the submarine can, and do it much better and more cheaply, was his contention.

A case of suspected plague appeared on July 12th at the village of Awashima, Shida district, Shizuoka Prefecture. The victim is a boy named Shuichi (12). Another of the same family, died on the previous day from the disease while paying a visit to his parents, coming up from Yokohama. The prefectural authorities on the 13th burned the dwelling and all the furniture.

Among those to whom scholarships were awarded on June 12 by Yale University was Henry H. Gurnsey, former Republican alderman of New York, who is a member of the middle class in the divinity department. He got a Fogg scholarship. Another scholarship went to William J. Hail of Wakayama, Japan. Frederick E. Pierce, '04, of South Britain, Conn., secured the Waterman scholarship.

Mr. T. Asakura, lawyer, Tokyo, who was connected with the text book affair, was sentenced on July 15th in the Tokyo District Court to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The charge against him was stated by the *iji* to be that he embezzled *yen* 300 which the Kokuko-sha, text book publishers, had entrusted to him to hand to Mr. Awoki, Secretary of Kyoto.

After a conference with President Roosevelt on June 17, Secretary Moody announced the follow-

ing U.S. Naval appointments, all of the appointees being from New York Captain Charles W. Rae, to be chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, upon the retirement of Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, in August next. Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Elliott, to be commandant of the Marine Corps, when Major-General Charles Heywood retires next fall. Pay Director Henry T. B. Harris, to be paymaster-general, upon the retirement of Rear-Admiral A. S. Kenny in June.

The shareholders of the 100th Bank at a general meeting on July 12th decided that yen 8,500 should be allowed to employees as rewards, yen 10,000 be added to the reserve fund, yen 75,000 be paid to shareholders as a half yearly dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. (30 per cent. per annum) and yen 32,249.78 be carried to the next account. At the same time, the shareholders decided to add yen 100,000 to the present capital.

The Minister for Communications notifies that postage rates on letters, post-cards, printed matter, and mercantile samples for any place in China and Korea have been changed. The rates are now the same as the domestic tariff. The new postal rates will be enforced from July 18th. A special clause is added to the notification that special postage will be charged on delivery of postal matter addressed to a place in China where no post office is situated, or may be charged on delivery of the postal matters, except letters and post-cards, addressed to a place in China where a post office is established but where no convenience exists for transportation by railway or steamship.

The heavy rain since July 13th seems to have been most violent in western localities. A landslide occurred on the 14th on a hill at the village of Yamada, Hiroshima Prefecture, with the result that over ten houses were destroyed and several persons were injured. At Nagasaki, all the canals and rivers have been inundated since the night of the 13th. Over a hundred houses were flooded and over 90 junks were wrecked or capsized. The bank of the Sakai river was broken down on the 14th and a part of Kure was flooded, including about a thousand houses. Two persons were drowned and about twenty others are missing. The Wakayama city councillors have decided to defray yen 181,282.81 for the purpose of repairing the damage.

Decision was rendered in the Patent Bureau on July 2nd, states the *Official Gazette*, as to an appeal by the China and Japan Trading Co. The letter applied to the Bureau for registration of a trade mark which included an eagle in the design, but it was rejected on the ground that the mark resembles the registered trade mark, No. 5,703, of another person. The firm appealed against such rejection, contending that the eagle on one trade mark was perched on a rock folding its wings, but that of the other was depicted as about to start from earth and spreading its wings, and that there could not be any confusion in business between the two marks. The appeal was rejected under the provisions of the 4th Clause, Art. II. of the Trade-Marks Law.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the "Barrows Lectures" 1902-1903, collected in book form, and issued by the Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo. The Barrows Lectureship, it may be recalled, was founded in 1894 by Mrs. Caroline Haskell in connexion with the University of Chicago, and it is associated with the name of Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows. The present course consists of six lectures delivered in India, Ceylon and Japan by Rev. Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall, dealing with "The Nature of Religion" in the first, and so through the others to the sixth which gives "Reasons for Regarding Christianity as the Absolute Religion." Dr. Hall's language is easy and graceful, and the lectures are quite popular in character; and as, moreover, the printing has been most creditably performed, this book ought to have many purchasers. It is sold at sen 40, postage sen 6.

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for June, and comparison with corresponding month of the previous year:

EXPORTS.

1903.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	Quantities.	Values.
		Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	Kin 159,773	2,202,480
Silk tissues, kaiki	Yard 231,838	73,082
Silk handkerchiefs	Doz. 102,663	337,562
Cotton tissues	—	247,125
Carpets, hemp or cotton S.yard	81,242	46,087
Matches	Gross 2,343,036	679,961
Mats and matting, Hanagoza	—	167,690
Porcelain and earthen ware...	—	343,817
Lacquered ware	—	88,236
Umbrellas, European	No. 159,650	86,612
Others	—	1,839,699
Total	—	6,112,352

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw	Kin 109,844	1,129,149
Silk, noshi and waste ..	—	107,483
Cotton yarns	—	8,647,990
Straw-plaits	Bun. 664,052	233,219
Tea	Kin 7,396,183	3,339,593
Camphor	—	472,952
Kanten or colle vegetale. ..	—	91,704
Others	—	55,766
Total	—	1,226,461

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	Ton 287,739	1,628,321
Rice	Picul 32,885	226,238
Cuttle-fish	Kin 306,099	64,609
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds ..	—	4,028,956
Mushroom, shiitake	—	37,693
Copper, coarse & refined. ..	—	4,208,800
Fish oil	—	1,751,725
Vegetable wax	—	359,256
Others	—	1,314,076
Total	—	4,944,313

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Silk tissues, habutae	Kin 133,480	1,714,421
Silk tissues, kaiki	Yard 423,140	161,350
Silk handkerchiefs	Doz. 108,081	348,063
Cotton tissues	—	420,014
Carpets, hemp or cotton S.yard	125,024	72,512
Matches	Gross 2,007,938	615,281
Mats and matting, Hanagoza	—	270,856
Porcelain and earthen ware...	—	237,020
Lacquered ware	—	90,755
Umbrellas, European	No. 119,197	68,380
Others	—	1,536,972
Total	—	5,535,624

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw	Kin 127,925	1,211,723
Silk, noshi and waste	—	182,567
Cotton yarns	—	3,994,402
Straw-plaits	Bun. 414,645	141,636
Tea	Kin 5,996,658	2,395,090
Camphor	—	207,771
Kanten or colle vegetale. ..	—	117,427
Others	—	74,062
Total	—	780,679

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	Ton 273,600	1,617,832
Rice	Picul 42,640	240,256
Cuttle-fish	Kin 364,182	69,348
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds ..	—	3,463,967
Mushroom, shiitake	—	132,279
Copper, coarse & refined. ..	—	3,845,716
Fish oil	—	1,417,969
Vegetable wax	—	438,805
Others	—	87,930
Total	—	8,240,816

Grand total

Total	—	16,051,029
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IMPORTS.

1903.

GROUP I.

	Quantities.	Values.
		Yen.
Cotton, raw	Picul 160,047	3,469,919
Cotton yarns	Kin 56,634	44,571
Wool	—	396,093
Iron nails	—	1,705,501
Rail	—	14,272,911
Iron, bar and rod	—	7,424,920

Other iron and steel	14,211,142	689,881
Indigo, dry	124,298	334,791
Paper (except Chinese paper)	—	293,400
Leather, sole and other ...Kin	195,296	139,698
Machinery and engines ...	—	631,498
Locomotive-engines, rail-	—	—
way passengers and	—	—
railway freight	—	262,726
Steam vessels	No. 1	170,000
Others	—	3,358,833
Total	—	10,623,863

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine ...S.yard	1,182,897	362,039
Woolen & worsted cloths ..	—	68,130
Italian cloths	—	10,389
Flannels	—	917
Shirtings & cotton prints ..	8,468,568	839,423
Cotton satins & cotton	—	—
velvets	—	446,957
Sugar, brown & white ...Picul	228,600	1,158,709
Watches	No. 5,898	19,146
Others	—	1,410,710
Total	—	3,971,956

GROUP III.

Rice	Picul 823,690	3,503,731
Beans, peas & pulse	—	652,525
Kerosene oil	Gal. 3,956,110	796,337
Oil-cake	Picul 487,760	1,312,441
Others	—	1,948,122
Total	—	8,213,156

Grand total

Total	—	22,808,975
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Total of exports & imports ...

Excess of exports ...	—	43,304,252
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Excess of imports ...	—	2,313,698
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1902.

GROUP I.

Cotton, raw	Picul 432,756	5,568,538
Cotton yarns	Kin 138,402	119,072
Wool	—	360,682
Iron nails	—	3,471,042
Rail	—	6,080,973
Iron, bar and rod	—	6,448,494
Other iron and steel	—	16,429,903
Indigo, dry	—	66,577
Paper (except Chinese paper)	—	292,418
Leather, sole and other ...Kin	161,210	106,032
Machinery and engines ...	—	473,980
Locomotive-engines, rail-	—	—
way passengers and	—	—
railway freight	—	212,844
Steam vessels	No. —	—
Others	—	2,728,480
Total	—	11,404,802

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine ...S.yard	943,859	270,922
Woolen & worsted cloths ..	—	28,170
Italian cloths	—	138,772
Flannels	—	32,919
Shirtings & cotton prints ..	9,018,434	798,523
Cotton satins & cotton	—	—
velvets	—	631,822
Sugar, brown & white ...Picul	122,013	670,469
Watches	No. 4,116	15,840
Others	—	1,007,591
Total	—	3,022,555

GROUP III.

Rice	Picul 332,916	1,220,623
Beans, peas & pulse	—	296,619
Kerosene oil	Gal. 7,134,672	1,433,775
Oil-cake	Picul 752,815	1,740,790
Others	—	1,327,464
Total	—	6,598,549

Grand total

Total	—	21,025,906
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Total of exports & imports ...

Excess of exports ...	—	37,076,935
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Excess of imports ...	—	4,974,877
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Summary of total value of specie and bullion

exported from and imported into Japan for the same

per

EXPORTS.

1903.

Yen.

1902.

Yen.

Gold and gold bullion

257,445

5,843

Silver and silver bullion ...

172,468

44,977

Total

429,913

50,820

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

IMPORTS.

Gold coin and gold bullion	1,113,878	976,887
Silver coin and silver bullion	10,088	34,632

Total 1,123,966 1,011,519

Excess of exports

Excess of imports 694,053 950,609

Summary of the foreign trade of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1903.	1902.
	Yen.	Yen.
Exports	1,409,045	1,688,036
Imports	831,852	789,202

Total..... 2,240,897 2,477,238

Excess of exports

Excess of imports 577,193 898,834

Exports, specie and bullion	7,202	7,110
Imports, specie and bullion	450,341	425,620

Excess of exports

Excess of imports 443,039 418,510

A MOGUL PRINCESS.

Reviewing "The History of Humayun," by Gul-badan Begam (Princess Rose-body), the *Spectator* says: These Memoirs are by Babar's daughter, and those who know the fascination of the father's autobiography will understand the interest with which we opened the reminiscences of the daughter. If Babar can let us into the very heart of his life and career, as he does in his famous book, which most readers who appreciate good literature know through Erskine and Leyden's translation, what may not be expected from the Memoirs of his talented daughter, who not only witnessed the amazing ups and downs of Mogul power in India, but can tell us, what no man could or would, the secrets of the harem, and show us a woman's view of the times? The prospect was alluring, and we may say at once that the "Princess Rosebody" (there is surely no need for the bald literariness of translating Gul-badan as "Rose-body") does not altogether disappoint us, though, being a woman of the East, writing for men and women of India, she does not enlighten us on a thousand things which a Western would like to know, but, which every Oriental understands by instinct. Why these Memoirs have escaped notice so long it is difficult to say. It seems strange that only one copy should be known to exist, in spite of a most careful search for duplicates; and it is odd that this unique manuscript should have lain more than thirty years in the Hamilton Collection at the British Museum before any one thought of printing or translating it. The delay, however, has been fortunate for the Begam, since she has at last fallen into the hands of an editor, not only competent and learned, but also gifted with the insight and sympathy of her own sex. Mrs. Beveridge has performed a critical task with remarkable skill. To edit a text from a single MS. is always difficult; and when the text abounds not only in technical terms for women's articles of dress, but in what Rosen and others call modern colloquial forms, supposed to be unknown in Indian literary Persian, but which our Princess uses with the utmost freedom, it is not always easy to translate them, as the dictionary is often at fault. Mrs. Beveridge would be the last to claim that she is always right, and her occasional marks of interrogation show how doubtful she feels some of her renderings to be; but, on the whole, the translation is singularly close and accurate, and we feel we may trust the accomplished editor alike in her Persian and her history. The slightly sentimental tone of the comments is not inappropriate in a woman editing another woman's memoirs; and personally we do not dislike the frequent Scottisms, such as "this will be" so-and-so, which have, however, no equivalents in the original Persian.

The value of the work is greatly enhanced by a full historical introduction of nearly eighty pages, and by an elaborate biographical appendix, in which all the women mentioned in the text are as far as possible identified and as much of their history given as can be extracted from the Persian chronicles. The volume is also enriched with photographic reproductions not only of a page of the MS., which may quite possibly be in Gul-badan's own hand, and also an autograph note of her great-grand-nephew, the Emperor Shah-Jahan, but with eight pictures from the choicest volume in the library with which Khuda Baksh Khan Bahadur has munificently endowed Patna; it was illustrated in the time of Shah-Jahan himself and by his order, at a cost of Rs. 8,000, and the portraits of Timur, Humayun, Shir Shah, and Akbar are very striking, whilst the pictures of scenes in Mogul history are delightful. Here we see the famous incident of Babar devoting his life for his sick son, who lies on a bed on a high

estrade attended by a venerable leech, while dusky attendants in elaborate costumes try to administer medicine or food with a spoon. In another picture we have scenes following the birth of Akbar; his mother on her couch, fanned by her damsels, and the nurse holding the baby; a portly eunuch giving the news to a bench of astrologers, that the horoscope may be drawn; and the joyful father receiving the tidings seated on his throne surrounded by his nobles. Another picture shows a nautch given in honour of Akbar's birth. They are all admirable examples of the finest period of Mogul miniature painting, and we only wish they could be reproduced in colours. The elaboration of the work rewards the most minute examination.

Mrs. Beveridge has done her part to admiration. It remains to see what the Princess has to say for herself. Much is at second hand, and though even this has its value, since it comes from eye-witnesses, or at least from the inner circle of the Court, it lacks the vividness of personal recollections. Unluckily, Princess Gul-badan was only seven years old when her famous father died in 1530, and Babar was absent upon his expeditions for some years before that, so that her memories of this fascinating personage are necessarily few and fragmentary. She was with him, however, for the last year of his life. After his conquest of Hindustan he sent for his family from Kabul, and the little Rosebody came too. Babar's wife, Maham, pressed on post-haste to Agra by night, and was met by her husband four miles out; he was too impatient to wait for a horse, and hurried to her on foot. Gul-badan followed next morning after a characteristic Oriental scene:—

"My royal father's Khalifa, with his wife Sultanam, came as far as Naugram to meet us. My mamas had made me alight at the Little Garden, and having spread a small carpet, seated me on it. They instructed me to rise when Khalifa came in, and to embrace him. When he came in, I embraced him. Then his wife Sultanam came in too. I, not knowing, wished to get up, but Khalifa raised objections, and said, 'She is your old serving-woman. There is no need to rise for her. Your father exalted this old servant by giving such an order.' From Khalifa I accepted 6,000 shahrkhis (money) and five horses, and Sultanam gave me 3,000 and three horses. Then she said, 'A hasty meal is ready. If you will eat you will honour your servants.' I consented. There was a raised platform in a pleasant spot, and a pavilion of red cloth with lining of Gajrai brocade, and six canopies of cloth and brocade, each of a different colour, and a square enclosure of cloth with painted poles. I sat in Khalifa's quarters. The meal drew out to almost fifty [sic] roast sheep, and bread and sherbet and much fruit. Having at length eaten my breakfast, I got into my litter and went and paid my duty to my royal father. I fell at his feet; he asked me many questions, and took me for a time in his arms, and then this insignificant person felt such happiness that greater could not be imagined."

Gul-badan gives a touching account of Babar's last moments, and of that curious ceremony of self-sacrifice by which he gave his life for his son Humayun, and all she writes of her father confirms one's previous impression of his extraordinary charm. No wonder that on his death she writes: "Black fell the day for children and kinsfolk and all. They bewailed and lamented; voices were uplifted in weeping; there was utter dejection. Each passed that ill-fated day in a hidden corner."

Most of the Memoirs, which appear to have been written about 1587, at the request of her nephew, the Emperor Akbar, refer to the troubled times of Humayun, and give a vivid picture of the hesitations of that amiable but feckless Prince, largely from personal experience. The story of the picnic on pp. 188-91, when the ladies went to see "how the river was coming up," and kept Humayun waiting while they were putting on their fal-lals, till he got exceedingly cross and made them all write him abject apologies, is a real picture in words. On another occasion one of his wives, Bega, complain of some neglect, and Humayun was vexed, as usual,—he did not like criticism:—

"I am an opium eater," he said; "if there should be delay in my comings and goings, do not be angry with me. Rather, write me a letter, and say, 'Whether it please you to come or whether it please you not to come, we are content and are thankful to you.'" Gul-badan Begam wrote to this effect at once, and he settled it with her. Bega Begam insisted a little, saying "The excuse is worse than the fault." . . . She wrote a letter and gave it to him, and he made it up with her also."

The chief interest of the Memoirs is that they let us into the inner home life of the Mogul Emperors as no book except Babar's own Memoirs ever has done; even Babar, like a true Eastern, is reticent about his women. Princess Gul-badan shows us the harem side of the life of the time, and, as Mrs. Beveridge observes, she "lets us see a group of living and feeling men and women," not merely historical

persons with dates. Incidentally we learn much of women's ways in India in the sixteenth century. It is clear that the Turkish ladies were then far less secluded than now, and it is also evident that they had a high standard of virtue. There is a fine story of Haram Begam's treatment of the scandalous overtures of Kamran (p. 193), which recalls the well-known tale of Babar's grandmother, Isan-daulat, and the general impression our Princess gives is one of strong family affection. Gul-badan writes lovingly of her father's wives, of "my lady" and "dearest lady," and one can see that these women were as sweet as they were chaste.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON AT MELBOURNE.

The arrival of the Japanese squadron in Melbourne has created a brisk social week; indeed, quite the most festive we have had for some time, says a late number of the *Australasian*. By invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Gillott a largely attended reception was held at the Town-hall on Monday, May 18th, to meet His Excellency Rear-Admiral Kamimura and the officers of the squadron.

Over a thousand guests were entertained. The Town-hall looked quite lovely. The decorations were emblematic of the flora of Japan. Maples and bamboos appeared as if growing amid each other on the platform, the arrangement rising to a great height as it reached the organ, where lofty palms completed it. In the centre of the massing were chrysanthemums of every hue, set out with dwarf maples, brilliant with autumn tints. When the Admiral entered the room with his officers the flowers blazed with lights, and the word "Welcome" was lit up in their midst.

The colouring of the "sun of splendour" seen on the Japanese national flag was prominent in the drapery that enfamed ingeniously placed mirrors; also in the series of draperies that were festooned beneath the balcony. From six points of the balcony to the centre of the roof were strung ropes of evergreens, profusely lit with electric light, the globes being in the tones of the Japanese sun colouring. Many of the guests wore the chrysanthemum, or carried bouquets of it, their so doing completing a charming scheme in decoration.

The Lord Mayor and the Japanese Consul (Sir Malcolm McEachern) received the Admiral. He entered the hall with Sir Samuel Gillott, a long procession of his officers following, many keeping time to the march from "Tannhauser," played by Herr Benno Scherck's large orchestra. One and all then shook hands with the Lady Mayoress, who was on the dais. Their form of greeting was very quaint. They first bowed low, and then took her hand and raised it very high, the sudden quick lift upwards looking very curious. This procedure was followed all the evening, for introductions were plentiful.

Another procession (for that now seems the way for prominent people to arrive at civic functions) was that of His Excellency the State Governor and Lady Clarke. The aldermen, in pairs, led the way, Sir George and Lady Clarke following with the Lord Mayor.

Lady Clarke's elegant dress was of silver grey satin, the bodice having a drapery of rare white lace, and sleeves with long full frills of silver-grey chiffon. At the waist was a belt of silver embroidery. Lady Gillott, Lady Clarke, and Lady Madden carried bouquets of azaleas and roses, mingled with Japanese maples. The bouquets of the two latter ladies were presentations from the Mayoress, who wore rich ivory satin, with soft embellishments of black and white tulle, mingled one with the other. She also had on a single stone diamond necklace, and many stars and brooches of the same on the front of her bodice.

All naval and military officers, consuls, and other official personages were in full-dress uniform, the Austria-Hungary consular dress (white cloth trousers with broad gold stripe, and scarlet coat, braided with gold) of Mr. Carl Pinschot being a striking one among the consular uniforms.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LOUBET'S VISIT.

London, July 9.

There is a general consensus of opinion that President Loubet's visit is proving an unqualified success both socially and politically.

The German Press affects indifference. M. Loubet has placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb, and has witnessed a review

at Aldershot. This afternoon M. Delcassé, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a prolonged conversation with Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

BULGARIA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Owing to the urgent representations of Austria and Russia, Prince Ferdinand has given the strongest assurances that Bulgaria will not proceed further with her military preparations.

NATAL AND CHINESE.

July 10.

The Natal Legislative Council has rejected a motion condemning the importation of Chinese.

LOUBET IN LONDON.

President Loubet dined with Lord Lansdowne, and afterwards attended a state ball at Buckingham Palace, the first since the King's accession. There were 2,000 guests.

THE POPE.

The Pope really appears to be rallying. He conferred for a long time yesterday with Cardinal Rampolla, dealing with important affairs in a perfectly lucid manner.

LOUBET'S DEPARTURE.

President Loubet has left England.

AMERICAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

The American squadron which lately visited Kiel is now making a long stay at Portsmouth, where officers and men are greatly feted.

AMERICAN OFFICERS FÊTED.

London, July 11.

Officers of the American squadron now at Portsmouth attended the State Ball in Buckingham Palace. The King entertained them at dinner last night in Buckingham Palace, the Prince of Wales and most of the Cabinet Ministers being present. They were entertained at luncheon yesterday by the Pilgrim Club, and Lord Charles Beresford, who presided, predicted that if President Roosevelt came to England he would have a reception such as had never before been given to the Chief of a State.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Later.

The Bulgarian bands in Macedonia, re-organizing under officers sent from Sofia, are large and are concentrating in the hills. The Turks are also concentrating. Hostilities appear to be imminent.

KING EDWARD AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

At the banquet given to the American officers, King Edward toasted President Roosevelt, for whom he expressed the highest admiration. He emphasized this by writing on a telegraph form while at table a felicitous message to the President. The King also made an emphatic declaration in favour of closer relations between Great Britain and America.

Mr. Choate, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, responded, ardently reciprocating.

EUROPEAN PRESS ON LOUBET'S VISIT.

July 12.

The German and Austrian press are beginning to appreciate the significance of President Loubet's visit. The Russian press regard the visits of King Edward and President Loubet as not mere acts of courtesy, though there can be no question of a formal alliance.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

It is declared in Sofia that Turko-Bulgarian relations are greatly relieved owing to the formal assurances of Russia that she will never permit Turkey to attack Bulgaria.

THE POPE.

London, July 13.

The doctors say that the Pope has overcome a critical period of his illness and that he may last for days, even for weeks.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

In a semi-official announcement the Government of Sofia gladly notes the declaration of the Powers that Turkey's plans are not aggressive, also that the Powers may intervene to secure the withdrawal of the Turkish re-inforcements from the frontier. The Government is especially gratified by Turkey's promises of better treatment of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. The Government has consequently revoked its counter measures, especially the calling out of the reserves.

SOMALILAND.

London, July 14.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Aden says that the Somaliland force is moving towards the coast, leaving small garrisons at Damot and Bohotle. It is believed that there will be no advance till February.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

In conversation with some friends, M. Delcassé, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that he had proof of the British Government's loyal uprightness, and that he had received a profound and consolatory impression that the journey (of M. Loubet and himself) to London had served the cause of peace and of mankind.

THE U.S. SQUADRON IN ENGLAND.

Later.

The Prince of Wales has inspected the United States squadron at Portsmouth. The Channel Fleet also assembled and exchanged salutes. The reception of the Americans in Great Britain has aroused the most cordial manifestations in the United States.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

London, July 15.

The national fete celebrations in France occasioned numerous cordial demonstrations in favour of Great Britain. Also at a banquet in Sydney, Governor Sir H. Rawson toasted the Anglo-French rapprochement, and the toast was received with enthusiasm.

THE FISCAL ISSUE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.]

London, July 15.

At a meeting of Unionist Free-traders, held under the presidency of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., it was unanimously decided to take steps to obtain a full debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Chamberlain's proposals before the end of the session.

Correspondence of Great Britain with Germany and Belgium, arising out of Canada's preference tariff with the mother country, shows that if the other colonies, notably South Africa, give preference to Great Britain, then Germany proposes to impose a higher tariff on all British imports.

DUBLIN AND THE KING.

The Corporation of Dublin, after four hours' stormy proceedings, decided by a vote of 40 to 37 not to present an Address to the King.

THE CZAR AND SCOTS GREYS.

London, July 16.

The Emperor of Russia has given £500 to the South African Memorial which is to be erected at Edinburgh to the Scots Greys, of which regiment he is Colonel.

THE MOAT FARM MURDER.

Dougal, the Moat Farm murderer, has been executed. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold.

THE POPE.

The Pope is slowly sinking.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE PRESIDENT.

Saigon, July 10.

M. Loubet has arrived at Calais. He was present on the preceding day at a review at Aldershot, dined with Lord Lansdowne and was afterwards present at a ball in the Palace. The President was everywhere cheered by the crowd. The adieux at the station were very amicable.

THE POPE.

The state of the Pope is unchanged.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Saigon, July 11.

President Loubet has returned to Paris, where he was cheered. King Edward has telegraphed to him that he ardently desires the rapprochement between the two countries to be durable.

ANOTHER OPERATION ON THE POPE.

The Pope has undergone another operation.

LOUBET'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Saigon, July 12.

At a Council of Ministers held at the Elysées, Mr. Delcassé confirmed the warmth of the welcome given to President Loubet in England.

KING OF ITALY AND THE POPE.

The journey of the King of Italy to France has been postponed in consequence of the Pope's illness. The date of the journey will depend on the Pope's condition, the gravity of which increases.

THE POPE SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

Saigon, July 13.

The Pope's condition is stationary; perhaps somewhat improved.

THE CZAR TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Saigon, July 15.

It is affirmed that the Emperor of Russia will soon visit King Edward. This visit, following so soon upon that of M. Loubet, is regarded as significant.

GREAT HEAT IN NEW YORK.

There have been 200 deaths from the excessive heat in New York since Thursday last.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

President Loubet has held a review at Longchamps, where he was greatly cheered.

THE POPE.

The Pope, whose state is becoming worse, has partially lost consciousness.

THE NATIONAL FETE.

Saigon, July 16.

The National Fete was brilliantly celebrated in Paris in the provinces and abroad, without particular incidents.

THE KING OF ITALY'S VISIT.

The journey of His Majesty the King of Italy to Paris has been adjourned to the end of October or the beginning of November.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)
**BARON KODAMA APPOINTED
 HOME MINISTER.**

Tokyo, July 15.
 Baron Kodama has been appointed Minister of State for Home Affairs, *vice* Baron Utsumi, whose resignation is accepted on the ground of ill-health. Baron Kodama retains the position of Governor-General of Formosa.

CEREAL PROSPECTS.

Newchwang, July 15.
 The Japanese Consul at Newchwang telegraphs that the export of cereals from that port has been temporarily suspended, the suspension to take place from the 22nd instant. The order in that sense, issued by the Russian head of the civil administration, is in response to a request from the people, who are alarmed at the rapid rise in the price of cereals.

Chinnampo, July 15.

The Japanese Consul at Chinnampo telegraphs that, the weather being favourable, a good rice crop is expected, and that the prospect for other cereals is excellent.

A telegram from a branch consulate of Japan in Pyongyang reports a good harvest outlook if no change occurs.

Japanese Consulate at Chemulpo,
 July 14.

Owing to scarcity of rains part of the rice seedlings have not been planted out. Rain is needed on account of the rice and the bean crops. Barley is below the average. The price of rice has risen through apprehensions of drought.

Japanese Branch-Consulate at Songjin,
 July 14.

The weather being favourable the growth of the crops is good. Barley alone is only a fifty-per-cent. crop.

Japanese Consulate at Yuensan,
 July 14.

The barley crop is bad, but owing to favourable weather lately rice and other cereals promise well.

Branch-Consulate at Kungsan, July 14.

Good crop prospects. If rain falls during the next 10 days there will be nothing to complain of. Barley, however, is only a half crop.

Japanese Consulate at Mokpo, July 15.

The barley crop is only 30 or 40 per cent. of the average. The planting out of the rice is not yet completely finished. Rain is generally needed.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE POPE.

London, July 8.
 A pleural operation was yesterday performed on the Pope who bore up well under the treatment. It increased the weakness, however. His condition is now hopeful.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

President Loubet was to-day present at a military review at Aldershot. This evening he is to be entertained at Buckingham Palace.

THE MANCHURIAN AFFAIR.

A rumour floating with regard to the matter(?) of the various legations of the Powers at Peking is alleged to be a Russian intrigue to divert the attention of the European Powers from Manchuria.

[It is impossible to understand the meaning of this telegram clearly. It may be that a rumour of rioters having intended to attack the legation at Peking has been received in London.—*Ed. Jiji.*]

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

London, July 9.
 The visit of President Loubet to Great Britain is concluded. The King escorted him to the railway station, where cordial farewells were exchanged. The warships at Dover and the forts on the coast fired salutes on the departure of the National guest.

President Loubet despatched a most friendly telegram to the King and the people before embarking on board his ship.

The French press express strong satisfaction.

THE POPE.

The condition of the Pope has been growing better. OPERATION ON THE POPE.

A second operation was performed last night on the Pope. It was satisfactorily accomplished.

THE U.S. SQUADRON.

The U.S. Squadron is on a visit to Portsmouth, where the officers were entertained at noon yesterday. Lord Charles Beresford presided.

THE JEW MASSACRES.

Unless Russia deals satisfactorily with the Kishineff Massacre affair, as to which Americans presented a petition in behalf of the Jews, the United States, President Roosevelt has decided, will oppose Russia as to the Manchurian affair.

M. DELCASSE.

London, July 13.
 M. Delcassé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared that the reception of President Loubet in London tends to the satisfactory maintenance of friendship between the two countries.

THE U.S. AND RUSSIA.

According to statements by Mr. Carbalkins(?) at Newchwang, the antagonism of the United States has awakened the indignation of Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.

The King of Great Britain and President Roosevelt have exchanged most friendly telegrams with reference to the visit of the U. S. squadron to Portsmouth. The welcome to the squadron continues.

W. E. HENLEY.

Mr. William Ernest Henley is dead.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, July 11.
 The farewell telegram which President Loubet despatched at Dover to the King declared that France is a friend of Great Britain, and that the principal purpose of his visit was to familiarize that fact to both peoples; an intention which was accomplished.

THE POPE.

Berlin, July 15.
 The Pope has become insensible. The end is at hand.

A BASELESS STATEMENT.

The statement of the *Standard* with reference to the information that M. Lessar, Russian Minister, has requested Russian residents in Korea to withdraw is baseless.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE RUMOURS OF WAR.

Berlin, July 13.
 In spite of the rumours of war circulated by the English press, the Russian paper *Novoye Vremya* has information from Japan, saying that in respect to the good relations entertained by Japan with all Powers the building of new men-of-war will not take place, also the increase of the land tax will be left undone.

THE POPE WORSE.

The state of the Pope's health has grown worse.

THE POPE.

Berlin, July 16.
 The Pope's condition is as before. Germany will not intermeddle in the election of a new Pope.

HAITI.

In Haiti martial law has been proclaimed.

THE CZAR.

The Russian Emperor is going to Copenhagen and later will go to Darmstadt.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Mexican-American Committee is negotiating in London, Amsterdam and Berlin about the silver question and the Mexican standard.

(FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS.")

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO LONDON.

London, July 6.
 All the papers publish the most cordial articles in reference to the visit of President Loubet, and express the unanimous opinion that the visit will consummate what King Edward's journey to Paris commenced, completing a *rapprochement* which must henceforth be regarded as one of the accomplished governing facts in the European situation.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

London, July 7.
 At the banquet at Buckingham Palace, the King, toasting President Loubet, said that the reception by all classes of the population showed their really

friendly sentiments towards France, which is the nearest country to England, and ought consequently to be our best neighbour.

President Loubet replied that he was certain that the King's visit to Paris would have the happiest effects, and serve to tighten the relations of the two nations, which was a guarantee for the peace of the world.

The newspapers dwell on the spontaneity and warmth of yesterday's demonstrations as a proof of the real interest in France and the French which has never died out in Great Britain.

THE UNIONIST PRESS ON THE NEW ENTENTE.

London, July 7.
 The *Daily Telegraph* says that it is no secret that M. Delcassé has come to London with the hope of settling the few outstanding difficulties between the two countries.

The *Standard* says that M. Delcassé and Lords Salisbury and Lansdowne have brought France and England as close together politically, as is possible without a formal alliance.

THE FUGITIVE FINANCIER'S RETURN.

London via Bombay, July 8.
 Mr. Whitaker Wright has formally waived his right of further examination in the extradition proceedings against him at New York. He sails for England on the 29th instant to stand his trial.

The ex-financier declares that he hastens home to prove his innocence.

THE PASSING OF THE POPE.

H. H. the Pope underwent a slight operation, consisting of a puncture of the pleura, yesterday, with the object of removing the oppression of his breathing. The operation will probably prolong His Holiness's life for some hours.

LOUBET ENTERTAINING THE KING.

President Loubet has entertained the King at dinner at the French Embassy. There were no formal toasts proposed.

A gala performance at the Opera afterwards was a scene of unrivalled splendour.

NO MORE CHEAP SUGAR IN ENGLAND.

London, July 9.
 At a conference at Brussels of sugar manufacturers, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland have resolved to restrict the export to Great Britain, with the object of maintaining the price in Europe, and raising English prices by one to two francs.

GREECE FERMENTING.

There have been serious disturbance in Greece, notably at Pyrgos, owing to the non-ratification of the proposed Currant monopoly.

The Premier, Mr. Theototis, has resigned, and Mr. Ralli is forming a Cabinet.

[Pyrgos is on the west coast of Morea, opposite Zante. Currants are the principal export from Greece, the value sent every year to the United Kingdom alone being over £1,000,000 sterling.]

THE FATHERLAND FIRST.

London, July 10.
 The Berlin Rowing Club has won the Silver Goblets at Henley, the first time the race has been won by foreigners.

LOUBET'S FAREWELL.

President Loubet's farewell telegram to the King from Dover, which speaks of France as the friend of England, expresses the keynote of the whole visit, which brought to light the genuinely friendly feeling of the two people.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of Communications, notified in the *Official Gazette* of July 14th, that foreign money orders are to be convertible into Japanese money by the following table:—

	Yen.	Exchange rates.	
		per yen 1.	
Great Britain	{ 1 pound sterling 9.74619		
	{ 1 shilling ..... .48713	25.0% d.	
	{ 1 penny ..... .04061		
France	{ 1 franc ..... .38761	ses. 2.58	
	{ 1 continue ..... .00388		
The United States	{ 1 dollar 2.00	ct. .50	
	{ 1 cent ..... .02		
Germany	{ 1 mark ..... .48280	mks. 2.07125	
Holland	{ 1 florin ..... .83430	fl. 1.19861	
Hongkong	{ 1 dollar ..... .82375		
silver	{ 1 cent ..... .00824	\$ 1.21396	

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
STEAMERS.			
Adana	Barry	Passed Canal	June 11
Aki Maru	Seattle	Left	July 11
Alesia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	July 9
Atholl	Hongkong	Left	July 10
Arabia	New York	Left Manila	July 8
Ardandearg	Penarth	Loading	June 1
Australian	Australia	Leaves H'kong	July 12
Awa Maru	London	Left S'pore	July 9
Banca	London	Leaves Kobe	July 18
Bamberg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 1
Barton	Barry	Passed Canal	June 18
Bencleuch	London	Loading	May 26
Bengloe	London	Passed Canal	June 15
Braemar	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 18
Breiz Huel	New York	Passed Tarifa	June 8
C. Ferd. Laeiz	Hamburg	Loading	May 19
Chingwo	San F'cisco	Left	July 3
Coptic	Hongkong	Left	July 11
Dardanus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	July 2
Devonshire	—	Passed Canal	June 29
Diomed	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 18
Em. of China	Vancouver	Left	July 6
Em. of Japan	Hongkong	Left	July 15
Foxton Hall	—	Passed Canal	July 6
Glengyle	London	Left S'pore	July 3
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Left	July 7
Horsley	Barry	At N'saki	July 7
Ikhona	Rangoon	Left	July 2
Inaba Maru	London	Left	July 3
Indradeo	New York	Passed Canal	July 6
Indrapura	Portland	Left Astoria	July 10
Indravelli	Hongkong	Leaves	July 14
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay	Left	July 3
Kamakura Maru	London	Left Suez	July 3
Kaga Maru	Hongkong	Left	July 14
Kasuga Maru	Melbourne	Left H'kong	July 11
Keemun	Victoria	Left	June 26
Khalif	Barry	Passed Canal	June 8
Kish	New York	Due Kobe	July 16
Machaon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 11
Manaton	Batoum	Passed Canal	June 11
Merionethshire	London	Passed Canal	June 11
M. Bacquehem	Trieste	Passed Canal	June 1
Mogul	Liverpool	Left H'kong	July 9
Nestor	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 2
Pleiades	Tacoma	Left Victoria	June 22
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Left N'saki	July 14
Richmond Castle	New York	Leaving	July 10
Sachsen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 29
Satsuma	New York	Left S'pore	July 7
Seneca	New York	Leaves	June 20
Shimosa	New York	Left	June 10
Sithonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 28
St. Irene	Norfolk	Loading	June 5
Taiyuan	Australia	Due Kobe	July 15
Tacoma	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	July 16
Teen kai	Liverpool	Left S'hai	June 22
Tonkin	Marseilles	Passed Canal	June 28
Tydeus	Liverpool	Due Kobe	July 16
Vermont	Barry	Passed Canal	July 6
Wai Shing	Barry	Loading	May 29
Yarra	Marseilles	Leaves H'kong	July 14

UNDER SAIL.			
Aristomene (1)	Port Tampa	Feb. 28	Y'hama
Atlas (2)	New York	April 1	Y'hama
Balboa	Vancouver	June 15	Y'hama
C. H. Waijen (3)	New York	Oct. 29	Y'hama
Glenelvan	New York	April 29	Y'kaichi
La Banche	Phila.	April 18	Kobe
Lawhill	New York	May 5	Y'hama
Makaweli	Vancouver	May 20	Kobe
Marchal de Castries	Phila.	April 4	N'saki
Peter Rickmers	Barry	April 22	N'saki
Radiant (4)	Phila.	Mar. 28	Kobe
Rene	Phila.	Mar. 3	N'saki
Ville du Havre	Phila.	May 4	Kobe

- (1) Spoken on April 19, lat. 1° N. long. 26° W.
 (2) Spoken on April 24, lat. 5° N. long. 28° W.
 (3) Towed into Port Moresby, New Guinea, in distress on May 19.
 (4) Spoken on April 23, lat. 5° N. long. 29° W.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "ARANTA."—C. Illies & Co.
 For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd and 18th at Noon (every month), the "YOKOHAMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 8th and 22nd, at Noon (every month), the "SAIKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., July 19th, the "TACOMA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
 For CHEMULPO, via Bakan, Fusan and Mokpo (from Kobe), July 19th, at Noon, the "HEIJO MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, July 20th, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 For LONDON and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo and Port Said, July 20th, at 4 p.m., the "JAPAN."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
 For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, about July 20th, the "ORO."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
 For MARSEILLES, London and Antwerp, July 21st, at Daylight, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.
 For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), about July 21st, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.
 For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 22nd, at Noon, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
 For CHINAMP, via Bakan, Nagasaki, Fusan, Mokpo and Chemulpo (from Kobe), July 22nd, at Noon, the "KEIJO MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, July 23rd, at Daylight, the "BADENIA."—C. Illies & Co.
 For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Shimonoseki, and Nagasaki, July 23rd, at 10 a.m., the "KOSAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For NEWCHWANG, via Moji, and Chefoo (from Kobe), July 23rd, the "TATEGAMI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For GENSAN, via Bakan and Fusan (from Kobe), July 23rd, at Noon, the "SUMIDAGAWA MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 24th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 For NEWCHWANG, via Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Jinsen, Chefoo and Taku (from Kobe), July 24th, at Noon, the "SANTO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For VICTORIA, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., July 25th, the "MACHAON."—Butterfield & Swire.
 For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, July 25th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
 For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, July 25th, at Noon, the "SANUKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), July 25th, at Noon, the "TAINAN MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 27th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
 For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, C.B., July 28th, at 2 p.m., the "KAGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Shanghai, July 29th, at Noon, the "AKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, July 31st, at 9 a.m., the "YARRA."—M. M. S.S. Co.
 For VLADIVOSTOCK, via Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Gensan and Songching (from Kobe), July 31st, the "KOKURA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), July 31st, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.
 For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 1st, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
 For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., August 1st, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about August 1st, the "MARQUIS D'ACQUEHEM."—Pollak Bros.
 For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, Aug. 2nd, at Noon, the "KAGOSHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Aug. 3rd, the "CITY OF PEKING."—P. M. S.S. Co.
 For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and

Brisbane, Aug. 4th, at Noon, the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For HONIN ISLANDS via ports, Aug. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For TAKU, via Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Jinsen, Chefoo, Dalny and Port Arthur (from Kobe), Aug. 5th, at Noon, the "TAIREN MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For LIVERPOOL, via ports, about Aug. 6th, the "DIOMED."—Butterfield & Swire.
 For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Aug. 8th, at Noon, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
 For VLADIVOSTOCK, via Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Gensan and Songching (from Kobe), Aug. 9th, the "ISE MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Aug. 11th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe, and Moji, about Aug. 12th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 10th, the "TARFAH."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Vienna, British steamer, 2,654, L. White, 28th June, —Cardiff via Suez, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
 Benvenue, British steamer, 1,468, A. Webster, 4th July, —London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.
 Japan, British steamer, 2,795, E. M. Martin, 11th July, —London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
 Elg, Norwegian steamer, 708, Christofersen, 11th July, —Iloilo, P.I., Sugar.—Becker & Co.
 Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 13th July, —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 Badenia, German steamer, 4,157, Roerden, 14th July, —Tsingtau via Moji, General.—C. Illies & Co.
 Comingsbr, British steamer, 2,157, C. E. Tapp, 15th July, —Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 Skuld, Norwegian steamer, 914, H. Hassen, 15th July, —Iloilo, P.I., Sugar.—Becker & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Nomia, German ship, 1,921, Ch. Hasselmann, 5th July, —New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
 Samaritan, British ship, 1,997, H. H. Dexter, 12th July, —Port Tampa, Phosphate.—Otto Reimers & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Chateau Renault (20 guns), French battleship, 8,500, Captain Paillet, 9th June, —Nagasaki via Kagoshima.
 Bussard (8 guns), German cruiser, 1,600, Captain Huss, 13th July, —Kobe.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is only a moderate business, and no special feature to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—(40 yds. 36 in.)	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in.)	0.09 to 0.1
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 39 inches	1.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER BALL.
Nos. 28/32, Singles	1.40.00 to 1.50.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	1.45.00 to 1.50.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	1.55.00 to 1.60.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	2.45.00 to 2.55.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	2.95.00 to 3.05.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	4.25.00 to 4.35.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	31
Indian Branch...	Nominal. 26
Chinese...	23

METALS.

A moderate business is passing.

Round and square $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and upward...	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron...	4.50 to 6.80
Galvanised Iron sheets...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted...	5.30 to 5.90
Wire Plates, per box...	6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch)...	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

American...	\$2.96
Russian...	2.75
Langkat...	2.60

SUGAR.

A slight improvement in Hongkong Refined, and small business has been done.

Brown Takao...	5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila...	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton...	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang...	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined...	8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

The market is still quiet and sales are small.

Java, Medium to best...	280.00 to 330.00
Calcutta, Medium to best...	200.00 to 285.00
Madras (Kupiah), Medium to best...	135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

No activity in this market as yet. Prices crawl down slowly, but there will be no large business until we see quotations sensibly reduced.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse...	Y.
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fine...	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Coarse...	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse...	—
Common—Coarse...	—
Re-reels—Extra...	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1...	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	970 to 980
Re-reels—No. 2...	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 3...	—
Kakedas—Extra...	—
Kakedas—No. 1...	—
Kakedas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	—
Kakedas—No. 2...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	—

WASTE SILK.

No transactions for export. Native spinners are paying higher prices for new Waste than foreign buyers can afford. Supplies at present are very small, and will be for the remainder of this month.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushin, Best...	—
Noshi—Bushin, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushin, Medium...	—
Noshi—Joshin, Best...	120 to 130
Noshi—Joshin, Good...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best...	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second...	145 to 150
Kibiso—Joshin, Good...	—
Kibiso—Bushin, Fair...	—

TEA.

Business continues but the second crop is disappointing. Quotations are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest...	—
Choice...	—
Fine...	43 to 44
Fine...	38 to 41
Good Medium...	35 to 37
Medium...	30 to 33
Good Common...	27 to 29
Common...	24 to 27

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR.

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and chafing, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or for free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for alcoholic weaknesses, and for many sensitive, anæsthetic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 37-38, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FORTIN, DUBOIS AND CHEN. Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 16.

No change to report in silver, and sterling quotations from China as well as local rates remain unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	2,03 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Bills on demand	2,03 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 4 months' sight	2,03 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight	2,03 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 6 months' sight	2,03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— — Private 4 months' sight	262 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 84
— — Private 10 days' sight	82*
Shanghai—Bank sight	85*
— — Private 10 days' sight	87*
India—Bank sight	153
— — Private 30 days' sight	156
America—Bank sight	50
— — Private 30 days' sight	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany—Bank sight	210
— — Private 4 months' sight	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver (London)	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON 10775.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 16.

Club Hotels, sellers at yen 75; offers for shares are wanted. Grand Hotels can be placed at yen 250. Helms, remain quiet at yen 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. Langfeldts, sales at yen 28.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	108 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	70 Nominal.
Langfeldt & Co.	28 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co.	100 Sales.
C. Nickel & Co.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sales.
Helm Bros.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sales.

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Yokohama, March 17th, 1903. M.17.

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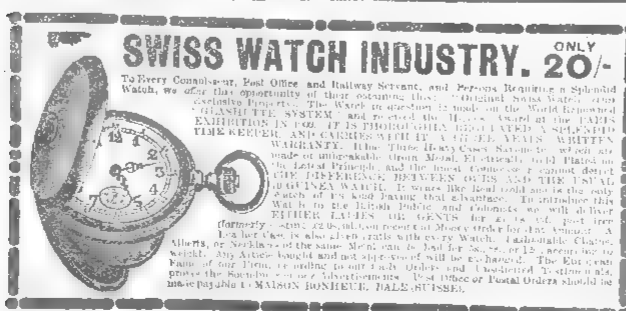


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[Vol. XL.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, 1903.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HIS HOLINESS the POPE died on Monday afternoon.

KING EDWARD's visit to Ireland is turning out a great success.

A GALE prevailed on July 18th on Sado Island causing severe damage.

SIR MARCUS SAMUEL, the Lord Mayor of London, has been gazetted a Baronet.

It is officially announced that Prince and Princess Rupprecht arrived at Vancouver on July 17th.

THE *Shikishima* and seven other warships carried out manoeuvres on July 20th near Awamori.

GOLD bullion valued at yen 181,730 arrived at Nagasaki on July 20th from Shanghai for Kobe.

HEAVY rains prevailed on July 9th at Awamori causing inundations. Damage was caused to fields.

THE U. S. transport *Logan* arrived at Nagasaki on July 21st carrying 1,450 soldiers from Manila en route for home.

It is officially reported that the training ships *Hashidate*, *Isukushima* and *Matsushima* arrived on July 20th at Manila.

THE casting of the bronze statue of the late

Prince Arisugawa has been completed at the Tokyo Arsenal. It will be removed on July 25th to the General Staff Office.

THE Canadian mail brings news of the death on 29th of June, from paralysis, of Lieut. Dan Godfrey, the famous bandmaster.

SUMMER vacation, says the *Yorodan*, is not granted this year to the officials of the Department of the Imperial Household.

THE dead body of a woman poorly dressed was found on July 19th floating in the canal near Ishikawa-machi, 3-chome, Yokohama.

OWING to inundations caused by the recent rains, traffic on the railway between Noshiro and Futatsui was suspended on July 19th.

THE construction of the elevated railway for electric tram-cars at Osaka has been completed. Traffic will be opened in the end of this month.

PRINCES MICHI and ATSU, and Princesses Fumi and Yasu will leave the capital about the end of this month for the detached palace at Hakone to spend the summer.

THE Japan Railway Co. is reported to have applied to the Communications Department for permission to transport passengers' bicycles free of charge on its line.

THE Crown Prince and Princess will leave Tokyo on July 28th for Shiobara, where they will stay till the middle of next month. Thence they will proceed to Nikko.

A COOK named H. Kazama (50) employed by Baron Nishi, Azabu, Tokyo, committed suicide on July 18th by drinking muriatic acid. Insanity is reported to be the cause.

MR. N. HANABUSA, Director of the Statistical Bureau, who has been ordered to the International Statistical Conference to be held at Berlin, will leave Tokyo on July 25th.

THE villa of Mr. Murayama, at Chigasaki, was entered by an armed man on the night of July 19th. Having threatened the family, he stole over yen 10 and made off.

A TELEGRAM from Mr. Uyeno, Consul at Amoy, states that cholera is spreading at that port. Thirteen Chinamen and four Japanese have recently died from the disease.

THE Nippon Beer Brewery Company decided at a general meeting held on July 15th to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. with a special bonus of 3 per cent. per annum.

ACCORDING to official investigations, the population of Tokyo numbered 1,705,028 in 1902. During the first half year of 1903, the births were 21,610 and the deaths 15,250.

EARLY in the morning of July 17th, two men armed with swords entered the dwelling of a woman named Moto Ishikawa, Kanda, Tokyo, and stole a sum of money and several articles.

MAJOR M. SATO, commander of the 33rd regiment of infantry, Nagoya, was dismissed from the service on July 16th. The *Mainichi* alleges that the officer has been connected with scandalous matters.

S. KUMAMOTO (47) headman of the village of Awoki, Saitama prefecture, was arrested on July 16th on a charge of having forged official documents and embezzled money belonging to the village office.

THE sailing vessel *Tomiyoshi Maru* carrying

2,029 tons coke from Osaka to Tokyo, ran ashore on July 14th off the Yura fort on Awaji island, sustaining serious damage to her hull. The cargo was transhipped to several lighters and sent back to Osaka.

MR. TANII, a graduate of the Sapporo Agriculture College, who has been engaged by the Governor of Shantung province, China, as adviser in sericulture at Tsinan, will leave Tokyo in the end of August for his post.

THE preliminary trial of T. Ikeo, clerk of the Department of Finance, who is accused of having stolen 42 bonds of yen 5,000 each face value and raised money on them, was begun on July 20th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Ushio.

THE *Asahi* states that the authorities concerned have prohibited, during the summer vacation, the prolonged movement from Tokyo of officers connected with the War and Navy Departments and the Head-Quarters Staff. A week is the maximum allowed.

THE Yokohama Electric Light Co. held a general meeting of shareholders on July 18th and decided to issue debentures amounting to yen 150,000 in order to increase its plant and to pay back loans of high interest.

TOKYO papers state that the Emperor recently summoned the high officials of the Imperial Household and having asked questions about the palace expenses for the coming year desired them to economise in all outlays except in the case of festivals for ancestors and of the calls of charity.

G. ANDO, an official of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who had been in detention in connexion with the bribery affair in the department, died on July 20th of consumption from which he had been suffering before his arrest.

ON the morning of July 19th, thirty-two police officers of the Kure station, Hiroshima prefecture, went on strike. After being pacified by the superintendent, they returned to duty, however. The cause, states the *Fiji*, was dissatisfaction with some of the inspectors.

THE steamer *Kanko Maru* (gross tonnage 348), went ashore on July 18th at the entrance of Kushiro, Hokkaido. Having jettisoned cargo, the ship was floated and arrived at Hakodate on the 21st. It is insured by the Nippon Marine Insurance Company for yen 17,000.

JUN WASHIO (23) living at Shitaya, Tokyo, who left his home leaving a letter saying that he was going to death out of weariness with the world, and who was thought to have made his way to the Kegan waterfall, was taken in charge by the Nikko police on July 19th. He was at once removed to Tokyo in custody.

AN old curio dealer named H. Mori (48), living at Bakurocho, Tokyo, murdered his wife named Mine (43) with a short sword on the night of July 18th at the tea-house Kawaiya, Yonezawacho. The man then committed suicide. Tokyo papers report the cause to be insanity.

Two Japanese have been arrested at Tientsin by the Japanese consular authorities on a charge of having uttered forged notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The suspects are said to have received notes amounting to over yen 5,000 from a man named Iwakami at Kobe this year. They then went to China and circulated the notes among Japanese residents and Chinese merchants.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Saturday, July 18.

Recent events in the political world have naturally suggested to the Progressists the expediency of a complete re-organization of parties. It is undeniable that the *Seiyu-kai* has received a severe blow. Not, perhaps, an absolutely fatal blow. The Party will retain some measure of vitality and some semblance of solidarity, but it will be found to have lost prestige and energy, and to survive in shadow rather than in substance. There must be many of its members to whom, in its new guise, the Party will appear a crippled invalid, deprived of the very source of its nourishment. These men will be ready to enrol themselves under any banner with a good fighting motto, and it is quite within the range of possibility that they would respond to an invitation from Count Okuma if he issued one. That is what he seems disposed to do. We read in vernacular papers that he and the other prominent men of the Progressists have decided to essay the organization of a new association on wide lines: to adopt, in short, the policy of the open door. They are willing, and indeed they think it will be necessary, to dissolve their own party as it now stands, and to adopt a new name. This last measure would be essential. There never was a worse choice than that of the Party's present appellation, *Kenseihon-to* (Real Constitutionals). The word has no independent meaning. It owes its significance to an event which Count Okuma and his followers should have endeavoured to consign to oblivion instead of crystalizing it in a name. Public intelligence rebelled against the term from the first and fell back upon the good old name "Progressists." Rumour now has it that a committee of twelve has been appointed to consider and elaborate the scheme of re-organization, and that considerable activity will soon be witnessed in the world of party politics.

Nineteen ex-members of the *Seiyu-kai* met in the quarters of the Shako Club on the 16th instant and decided to organize a new party under the leadership of Count Itagaki. The Count was present and delivered a speech which contained nothing new when compared with his previous utterances to the Club as reported in these columns. In effect he denounced the *Seiyu-kai* as being little better than a mob of politicians, not united by any strong bonds of principle, and he enunciated as such bonds for the new-projected party his favourite doctrine of "liberty, equality and fraternity." Whether these talismanic words can be employed as effective ties, remains to be seen. At all events there will be a new association, as yet nameless and embryonic but possibly the nucleus of something tolerably strong. Count Itagaki, however, can not promise his followers anything, and we suspect that solid prospects constitute more valid inducements than the finest theories in these days of self-seeking. It is a rather melancholy spectacle to see the father of Japanese liberalism re-enter the field in his old age at the head of a forlorn hope. We admire his courage and energy, especially as it is certain that his motives are wholly disinterested.

The *Fiji Shimpō* raises a familiar question, namely, whether the Japanese Government does not observe excessive secrecy in the realm of foreign affairs. There are no blue books here as in England, nor any yellow books as in France, and still less

are the public kept in careful touch with everything in progress as is the case in the United States, where the people are consequently conspicuous for intelligent perception of foreign affairs. One result of the secrecy observed in Tokyo is that newspapers publish all kinds of wild rumours which have an injurious effect on the amity of nations. So serious has this abuse become that, according to the *Fiji*, rumour attributes to the Government a project in the sense of organizing some censorship of journalistic utterances on foreign affairs. Our contemporary likens such a measure to the timidity of the clown in the proverb, who, having once burned his cheeks with a hot mouthful, blew ever afterwards on his salad to cool it. There is also another objection which the *Fiji* does not note, namely, that from the moment when a Government institutes any kind of press censorship, it is thenceforth regarded by the public as responsible for every journalistic utterance. That responsibility is more inconvenient than the state of affairs which the censorship is intended to rectify.

Baron Kikuchi, Minister of State for Education, Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Communications, and Baron Hirata, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, have been allowed to retire at their own request, and their portfolios are distributed as follows:—

Baron Kodama, to be Minister of Education, in conjunction with the posts of Governor-General of Formosa and Minister of Home Affairs.

Baron Kioura, to be Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in conjunction with his post of Minister of Justice.

Baron Sone, to be Minister of Communications, in conjunction with his post of Minister of Finance.

Baron Kodama has abandoned his intention of proceeding to Europe.

Monday, July 20.

It will have been observed by our readers that the new distribution of portfolios differs somewhat from public anticipation as previously reported. According to the original forecast, Baron Kodama was to assume charge of the Communications Department, Baron Kioura of the Education Department and Baron Sone of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, for all which appointments there would have been reason in the past records of these statesmen. But, according to the best informed Japanese journals, a change was deemed advisable at the eleventh hour, the reason being that as the Government has to undertake sweeping measures of retrenchment in connexion with next year's budget, it is deemed advisable to have the above three Departments under the direction of Ministers whose hands will be wholly unhampered by previous relations. Whether the Cabinet has resolved to dispense with the policy of recourse to public loans and to obtain all the necessary funds by means of administrative retrenchments and financial reforms, as advocated by the *Seiyu-kai*, we do not yet know. What we gather from the writings of our Tokyo contemporaries is rather that a falling off in the revenue derived from the *sake* tax and the necessity of reducing the land tax to its old rate, have brought the Government face to face with a deficit of some 15 or 20 million *yen*, which has to be met by retrenchments. The impression seems to be that the limit of the *sake* tax has been reached and passed. Since 1896 the rate has been raised from 4 *yen* per *koku* to 7 *yen*, then to 12 *yen* and then to 15 *yen*. Even at the latter rate no perceptible dimi-

nution of taxable production took place, owing, it is thought, to the stringent measures adopted for checking domestic brewing. But the people are now beginning to find the price of their favourite beverage too high, and a reduction of production to the extent of 800,000 *koku* is anticipated during the current fiscal year. That means a loss of 12 million *yen* of revenue in the Budget now in operation, and it means also that some other source of revenue must be found for next Budget. It is said that all the Ministers have promised to put their shoulders resolutely to the wheel of retrenchment, and that a marked diminution of administrative outlays as well as an important readjustment of appropriations will be features of the next Budget.

Before the recent Cabinet crisis much talk became again audible about that old complaint, the so-called *kakkyo no hei*, or prevalence of feudal ideas in the Departments of State, each fighting for its own hand and working to obtain a maximum appropriation without due regard to the state of the national finances. It is now thought, and the *Fiji Shimpō* endorses the belief, that the new distribution of portfolios will greatly facilitate reform of that abuse. Thus the Minister of Finance will obtain control of the Department of Communications, which has always been a thorn in the side of the Treasury, and Baron Kodama will direct the affairs of the Department of Education, which he can sweep after the new-broom fashion, Baron Kioura having an equally untrammelled hand at the Noshomusho. The *Fiji* thinks that if such be the purpose of the new distribution, the Government deserves applause. There is even talk of abolishing the Departments of Education, of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce. The *Asahi Shimbun* virtually endorses the *Fiji Shimpō*, but contends that Baron Kodama ought not to retain the Governor-Generalship of Formosa, since, the new territory being under the supervision of the Home Department, it is obviously incongruous that the Minister of Home Affairs should be at the same time Governor-General of the Island. An Imperial Prince, the *Asahi* thinks, might advantageously be nominated to succeed Baron Kodama in Formosa. It is noticeable that the large share of responsibility now devolving on Baron Kodama's shoulders in connexion with the affairs of the Central Government is not condemned by any critic. The Japanese public evidently entertain a very high idea of the Baron's capacity.

It is to be noted that the *Kokumin Shimbun* raises its voice against the notion of extreme retrenchment. Too little of anything is as bad as too much, it declares. Economy merely for the sake of economy is not to be recommended in State affairs. If income is found less than expenditure, it may be a better plan to work for the increase of income than for the reduction of expenditure.

It is announced that Baron Ito has been appointed Vice-President of the Imperial System Investigation Bureau instead of Count Hijikata who retires. When this Bureau was first established under Marquis Ito's Presidency, Baron Ito held the office of Vice-President. His return to official life will be welcomed by a wide circle of friends.

Tuesday, July 21.

In their search for a platform wide enough to afford standing room for a multitude of politicians the leaders of the Progressists,

that is to say, the men that advocate reconstruction and the open door, have evidently been constrained to deal in vague generalities. They have adopted two principal planks: the first is that the basis of constitutional government must be made firm; the second, that the Party will labour for the development of the Japanese race abroad. Apparently this latter declaration represents imperialism in an occult form, but it may also mean nothing more than the utilizing of opportunities already obtained by treaty or convention and the encouragement of Japanese emigration. It will be interpreted, however, and is probably intended to be interpreted, as the text of a "strong foreign policy."

Upon the above lines Messrs. Inukai and Komuchi have been instructed to compile a manifesto, which will of course be an erudite and eloquent document. But the impression produced upon outsiders by such a platform as the above is one of utter hopelessness. It is now 17 years since the first political party was organized in Japan, and among the numerous associations born during that interval, not one has ever succeeded in formulating really definite principles. There is of course, a great deal of similar vagueness in the corresponding sphere of Europe and America, but it was not and is not always so. In the Occident the lines of cleavage sprang originally from great issues and have been deepened from time to time by vital incidents. Here in Japan we detect persons only. One significant explanation is that the nation's publicists, being unanimously liberal and progressive, there is no practical margin for differences of opinion. Perhaps, indeed, that is a sufficient explanation. At any rate the foreign public can not continue to take keen interest in dissolutions, and reconstructions which reveal no intelligible codes of political doctrine and are ultimately found to be based on personnel solely. There is talk now of an amalgamation between the Progressists and Prince Konoye's followers, which would perhaps mean the enrolment of the whole under Prince Konoye's leadership. Such a result would awaken the languishing interest of foreign observers, for Prince Konoye is essentially an exponent of imperialism on the German model, and Marquis Saionji is supposed to represent the French school of individualism. But it is only the methods of the two statesmen that differ: each is equally zealous for the expansion of Japan.

The *Seiyu-kai*, it is claimed, have not been seriously shaken by recent events. They have elected a committee for purposes of financial investigation, and they hope to elaborate an important programme in the course of the next three months. Last autumn they were understood to have arrived at the conclusion that some 18 million yen annually might be saved by administrative economies and financial re-adjustments. But we are now told by a politician, speaking through the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*, that this extensive programme did not obtain the endorsement of the Party as a whole; that it emanated chiefly from the brain of one man, Mr. Hara Kei; that its feasibility appeared doubtful when Marquis Ito came to consult with the Cabinet, and that a more precise examination is now to be made. The *Seiyu-kai*, then, seem to be busied with financial issues only. We hear nothing of their interference in foreign politics.

The same authority declares, however, that the internal condition of the *Seiyu-kai* is most unsatisfactory. Out of the parliamentary members, some 40 or 50 are in reality friendly to the Government, and, in the event of any collision with the latter, are

prepared to create dissensions in the ranks or even to withdraw altogether. On the other hand the adoption of a policy friendly to the Cabinet would drive out all the stalwarts. Thus the Party is virtually useless as a political engine. Whatever unanimity might have been attained under Marquis Ito's leadership, will be appreciably impaired now that he has withdrawn. There is nothing for it, therefore, but to throw all the parties into the crucible and re-fuse them for casting into new moulds. But as yet no one competent to undertake such a feat presents himself.

Meanwhile Count Itagaki seems to be really in earnest in his resumed role of party organizer. He is preparing a manifesto the text of which will be his favourite doctrine of liberty, equality and fraternity, and the argument will tend to the rejection of imperialistic ideas and the assertion of individualism. Strange to say the Count has associated himself with the notorious ex-leader of *soshi*, Mr. Oi Kentaro, and, stranger still, his activity does not seem at all pleasing to the *jinmin*. It is not yet certain, however, whether Count Itagaki will enter the field as an actual captain of political troops. Some authorities allege that he will act only as chief of staff, that is to say, as adviser. At all events he will have a very respectable following, so far as mere numbers are concerned, for whatever be said to the contrary, recent events were a great shock to the *Seiyu-kai* and the secessions from its ranks have been considerable.

Wednesday, July 22.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes the text of Count Katsura's address to the Throne on the 1st instant, praying for permission to resign, and publishes also a speech, or the gist of a speech, delivered by the Premier to Marquises Ito and Yamagata on the 26th of June in the presence of Admiral Yamamoto. The address partakes of the nature of a mere formality. It pleads that the Count finds the financial and the political situation too much for his incapacity and inexperience, especially since he is suffering from illness, and it prays for permission to resign. The speech has a ring of more genuine reality. Count Katsura is represented as saying that the position attained by Japan and the conditions of the time impose upon her the duty of pursuing a positive policy. She must increase her armaments, on the one hand, and must labour, on the other, for industrial and commercial development. On those lines the last budget presented to the Diet was compiled. But the Diet rejected it, and ultimately a compromise was effected—a compromise for which Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata had to be thanked. By the terms of this compromise funds for naval expansion were provided, but those required for material development were refused. The Cabinet thus saw its programme cut in two, and saw that the portion lopped off had a vital bearing on the empire's progress. Under these circumstances he felt himself unequal to cope with the situation, and he desired to be relieved of office in order to take a trip to Europe, there to collect materials by way of compensating for his inexperience and equipping him for future usefulness, and there also to cure a malady which otherwise must become serious.

These revelations of the *Nichi Nichi* suggest the inference that the Budget and the compromise were solely responsible for the recent Ministerial crisis, and the *Kokumin Shinbun* has a few words which encourage

a similar belief. It is a partial version, we think.

There is talk of forming an association on the basis of a strong foreign policy. Members of the Progressists, the Imperialists, the seceders from the *Seiyu-kai*, the Independents, the National Unionists and others, have been holding meetings in Tokyo, and endeavouring to elaborate a programme or construct lines of action likely to have successful results. Thus far nothing definite has been accomplished, and perhaps this movement should be regarded mainly as a result of the partial disintegration which all political bodies suffered from the recent crisis. Once before since the Diet became a practical fact, an agitation was set on foot for the formation of a general union in the cause of a stalwart policy abroad. But the occasion was then wholly different, and we are by no means sure that a very similar measure of unsuccess would attend an effort of that kind now.

Greater progress seems to have been made by another project to which we have already alluded, namely, the organization of what is called the *Shako Club* (Social Club). This would consist of Progressist malcontents, *Seiyu-kai* seceders and National Unionists, and would be under the presidency of Prince Konoye, with Viscount Watanabe for vice-president. The Viscount is said to have already accepted the post, but Prince Konoye's decision is deferred on account of illness. The *Shako Club*, also, would have its foundations in a strong foreign policy, and there is no valid reason why it should stand independently of the association described above, except, perhaps, that whereas the one would have a political character, the other—Prince Konoye's coterie—would not.

Thursday, July 23.

There are many interpretations of Marquis Ito's attitude in foreign politics, and since the question is of very great importance to Japan, its discussion always finds an attentive audience. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has an interesting article on the subject; an article which must be taken as coming from an exceptionally well-informed source. While the Marquis led the *Seiyu-kai*, says our contemporary, rumour, attributing to him a weak foreign policy, concluded that his influence upon the Cabinet was more or less paralyzing; and when he became President of the Privy Council, abandoning his party connexion, rumour changed its tone to one of gratulation that his interference would no longer be felt by the Ministry. But surely the latter is an unsound conclusion? Whatever influence the Marquis enjoyed in official circles during his leadership of the *Seiyu-kai*, he must be supposed to enjoy much greater influence in his position of President of the Privy Council. But the fact is that the empire's foreign policy has been uniform and unchanging. It was Marquis Ito that concluded the Tientsin convention of 1885, which virtually put an end to China's suzerainty in Korea. It was Marquis Ito that directed affairs in the war of 1894-5 when the independence of Korea was finally established. It was Marquis Ito that obtained from China a promise as to the non-alienation of Fukien province, thus contributing to the preservation of the Chinese empire. And it was Marquis Ito that made conventions with Russia securing to Korea immunity from aggression. It may be said that the members of the present Cabinet acted as Marquis Ito's subordinates on all these occasions, and there is no intel-

ligible reason why they should now be supposed to entertain a policy different from his. If those that advocate a stalwart front have in prospect the annexation of Chinese territory, they ignore the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which pledges its signatories to respect and preserve the integrity of China. The alliance further provides that the allies shall combine for the protection and assertion of their mutual interests. But the compact is based on the state of affairs actually existing at the time of its signature. Any radical change in that state would require the allies to reconsider their position. If, for example, China herself failed to assert her integrity and became a consenting party to her own disruption, the hands of the allies would necessarily be freed to take such action as their interests might dictate in the altered situation. It is noticeable that folks who advocate war are called strong politicians, and that those who advocate peace are called weak. But outside the ranks of savages there are no advocates of war now-a-days while peace is possible. It is further noticeable that the so-called "strong politicians" never descend to the consideration of ways and means. They would not have had the Liaotung Peninsula restored, but they never attempted to explain how it might be preserved. They would not have had Kiao-chow seized by Germany, but they did not indicate any route to its prevention. They would not have had Hawaii included in the United States, but they failed to suggest any way of averting it. And whenever they were in a position to carry out their theories they have made no attempt to do so. They are simply politicians, and their talk is *vox et præterea nihil*. The present Cabinet does not belong to their class.

MANCHURIA.

From Peking comes news dated the 21st instant to the effect that on the preceding day Mr. Conger called on Prince Ching and again urged the importance of opening certain places in Manchuria. The Prince is represented as having replied that none of the places named could be called an emporium of trade and that, consequently, the Chinese Government did not appreciate the utility of opening them. If this be true it confirms the impression that China's condition is hopeless. She has no disposition to assist in rescuing herself from Russian aggression, and really it would seem that the Powers may reasonably abandon the task of trying to rescue her. As between China and Russia there can, of course, be no choice, for though China has much that is venerable and respectable to commend her to the world's sympathy, her absolute incapacity to realize the advantages of the Occident's material civilization, or at any rate, her failure to avail herself of them, render her almost contemptible, whereas Russia is a progressive and civilizing power. In this context it is worth while to quote a telegram sent to *The Times* by its Peking correspondent on June 9th:—

Some of the newspapers received from Europe to-day speak of the final and definite refusal of China to yield to Russian demands regarding Manchuria, and state that, in face of such refusals, Russia considers it prudent to retreat. Those capable of entertaining such an astonishing misconception of China's power would have had an object-lesson could they have witnessed an incident which occurred this afternoon in the centre of Peking, when, for the second time in three years, the buildings of the Board of Revenue were destroyed by fire.

The resources of Peking were exhausted in vain and the confusion was infinite. The flames were combated by hundreds of men carrying banners, who blocked all movement, and there was a hideous clangour of gongs and tom-toms, as in the South Sea Islands.

For extinguishing the fire the authorities depended upon water carried in old kerosene tins and in bean and oil baskets, using appliances dating from the time of William Rufus. Assistance was also given by some hand-power engines dating from Waterloo, which squirted unavailing jets of dirty water.

The flames were prevented from spreading towards the French hospital by the exertions of the foreign Legation guards.

No assistance that China could give at present on account of her own salvation is worth a moment's thought, and if she is determined on such a suicidal course as even to reject the advice of Powers anxious to save her, it would really seem that there is nothing for it except to make suitable arrangements for her funeral. If there were any security, or any way of obtaining security, that Russia would keep the door open in Manchuria, she would meet with little opposition from outsiders in the prosecution of her ambitious designs.

With reference to the above the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent says that in diplomatic circles in Peking very little faith is placed in the assurances alleged to have been recently given by St. Petersburg in Washington to the effect that the Port Arthur conference had recommended the opening of Manchuria as desired by America and Japan, and that administrative arrangements to that end were in progress. Concerning this the *Asahi* writes editorially. It affirms that Russia has befooled America again and again, and this last announcement must be taken as belonging to the category of dust-throwing. At any rate the announcement is worthless, for Russia's conduct in Manchuria proves that she regards a treaty merely as so much waste paper, and if such is her view of a solemn international compact, it is easy to estimate how much store she sets by a mere diplomatic statement. Nevertheless what Count Cassini has said in Washington has this value that it may be cited as a definite withdrawal of Russia's objections to the opening of Manchuria. Russia does not intend it, perhaps, to be so counted, but if her Representative made the statement, America, England and Japan may fairly utilize it as a proof that Russia no longer stands in the way, and since Russian opposition constitutes China's only admitted cause of reluctance, she may be fairly called on to sign the treaty at once. The *Asahi* does not go so far as to say that China should be compelled to sign, but it must be evident to every reader of history that where the Manchu Dynasty is concerned compulsion has come to be the only effective weapon. Rumour recently attributed to Mr. Hayashi in Seoul a declaration which was so admirable that we would fain hear it confirmed. He was alleged to have informed the Seoul Government that since Russia's objections had nothing to do with the opening of Wiju, which lay entirely within the province of Korean Sovereignty, and since Korea assigned no cause for hesitation except Russia's objection, he should regard Wiju as opened. Of course there would be insuperable difficulties in giving practical effect to such an assumption, but its mere statement, if in Peking, would probably startle the Manchus into some exercise of common sense. We do not care how much Russia expands her empire. On the contrary, we wish her all success.

But her expansion must not be at the expense of other nations, and it is most emphatically at the expense of other nations if its effect be to exclude their commerce from every region brought under the shadow of her flag.

It is alleged by the *Tiji's* correspondent that Prince Ching, interrogated by Mr. Conger, has emphatically denied the story about a Russian loan of two million taels to the Turkestan authorities in consideration of certain special privileges in that region. Of course, if the privileges had any relation to trade they might be claimed by other Powers also under the most-favoured-nation clause. Turkestan is a very vague term. It covers a huge area in Central Asia much of which is already Russian, and only Kulja can be properly called a Chinese province. There is room for many things to happen there that would have little concern for European and American Powers other than Russia.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* undertakes to expound the real sentiment of the Japanese nation with regard to Manchuria. That sentiment is not reflected either in the utterances of a little band of students who contend that the sword should be drawn because the moment is favourable for drawing it, or in the policy of another small band who would purchase peace at any price. What the nation wants is to see Manchuria preserved to China and thrown open to the commerce of the world, but it desires to exhaust every pacific resource for the attainment of these objects, being determined, at the same time, to fight for them should peaceful measures fail. No effort will be spared to avoid war but if war prove inevitable, the responsibility must rest on Russia.

Friday, July 24.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent says that Mr. Conger is pressing the Chinese Government to give a definite answer about the opening of Mukden and Ta-tung. Prince Ching is alleged to have replied that pending the military evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, no new ports could be opened in that region. Mr. Conger, naturally exasperated by such a reply, declared that China was merely making game of America by means of the Russian bogey, and that he must insist upon the opening of the places in question. This telegram, is dated the 21st. We doubt whether Mr. Conger would have taken such action in the face of the assurances given by Russia in Washington. It is possible, however, that his proceedings antedated those assurances.

THE NEPAULESE STUDENTS.

Some months ago the arrival of two Nepaulese students in Tokyo to receive education was stated in these columns. We do not recall the exact date, but their coming was at least a year ago. It appears that a fellow-countryman who accompanied the lads to Japan for the purpose of overseeing their studies, proved unworthy of the trust reposed in him, and dissipated the funds sent from Nepal. Professor Takakusu, Dr. Max Muller's well known pupil, assisted in correcting this abuse, and led to the dismissal of the dishonest overseer. The matter has been recalled to public notice by the arrival of Mr. Kawaguchi from his adventurous journey to Tibet. It is said that he has undertaken to furnish an exact statement of the facts to the King of Nepal. The two students are now attending the Imperial University.

KOREA.

Friday, July 17.

Tokyo newspapers report that the Korean local authorities at Wiju, acting under instructions from the Government in Seoul, have removed the telegraph-posts erected by the Russians for the purpose of the Antung-Yongampo line. This is the version of the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi*. But the correspondents of the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Kokumin* allege that the Russians themselves, in deference to Korea's remonstrances, have abandoned the enterprise.

It is stated that the British Representative in Seoul has urged on the Korean Sovereign the importance of at once opening Wiju to foreign trade. Thus far there is uniformity of statement on the part of the various correspondents. But they differ as to the results of the representation, some alleging that Russian opposition is likely to be potent, and that the issue can not be foreseen, while others think that the Korean Government has now resolved to yield to the united urgency of Japan and England.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes the text of the Note addressed by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, to the Korean Government with reference to the wounding of two Japanese subjects on the 26th of June by Chinese bandits in the neighbourhood of Kanke on the upper reaches of the Yalu. It is a very strong note, but the text merely elaborates the accounts already published of its gist, namely, that whereas the Korean Government is bound by treaty to protect the lives and property of Japanese subjects travelling in Korean territory in prosecution of their legal business, not only is that duty neglected, but armed bands of foreigners are suffered to make irruptions into Korean territory and commit lawless acts. Such a state of affairs must be regarded as an absence of all efficient control on the part of the rulers of the territory, and unless measures are speedily taken to administer the district so as to prevent these incidents, Japan, on the ground of self-protection, will have herself to undertake the duty of protecting her subjects.

According to this same correspondent the Minister of Foreign Affairs is in favour of opening Wiju but Li Kon-thaik, leader of the Russophil party, takes the opposite view. Pressed repeatedly by the Japanese Representative, the Korean Foreign Office at last answered that if a meeting of the Foreign Representatives unanimously decided in favour of opening Wiju, the Korean Government would consent. To this Mr. Hayashi answered that the question not being of a nature to call for submission to the Foreign Representatives, Japan would have to consider Wiju already opened in the absence of any legitimate objection on Korea's side. Our readers have already learned about this action on the part of Mr. Hayashi, but the information lacked the confirmation which it has now received.

The labour of Korea's naval mountain has apparently brought forth not even a mouse. It seems that the solitary war-ship which was to have flown the ensign of the peninsular empire, the converted merchantman that nearly involved her original owners in heavy loss owing to the Korean Government's inability to pay for her, is to be re-converted into her pristine shape. Orders have been issued for the removal of her armament and for her employment as a humble carrier of goods and passengers. This is one of the most sensible acts recently placed to Korea's

credit. She has no money to procure even an insignificant navy, so she had better abstain from the attempt.

Saturday, July 18.

A Tientsin telegram to the *Asahi* alleges that the seizure of timber-rafts by Russians in the Yalu Valley continues; that there are about 150 Russian troops with one gun at Antung, and that the freebooter leader Lin is at Yong Am-pho with some forty men.

It is stated to have been officially reported from Wiju that the Russian telegraph poles on the south side of the Yalu have been removed, but that the cable across the river remains *in situ*. The inference said to have been drawn from this issue is that Russia essays much which she is not prepared to carry to a conclusion in the face of resolute opposition, and there has been a consequent weakening of the Russo-phil party under Li Kon-thaik. On the 16th instant the Korean Foreign Office is reported to have announced to M. Pavlow that as the laying of a line of telegraphs on Korea's territory was a distinct violation of her Sovereignty and of the treaty, the local officials at Wiju had been ordered to remove the posts, with which order they had complied. It will be observed that there is a disposition to magnify this incident. Certainly the case was one well calculated to illustrate the value of resolution, for it might have been confidently predicted that, except as part of a scheme of deliberate aggression, Russia would never persist in building telegraphs in Korean territory in defiance of Korean dissent.

The *Asahi's* correspondent says that things are proceeding favourably for the opening of Wiju and that it may be expected to become an accomplished fact before long.

The Korean Government has paid the first instalment—200,000 *yen*—of the price of the *Yangmu*, but we do not find any further intelligence as to her reversion to a merchant steamer type.

Sunday, July 19.

Seoul correspondents of the *Asahi* and the *Fiji* agree in reporting that the Russians engaged in the construction of the Antung-Yong-Ampho telegraph lodged a protest with the Korean local officials at Wiju with reference to the removal of poles by the latter. The reply was that the step had been taken in accordance with orders from the central government, and that objections should be formulated in Seoul.

Concerning this telegraph question it is reported that the Russian Representative in Seoul has at length replied to the remonstrance made by the Korean Government. He is alleged to have stated that the work of laying the line was not undertaken by his orders or under the direction of Russian officials, and that it was doubtless suggested by the convenience of the timber-felling Company. He asserted, however, that the Company had offices in three places, and that to build railways, construct and repair roads, lay telegraphs and establish mining bureaux were within its natural rights. British and American mining concessionaires were not prevented from enjoying such privileges, and Russians, who paid a royalty of 25 per cent. to the Korean Government, ought to be at least equally favoured. If the Company erected a line of telegraph on the upper part of the Yalu and placed it under the control of Korean officials, Korea herself would be the gainer. On the whole it did not seem that there was anything illegal in the conduct of the timber company, and the Minister saw no reason to

restrain its acts. In conclusion M. Pavlow suggested that as the Korean Government had already despatched officials to the scene to make investigations, they should be instructed to consult with the local officials in this matter also, and finally the despatch is said to have contained an intimation that a concession for building a telegraph from Seoul to Wiju for the purpose of effecting at the latter point a junction with the Antung line would be welcomed by Russia.

The sum of the matter is that the Russian Representative, supposing the gist of his despatch to be rightly reported—which we have no reason to doubt—claims for any foreign concessionaire the right to equip himself with all modern facilities for conducting his business, such facilities to include the construction of railways, the laying of telegraphs and the establishment of offices at any points within the district affected by the concession. That is a very remarkable claim, and in the particular case under review the situation presents a specially striking feature, namely that one of the proposed lines of telegraph would establish direct connexion between Korea and the Chinese territory occupied by Russia. It seems scarcely necessary to give serious attention to M. Pavlow's argument, from the point of view of international justice; and we can not forget that Russia is specially disqualified to advance such pretensions, for it is she, and she eminently and solely, that has given to the world a striking object lesson in the sinister meaning of railway concessions and their dangerous contingencies.

M. Pavlow was received in audience by the Emperor of Korea on the 17th instant. Japanese journals report a conviction that he seized the occasion to lodge a protest against the opening of Wiju. If so, it has to be admitted that Russia's action in Korea contrasts curiously with the line of procedure attributed to her in Manchuria by a semi-official statement in Washington which Reuter telegraphs this morning. In Manchuria she is said to be busily arranging the internal administration of the country so as to admit of the opening of new ports as desired by America and Japan, but in Korea, where no arrangements are necessary, she is simply blocking the path of commercial progress. For the rest, so far as we know, she has declared that the opening of new marts in Manchuria must not carry with it the right of establishing foreign settlements. What, then, is it to signify, or how could the concession be utilized? It is impossible even for Russia's friends to find plausible extenuations of her conduct in the Far East.

In the face of statements as to the interruption of the work of laying telegraphs in northern Korea, the pulling up of poles and so forth, the *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent alleges that telegraphic communication between Antung and Yong Am-pho, was opened on the 15th instant.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent, it is believed by Korean officials that the Port-Arthur Conference decided on the advisability of preserving the *status quo* in Korea for three years, and entered into calculations as to the expense of maintaining 300,000 troops there for six months. The Koreans are said to hold that this will result in a peaceful settlement with Japan.

Friday, July 24.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Peking says that the Korean Government, deeming it advisable to enlist China's sympathies in the matter of opening Wiju, instructed its

Peking Representative, Mr. Pak Che-sun, to approach Prince Ching. One is not surprised to learn that the step proved fatuous. If China is too timid to stretch out a hand in her own defence by opening new marts in Manchuria, it is not likely that she would venture to exasperate her *bête noire* by advising Korea to open Wiju. Prince Ching made no reply of a useful character. He merely said that the Chinese Minister in Seoul should be instructed. Very likely he was considerably exasperated at the notion of Korea carrying her troubles to Peking where the Government is already "snowed under" with perplexities.

As to the Antung telegraph, Korea seems to be standing firm. A late telegram says that the Seoul Government has renewed its instruction to the Wiju officials to remove the poles as often as they are erected. That means a collision, sooner or later, unless Mr. Pavlow orders a retreat, and Mr. Pavlow seems to have burned his boats. It need scarcely be observed that recent intelligence as to the actual opening of the telegraph from Antung to Yong Am-pho was altogether premature. The cable across the Yalu appears to have been laid, but land communication on the south of the river was never established.

Southern Korea has been visited by very heavy rains. The farmers were thirsting for something of the sort, but when the deluge came it did not bring good to all alike, for we read in Tokyo telegrams that the Seoul-Pusan and Seoul-Chemulpo lines of railway have both suffered more or less.

CHINA.

Saturday, July 18.

A telegram to the *Kokumin Shinbun* from Peking quotes a traveller who returned on the 15th instant from a journey through Manchuria. He is made to say that the Russian troops in Mukden and Kirin are steadily moving southwards and are being massed in the region from Liaoyang to Fenghwang. Large preparation is also being made of transport vehicles. The *Kokumin's* correspondent vouches for the non-sensational character of this traveller's account, and further attributes to him the view that Russia's present military action is not in the nature of a mere demonstration but means a genuine determination to appeal to force if necessary in defence of her tenure of Manchuria.

The same correspondent alleges that although nothing is yet definitely known about the result of the Port Arthur conference, the Russians in Peking are of the opinion that war has been decided on. It will be necessary, the correspondent thinks, to watch for practical indications of the conference's decision. Meanwhile it is believed that M. Lessar, who returned to Peking on the 14th instant, is in secret communication with the Chinese Government.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* reports that trade is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and that the prospect of a war between Russia and Japan has greatly increased the depression. No one ventures to predict the time of revival.

Major-General Wogack has gone in the direction of the Yalu Valley.

Monday, July 20.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from its Peking correspondent indicates that the decision—whatever it may have been—arrived at by the Port Arthur Conference has not yet had

any visible results in the Chinese capital. M. Lessar is taking things very quietly and there has not been even one meeting between him and Prince Ching since the 14th instant, when M. Lessar returned. The correspondent thinks, however, that taking into consideration the reports received from various quarters, the resolve formulated by the Conference was to hold Manchuria even at the risk of war with Japan and England.

The same correspondent wires that a belief prevails among the Chinese in Peking to the effect that war between Russia and Japan must soon break out over the Manchurian question. It is not to the Chinese in Peking, however, that we should be disposed to go for information on such a topic.

It is further alleged that Viceroy Yuan has just assembled at Paoting a meeting of senior military officers and of officials under his own orders, and has consulted with them in connexion with the belief that the result of the Port Arthur Conference was a determination to maintain the *status quo* in Manchuria.

According to the *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent, M. Lessar has had an interview with ex-Viceroy Chang Chih-tung but is postponing all active measures until the receipt of instructions from St. Petersburg, such instructions being necessitated by the Port Arthur Conference.

General Kuropatkin, accompanied by a large staff, is said to have left Port Arthur on the 14th instant and to have proceeded to Mukden where a brilliant reception was given to him by the Chinese Commander-in-chief, Tso. From Mukden General Kuropatkin was to return to Liaoyang for the purpose of holding a military review. It is conjectured that another important conference will take place at Liaoyang.

It is stated that although Japanese subjects are allowed to purchase land at Dalny, their total purchases must be limited to one-tenth of the area offered for sale.

Tuesday, July 21.

In consequence of the rolling stock of the Trans-Asian line being required for the transport of troops to Manchuria, it is stated in Peking that the Russian authorities no longer allow Chinese subjects to travel by the line. This intelligence is given by the *Fiji Shimpō*.

The same journal has an obscure telegram from Peking to the effect that an official crusade has been undertaken against the reform party, and that their leader was arrested and executed on the 19th instant.

Friday, July 24.

On the occasion of his recent visit to the military school in Paoting Viceroy Yuan is reported to have delivered a very stirring address to the students. He made no attempt to conceal the misfortunes that had overtaken China on account of her unreadiness, and he urged the vital importance of educating a military spirit. It had been the custom, he said, to teach the students merely the tactical side of the military art, but what was incomparably more important was that they should learn its strategy and imbibe its spirit. Referring to Japan, he said that she owed her place among the nations and her success to her people's appreciation of these facts, and he strongly eulogized the earnestness and industry shown by the Japanese officers engaged as instructors at the Paoting College. The Viceroy further claimed that Japan sympathised with China in her troubles, and that to that sympathy might be attributed in part the zeal displayed by the Japanese instructors.

REV. R. C. FILLINGHAM IN NEW YORK.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham came into collision with Bishop Potter shortly before leaving New York, for England. Mr. Fillingham, it appears, visited the Sunday morning service at St. Mary the Virgin, in that city and thereafter sent a letter to Bishop Potter in which he declared the sacrifice of the mass, the burning of incense and the elevation of the host to be contrary to the doctrine of the Anglican church, and called the whole ceremony profane and idolatrous. Bishop Potter, in addition to writing to Mr. Fillingham, addressed the Rev. Dr. G. M. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, advising him to apply for a detail of police to throw the vicar of Hexton and his party into the street, should they interrupt the service in the Church.

The Bishop's letter to the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, which was dated from Coopers-town, Otsego County, N.Y., was as follows:

Reverend Sir:—You call yourself a clergyman of the Church of England, but I doubt it, for a clergyman is usually a gentleman, and aware that he may not print a private letter until its receipt has been acknowledged by the person to whom it is addressed.

That you are a lunatic is much more likely, for only a lunatic could suppose that the Church of New York is governed by the laws of the Church of England, or that you could compel me, or any incumbent in the diocese of New York, to enforce or to obey the laws of the Church of England.

The rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin possesses my respect and confidence, and though his modes of worship may be as little to my taste as to yours, he is not following them without my privacy and knowledge.

I have advised him, therefore, to apply for a detail of police and have instructed him, in case you and your followers venture in any way to interrupt or interfere with his services, to direct the police to throw you and your associates into the street. Happily, we have a law in the State of New York which deals summarily and effectually with disturbers of public worship.

Upon receipt of Bishop Potter's letter Mr. Fillingham penned another one in reply and gave it at once to the press, as he had done the first one:

Reverend Sir:—I am in receipt of your extremely violent and insulting letter of yesterday's date. I suppose so extraordinary a production was never before penned by a professedly Christian minister.

You are, or affect to be, unaware that open letters are frequently written to public men. You are also unaware, apparently, that the church of which you are an officer has declared that she has no intention of differing in anything from the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Church of England. I suppose you are also unaware of the fact that the ritual of St. Mary the Virgin does differ absolutely from that discipline and worship.

I will not follow you in your own choice of expressions and describe them as "lunacy," but it is certainly a singular exhibition of ignorance.

I note that you condone and are privy to the illegalities and idolatry practiced by the rector of St. Mary the Virgin. I also note your threat of physical violence—that you, a minister of the gospel, advise another minister to "throw" us into the street; but I can assure you that no threat will affect those who are prepared not only to act, but to suffer in the cause of Protestantism.

Mr. Fillingham has returned to England but says he will go to the States in February and conduct a Lenten mission in the interest of Protestantism.

A JUDICIAL DECISION.

An interesting judicial decision has just been given in Tokyo. It relates to the payment of income tax. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha contended that the assessment of its income for the purposes of this impost for the two half years ended in September, 1902, was excessive, and being unable to get the justice of its protest acknowledged by the Tokyo Tax Inspection Office, the Directors

of the Company carried the case into the Administrative Court. What the Directors claimed was that a shipping company's taxable income should not include the sum set apart on account of reduction in the value of ships, the sum set apart for insurance of fleet, the sum set apart for major repairs of vessels and the sum set apart for wear and tear of buildings. These monies the Directors would have treated entirely apart from the net profits constituting taxable income, whereas the Tokyo Office included them all in that income. The ruling of the Court was this:—"The procedure of the defendant (the Tokyo Tax Inspection Office) in regarding as profit includible in taxable income the funds set apart on account of depreciation of fleet and depreciation of buildings, is hereby reversed, and the defendant will take proper measures with respect to the money thus collected. But the application of the plaintiff (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) to have excluded from its taxable income the funds set apart on account of insurance and major repairs of vessels, is rejected." Thus each side came off with divided honours.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha also was a plaintiff before the same Court on a similar ground. The Directors objected to be taxed on account of their depreciation fund, their major-repairs fund and their rewards fund. The Court granted the application in the matter of the first-named fund, but declared the two others to be taxable.

This is a question with reference to which opinions will vary. For our own part, we fail to follow the Court's reasoning. The taxable income derived by an individual from any business in which he engages is generally understood to be the income available for purposes of personal or family expenditure. But funds set apart from earnings for purposes of insurance and for major repairs of vessels seem to belong strictly to the category of running expenses. The arguments forming the basis of the Administrative Court's decision are not published, or possibly the matter would be more intelligible.

THE ASHIWO MINE.

The Government has issued a number of instructions to Mr. Furukawa, proprietor of the Ashiwo mine, requiring him to take a variety of measures for the purpose of averting the injury caused by the working of the mine. These instructions are based on the recommendations of a committee of investigation officially appointed last year. The details have no interest, and may be summed up in the statement that the mine-owner is required to construct ponds, build embankments, cut drains and adopt various other measures of a like nature. It is to be hoped that this course will prove effective. The authorities have more than once endeavoured to remedy the evil.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* calculates that the expenditures actually required for carrying out the measures ordered by the Authorities in connexion with the Ashiwo mine will be 400,000 yen, and that if the loss involved by suspension of the works be included, the total outlay will amount to 700,000 yen. Even such steps will not remove the cause of complaint, says the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, which recommends that an extra tax be imposed on the mine and that the proceeds be devoted to reducing the taxes paid by the sufferers.

THE "KOKKA."

The "Kokka" is now a really attractive object to foreign lovers of Japanese art. Technically it has always been an excellent publication—well selected subjects, beautifully executed illustrations, fine paper, tasteful get-up and an intelligent text. But in former times the pictures alone appealed to the foreigner, the descriptions that accompanied them and even the names of the painters, sculptors or other artists, being hidden in ideographs. Now, however, an English text has been added. It is an eminently satisfactory text, just a trifle emotional, but abounding in information which is clearly and succinctly set forth. A less imposing publication than the *Shimbi Daikan*, which, contrary to all expectation, continues to issue steadily from the press of its enterprising projectors in Kyoto and has now reached its ninth volume, the "Kokka" has the advantage of appearing monthly and of being much less expensive, the annual subscription being only 22½ yen, or, say, 45 shillings. Probably there is no cheaper magazine of art in the world, since for less than four shillings one obtains a work of noble proportions with six full-page pictures, some in colour, and with engravings in the text. The May and June numbers are now before us. In the former we have faithful reproductions of fine pictures from the brushes of Raiju, Eshin, Sesshu, Taigaido, Ikeno and Keibun, a photogravure of a wooden image said to have been carved by Kukai, together with three essays, the first on the Ideal Representation of Kshitigarbha, the second on the Myōshinji Bell, and the third on the Origin of Landscape Gardening in Japan. Of the six plates in the June number, three show pictures by celebrated Chinese painters, two reproduce drawings by Oguri Soritu and Matsumura Goshun respectively, and there is finally a representation of the wonderful silver crown of Amoghapasa Avalokitesvara. This crown, which dates from the 8th century, is of silver. It is 2 ft. 2 in. in height, a grand specimen of chiselling a *jour*, with profuse addition of emeralds, agates, green crystals, pearls and other gems. During nearly 12 centuries the crown, resting on the head of an image over 13 feet high, remained almost hidden from view in the darkness of the shrine enclosing it. We learn from it to what a high point the glyptic art in metals had already been carried in the 8th century. The *Kokka*, we may add, is published at No. 10 Yazayemon-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

THE STOLEN BONDS.

A very silly robbery of public bonds was made last October by an official of the Finance Department. He made away with 42 bonds, each of 5,000 yen face value. All the bonds were useless for purposes of exchange, some of them having been rejected on account of typographical errors, and the rest having been already redeemed. Oike, the thief, nevertheless managed to raise money on the security of the paper. Confronted by the approaching maturity of his obligation, he contemplated suicide, but finally decided to make confession. The bonds not having passed out of the possession of the money-lender who took them as security, no inconvenience will be caused to the public by the incident.

On inquiry at the Department of Finance we learn that no reliance can be placed in

the statements made by Japanese journals and reproduced in these columns on the 22nd instant to the effect that uncertainty exists as to the whereabouts and the numbers of several of the missing bonds, and that a large volume of these securities is affected. The fact is that the whole of the 42 bonds which were abstracted have been found, and that there need not be any uneasiness among the public. We are informed, indeed, that the talk of 2 million yen worth of bonds being affected and of confusion among bond holders is unadulterated nonsense.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is stated that the new lines to be opened before the close of the present year are as follows:—

Line	Length.	Date.
North O-U Line (Akita to Wada section).....	8m. 18c.	15th Aug.
In-Yo Line (Mikuriya to Yatsushashi section).....	11m. 4c.	do
Kagoshima Line (Yoshimatsu to Yokogawa section).....	8m. 5c.	10th Sep.
South O-U Line (Shinjo to Nii-machi section).....	9m. 48c.	Nov.
In-Yo Line (Yatsushashi to Matsuzaki section).....	13m. 10c.	Dec.
Kure Line (Kure to Umida).....	12m. 33c.	do
Chuo Line (Kofu to Nirazaki section).....	7m. 79c.	do

Total.....70m. 37c.

Tokyo newspapers add that although this record of work is not altogether unsatisfactory, the traffic returns of the lines do not offer much ground for congratulation. Last year the gross earnings of the State Railways were 17,586,502 yen, being 1,260,000 yen larger than the earnings in 1901. It would appear from this increase that the first addition made to railway-passenger fares in 1899 did not seriously affect traffic, though one can only conjecture how much larger the earnings would have been had the old schedule of charges been retained. Last year, again, there was a second enhancement of fares, and the expectation is that it will produce a bad effect. In April, May, and June, indeed, the earnings of the lines showed an increase of from 300,000 yen to 400,000 yen compared with the record for 1902, but that is attributed to the Osaka Exhibition, and the prediction now is that a steady decline will be witnessed during the second half of the year. Some comfort is derived, however, from the returns of goods' traffic, which are said to be steadily increasing.

It appears probable that the public will soon see a settlement of the long outstanding claims preferred by Japanese subjects whose buildings were burned in connexion with sanitation measures in Hawaii. The Committee appointed to consider the matter recently carried its investigations to an end, and the business of paying the claims commenced on the 20th of June. The work will be spread over a period of three months from that date, and any claimant failing to receive his due in that time, is to take whatever steps may seem necessary, acting with the advice of his consul.

Mr. Stead's essay on the science of conquest has opened the eyes of the *Yomiuri Shinbun* to a consciousness of the fact repeatedly pointed out in these columns, namely, that among the progressive achievements of civilized nations must be placed the science of conquest by railways and banks. Our Tokyo contemporary recalls the circumstance that a Chinese philosopher—Sun Tze—, who flourished 2,000 years ago, laid down the principle that the esoterics of military

science is to conquer without fighting, and that the next best thing is to conquer by fighting. The *Yomiuri* thinks that, for various reasons, chief among them being defective diplomacy, Japan can not follow the highest and most refined programme, and must therefore have recourse to the alternative of fighting. But it seems to us that Japan is perfectly competent to adopt the former plan. Indeed she is adopting it in Korea, as Mr. Stead points out, again echoing our words. Russia is the most striking exponent of the device, but Japan is having a "look in," and her doings in Korea have doubtless attracted a great deal of attention in St. Petersburg. The Russian statesmen appear to have moulded their Yalu-Valley doings on these lines. It will be Japan's egregious fault if she allows herself to be effaced in that most important part of the peninsular empire.

Marquis Ito has been appointed to the post originally held by him as Chief of the Office for Investigating the Imperial System. Since the Marquis resigned this office at the time of assuming the leadership of the *Seiyukai*, there has been no Chief of that Office, the duties of the post being discharged by the Vice-Chief, Viscount Hijikata. This re-appointment is made by the *Official Gazette*, and it is also journalistically reported that the Marquis has been nominated Tutor to the Prince Imperial and Financial Adviser to the Imperial Household.

It is stated that on the 15th instant a new comet was discovered by the Observatory at Azabu. The comet is one degree larger than that which visited us last year. Its present place is some twenty degrees further north than the latter, between the constellation of Sigma and Lyra. The tail is forked and very long, and the comet is moving with great velocity. It will soon be visible to the naked eye in the evening.

The members of the Kojun Club, numbering about 92, met on the 17th instant in the Imperial Hotel to entertain Mr. Kawaguchi Ekai, whose visit to Lassa has excited so much interest in Japan. The Kojun Club is a very old institution. It was founded by the late Mr. Fukuzawa in connexion with the Keio Gijuku, the leading idea being to obtain a place for the interchange of ideas between men of note. On the roll of membership are now found many names of publicists illustrious in every walk of life. There was a display of the various articles brought back by Mr. Kawaguchi from the regions through which he had travelled, and truly when we read the long list we are perplexed to understand how a man flying for his life from Lassa, as Mr. Kawaguchi was obliged to do, can have succeeded in transporting so much gear. The traveller delivered a lecture, said to have been most interesting, in which not only were his own adventures described in detail, but also much ethnological and religious information was given.

The number of persons now in jail in Chiba Prefecture on charges of bribery and corruption is 14. They range from a secretary of prefecture and a member of prefectural assembly to very minor officials. Some are implicated in the text-book trouble and others in misdoings connected with public works. According to the *Chiuo Shimbun* these troubles have been precipitated by political dissensions. A public procurator *lie* with the Progressists took for associate a newspaper editor, and the latter

acting as informant, the former as judicial official, several charges were formulated and arrests effected. But the *Chiuo* does not attempt to pretend that evil deeds were not done by the incriminated persons, and unless that can be established, we do not see that it much matters what may have been the political complexion of the prosecutors and detectives.

The Emperor has presented a sum of a thousand *yen* to the Welcome Society in recognition of its long and useful efforts to promote facilities of travel in Japan.

There have been several arrests in Chiba prefecture of local officials and members of the communal assembly. Tokyo newspapers talk as though some scandal of large dimensions had been unearthed.

The number of text books that have to be prepared in Japan for the use of the various schools is very large. It amounts, according to a recent calculation of the authorities, to 29,850,000.

We read in Tokyo journals that the draft of the revised Code of Civil Procedure is now ready for submission to the Diet next session. It consists of 10 sections comprising 1004 articles, the increase in the number of articles as compared with the present Code being 199. From the fragmentary statements of our vernacular contemporaries it is difficult to form any clear idea of the changes introduced or the improvements effected, but as this draft has been very fully examined by practising barristers and men of business, there appears to be considerable confidence in its quality. We can not learn whether it corrects the serious defects of the present system in the matter of postponements and delays.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Baron Shibusawa, is interesting itself actively in the policy of protection recommended by the united Chambers of Commerce at their recent meeting in Osaka. With Baron Shibusawa is prominently associated Mr. Okura Kihachiro. Speaking broadly, the line they take is that articles which can be produced at home should have the benefit of tariff discrimination against competing articles from abroad, and further should enjoy the privilege of being preferentially used as far as possible for State enterprises. They further contend that special facilities should be given to Japanese exports, such facilities to take the form of cheap rates over railways and banking assistance. A more minute statement of the programme is promised.

It would seem that the suicidal mania created by the death of Fujimura Misao at the Kego cataract has not subsided. In addition to the six youths who subsequently precipitated themselves over the precipice into the whirlpool, another is now suspected of the same madness. He was an intimate friend of Fujimura, and he has disappeared leaving a letter which says that, weary of the world, he has gone to his death. His age was 23.

The English autumn manœuvres are to take place in the first half of September. Hitherto Japan has not sent any officers to observe British manœuvres, except the Military Attaché of her Legation in London, and the British Government has not given notice to the Japanese War Office on any occasion of such manœuvres. But things are different

now. Due notice has been given, and Japan has told off three officers to attend, namely, Colonel Oka and Lieut.-Colonels Koike and Furumi. They will leave Yokohama by the *Kaga Maru* on the 28th instant.

Mr. Amenomiya's opposition to the amalgamation of the Tokyo Street Railway and the Electric Tram Railway seems to be gathering force. The great contention of the opponents of amalgamation is that such a measure would not be of public benefit, inasmuch as whereas the Tokyo Street Railway Directors propose to have a uniform charge of 3 *sen*, the Tram Directors contemplate a scale of charges ranging from 1.5 *sen* to 8 *sen*. Of course as between these two systems there can be no manner of doubt that the former would be much more beneficial to the travelling public. But will any one be found simple enough to imagine that the directors of such an enterprise are influenced by altruistic considerations of public welfare? We can not pretend to such credulity. One thing is certain, however, namely that Japanese monopolists are public enemies. Since the Shinagawa Electric Light Company was amalgamated with the Tokyo Electric Light Company, the original clients of the former find their charges increased by just 250 per cent., and are exposed to the pleasure of having the lamps lapse into darkness about 3 times a week on the average. Everything savouring of the organization of a monopoly ought to be vehemently resisted by the citizens.

Here is a little sketch which, under the above heading, appears in the *Berliner Börsen-Courier* :—

8 a.m., Jump out of bed; 8.4, Bathe and shave; 8.15, Swallow breakfast and scan morning paper from end to end and say "Yes" and "No" four or five times to the wife; 8.21, Rush to the station; 8.25, Wait one minute for train and swear at lack of punctuality on the line; 8.50, Rush into office, growl at three clerks who are three minutes late; 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., Arrange important piece of business, telephone eight times, write forty letters, and see ten people; 12.34, Rush to restaurant; 12.36, Naturally obliged to wait fifty seconds for waiter, hastily swallow some cold meat, a piece of pudding, and a cup of hot coffee, thereby wasting 1 minute 30 seconds; 12.42, Back at office; 12.50 to 6 p.m., More business, telephone twelve times, see eighteen people, answer four telegrams, and write fifteen letters; 6.15, Rush to station and catch train as it begins to move; 6.45, Rush into dressing-room, change in three minutes; 7 p.m., Irritable, since dinner is two minutes late. One hour at table; terribly dull; very nervous; 8 p.m., Theatre; after second act leave wife in her stall and go to club; 9.40, Whist at club; 10.15, Whist slow, try bridge; 12 midnight, Home; meet wife on the steps, say good-night, jump into bed, snore.

Japan has compensations infinitely preferable to this, we think.

Telegrams announce that the *Kasagi* ran on a rock near Tsuno-shima near Bakan on the 22nd instant. The ship was on her way to Ominato in Awomori, where a number of ships are now assembling. Nothing is stated as to the ship's condition or the probability of getting her off. The *Kasagi* is a steel cruiser of 4,978 tons.

SHIP ASHORE.

The American ship *Atlas*, Captain McKay, from New York on April 1st for Yokohama went ashore, during thick weather, near the middle fort on Futsu on Wednesday evening. Assistance has already been sent to her and it is expected that she will be floated without much delay.

The *Atlas* made the passage from New York in 111 days, which is considered one of the quickest passages on record.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

THE news is confirmed that Russian troops are being transported to Manchuria in great numbers; such numbers that the railway officials decline to receive Chinese passengers. As the troops arrive they are sent southward, and it is reported that four train-loads have already reached Ta-sihkiow, a town midway between Mukden and Liaoyang. Again, too, we hear of the construction of barracks for 20,000 troops at Port Arthur. This military movement may be represented as the outcome of the Russian Government's recently announced desire to test the carrying capacities of the Trans-Asian road. It is not the business of any journalist to take a sinister view of such incidents. But we must at least assume that the Russian Government is acting with full cognisance of the influence these proceedings can not fail to exercise upon public opinion. More than three months have now elapsed since the date when the military evacuation of the two southern provinces of Manchuria should have been completed, had Russia fulfilled her treaty obligations. But instead of evacuation the world sees thousands of fresh troops pouring into these very districts. Not only, therefore, is the treaty ignored but it is defiantly ignored. Very likely when Russia pledged herself to withdraw from Manchuria at definitely fixed dates, she undertook more than human nature could be expected to perform. That, however, is the psychological side of the problem. The hard facts are that she seems quite indifferent to public opinion, and that she is taking a step in the face of which any protestations of desire to observe conventional obligations must lose all value. The world's interest in such doings centres not so much on the fate of Manchuria, which has very unequal moment for the various Powers, as on the danger that the patience of some of the onlookers may be strained to breaking point by the application of tests so drastic. Nothing succeeds like success. Thus far Russia has been successful, and the subjects of an empire built up by a series of similar aggressions are bound to remember when the impulse of criticism seizes them, that their own dwelling is of glass. But there had always hitherto been associated with Russia's preliminary processes a measure of conciliatory tact which softened the hardness of her final achievements, whereas now she seems to have thrown tact to the four winds of heaven, and to be flourishing her gauntlet in the very faces of the Powers most likely to be exasperated by the token. Her line of action in northern Korea, conceived and carried into execution at the moment when the Manchurian problem was becoming acutely painful, may have been intended as a counter-irritant, but will certainly be classed by history as part of a series of doings whose cumulative effect must overtax the forbearance of the most long-suffering spec-

tators. Even professions of good intention are soothing, though in reality they may be as worthless as the pavement of hell, but in the face of actual events the issue must soon be carried beyond the region of professions and beyond the region of all kinds of amicable conference. Russia does not desire that catastrophe, we are persuaded, and she ought therefore to remember that she has to do with nations not made up wholly of Jons.

RUSSIA IN TURKESTAN.

IT is shrewdly remarked by leading Tokyo journals that the sum of two million taels which Reuter reports to have been lent, or to be on the point of being lent, by the Russo-Chinese Bank is connected with a scheme propounded some time ago by the Governor of Sinkiang. According to the system hitherto prevailing, Turkestan has been garrisoned by troops sent from China proper, and the expenses thus incurred have been defrayed by taxing the provinces. This tax has always been very unpopular, the average Chinaman not being easily persuaded of the necessity of garrisoning a distant region like Turkestan. Therefore the Governor of Sinkiang conceived the idea of organizing a local militia, which, being called out for a brief period only in each year, the men having leisure in the interval to devote themselves to farming pursuits, would involve comparatively small outlay. For the equipment of such a force, however, an initial outlay of some two millions of taels would be required, and the Peking Government, though approving of the Governor's suggestion, had no disposition to put up the money. It was therefore decided that steps should be taken to raise a loan in Shanghai, but the strong probability is, according to the view of our Tokyo contemporaries, that the *provenance* of the taels had already been arranged with the Russo-Chinese Bank, and that the interval which has been suffered to elapse between the formulation and the consummation of the scheme is an affair of mere decency. It need scarcely be said that this is regarded as another example, and a very striking example, of the modern science of conquest by means of railways and banks. English banks and English capitalists have lent money to China time and again. But such transactions have been purely in the way of business: they have been free from political taint of any kind. The loan on account of Turkestan, however, is differentiated by the condition attached to it: the condition that in consideration of remitting the interest Russia shall enjoy certain special privileges in Turkestan. That places the transaction at once in the category of diplomatic coups, and lends some colour to the idea of journals like the *Jiji* and the *Asahi*, which now reckon Turkestan as having been brought within the sphere of Russian influence. Russia is certainly affording a

fine spectacular display for the gallery of onlooking nations. Her activity is stupendous, and to find any parallel for the empire-building achievements of her restless agents, it is necessary to turn back many pages of history. As for feats like this last, however, jealousy alone can make them unsightly. The game of national aggrandisement having now been brought within reach of the instruments hitherto regarded as mere factors of commercial or industrial expansion, we have no business to grumble because Russia invests money in the reversion of the Turkestan estate, just as a merchant puts his capital into a project of distant maturity. It is only the vastness of the forward movement that calls for astonished comment. Russia may be said to be advancing along a front that extends from the Gulf of Tartary to the Mountains of Heaven. There has been nothing on a similar scale since history began to be written.

ERRORS.

WE observe in the *Japan Gazette* of the 16th instant some statements so curiously erroneous that they call for a word of contradiction. In the first place, the *Gazette* represents us as pronouncing the Japanese Courts of law to be superior to the British Consular Courts which they replace. "Japanese judges and the whole personnel of courts, public prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and the minor officials with whom the public must do business of various kinds, are not to be compared with the British Consular Court officials, higher and lower, whom they displaced. The *Mail* has to say that they compare well, but that does not matter; the truth is the truth nevertheless." Such are the *Japan Gazette's* words. So far as they relate to anything ever stated by this journal, they are absolutely false. We have never either directly or indirectly compared British Consular Courts with Japanese legal tribunals to the disadvantage of the former. On the contrary, in the old days when the question of treaty revision was on the tapis, we frequently insisted that Great Britain was one of the very few Powers which had discharged her responsibility by establishing in Japan tribunals fully equipped and thoroughly competent to exercise the jurisdiction of which Japan had been deprived. To allege that we ever wrote anything which could possibly be construed as claiming for Japanese law courts superiority to British Consular Courts is a reckless falsehood.

In the second place the *Japan Gazette* affirms that "when Japan asked foreign powers to voluntarily abolish the fairly satisfactory consular courts, it was distinctly and emphatically stated that the conditions that an efficient interpreting staff should be provided"; and that "without this promise foreigners certainly would never have consented to come under Japanese jurisdiction." No such condition was ever made; no such

promise ever given. Here also the *Gazette's* allegations are altogether false.

In the third place the *Japan Gazette* says:—"The Japanese Government promised, and the *Mail* as its quasi-foreign mouth-piece vehemently asseverated, with much rhetorical flagellation of our poor selves, that the Government then had actually in training an ample staff of interpreters to meet this requirement which they admitted to be fairly called for; and they said that when the time came they would be ready with fully qualified interpreters in sufficient number, so that foreigners would be in that matter certainly no worse off than before." The *Japan Mail* never said anything of the kind. Prior to this assertion made by the *Japan Gazette* we had never heard of such a thing as "an ample staff of interpreters" put under training by the Japanese Government to meet the requirements of the law courts. We have more than once ridiculed the extravagant notion that the Government of Japan should be required to do what is not expected of any other Government in the world, namely, to provide and attach to its courts of law a staff of men qualified to act as interpreters of every language spoken in Europe, and that too for the sake of a small community of foreign settlers numbering less than one in fifteen thousand of the native population. To say that we ever attributed to the Government of Japan any such purpose or any such preparations, is an unqualified falsehood.

It is necessary to use very plain language in dealing with allegations so reckless as those of the *Japan Gazette*. Concerning the question of interpreters for the Japanese law courts, it is one of much perplexity. To interpret satisfactorily for the purposes of a criminal or civil investigation demands linguistic competence of a very high order. There are not many Japanese fitted for such a task, and the number of foreigners is still smaller. Possibly if the Courts were in a position to offer a sufficiently tempting fee, they could obtain qualified men when occasion arose, and it would not, we think, be extravagant to ask that they should have that competence. But nothing can be gained by approaching the problem in an unreasonable spirit, and by attempting to establish the groundless pretence that a treaty obligation was imposed on Japan in this matter.

It must be confessed that the very worst of luck pursues the cause of the anti-revisionists. While the question was a living issue their champions disfigured it by intemperance and exaggeration of the most unsightly character, and now the much battered mummy is drawn from its ignominious tomb to be once again made the stalking-horse of wasteful and unpicturesque falsehoods.

JOURNALISTIC METHODS.

IN its issue of the 7th instant the *Kobe Chronicle* published an article—which has probably been read with considerable

amusement—renewing its attack upon *The Times* and criticising in very strong terms the methods of the great journal. Since the question of newspaper methods is thus brought upon the *tapis*, it may not be amiss to relate a few facts.

On the 22nd or 23rd of last June the *Kobe Chronicle* reproduced from the columns of the *Saturday Review* a letter remarkable for extreme silliness; a letter whose writer virtually laid down the proposition, and illustrated it by his own practice, that no encyclopedia is worth possessing ten years after the date of its issue from the press. To this very foolish letter, which it apparently endorsed, the *Kobe Chronicle* appended the following note—we quote from the columns of a Yokohama contemporary:—

When the *Chronicle* was asked for terms for an advertisement of the *Times* reprint of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, we informed the agent in Japan that no such advertisement could appear in our columns unless it was clearly stated therein that the volumes then being sold were the ninth edition and must be supplemented by eleven new volumes in order to bring the information contained therein up to date. Needless to say we heard no more of the matter. But if an English literary man describes the advertisements in the *Times*, for consumption by the English-speaking public, as "fraud," it would be interesting to know how he would characterise advertisements in Japan pushing the ninth edition without making it clear that a further eleven volumes had to be purchased to bring the work up to date.

This is not an ambiguous note. It formulates in very plain terms a charge of fraud against *The Times'* agent in Japan, and it constructively includes in the charge all journals—our own among the number—which published a certain advertisement offering copies of the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* to Japanese and foreigners in Japan. The alleged fraud consisted in seeking to deceive the public as to the nature of the book advertised: seeking to persuade them that instead of being the ninth edition, it was, in fact, the tenth; or, in other words, that it included the 11 supplementary volumes recently compiled, whereas it did not by any means include them.

If there be persons so deficient in the elementary instincts of sound business as to suspect any agent of such a shallow trick, they must be very rare, and still rarer must be those capable of attributing such suicidal antics to the representative of a journal which, for over a century, has been the leading newspaper of the world. Of course it was wholly impossible that any one could labour under the faintest misapprehension as to the nature of the work offered for sale. For the advertisement stated it to be "The *Times'* reprint of the ninth edition;" said that the reprinting had been done three years previously, and that the original had been on sale long prior to that time; explained that 44,000 copies had been disposed of since the reprinting, and that the reprint was the authoritative Edinburgh edition, "not the mutilated pirated American edition," and added that though a few copies had already been sold in Japan their price had been much higher than that at which the work was now offered. If, with these

explicit statements and explanations staring him in the face, any reader of the advertisement could be for one instant betrayed into the fancy that in buying what *The Times* had been selling for three years as a reprint of an older book, he would acquire at the same time a copy of a supplement compiled within the past three years and not yet actually on the market, he must be either an imbecile or a lunatic.

So much for the first advertisement, which began to appear in foreign and vernacular journals in Japan from December 12th, 1902.

Now simultaneously with the publication of this advertisement, there were circulated by *The Times* agent twenty thousand copies of a circular, from which we quote the following, italicizing certain portions:—

But *The Times* did not undertake merely the reprinting of this unrivalled work. A new and in some respects a more important undertaking was soon begun. In order to keep pace with the extraordinary advances in science which have been made during the last decade and a half of the nineteenth century, supplementary volumes were planned, the object of which was to record all that has resulted from the multiplied experiments of scientific men in Europe and America, during a period which has witnessed perhaps greater scientific, industrial and mechanical progress than any other. These new volumes with the 25 volumes of the Ninth Edition, will constitute the Tenth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The first of the new volumes are already in the hands of subscribers in England, but owing to the difficulty we have found in supplying the wants of our new and old subscribers at home, we can not promise delivery of the new volumes in Japan before the first of May next.

The Times' new offer is this:—

- (1.) To despatch to all responsible persons the 25 volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Ninth Edition) on receipt of a preliminary payment of 5 *yen*. Subscribers who prefer may pay for the work in full, realizing a discount from instalment prices of about 10 per cent.
- (2.) To extend the period of payment to nineteen months from the date of delivery.
- (3.) To accept as monthly payments 10 *yen*, payable regularly on a given day each month.
- (4.) To permit subscribers to purchase not only the 25 volumes of the Ninth Edition at the London price (which is half the publishers' price,) but to enjoy the right to purchase the supplementary volumes, as they shall be issued, also at the London price, which is 40 per cent. less than the net catalogue price at which the same volumes will hereafter be supplied.

This circular having been translated into Japanese, twenty thousand copies of it were distributed through the post simultaneously with the publication of the first newspaper advertisement, and of the English version about a thousand were sent to foreign residents, including the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* and the members of that journal's staff.

Therefore, in the middle of December, 1902, the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* knew that *The Times'* agent was scattering broadcast in Japan a circular which explicitly and emphatically informed the Japanese and foreign public of the facts that a supplement to the *Encyclopædia* was in preparation in England, that it would be offered at a later time than the 25 volumes of the ninth edition now offered, and that it would bring the work up to date. Of all this the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* had certain knowledge in the middle of December, 1902.

In the middle of January, 1903, another circular was issued. It contained a translated reprint of a leader written by *The Times* with reference to a banquet given in London

on November 21st, 1902, to celebrate the completion of the Supplement. From this second circular, 22,000 copies of which were distributed, we take a clause:—

To those who already possess the *Ninth Edition*, we offer the eleven new Supplementary volumes at 40 per cent. less than the catalogue price hereafter to prevail in Japan. These new volumes are now in course of distribution in England and will arrive in Japan about 60 days from now.

More than a fortnight after the date of this second circular and more than six weeks after his receipt of the first, the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* was handed a letter from *The Times* agent inquiring about his journal's charges for advertising. He knew then perfectly well that from the time of first publishing newspaper notices—notice incapable of misleading any one save a fool or a lunatic—*The Times*' agent had been sending out thousands of circulars in Japanese and English which contained full explanations about the Supplement and about the terms on which it would subsequently be offered to purchasers of the ninth edition. Nevertheless he directed his manager to say that no advertisement could be published in his journal unless it "clearly stated that the volumes then being sold were the ninth edition and must be supplemented by eleven new volumes in order to bring the information contained therein up to date."

The letter containing this proviso was dated February 5th, 1903, and probably reached *The Times* Agent on the 6th or the 7th. Now on February 4th, that is to say the day before the manager set down his editor's words as quoted above, there was sent by *The Times*' agent to four foreign and nine vernacular journals in Japan an advertisement from which again we extract a paragraph:—

THE SUPPLEMENT.

The edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* now offered is the latest Edinburgh 9th Edition, printed from the original plates and containing all the original illustrations, maps, plans and diagrams. It constitutes, in itself, an admirable, and always valuable, library of reference. It is the best and without doubt the most comprehensive reference work in the world. The last volume was issued by the publishers, Messrs. A. & C. Black, in 1889. In order to bring up to date those subjects to which scientific discovery and experiment during the closing years of the 19th century had added new knowledge, "*The Times*" three years ago began to prepare supplementary volumes. These new volumes in no sense supplant or supersede the 9th Edition. The volumes of the 9th Edition, for another generation at least, must remain unrivalled and unassailable. But the new volumes will supplement the old by adding to the history of the past the truths of the present. The two sets of volumes—the 25 volumes of the 9th Edition and the 11 volumes of the Supplement—will constitute the Tenth Edition. As the Supplement is not yet complete, delivery cannot be promised in Japan until May next. All purchasers of the 9th Edition will be entitled to purchase the Supplement at 40 per cent. less than the future net catalogue price.

It is the dates that enhance the curiosity of this strange story. Before the end of the first week in February the editor of the *Kobe Chronicle* knew that in four foreign and nine Japanese journals an advertisement was appearing which told all about the Supplement and about its relation to the ninth edition. He further knew that this advertisement had been prepared and sent to several of the 13 journals before his own provisional letter had been even penned. He therefore knew, as a matter of absolute

certainty, that the proviso made by him could not possibly have prevented the insertion of an advertisement in the *Kobe Chronicle*, since an advertisement containing all the information for which he stipulated had already been despatched to several Japanese and foreign journals. Yet, on the 22nd or 23rd of June, that is to say four and a half months after learning that 13 other journals had published precisely the form of advertisement required by him, he deliberately penned a paragraph charging that *The Times*' agent had been deterred from advertising in the *Kobe Chronicle* because, to gain admittance to that journal's columns, he must have amended his advertisement in such a manner as to defeat his fraudulent purpose of deceiving the public. There can be no mistake about the nature of the accusation. After quoting the condition which he had imposed, the editor adds, "needless to say we heard no more of the matter," thereby plainly implying that rather than abandon a fraudulently deceptive form of advertisement, *The Times* agent refrained from advertising in the *Kobe Chronicle*.

No comment could enhance the significance of these plain facts. They constitute a shameful record of journalistic methods, rendered comical by the circumstance that the editor who thus disgraces himself has assumed the role of a censor of *The Times*.

THE TELEGRAPH QUESTION IN KOREA.

M. PAVLOW seems to be taking a strong line about the much talked-of Antung-Yong-Ampho telegraph. Tokyo journals report that he has addressed to the Korean Government a note claiming that when timber-felling privileges in the Yalu Valley were granted to a company consisting of Russian and Korean subjects, the concession carried with it the right of building railways, erecting telegraphs and constructing or repairing roads, all such operations being intimately connected with the prosecution of the main enterprise. He therefore alleges that in causing the telegraph poles on Korean territory to be pulled up the Seoul authorities have been guilty of an illegal act for which he claims damages, and if the Korean Government refuses to pay, the amount will be deducted from the royalty which the Company is pledged to pay the Government. Korea's answer to this protest has not yet been given.

The story sounds very incredible but as the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shimbun* publish it in virtually identical terms, and as they have both proved themselves accurate purveyors of Korean news, we can not refuse to attach some credence to it. Mr. PAVLOW's claim certainly seems most extravagant. Were its validity admitted, curious results would follow. For instance, a mining concession granted to a British syndicate in Szechuan, let us say, would entitle the syndicate to construct a line, or lines, of railway through the Yangtse Valley to any important centres where a

market offered for the Szechuan minerals, or to the mouth of the river, and would also entitle it to similar discretionary power in the matter of telegraphs. That is obviously ridiculous. No Government, when it allows its own subjects to cut trees in a forest, endows them, at the same time, with the right to build railways and lay telegraphs. Such a monstrous contention was never before heard of. And if a Government's grant to its own subjects does not admit of any such arbitrary extensions, how can it be held to do so in the case of foreigners? The matter does not admit of argument. A mere statement of the facts is sufficiently convincing. What inspires uneasiness, however, is that the Russian Representative should take such a line. So far as the building of railways or the erecting of telegraphs in the Yalu Valley is concerned, Russian enterprise is entitled to just as much consideration as the enterprise of any other nation. But no one knows better than M. PAVLOW how absolutely untenable is his claim that permission to do one thing involves permission to do several other things also: that, for example, permission to grow potatoes or peaches in Yunnan means permission to build a railway to Canton. In taking such a position M. PAVLOW appears to be deliberately pursuing the policy of exasperation which has unfortunately been adopted by Russian officials in their recent dealings with questions in northern Korea. He is well aware these strange doings must be interpreted by the light of Russia's general attitude towards the question of railways in foreign territory, and that did her subjects come into possession of lines in the Yalu Valley, the whole region traversed by these roads would be irrevocably converted into a Russian sphere of influence. He is also well aware that the Japanese nation can not suffer anything of that kind. We repeat what we have often said that no imperial interests acquired by Russia in Manchuria can weigh for an instant against the interests of self-protection that Japan possesses naturally in Korea. In connexion with Manchuria Japan may share her anxiety with other Powers; in connexion with Korea the danger touches her alone. It is alleged that M. PAVLOW has cited the Japanese line of telegraph from Fusan to Seoul as a precedent for the line his countrymen are building from Antung to Yong Am-pho, and it is further alleged that the Korean Government has consequently been induced to notify Japan of the necessity of removing the Seoul-Fusan wires. These latter were erected at the time of the war with China and their removal when peace was fully restored may have been contemplated. But it is obvious that if M. PAVLOW bases an argument on their existence he assumes an inconsistent position, for the claim that a timber-felling concession carries with it the right to construct railways and erect telegraphs is entirely distinct from, and is indeed in plain conflict with, the claim that Russia should be allowed to do what

has been specially permitted to another State. M. PAVLOW doubtless knows his own purposes. They may be pacific. They may be limited to the legitimate promotion of his country's commercial and industrial development. But they are assuredly most unfortunate, and if persisted in their issue can not be doubtful. We begin to think, most reluctantly but still inevitably, that all this sinister activity on the part of Russian agents in the Far East and all this calm disregard of treaty obligations, synchronise ominously with the completion of the military railway from Europe to Liaotung. It would seem as though Russia had waited only until she was ready. Yet how is such light-hearted disturbance of the peace reconcilable with the Tsar's noble and assuredly genuine sentiments in establishing the Hague Tribunal? His Majesty certainly desires to establish amity among nations but some of his Representatives abroad have failed, apparently, to appreciate the Imperial purpose.

THE JAPANESE IN MELBOURNE.

The Japanese officers and men of the training squadron seem to have had a really fine time in Melbourne, where they arrived on May 16th. In five consecutive issues of *The Age* we find many columns devoted to descriptions of the doings connected with their arrival, their stay and their departure. Although the labour party in Australia resent the idea of a Japanese element in the country's population, there certainly were no evidences of an exclusive spirit in the welcome given to Admiral Kamimura and his men. *The Age* speaks of this empire's flag as "the familiar and welcome Red Chrysanthemum (or sun in splendour)," which is certainly a novel description, but its heartiness redeems its error. Visits and return visits occupied the first three days of the ships' presence in harbour, and on the evening of the 18th the Lord Mayor and Lady Gillott entertained all the officers of the squadron at a reception attended by 1,200 people. Thereafter the programme consisted of a dinner at Malvern by Lady Hutton; an At Home at the Kew residence of Lady McEacharn; a reception at Government House; a dinner at Parliament House by the Premier; an athletic display at the Melbourne Athletic Club's rooms, where officers and men of the squadron as well as members of the Club took part; an At Home on board the *Hashidate*; and a dinner at the Naval and Military Club. Very appreciative notices appear in Melbourne papers about the ships and their armaments, the excellent order of everything on board, the appearance of the men and their splendid conduct on shore, not a single case of drunkenness or misbehaviour having been reported. Sir Malcolm McEacharn, who is now Japanese Consul in Melbourne, seems to have treated the visitors with extraordinary hospitality. On the night of the Squadron's arrival he entertained the Admiral, the captains and the officers at the Princess's Theatre, where they saw, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and where the Admiral, rising in his box to acknowledge the hearty welcome given to the party by the audience, received "a splendid ovation." On the following day Sir Malcolm entertained all the officers at dinner, and on the following Wednesday Lady McEacharn gave an At Home which is thus described by *The Age* :—

Goathlands, Studley Park, was the scene of an enjoyable entertainment yesterday afternoon, when, at

the invitation of Sir Malcolm and Lady McEacharn, a large company assembled to meet Rear-Admiral Kamimura and the officers of the Japanese squadron. The house grounds are especially well adapted for entertaining on a large scale, and though a very large company was present no overcrowding marred the pleasure of the guests. Sir Malcolm and Lady McEacharn received near the main entrance, then guests the passing on through a series of rooms into the handsome hall which constitutes one of the features of the house. From there they went on to the drawing-room, the grounds or the refreshment rooms. Ample entertainment was provided throughout the afternoon. Under the direction of Madame Charbonnet Kellermann a concert was given in the drawing-room. The contributions to this were uniformly excellent, the singers including Madame Albertine Gay and Mons. Napoleon Boffard. Much pleasure was evidenced at the violin performance of Miss Maggie Fenelon and Mr. Maurice Kellermann. Mr. Maurice Kellermann was also heard to advantage in a violin and piano duet with Madame Kellermann. In the grounds mutual admiration went on between the band of the Japanese squadron and Piper Morrison with his pipes and bevy of young dancers in Highland costume. Its excellent band is a feature of which the visiting squadron is very properly proud. Admirably conducted, the band can hold its own with the large majority of military and naval bands elsewhere, which is high praise considering how recent is the adoption of European notions of music by the Japanese. When, to the strains of the pipes, the four dancers, two boys and two girls, executed various Highland dances the visitors applauded with absolute fervor. The young Japanese were specially delighted with the clever dancing of the bekkilt lads and lasses, while even the most superior of their officers exhibited very keen interest in the accessories of Piper Morrison's historic garb. The admiral himself regarded him with approving attention, it being made very evident that the picturesque in dress still appeals largely to our visitors. An item which attracted much attention was the tiny Japanese poodle brought by the admiral. Small enough to slip with ease into the average masculine pocket it was still intelligent enough to suffer much admiration cheerfully.

Though the social element predominated, the company was essentially a representative one—one of its features being the presence of a large number of men who rarely affect garden parties. Hanging over the entrance to the house was the Japanese flag, a fact which doubtless combined with magnificent Japanese tapestries inside, and Japanese plants outside, to make the visitors more at home than they would have been in any other private house about Melbourne.

There was of course a military review and there were also many minor events which need not be described, but our readers, Japanese and foreign alike, will be interested by the following account of the entertainment at the Athletic Club :—

The Athenæum Hall was packed last evening on the occasion of an athletic entertainment given by the Melbourne Amateur Athletic Club to the Admiral, the officers and the 180 midshipmen of the Japanese squadron. The Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, took the chair.

Half the excellent programme provided consisted of wrestling, fencing and exhibitions of swordsmanship by the Japanese. A 24-foot ring, around which the Japanese and English flags were entwined, was roped off below the stage, and here the fencing took place. On entering the arena, bare-footed and bare-legged, the competitors, went on their knees while they adjusted masks to protect the face and neck. Their waists were encircled with short cane corsets. One of the competitors was armed with a double-handed bamboo foil about 4 feet long; the other wielded a foil in each hand, one being much shorter than the other. As they were about to engage both uttered weird and wonderful exclamations, and they kept it up throughout the bout. Their dexterity in thrusting and dodging was marvellous.

An amusing combat followed between a sturdy Japanese midshipman armed with a two-handed bamboo sword and Mr. Fred. Youl wielding a single-stick. Both knelt and kow-towed, but once the signal to engage was given the Jap. sailed in like a human tornado. He uttered whoops and showered blows against which no ordinary singlestick could live ten seconds. Mr. Youl lost his helmet and broke his stick, but returned to the attack with such effect that the smiling Japanese referee gave the verdict "Both conquer" at the finish.

The visitors wrestling exhibitions were quite unique. Wearing short-armed loose fitting coats they came upon the stage, and took harmless arm holds. In this position they walked about, each waiting for an opportunity to trip and throw his opponent. Down they went time and again on the middle of their backs, hitting the boards with a terrific thump. But they apparently enjoyed themselves.

The most exciting event of the evening was an impromptu wrestling encounter between Buttan Singh, the skilful Indian, and Midshipman Hamano, champion of the Japanese squadron. As a concession to his opponent, the Indian wore a short coat. They took holds, but as Buttan Singh deftly kept his legs out of the way his opponent threw himself down and brought his opponent with him. For ten minutes they lay on the boards, neither being able to gain an advantage. The Jap. was the more skilful of the two, and, using his feet like hands and adopting positions that were amazing in their unconventionality, kept his opponent struggling desperately to avert a fall. The midshipman, a magnificently built athlete, finding that his opponent was not wearing enough clothing to enable him to secure a hold and swing him over, had nothing more to do than to laugh at the futile attempts of the Indian to gain the upper hand. The bout was undecided.

A sword display by a Japanese officer, boxing contests between Marshall and Cole and Corbet and Higgins, and an athletic display by "B" Battery Field Artillery helped to fill a splendid programme. At the close of the performance the visitors rose en masse and sang the Japanese national anthem, which was followed by "God Save the King."

THE BOOKSHELF.

Murray's Handbook for Japan.

The seventh edition of this work is now in the hands of the public. As we examine its pages the thought suggesting itself to us is a wondering query how wretchedly the section of the world interested in Japan must have fared before this now famous guide-book was in their hands. As to the debt owed by Japan to the compilers, it is inestimable and we therefore make no attempt to estimate it. The seventh edition, we learn from the preface, "has been revised throughout with minute care, more especially the Yezo routes and those in the northern portion of Japan proper, where the constant development of the railway system has called for a certain amount of re-arrangement. The same consideration has applied in a lesser degree to the central routes. A description has been added of the small islands to the south of Japan—Hachijo and the Bonins—which are now accessible by steamer; and the maps have been, some carefully revised, others entirely redrawn." This edition is dated May, 1903; the sixth bore date October, 1900. It is evident that the authors must be working perpetually and unremittingly to keep the work up to date. The book deserves the success that has attended it, for its compilers have been Sir Ernest Satow, the late Consul-General Hawes, Professor Chamberlain and Mr. W. B. Mason.

The Christian Daimyos:—A century of Religious and Political History in Japan. 1549-1650.

THIS work, already known to the readers of the *Japan Mail*, recently appeared in book form. As its preface announces, this new book is an abridgment of the religious and political history of Japan from the year 1549, date of the introduction of Christianity into this country, to its extinction which took place towards 1650. It shows the role which the numerous Christian Daimyos played from the religious and political point of view; it gives a true and unvarnished account of the conduct of the missionaries and foreign merchants then in Japan, and finally it rectifies a great number of errors, which nearly all Japanese historians and many foreign publicists have fallen into.

Though only an abridgment, the "Christian Daimyos" gives a clear and sufficient idea of all the memorable events which illustrated that epoch. At the end of the book, the author gives a list of the families of the Christian Daimyos, indicating what they were formerly and what has become of them to-day.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

His Holiness Pope Leo the Thirteenth, the 263rd occupant of the See of St. Peter, died on Monday. Since the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Coronation, which took place on March 3rd last, various rumours have prevailed as to the condition of the Pope's health, the unfavourable reports, at length, by reason chiefly of their persistency, establishing a place in the public mind. But Roman Catholic people throughout the world were struck by the extraordinary cheerfulness and apparent strength displayed by the Pontiff for a man of his age, during the exceedingly trying ceremonies attending the celebration referred to; and more than once since—notably at his reception of King Edward of England, and later of the German Emperor—as if to disprove the rumours of his weakness, His Holiness seems to have shown that his enfeebled frame still retained sparks of its former fire and vigour. Yet it had been evident to the whole civilized world that this spiritual ruler over many millions was drawing near to the close of a long life—long, saintly, and full of work,—and that the end could not be far distant. It has come, and by no means unexpectedly, though none the less it will stir the world through all its borders. "History later will decide what rank Leo XIII. shall take among the great Popes," remarked a writer in connection with this year's celebration; "the Papacy has known glories as immaculate, lights as brilliant, powers as fruitful, influences as strongly pervading. It has never had a Pope of gifts so universal."

We do not know any appreciation of Leo the Thirteenth that is more interesting or one that more skillfully brings the man, the ruler, and the saint before the mental vision of the reader than the character study contained in Mr. F. Marion Crawford's *Ave Roma Immortalis*. He deals at the outset with the thirty and odd years that marked the long peace between 1815 and 1848, and says: Halfway through that time, about 1830, Joseph Mazzini founded the society of Young Italy in connection with the other secret societies of Europe and acquired that enormous influence which even now is associated with his name. Mazzini and Garibaldi meant to make a republic of Italy. The House of Savoy did not at that time dream of a united Italian kingdom. The most they dared hope was the acquisition of territory on the north by the expulsion of the Austrians. England and circumstance helped the Savoy family in their sudden and astonishing rise of fortune, for at that time Austria was the great military nation of Europe, while France was the naval power second to England, and through the Bourbons, Italy was largely under the influence of Austria. England saw that the creation of an independent friendly power in the Mediterranean would both tend to diminish Austria's strength by land and would check France in her continued efforts to make the shores of the Mediterranean hers. She therefore encouraged Italy in revolution and it is generally believed that she secretly furnished enormous sums of money through Sir James Hudson, Minister in Turin, to further the schemes of Mazzini. The revolution thus supported by England, and guided by such men as Mazzini and Garibaldi, made progress. * * *

Gregory the Sixteenth died in 1846 and Pius the Ninth was elected in his stead,—a man still young, full of the highest ideals and of most honest purpose; enthusiastic, a man who had begun life in military service and was destined to end it in captivity, and upon whom it was easy to impose in every way since he was politically too credulous for any age, and too diffident if not too timid for the age in which he lived. The only stable thing in him was his goodness; everything else was in perpetual vacillation. His private virtues made him a model to the Christian world while his political weakness made him the sport of his enemies. * * * He hesitated to the last, through a pontificate of thirty-two years; he out-reigned the "years of Peter," and he lost the temporal power. The great movement came to a head in 1848. Every one knows the history

of that year, when one Emperor, several Kings, and numerous princes and ministers scattered in all directions like men running away from a fire that is just going to reach a quantity of explosives. Pius the Ninth fled like the rest when his favourite Minister, Count Rossi, had been stabbed to death on the step of the Cancellaria. Some of the sovereigns got safely back to their thrones. The Pope was helped back by France and kept on his throne first by the Republic and then, with one short intermission, by Louis Napoleon. In 1870 the French needed all their strength for their own battles, and gave up fighting those of the Vatican. * * * During the long period reforms and improvements of every kind were introduced in Rome. The government of Pius the Ninth was paternal, and if he was not a wise father he was at all events the kindest of men. The same cannot be said of Cardinal Antonelli, his prime minister, who was the best hated man of his day not only in Europe and Italy but by a large proportion of Churchmen. * * *

The long Pontificate of Pius the Ninth came to a close almost simultaneously with the reign and the life of Victor Emmanuel, first King of United Italy, after the Pope and the King had faced each other during nearly a third of the century. On his death-bed the King earnestly desired the Pope's parting blessing but although the Pope gave it, the message arrived too late, for the old King was dead. Little more than a month later Pius the Ninth departed this life, and his successor, whose death many millions this day are mourning, received the almost unanimous vote of the Sacred Conclave at the first ballot.

Joachim Vincent Pecci, since 1878 Pope, under the name of Leo the Thirteenth, was born at Carpineto in the Volscian Hills in 1810, where his father, who had served in the Napoleonic wars, was a landed proprietor of considerable importance and the father of several children. Born and bred in that keen air he was a Southern Italian, but of the mountains, and there remained almost to the last something about him of the hill people. He had the long, lean, straight, broad-shouldered frame of the true mountaineer, the marvellously bright eye, the eagle features, the well-knit growth of strength, traceable even in extreme old age, and in character there was the well-balanced combination of a steady caution with an unerring, unhesitating decision which appears in those great moments when history will not wait for little men's long phrases, when the pendulum world is swinging its full stroke, and when it is either glory or death to lay strong hands upon its weight. But when it stops for a time and hangs motionless, the little men gather about it and touch it boldly and make theories about its next unrest. In the matter of physique there was indeed a resemblance between Leo the Thirteenth, President Lincoln, and Mr. Gladstone—long, sinewy men all three, of a bony constitution and indomitable vitality, with large skulls, high cheek-bones and energetic jaws—all three men of great physical strength, of profound capacity for study, of melancholic disposition and of unusual eloquence. It might almost be said that these three men represent three distinct stages of one type—the real or material, the intellectual, and the spiritual. From earliest youth each of the three was by force of circumstances turned to the direction which he was ultimately to follow. Lincoln was thrown upon facts for his education; Gladstone received the existing form of education in its highest development, while the Pope was brought up under the domination of spiritual thoughts at a time when they had but lately survived the French Revolution. Born during the height of the conflict between belief and unbelief, Leo the Thirteenth, by a significant fatality was raised to the Pontificate when the Kultur Kampf was raging and the attention of the world was rivetted on the deadly struggle between the Roman Catholic Church and Prince Bismarck—a struggle in which the great Chancellor found his equal if not his master.

The stiff mannerism of the patriarchal system, which survived until recently from the early Roman times, writes Mr. Crawford, gave the Pope that formal tone and authoritative manner

which are so characteristic of his conversation in private. His deliberate but unhesitating speech makes one think of Goethe's "without haste, without rest." Yet his formality is not of the slow and circumlocutory sort; on the contrary it is energetically precise, and helps rather than mars the sound casting of each idea. The Pope's voice is as distinctly individual as his manner of speaking. It is not deep nor very full, but considering his great age it is wonderfully clear and ringing, and it has a certain incisiveness of sound which gives it great carrying power. Pius the Ninth had as beautiful a voice both in compass and richness of quality as any baritone singer in the Sistine choir. No one who ever heard him intone the "Te Deum" in St. Peter's in the old days, can forget the grand tones. He was gifted in many ways,—with great physical beauty, with a rare charm of manner, and with a most witty humour, and in character he was one of the most gentle and kind-hearted men of his day as he was also one of the least initiative, so to say, while endowed with the high moral courage of boundless patience and political humility. Leo the Thirteenth need speak but half a dozen words with one glance of his flashing eyes and one gesture of his noticeably long arm and transparently thin hand, and the moral distance between his predecessor and himself is at once apparent. There is strength still in every movement, there is deliberate decision in every tone, there is lofty independence in every look. Behind these there may be kindness, charity and all the milder gifts of virtue; but what is apparent is a sort of energetic, manly trenchancy which forces admiration rather than awakens sympathy. When speaking at length on any occasion he is eloquent, but with the eloquence of the dictator and sometimes of the logician rather than that of the persuader. His enunciation is exceedingly distinct in Latin and Italian and also in French, a language in which he expresses himself with ease and clearness. In Latin and Italian he chooses his words with great care and skill, and makes use of fine distinctions, in the Ciceronian manner, and he certainly commands a larger vocabulary than most men. * *

All men who direct, control or influence the many have a right to be judged by the world according to their main deeds to the total exclusion of their private lives. There are some whose public actions are better than their private ones, out of all proportion, and there are others who try to redeem the patent sins of their political necessities by the honest practice of their private virtues. In some rare high types, head, heart and hand are balanced to one expression of power and every deed is a mathematical function of all three.

Leo the Thirteenth probably approaches as nearly to such superiority as any great man living. As a statesman his abilities are admitted to be of the highest order, as a scholar he is indisputably one of the first Latinists of our time and one of the most accomplished writers in Latin and Italian verse and prose; as a man he possesses the simplicity of character which almost always accompanies greatness, together with a healthy sobriety of temper, habit and individual taste, rarely found in those beings whom we might call "motors" among men. It is commonly said that the Pope has not changed his manner of life since he was a simple Bishop. He is indeed a man who could not easily change either his habits or his opinions; for he is of that enduring, melancholic, slow-speaking, hard-thinking temperament which makes hard workers and in which everything tends directly to hard work as a prime object, even with persons in whose existence necessary labour need play no part and far more so with those whose smallest daily tasks hew history out of humanity in the rough state.

We take the following from *Men and Women of the Time* :—

Leo the Thirteenth, was the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, by his wife Anna Prosperi. He was born at Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, in the State of the Church, March 2, 1810, and was baptized by the names of Vincenzo and Gioacchino. His mother always called him by his first name, which was also used by himself up to the termination of his studies, when he began to use his second name,

Gioacchino. In 1818 his father sent him, along with his elder brother Giuseppe, to the Jesuit College of Viterbo. There he was taught grammar and humanities under Father Leonardo Giribaldi, a man of great learning, until the year 1824, when, on his mother's death, he was sent to Rome to the care of an uncle, and took up his residence in an apartment of the palace of the Marchese Muti. In November 1824 he entered the schools of the Collegio Romano, then restored to the Jesuits, and had for his teachers Fathers Ferdinando Minini and Giuseppe Bonvicini, both distinguished for eloquence and virtue of no common order. Three years later he began to study mathematics. He had for instructors Father Giovanbattista Pianciani, nephew of Leo XII., and Father Andrea Carafa, a mathematician of renown. Young Pecci signalled himself by his assiduity and talent, and in 1828 got the first prize in Physico-Chemistry, and the first accessit in mathematics. Then he passed to the course of philosophy, and in the four years of that curriculum he attended the lectures of Father Giovanni, Perrone, Francesco Manera, Michele Zechinelli, Cornelius Van Everbroeck, and Francesco Xaverio Patrizi, brother of the late Cardinal Patrizi. While studying philosophy Pecci was entrusted, despite his youth, to give repetitions in philosophy to the pupils of the German College. In his third year of philosophy he sustained a public disputation, and obtained the first prize (1830). The following year, being then but twenty-one years old, he obtained the *laurea* in philosophy. Even in Viterbo young Pecci was noticed for his ability and for his perfect propriety of conduct. In Rome he seemed entirely devoted to study, and took no part in entertainments, conversazioni, amusements, or plays. At the age of twelve or thirteen he wrote Latin, prose or verse, with facility; and it may be mentioned that since he became Pope a volume of his verses, chiefly Latin, has been printed at Udine. Having entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, the Abate Pecci frequented the schools, of the Roman University to learn canon and civil law. Pecci and the Duke Sisto Riario Sforza (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Naples) were the two brilliant youths who eclipsed all the rest of their companions in study. Cardinal Antonio Sala took much interest in Pecci, and assisted him with advice and instruction. Becoming a Doctor in Laws, he was made, by Pope Gregory XVI., a domestic prelate and Referendary of the Segnatura, March 16, 1837. Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi, famous for his humility in renouncing the purple to enter the Society of Jesus, gave Pecci holy orders in the chapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, in S. Andrea al Quirinale, and on Dec. 23, 1837, conferred the priesthood upon him in the chapel of the Vicariate. Gregory XVI. bestowed upon him the title of Prothonotary Apostolic, and appointed him Apostolic Delegate at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto in succession. In these important posts he ruled with firmness and prudence, and while at Benevento he, by his energy, put a stop to the brigandage which had before infested that district. In 1843 he was again promoted by Pope Gregory XVI., being sent as Nuncio to Belgium, and on Jan. 17 in that year he was created Archbishop of Damietta, *in partibus infidelium* to qualify him for his office of Nuncio. He remained in Brussels for three years, and was then nominated Bishop of Perugia on Jan. 19, 1846, about four months previous to the death of Gregory XVI. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. He was a member of several of the Congregations of Cardinals—among them those of the Council of Rites, and of Bishops and Regulars. In September, 1877, he was selected by Pope Pius IX. to fill the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Roman Church, which post had become vacant by the death of Cardinal de Angelis. In that capacity, after the death of the late Pope (Feb. 7, 1878), he acted as head of the Church in temporal matters, made the arrangements for the last solemn obsequies of the Pontiff, received the Catholic ambassadors, and superintended the preparations for the Conclave. Sixty-two Cardinals attended the Conclave, which was closed in the Vatican on Monday, Feb. 18, 1878, and the Cardinal Camerlengo was made Pope by the acclamation of all. The news was officially proclaimed to the outside world at a quarter past one o'clock from the gallery of St. Peter's, when it was announced that His Holiness had assumed the name of Leo XIII. On March 3 he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, all the ancient ceremonies being observed, save the benediction *Urbi et Orbi*, from the loggia of St. Peter's. At the end of 1887 the Pope celebrated his jubilee, commemorative of his having been fifty years in the priesthood, on which occasion he received congratulations from all parts of the world. The Queen of England sent the Duke of Norfolk as her Special Envoy with valuable gifts and an address of congratulation. In June, 1891, the Pope issued an important Encyclical Letter on Labour, which presented the Papacy in a new and liberal light. Later, His Holiness bade the French clergy recognise the Republic, the result being that many hitherto disaffected Monarchists accepted

the present order of things in France. On Feb. 19, 1893, His Holiness celebrated his episcopal Jubilee, and held a State celebration at St. Peter's before immense crowds of pilgrims. The English pilgrims on this occasion were headed by the Duke of Norfolk. In October, 1894, the Pope summoned a conference of the Patriarchs of the Greek and other Eastern Churches at the Vatican, but the gathering was without results. In March, 1895, considerable excitement was aroused in Austria owing to an announcement in the leading organ of the Christian Socialists' Party that the Pope had sent his blessing to the party, whose leader, the well-known Polish priest and Christian Socialist agitator, Father Stojalowski, was then awaiting his trial on a charge of inciting civil discontent, and to the journal itself. At about the same time an intimation was given to the world that, being approached by many English churchmen, both lay and clerical, who desired reunion with the Church if only certain restrictions, including the enforced celibacy of the clergy, could be withdrawn, the Pope was disposed to grant some mitigation as to celibacy, but, the English bishops being divided, nothing further came of the pronouncement. Following up this appeal to His Holiness, Viscount Halifax, as representing the English churchmen before mentioned, visited Rome and conferred with Cardinal Vaughan, the Pope's English Vicar, as to the conditions of reunion. The Pope did not endorse Cardinal Vaughan's conclusions favouring the promotion of individual conversions, but stated his desire to address an appeal to the English people. His famous utterance was published on April 20, 1895, inscribed "Ad Anglos," and the pathetic plea for the unity of Christendom was followed, in June 1896, by an Encyclical addressed to the Bishops of the Church, in which the conditions of unity—in brief, unqualified recognition of Rome—were laid down. As was observed at the time by all thinking people, not one word from the beginning to the end of this statement could be found to justify the assumption of Lord Halifax and kindred spirits that Rome would or could treat the question of reunion as a matter of negotiation or compromise. Although rebuffed, members of the English Church Union sought for the recognition by Rome of Anglican Orders, and the assistance of Mr. Gladstone was enlisted in that behalf. But neither Mr. Gladstone's touching personal appeal to His Holiness nor the earnest, if misguided, efforts of the High Church Party availed. On Sept. 21, 1896, the now-famous "Papal Bull on Anglican Orders" was promulgated, and, to the keen disappointment of Mr. Gladstone and to the dismay of the English Extremists, the Pope unequivocally refused to recognise English ecclesiastical Orders, setting forth in his pronouncement an elaborate argument to justify Rome's reiterated negative. When receiving the Cardinals and his Court on the celebration of his 87th birthday in March, 1897, the Pope emphasised the drastic nature of his Bull, which, he said, had been issued "in order to enlighten those who were honestly mistaken and to cut short sophistical evasions." His Holiness has not since made a further appeal to the English Church, convinced, probably, by the severe and discouraging criticism of both Prelate and laity that his Pontificate will never see the dawn of the reunion of the West. The only two recent intrusions of the Pope into English political life have been the bestowal, in March, 1896, of his blessing on Mr. John Dillon as the new leader of the Irish Party, and his expressions of sympathy with the objects of the Irish Race Convention, which met in Dublin during September, 1896. But the Pope's active interest in European affairs has of late been as keen as ever, and in 1896 he made various representations to the Governments of Hungary, Bulgaria, and Serbia, concerning which it is impossible to comment here. An Encyclical was published in May, 1897, exhorting the faithful, on the occasion of Pentecost, to pray for the unity of all Christians; and in the following month the Pope solemnly canonised two old priests, Anthony Zaccaria (1502-39) and Peter Fourier (1565), a ceremony which had not been seen in St. Peter's for thirty years. His Holiness at this time made an important statement as to the Church's attitude towards the French Republic, asserting that the supreme criterion of the common good imposed upon Catholics the acceptance of the existing form of government. On Aug. 14, 1897, the Pope received in audience Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his visit to Europe. This interview resulted in the appearance, on Dec. 24, 1897, of an Encyclical on the Manitoba School Question, in which, while asserting the concessions obtained by Catholics as inadequate, the Pope advised the faithful on their part not to refuse a partial compromise. On the previous day, Leo, speaking at his customary Christmas reception to the Cardinals, declared the hostility between the Vatican and the Italian Government to be "repugnant to the national traditions and genius," and said that such a state of affairs could never be supported by the votes of the Italian Catholics. In the spring of 1898 the Pope endeavoured to act as mediator between Spain and America, with the view of bringing about the

conclusion of the Hispano-American War, but with no success. In June, 1897, His Holiness revived memories of his early days as a poet in a Latin poem, "In Praise of Frugality." An English translation of this poem, which was on the model of the Epistles of Horace, was made by Mr. Andrew Lang for the *New York World*. The effort was an interesting appeal for asceticism in modern life, and much astonishment was evinced at such a production from a statesman so advanced in years.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

The Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission of the American Board was held at Kobe in the Chapel of the Girls' College, beginning in the afternoon of July 2nd, and closing in the afternoon of the 6th. There was an attendance of fifty-four adults, and sixteen children, besides several friends who were guests of the Mission during the week. Mr. Newell was Chairman, and Dr. Learned, Secretary, of the meeting.

The usual routine of business was attended to, relating to evangelistic, school and kindergarten work; devotional exercises of a high order characterized each day; several notable addresses were given; a letter of greeting was sent to Minister Griscorn; and the social part of the programme was not neglected.

The first half-hour of each session was given to brief reports from the stations, two stations reporting at each session, followed by special prayer for their particular work and needs. In this way all the twelve stations passed in panorama before the Mission, with such enlivening touches and colour as could never appear in a printed report. The universal tone of hopefulness and triumph in all these reports was most encouraging, and indicated that the past year has been one of the best in the history of our work.

If the devotions of this first half-hour seemed rather self-centred, a corrective was offered in the last half-hour of each morning session when a purely devotional programme was presented with an outward and upward look. The general theme for the week was "Bear ye one another's burdens," and some of the topics presented for sympathy and prayer were, "The Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions," "The Temperance Work," "The Special Evangelistic Work at the Osaka Exposition," "The Young Men's Christian Association," "The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour," "The Hawaiian Evangelical Association."

On the opening day of the meeting the Rev. F. Franson, Director of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission, by invitation, was present and gave an address on the History of the Free Churches in Sweden.

This was followed, the same day, with an address by Dr. Greene on "The Missionary as an Interpreter of Japanese Life and Thought," in which he took to task those who would try to minimize the Japanese nation and the part it is playing and is yet to play in the East and in the world. The dictum of a certain savant that "Japan is a country where there are no originals" he considered a great mistake. "Not only the civilization of the past, but the progress of the present, is full of lessons to us all. It is necessary to the missionary himself and to the good of his own work that he try to become a correct interpreter of Japanese life and thought. Though he may speak the language correctly, yet without close sympathy with the local and current thought, his own thought may be so far removed that there is practically no contact with the Japanese. The speaker called attention to several points of interesting development going on now in the national language and economics; in the new conceptions of family life and individual life that are coming in and taking possession. It is useless to say that psychological conditions require ages for changing racial traits, for the fact is that here in Japan they have changed in a brief time. The touring missionary is in the very best relation and position possible to tell the world these facts which he knows far better than the glib and superficial writers who array themselves against

Japan. If the people of the United States knew what we know, they would give their best moral support to Japan at this time."

On Friday morning Miss Daniels presented a paper on "Religious Work for Young People,—its True Principles and their Application." A chart illustrating the age at which youth are converted showed that while a good percentage reach a definite religious decision at twelve, and again at eighteen, by far the largest per cent. are converted at the age of sixteen. Hence the greatest care should be taken to choose the best teachers for those between 12 and 16. "Storing the mind and forming habits are the things to aim at in these years." "The Gospel story should be imbedded in the mind in these years, and memorizing insisted upon." "Rather than attempt to rule, first gain their confidence. Cultivate a knowledge of what they like to do, and then do it with them. This is the open sesame."

Rev. T. Osada, of Osaka, followed in an able discussion of the subject, making a special plea for better and more up-to-date hymns and tunes for the young. Whereas the church was for a long time in the lead in this matter, it has now fallen behind the secular schools in songs adapted to boys and girls. He showed the need also for more and better Christian juvenile literature for the house and the Sunday School.

On Sunday, as usual at this time, the morning services at the Union Church were courteously put into the hands of the Mission, although Pastor Wicher kindly assisted in the opening exercises. Mr. Clark preached an excellent sermon from the text, "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world."

The Annual Meeting of the Christian Endeavour Society has long been a feature of this annual gathering of the Mission; and though but fourteen children were participants in the Sunday afternoon exercises, the Mission and the friends from outside who gathered in the Chapel felt amply repaid by the bright songs and recitations and faces which they heard and saw there. The Treasurer's report showed nearly seventy yen collected and disbursed in benevolence during the year. At a later meeting in the day, which combined Vesper and Communion services, four of the children were received into membership of the Mission Church.

During the business sessions naturally the financial problems occupied a large share of thought and time. While the reports from all the stations showed unusual advance and new doors of opportunity constantly opening; while the growth of the Doshisha, the Kobe Girls' College, Bible School, Kindergarten and Training School, was most encouraging, and a spirit of hopefulness pervaded every department of work, there was yet an undertone of anticipative disappointment in view of the probable fact (based upon the soul-trying experiences of the past few years) that the Board would not be able to provide the extra funds demanded for our expanding work.

In response to previous appeals two new families and one single lady were sent to join the Mission last year. While grateful for these fine additions, a still further reinforcement of 3 families and four single ladies was asked for at this time.

A request was also made to the Board for some eminent worker to be sent out from the United States who should give his whole time for a half-year or so to work in Japan alone. Without criticizing any previous visitor, it stands to reason that any man who puts in exhaustive work in India and other countries on the way, is at a distinct disadvantage before he reaches Japan.

The usual Fourth of July evening social and musical entertainment was postponed this year to Monday evening the 6th, when a goodly number of the Kobe residents, headed by U. S. Consul Lyon, showed their goodwill by mingling with the members of the Mission in a most delightfully informal and fraternal manner. About one hundred and fifty were present, and the evening closed with a musical programme and refreshments.

An attempt was made to have Arima chosen as the place for meeting next year. But in view of all the advantages which Kobe offers,

—the convenient chapel of the College, together with the dormitories, the dining room and all the paraphernalia of this commodious and well-ordered school, which are generously thrown open by those in charge for the free use of the Mission; also the rare opportunity thus offered of coming in contact with the local residents once in the year, the attempt at a change was unsuccessful, and the vote was practically unanimous in favour of continuing the traditions of the past thirteen years. This vote may have been helped possibly by the delightfully cool weather of the week, and by the most astounding evidence of Kobe's progress along modern scientific lines,—the total absence of mosquitoes! a hitherto unheard-of thing at this time of year.

The next meeting is set for July 7, 1904, and Mr. Cary was chosen to act then as Chairman.

H.B.N.

THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS TO 30TH JUNE, 1903, FOR PRESENTATION AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO BE HELD AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS, No. 14, YAMASHITA-CHO, YOKOHAMA, AT 5 P.M., ON FRIDAY, 24TH JULY, 1903.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The last General Meeting was held on the 15th April, 1902, but owing to the non-attendance of anyone except the Committee, the then members were obliged to remain in office.

Funds were required, and a subscription list was circulated which was handsomely responded to, and a sum of yen 5,175 was raised.

The Accounts which are attached to this report, are from 1st April, 1902, to 30th June, 1903, a period of 15 months.

CHARITY PATIENTS.—The payments under this head are considerably larger than in previous accounts, as the salaries of the Japanese nurses (mentioned elsewhere) are included.

INFECTIOUS WARD.—The disbursements for this account are exceptionally heavy owing to the purchase of a new boiler for sterilizing clothes. During the period under review, only one patient has been admitted.

The buildings require some repairs which are now being carried out, otherwise they are in first-class order.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—As will be seen from another part of this report, the Hospital may revert to the community (with the exception of the dwelling-house and hydropathic establishment) and is in fairly good repair. A portion of the fence requires renewing and the whole of the buildings would be the better of a coat of paint.

The building used as a Laboratory has been turned into an isolation ward, at a cost of about yen 150, which sum does not appear in the accounts now presented.

In July of last year it appeared to the Committee that the nursing staff of the Hospital was insufficient and though not incumbent on them under the terms of the existing lease with Doctor McCre to do, they thought it well to engage the services of two Japanese nurses, for the general benefit of the Hospital, and more particularly for the benefit of the third class and charity patients. At the same time, some of the Yokohama Ladies, under the Presidency of Mrs. Bellows, raised a fund for the payment of an European nurse, but owing to some misunderstanding with Dr. McCre no action was taken by them at the time.

Later on Dr. McCre informed the Committee that he was anxious to leave Japan for France and was in treaty with a Dr. Davies for the transfer of the unexpired portion of the lease of the Hospital. The Committee having examined Doctor Davies' testimonials which were first-class in every respect, agreed to sanction the transfer and so he took over the lease under certain conditions, and entered into possession on the 1st April, of this year. The ladies in the meantime had secured the services of Mrs. Davies as matron, and she entered into her duties on the same date.

After Dr. McCre had left, it was found that the Hospital was bare of the commonest necessities, and your Committee were obliged to come forward and spend about yen 1,400, in order that patients might be made fairly comfortable.

Mrs. Marshall Martin kindly volunteered to help the Committee, and the assistance she rendered is beyond praise. In conjunction with Mrs. Davies she made out lists of requirements, obtained estimates etc., and for over a month was working at the Hospital almost every day.

Your Committee owe to her a debt of gratitude, as without her aid it would have been most difficult to have got the wards in anything like order in so short

a time. Their thanks are also due to Mrs. Bonar for her kind assistance.

To Mrs. Bellows and other ladies who have interested themselves in the work, the Committee are most grateful.

The Hospital is now in fairly good working order, but there are still several things to be done and purchased, before the equipment is what it should be. Your Committee estimate that at least yen 1,000 must be spent at once in alterations and necessities.

For a short time after Dr. Davies had taken control, things worked smoothly, but later on, it was found that he was not the man to be in charge of a hospital, and after numerous interviews and some correspondence, your Committee notified him by letter that the lease would be cancelled, and Doctor Davies left Japan for England on the 16th June.

Mrs. Davies remains as matron, and has earned the goodwill of everyone with whom she has come in contact. Her professional abilities are vouched for by the local Doctors and your Committee congratulate the ladies on their selection.

Before Dr. Davies left Yokohama your Committee interviewed Doctors Munro and Reidhaar and placed the situation before them. They immediately volunteered to attend the 3rd class and charity patients free of charge, till the Committee could make permanent arrangements and your Committee feel deeply grateful for their generous action.

The dwelling-house and hydropathic establishment were the property of Dr. McCre, who sold them to Dr. Davies, who made them over to his wife. He also made over the unexpired term of the Hospital lease, but without notifying the Committee, so that it is in their power to either sanction or refuse the transfer.

If the latter course is determined on, the Hospital will revert to the community, and an arrangement will have to be come to with Mrs. Davies as to the remuneration for her services in future, and the taking over of the dwelling-house and hydropathic establishment.

Your Committee have taken the opinion of a large number of subscribers, who think it should be retained by the community and run on its merits under the superintendence of Mrs. Davies.

They think that the present rules should be somewhat modified and that it should be worked more or less on the lines of a Nursing Home. First and 2nd class patients should be charged a fixed sum per day for their room and board, to include ordinary nursing, but they would be required to pay for medicine and medical attendance.

The charge for 3rd class patients to include medical attendance, but medicines to be charged for. Charity patients to be provided with everything free of charge.

The 1st and 2nd class patients would have to provide and pay for their own Doctor, but for the 3rd class and charity patients, an arrangement would have to be made by the Committee, for the permanent assistance of one or two physicians.

In order to make the nursing staff efficient, it is proposed to get out from England a trained nurse, to help the matron, and to work in conjunction with the Japanese nurses.

It is almost impossible to estimate what amount will be required to carry on the Hospital as proposed, as no statistics are available, but if everyone who can, will subscribe, it is thought no difficulty will be experienced in providing funds. The disbursements for the coming year must necessarily be large, but later on, when everything is in good working order, it is hoped that the Hospital may be looked upon with favour and become to a certain extent self-supporting.

A suggestion has been made to the Committee that the land now occupied by the hydropathic establishment should be rented to the Chinese for the purpose of building a hospital, to be run entirely by themselves and with a separate entrance.

No definite proposition has been put forward, but your Committee do not look upon the scheme with favour, except as a method of adding to the income of the general fund, which they hope may not be required, as they trust the subscription may fully cover all expenses.

At the General Meeting, a proposition will be brought forward, asking the community to support the Hospital on the lines of a Nursing Home for a period of at least three years.

The present Committee consisting of Messrs. J. Colomb, F. S. James, H. Keswick, and L. Mottet (absent), tender their resignation, but are willing to stand for re-election.

It is advisable that the incoming Committee, should be enlarged by at least three members, and the meeting will be asked to vote for any candidates put forward.

F. S. JAMES.
J. COLOMB.
HENRY KESWICK.

Yokohama, 9th July, 1903.

THE JAPANESE IN CHINA AND KOREA.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The *Novoe Vremya* of May 20 (June 2) gives prominence to an article from one of its Far Eastern correspondents who signs himself A. Stromoff. He writes as follows:—

From China and northern Korea come strange tidings. It is said that the Japanese Minister in Peking has signed a convention with the Chinese Government for the construction of a Japanese railway from Amoy through Fuchow to Kyooking. [The names are written sometimes in the Russian style.—Translator.] This railway is to have branch lines, one to Nanking and the other to Hankow. From northern Korea comes the news that Mr. Nakabane, the President of the Japanese steamship line, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and one of the Directors, Mr. Maebara, are making preparations for the establishment of a special steamship line on the river Tai-dong-gang and have already left for Phyang-an in order to make themselves acquainted with local conditions.

If it is taken into consideration that the river in question separates two very rich provinces, Hoang-hai, a great agricultural centre, and Phyang-an, which is rich in coal, gold and other minerals, the meaning of this new steamship line will be understood. But if we also take into consideration the fact that near Phyang-an the Tai-dong-gang bends to the north and approaches the Yalu and the Manchurian frontier, then it will not be necessary for the reader to possess any particular stock of wisdom to understand why the Japanese intend to establish that line. At the present moment there is firmly established in Phyang-an a colony of Japanese usurers who ruin the local population and then seize their immovable property. After this line of steamships has been established, depots must be built and agencies formed: around these a Japanese population will collect, and that population, with its immemorial taste for cultivated land, will soon wrest from the people, (when the latter fail to pay back the Japanese loans of money), the best lands and houses. Then quarrels will take place; the Japanese police will appear on the scene; and lo! a Japanese colony will have been created on the Manchurian frontier . . . to keep an eye on Russia and to interfere with her as much as possible. . . . These new Japanese inclinations in China and Northern Korea, not quite clear some time back, are now as clear as daylight. It may be remembered that serious organs of the Press all over the world began a year ago to suspect that China was making preparations for some big *coup*. Some Japanese papers mocked at this alleged danger and waxed funny over it. Is it impossible that such papers did not know what was really going on? Of course it is. They did know what was really going on but they thought it just as well to keep foreigners from knowing. What might be considered very dangerous by the "Western barbarian" might be regarded as extremely pleasant and useful by those Yellow Brothers, the Chinese and the Japanese. These papers would therefore have us shut our eyes and close our ears and pretend to know nothing of the formidable army that is being organized, the cannon that are being imported and the roads of communication that are being constructed while they explain that all these things are plausible but false rumours.

Here is for example a small but eloquent article from the patriotic *Japan Times* of April 5 (new style). The article is based on a telegram announcing the increase of the American squadron in the Far East:

It is headed "Quite Unnecessary" and the following is a word-for-word translation of it [I translate it, however, from the Russian so that there may be some discrepancies.—Translator].

"Reuter informs us to-day that the Government of the United States is increasing its squadron in the Far East in view of the alarming rumours about the situation in China. Of all the Western Cabinets, the Cabinet at Washington next to that at St. Petersburg, has the best sources of information about Chinese

affairs. But in the present instance we fear that Mr. Hay has not been correctly informed by his official correspondents. We are strongly inclined to believe that there is no occasion whatever for this step which is now reported to us."

Short and lucid this, isn't it?

Sleep, then, my masters, till a new storm in China makes you convinced that you have been too, too kind to the Yellow Race and that you have been too, too amiable with regard to what it calls its "legitimate" pretensions. . . .

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

America's recent action with regard to Kishineff and Manchuria has produced a painful impression in Russia and most of the leading journals in that country refer more in sorrow than in anger to the sudden mania that has seized upon Uncle Sam for meddling in other people's business. The *Novoe Vremya* of May 22 (June 4) has a leading article on this subject entitled "Russia and America."

"The United States of North America are from time to time," it says, "the arena of an anti-Russian propaganda which finds favourable material to work on in a politically immature population who, having broken with their old tradition of isolation, are going forward with enthusiasm in their new policy of imperialism."

"Siberian prisons," the Open Door in Manchuria, internal disorders in Russia, all these furnish pretexts to some Americans for the holding of anti-Russian meetings which are of course viewed with great satisfaction by the enemies of Russia. And now owing to his strong Anglophil tendencies, the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hay, has given official importance to the absurd declarations of a heterogeneous collection of American businessmen and missionaries established in the Far East.

"The activity of our diplomatic representatives in the United States ought to be very different to their activity in European courts where the political life is more centralized. . . . Their object ought to be to explain not only to the American Secretary of State but to the American people at large the aims and aspirations of Russia: and, in order to do so, influence must be brought to bear on the American Press which is, in spite of all its faults, not only a mirror of public opinion but even the guide, philosopher and friend of a very large section of the American population."

The writer then goes on to prove by means of figures that American business men and financiers have great faith in the stability and the future of Russia.

He complains bitterly, however, that Russia's friendship for America on the occasion of the foundation of the Republic and also on the occasion of the Civil War is ignored by American compilers of historical text-books for the use of schools (for example Wilbur Gordy's "History of the United States for Schools, New York, 1898). In contrast to this he cites a passage from an address presented to Alexander II. in 1866 on the occasion of the liberation of the serfs. This address was presented by Mr. Gustavus Fox, the head of the American Embassy in St. Petersburg, and in it that American diplomatist spoke in very warm terms of the traditional friendship which bound Russia and the United States together.

The writer of the article (Mr. S. N. Siromatenoff) then remarks, *en passant*, that when, during the course of the Spanish-American war, Russia was accused of trying to form an anti-American coalition to aid Spain, he (the correspondent in question) exploded the rumour in what he calls "the two most influential papers in America" namely the *New York Sun* and the *Washington Post*, with what he regarded as very gratifying results.

He then again falls foul of the "American Asiatic Association" for being too pro-English and for being violently opposed to legitimate Russian activity in Manchuria; after which he goes on to speak of an article which the American correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* contributes to "that very influential weekly paper" *Harper's Weekly* of May 9 on the subject of "Russia in

Manchuria," and to another article in *Collier's Weekly* (May 9) on "Russia's Policy in Manchuria" in which the warlike intentions of Japan and England are shown up. "But unfortunately," he adds, "articles in defence of Russia rarely appear as a rule in the American newspapers."

This contention is, of course, very true. American information about Russia is obtained as a rule through tainted sources, that is through enemies of Russia or through persons who, in spite of their desire to form an unbiased opinion about the country, are so hampered by rampant red-tape and iron-shod officialdom that they are prejudiced—unconsciously prejudiced perhaps, but still prejudiced—against the ruling classes, in other words against the men who represent Russia in the eyes of the world.

Some interesting particulars regarding Tolstoi appear in the Russian *Missionaries' Review*, the direction of which is in the hands of clergymen of the Greek Church.

One day a poor *moujik* came to his house to ask for money to enable him to make a pilgrimage to a certain famous monastery in which the relics of a saint were kept. Tolstoi tried to persuade the man not to go, saying that it was superstition which urged him to do so, but the man insisted, declaring that at the instance of his dying wife he had made a vow to perform the pilgrimage in person. Thereupon the Count gave the peasant double the sum he demanded.

In spite of his excommunication, Tolstoi is very polite toward the clergy; and the Popes of the villages around *Yasaya Polyana* (Bright Meadow), as his estate is called, unanimously praise him for this courtesy and even amiability. Tolstoi never fails when he meets a Pope to take off his hat first, to shake hands with the clergyman, and to ask after the latter's wife and children.

SOME HOURS OF IDLENESS.

PART I.

A heavy mist hung low over the harbour of Yokohama when the engine-room telegraph of the *Samuki Maru* (one of the N.Y.K.'s London liners) rang out, a few days ago, "Stand-by." It was such a mist as we usually associate with the coasts of England, being denser, more all-pervading and chilly than those which descend on the waters of these latitudes; but, as is the wont of all sea-mists, this particular one was quite ready to play all the pranks which an English mist can get up to when it seeks to bewilder and confuse the poor Master Mariner who wishes to make a passage through it—enlarging this object, diminishing that, foreshortening the other, entirely hiding a big ship almost alongside, while faintly outlining another many a cable's length clear of our course. Though it was but a very little past four o'clock in the morning life was stirring on several ships around, and one by one they slid past, dim, gaunt shadows in the grey-shot gloom, gliding, with their engines impatiently panting, through the harbour entrance, and thence down the Bay to the open sea. We let them pass and then the head of our big liner slowly swung round and we made for the entrance too, raising at times a blast of syrenic horror when a venturesome sampan or other cockle-shell needed frightening from the vessel's course. Once past the men-of-war anchorage we too bade farewell to the sleeping town and stole out to an equally silent sea. The sea-fog wreathed every familiar headland visible from the deck in fantastic draperies of white, or grey, or dun, while low on the horizon hung a solid mass of inky-black clouds which boded ill for the coming day. I was but an Idler on board the ship, bent solely on holiday, and so watched the glowering dawn with feelings of disgust. The outlook for the day was not alluring, but a bath and then a satisfactory breakfast discussed amid animated conversation disposed the mind to take whatever the gods had to give as philosophically as the most hardened Stoic.

Drip, drip, drip—the rain had reached us at last, but on the promenade deck of the "Snuky Marrow"—as the London dockers please to call her—one cared not a fig for the rain, though it was now descending in sheets that blotted out the coastline with spume and spin-drift. Indeed,

my thoughts were soon far away, in the delightful company of one of the daintiest maidens ever reared in that home of fair women—Old England. Back they flew in her society to the years when Cromwell was thinking of assuming the title of Lord Protector; to those days when great ladies swept a grave curtsey when gentlemen "made a leg;" when ladies called their lovers servants, and many gentlemen beside Milton were proud of their Latinity. Now who was the charming companion of my comparative solitude? Why, no one less than Mistress Dorothy Osborne, of Chicksands. Years and years ago the Honourable Thomas Peregrine Courtenay in writing Temple's "Memoirs" proclaimed himself one of Dorothy Osborne's devoted Servants—using her old-world phrase—and Lord Macaulay, on reading her love-letters to Sir William Temple some time in 1838, declared himself Courtenay's rival: and so must all who chance upon her dainty work in the present year of grace. The charm of her letters is indescribable: they breathe a perfume so rare and precious, yet so delightfully honest and true, that the sense of sacrilege in reading them, two hundred years later, is gradually lost as one plunges deeper and deeper amid their pages. Courtenay sums up briefly the manner of these beautiful Letters. He says:—

"Many of them are not to be distinguished in their topics from the hundreds which have been written or invented; they contain abundant evidence of a faithful and passionate attachment; much allusion to the persecution of friends; the difficulties of the correspondence, the impatience with which the letters were expected, and the blush with which they were received. There are thanks for long letters, reproaches for short; rings, pictures, and hair requested or bestowed; company despised, and the world abjured; tears amidst parties of pleasure, and delight in the solitary ramble; rivals rejected, and cruel brothers defied. There is the usual variety of matter, and rapidity of transition, some fashionable gossip, and much serious reflection; now and then a very little scandal; often the warm commendation of a friend. She writes much of books, but generally of romances, sometimes of poetry: scarcely at all of works of a graver cast. Criticism, rather remarkable, upon style, and upon the prevalent affectation of language and a few political allusions. . . .

But this is putting the matter very baldly. Dorothy Osborne first met William Temple when she was 21 and he was 20, at a little inn on the Isle of Wight. She was in the company of her brother, a Royalist like herself, who, to pass the time, scribbled on the windows his opinion of Cromwell and the ruling powers. For this instance of malignancy the whole party were arrested and brought before the Governor. The sister, trusting to the tenderness which, even in those troubled times, scarcely any gentleman of any party ever failed to show where a woman was concerned, took the crime on herself and was immediately set at liberty with her fellow-travellers. Such were the circumstances that drew the young people first together and when the Letters open their love-affair was in full swing. But the course of their true love did not run smooth. Temple had all Dorothy's family arrayed against him—her brothers particularly; besides she had far more eligible suitors for her hand—as the letters show—chief among them being Henry Cromwell, the Lord Protector's brilliant son. And so we find Dorothy writing:

What a satisfaction you had found out to make me for injuries you say you have done me! And yet I cannot tell either (though 'tis not the remedy I should choose) whether that were not a certain one for all my misfortunes; for, sure, I should have nothing then to persuade me to stay longer where they grow, and I should quickly take a resolution of leaving them and the world at once. I agree with you, too, that I do not see any great likelihood of the change of our fortunes, and that we have much more to wish than to hope for; but 'tis so common a calamity that I dare not murmur at it; better people have endured it, and I can give no reason why (almost) all are denied the satisfaction of disposing themselves to their own desires, but that it is a happiness too great for this world, and might endanger one's forgetting the next; whereas if we are crossed in that which only can make the world pleasing to us, we are quickly tired with the length of our journey and disquiet of our inns, and long to be at home.

And later in the same letter she writes:—

Next week my persecution begins again; he comes down, and my cousin Moll is already cured of his imaginary drowsy, and means to meet him here. I shall be baited most sweetly, but sure they will not easily make me consent to make my life unhappy to satisfy their importunity. I was born to be very happy or very miserable, I know not which, but I am certain that as long as I am anything I shall be.

Your most faithful FRIEND AND SERVANT.

You will never read half this letter 'tis so scribbled; but 'tis no matter 'tis not much worth it.

Oh, Dorothy, Dorothy, the hankering after a Postscript must have been as strong in you as in your sisters of the present day. As the weeks rolled on, Dorothy, like all true lovers, sought to render service to her Servant so as to make their acquaintance yet the sweeter; she even invites his chiding, if that were necessary.

Sure, I shall not find fault with your writing in haste, for anything but the shortness of your letter; and 'twould be very unjust in me to tie you to a ceremony that I do not observe myself. No, for God sake let there be no such thing between us; a real kindness is so far beyond all compliment, that it never appears more than when there is least of 'tother mingled with it. If, then, you would have me believe yours to be perfect, confirm it to me by a kind freedom. Tell me if there be anything that I can serve you in, employ me as you would do that sister that you say you love so well. Chide me when I do anything that is not well, but then make haste to tell me that you have forgiven me, and that you are what I shall ever be, a

FAITHFUL FRIEND.

What a pretty touch is here: how womanly, how sweet. Anon we gather that Temple, as is the nature of all lovers in every age, desires to know how Dorothy spends her days, and we get in reply a dainty picture of an English country gentlewoman's life during the Commonwealth:

You ask me how I pass my time here. I can give you a perfect account not only of what I do for the present, but what I am likely to do this seven year, if I stay here so long. I rise in the morning reasonably early, and before I am ready I go round the house till I am weary of that, and then into the garden till it grows too hot for me. About ten o'clock I think of making me ready, and when that's done I go into my father's chamber, from thence to dinner, where my cousin Moll and I sit in great state, in a room and at a table that would hold a great many more. After dinner we sit and talk till Mr. B. comes in question, and then I am gone. The heat of the day is spent in reading, or working, and about six or seven o'clock I walk out into a common that lies hard by the house, where a great many young wenches keep sheep and cows, and sit in the shade singing of ballads. I go to them and compare their voices and beauties to some ancient shepherdesses that I have read of, and find a vast difference there; but, trust me, I think these are as innocent as those could be. I talk to them, and find they want nothing to make them the happiest people in the world, but the knowledge that they are so. Most commonly, when we are in the midst of our discourse, one looks about her, and spies her cows going into the corn, and then away they all run as if they had wings at their heels. I, that am not so nimble stay behind; and when I see them driving home their cattle, I think 'tis time for me to retire too. When I have supped, I go into the garden, and so to the side of a small river that runs by it, where I sit down and wish you with me (you had best say this is not kind neither). In earnest, 'tis a pleasant place, and would be much more so to me if I had your company. I sit there sometimes till I am lost with thinking; and were it not for some cruel thoughts of the crossness of our fortunes that will not let me sleep there, I should forget that there were such a thing to be done as going to bed.

How lucky Sir William Temple was to have such a woman fall in love with him one other extract from Miss Dorothy's letters will, I think, show. He has evidently been asking for some all-convincing proof of her attachment—again, as is the fashion of lovers from Father Adam downward—and she replies:—

I have known you when of all the things in the world you would not have been taken for a Discontent; you were, as I thought, perfectly pleased with your condition, what has made it so much worse since? I know nothing you have lost, and am sure you have gained a friend—a friend that is capable of the highest degree of friendship you can propound, that has already given an entire heart for that which she received, and 'tis no more in her will than in her power ever to recall it or divide it.

From now on Sir William is satisfied and the

letters grow more familiar as the lovers increase in their knowledge of one another: they lend books, discuss them, exchange pictures, locks of hair; Sir William procures for Dorothy out of Italy rare old seals, for which she has taken a fancy, and in fact they indulge in all the usual things which the time of courtship generally brings in its train for clean-living, high-thinking men and women.

One other extract ere we close the book, dear reader, and go down to the saloon to dinner. Sir William and Lady Temple had one little daughter, "My Di" the father calls her, who was snatched away in early childhood by that dread scourge, small-pox, to the unutterable grief of her parents. Among the Temple papers was found one short letter from the wee maid to her father and this has been printed at the end of the collection, for which kind thoughtfulness we thank Mr. Israel Gollancz, the present editor. Says little Diana Temple:—

SIR.—I deferred writing to you till I could tell you that I had received all my fine things which I have just now done, but I ought never to have done giving you thanks for them, they have made me so very happy in my new closet, and every body that comes does admire them above all things, but yet not so much as I think they deserve. And now if Papa was here I should think myself a perfect pope though I hope I should not be burnt, as there was one at Nell Gwynne's door the fifth of November, who was sat in a great chair, with a red nose half a yard long, with some hundreds of boys throwing squibs at it. Monsieur Goré and I agree mightily well, and he makes me believe I shall come to something at last—that is, if he stays, which I don't doubt but he will, be cause all the faire ladies will petition for him. We are got rid of the workmen now, and the house is ready to entertain you. Come when you please, and you will meet with nobody more glad to see you than, sir

Your most obedient and dutiful daughter

D. TEMPLE.

November the 19th.

For Sir William Temple.

Well might Temple provide in his will that on the family vault should be inscribed

DIANÆ TEMPLE, delectissimæ filie.

PART II.

Dorothy Osborne's letters carried me serenely across Suruga Gulf and Owari Bay and effectually kept my thoughts off the gale that was now howling around us—the gale that was to do so much damage when it struck the Japanese coast. Morning dawned, grey and cheerless, with rain still coming down but the wind abating in force very rapidly once we had left Tomagoshima behind. During the morning hours the Chief Engineer kindly sent up a bundle of English papers and in lazily turning them over I came across traces of the acrid controversy which the latest Carlyle letters have provoked in English literary circles. Poor Thomas, poor Jane! What torrents of words, words, words, have poured over your heads since Froude published his amazingly frank biography of the Sage of Chelsea. Now has come the husband's turn to be whitewashed, and thoroughly well do the craftsmen apply their tools. Yet, after all, what an idle beating upon the wind it is, and how thoroughly the bottom sinks from beneath the whole controversy by the latest posthumous book of James Anthony Froude—but which likewise will arouse the literary hornets into acrimonious activity. What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Why, to put it shortly, that poor Mrs. Carlyle longed to be a happy mother of children, but the blessing being denied her, she "took it out of" her husband in bitter words and painful "scenes": while Carlyle, it now is plainly said in black and white, was one of those singularly few men that "ought never to have been married"—I am quoting Miss Jewsbury as quoted by Froude. Let us hope that the last word has now been said and that the dreary discussion will be considered closed, and allowed to sink into deserved oblivion. For what a weary world it is, after all, which such discussions reveal; what infinite numbers of square pegs seem irretrievably jammed into round holes, and what a ceaseless worry and fret their constant chafing engenders. Could we but rise above the noisy squabbling more frequently we should be the

readier to acknowledge that life for all its disappointments has some exquisite compensations.

Taking on the pilot at Wada Point was a subject of much interest to two small passengers on board the *Sanuki*—a three-year-old maiden, whose big blue-grey eyes and golden tresses were the subject of ever-lively comment among the crew, and her small brother, a mannikin of pronounced nautical tastes, though only just past the two year mark. They had been but 30 hours at sea, but already had found out for themselves many things about the ship which their elders knew absolutely nothing about. The pilot aboard, we headed at once for the Inland Sea which we found a veritable veiled lady, a secluded beauty. Not a glimpse could we gather of the charms of that famous scenery, for the rain came down steadily from low-hanging clouds which effectually shut off objects 500 feet away. There was nothing for it but to take to the deck-chairs and pass the hours of daylight in the company of the Bookmen. Just before leaving Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh kindly placed me in possession of Kakasu Okakura's "Ideals of the East," and I found it during this dripping day a fascinating book. He traces from the dawn of Japanese civilization the effect upon the national character of the various streams of Indian, Chinese and Korean influence, in ethics, religion, art, manufactures, law, and national polity, and from the whole deduces a moral which deserves the attention of all thinking persons. Many of his observations completely upset the theories which the West complacently sets up as the sole and fundamental principles of life; and many of his judgments upon century-old Occidental syllogisms shake one's self-complacency to the core. The book has already been reviewed in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, but I cannot help quoting part of Mr. Okakura's final chapter.

"Even Japan," he says, "cannot, in the tangled skein of the Meiji period, find that single thread which will give her the clue to her own future. Her past has been clear and continuous as a mala, a rosary, of crystals. From the early days of the Asuka period, when the national destiny was first bestowed, as the receiver and concentrator, by her Yamato genius, of Indian ideals and Chinese ethics; through the succeeding preliminary phases of Nara and Heian, to the revelation of her vast powers in the unmeasured devotion of her Fujiwara period, in her heroic reaction of Kamakura, culminating in the stern enthusiasm and lofty abstinence of that Ashikaga knightlyhood who sought with so austere a passion after death—through all these phases the evolution of the nation is clear and unconfused, like that of a single personality. Even through Toyotomi and Tokugawa, it is clear that after the fashion of the East we are ending a rhythm of activity with the lull of the democratising of the great ideals. The populace and the lower classes, notwithstanding their seeming quiescence and commonplaceness, are making their own the consecration of the Samurai, the sadness of the poet, the divine self-sacrifice of the saint—are becoming liberated, in fact, into their national inheritance.

But to-day the great mass of Western thought perplexes us. The mirror of Yamato is clouded, we say. With the Revolution, Japan, it is true, returns upon her past, seeking there for the new vitality she needs. Like all genuine restorations, it is a reaction with a difference. For that self-dedication of art to nature which the Ashikaga inaugurated has become now a consecration to the race, to man himself. We know instinctively that in our history lies the secret of our future, and we grope with a blind intensity to find the clue. But if the thought be true, if there be indeed any spring of renewal hidden in our past, we must admit that it needs at this moment some mighty reinforcement, for the scorching drought of modern vulgarity is parching the throat of life and art.

We await the flashing sword of the lightning which shall cleave the darkness. For the terrible hush must be broken and the raindrops of a new vigour must refresh the earth before new flowers can spring up to cover it with the bloom. But it must be from Asia herself, along the ancient roadways of the race, that the great voice shall be heard.

Victory from within, or a mighty death without.

Mr. Okakura's book should be placed in the hands of the *Athenaeum's* critic who was so pleased the other day with Mr. Del Mar's descriptions of Japan and Japanese ways. This gentleman is quite sure that Japan will entirely throw off her Oriental traditions and adopt and assimilate the civilization of the West in all its ramifications. An idle dream, my masters, as books like Mr.

Okakura's clearly show. Just as much of the West as Japan finds will suit her purposes will she adopt—and not an iota more or less. True offspring of the East, it may be her destiny to lead the East, and if she does it will be along lines conformable to her ancient cultus and beliefs.

* * *

Morning found us at Kure, that important naval base strictly secluded in a beautiful land-locked haven of the Inland Sea which Japan screens with such jealous care from the eye of the alien. The mists were lying low down on the flanks of the encircling hills and where we anchored rain was still falling. The discoloured state of the water around told of the gale which had just swept over the district, and later in the day we learnt that over two hundred houses of the hamlet of Kawasaki, which lies just outside the confines of the Admiralty town, had been flooded. As old Father Plutarch would have said in similar case it behoves me not to write of Kure, for the place is a fortified zone, and regarding such things the Japanese are peculiarly sensitive just now.

Taking advantage of a fine blink next morning, we left the ship early and engaging space on a coasting steamer of the "Three Bars Diagonal" line made an hour's trip across to Ujina—an interesting journey. Three different fares are charged—first, second, and steerage, but all passengers mingled freely together without let or hindrance. The payers of first-class fare, however, had the privilege of depositing their sticks and luncheon basket in a cubby hole abaft the engine-room, over which a Brussels carpet of gorgeous hues was spread—an ideal place for developing nausea I should imagine. At Ujina train was taken to Hiroshima, where the branch road connects with the trunk line of the Sanyo Railway—by far the best managed railway in Japan. A prettier journey than that from Hiroshima to Miyajima would be difficult to find. Almost before the ancient city is left glimpses of the sea are caught on the one hand, while on the other are tiny bits of riverscape and bamboo groves inexpressibly alluring in their setting. At Miyajima we left the train and were ferried across the placid sea to Itsukushima—one of the famous *San-kei* of Japan—to visit the world renowned temple. Words fail to convey a tithe of the charm which this place possesses for lovers of the placidly beautiful. The white sandy beaches, the cool, clean streets of the little village, the old world courtesy extended by everyone to the stranger, the exquisite beauty of the little valleys which trend down to the sea—all must be seen and experienced to be understood; while who can do justice to the wonderful torii and temple if seen when the tide is at the full! On landing on the island we were met by a courteous *gens d'arme* who, speaking in English, said:

Foreign gentlemen: What is your country?

Oh, we are Englishmen.

Thank you: Where is your country?

A pause ensued, and then one of the party hazarded: Yokohama.

The reply was eminently satisfactory, and we were about to pass on, when again—

Foreign gentlemen, please, read.

The questioner extended a card on which was written in English, French and German a notice that as Miyajima was within the limits of a fortified zone photographing of any of its beauties was forbidden. We read the card and at once inadvertently fell into Yokohama dialect, exclaiming:—*Domo, arigato, Watakushi waakarimasu; daijobu jurushi.* Whereupon the courteous *gens d'arme* heaved a big sigh, saluted, and disappeared from the sight of the manglers of his mother's tongue. Thereafter we were not disturbed, but roamed where we listed, spent all our coppers on buying *satsuma imo* to feed the pertly pretty tame deer—who somehow preferred to take the dainties from the hand of the only lady in our party;—the sacred horse and the holy monkey; and finally came to anchor in the maple groves of the Iwaso Hotel. Verily this was a haven of heavenly peace, a delectable haunt of ancient quietude, and one was genuinely sorry when the time came to leave it and return to a workaday world of steam ferries and railway trains. One of the charms of Miya-

jima is the exquisite courtesy of the tradespeople and dwellers there. It was a real pleasure buying a few trifles in the shops ere we left the one-time sacred spot. But what a pity the guardians of the temple allowed the painters of scenes from the China-Japan war to hang their hideous daubs in the long gallery among the ancient masters. It is a sacrilege from a foreigner's point of view, though the reverent Japanese visitors on this beautiful July day seemed to derive more satisfaction in contemplating, and paused the longer before, these awful pictures than they did before the masterpieces of the men who flourished in days of old. But who shall account for the vagaries of taste? Even Hideyoshi's noble council room, standing so stately and reserved on its eminence above the temple, has been decorated with thousands of rice-ladles—many the *ex votos* of soldiers leaving for the China-Japan war, but hundreds the offerings of casual tourists, whose names they bear. Indeed, quite an industry has sprung up in the island on account of this fad and one can buy immense rice-ladles, 6 ft. long and wide in proportion upon which are carved representations of the temple, the island panorama, the deer, or the monkey. Unwieldily curious in very sooth—but very alluring to *la Belle Americaine*, if the island shopkeepers are to be believed.

Six o'clock saw us back in Hiroshima and after a hasty scamper through its narrow streets, and a passing glance at the ancient castle, we hurried on in jinrikisha to Ujina to catch the last boat back to Kure. One could not help noticing that in all the towns, big or little, visited on this trip there was an entire absence of the dirt, misery, squalor, and dilapidation which make the backstreets of Yokohama so distressing to the passers-by. The faces of the poorer people too, seemed happier, their bodies better nourished than are those of similar folk in our neighbourhood. Of course this may be mere fancy born of the pleasant recollections of the day.

Half past eight saw the lights of the *Sanuki Maru* ahead and needless to say that once on board we soon turned in.

P.S.—Our expenses worked out at *yen* 3.22 each, and we had been sight-seeing almost continuously for thirteen hours. A.B.B.

BASEBALL.

The baseball game on Saturday between the Y. C. & A. C. and the U.S. Naval Hospital was a decided walk-over for the former team, the score ending in 13 runs to 3, with an inning to spare in favour of the Club. The Y. C. & A. C. team showed great improvement in their batting and team work, though several men were playing for the first time in positions entirely new to them. Parker played a splendid game in centre field, catching every fly batted to him. McChesney also did well at second, a new position for him, and was responsible for several nice plays. One of the features of the game was a fine home run by Mollison, a good hit over second. For the Hospital's team Thompson caught very well, while Cassidy at second was in good form, as was also Garton on first. Mr. Hamburger acted as scorer, while Mr. W. S. Stone was as efficient as ever as umpire. After the game tea was served in the Pavilion by several of the American ladies.

THE PLAGUE.

Two cases of suspected plague appeared in this city on July 20th. One is that of a woman named Kin (20) whose husband is a workman employed by the Yokohama Water Works and living at Nishi-tobe. She had been suffering from fever since the 17th and died on the night of the 20th. The other is that of a young boy employed at a dairy kept by M. Iketo, Minami-Ota. The lad was at once removed to the hospital. The two places where the disease had appeared as well as neighbouring houses were segregated.

A telegram under date of July 22nd from Taipei, Formosa, states that silver has risen from *sen* 84 to *sen* 87.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

"There is perhaps no country in the world where the sword, that 'knightly weapon of all ages,' has, in its time, received so much honour and renown as it has in Japan. Regarded, as it was, as being of divine origin, dear to the general as the symbol of his authority, cherished by the *samurai* as almost a part of his own self, and considered by the common people as their protector against violence, what wonder that we should find it spoken of in glowing terms by Japanese writers as 'the precious possession of lord and vassal from times older than the divine period,' or as 'the living soul of the *samurai*?' " So wrote the late Mr. Thomas R. H. McClatchie in a paper contributed to the Asiatic Society of Japan in November, 1873; and so writes the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* in a recent article on the same subject; a brief account of which we now proceed to give:—The history of the sword in Japan may be said to date from the Taihō era (A.D. 701-704), or shortly after. The number of noted swordsmiths in the Kamakura and Ashikaga ages whose names have come down to us is very large. It is recorded that in Bizen alone there were 1,500 swordsmiths; in Mino, 320; in Sagami, 130, to say nothing of other parts of the country. Compared with earlier times the quality of the weapons produced in the Ashikaga age (A.D. 1335-1574) was decidedly inferior.⁽¹⁾ But in the time of the Taikō the swordsmith's art was again revived, especially in Kyōto, Ōsaka, Bizen, Hiizen and Echizen. The terms *shinō* and *koto*, new swords and old swords, originated at this time.⁽²⁾ The practice of devising all kinds of fancy ornaments for swords dates also from this period. In not a few cases the famous painters and famous swordsmiths each took a part in the production of first-class blades. Sesshū and Kanō both lent their skill to the adornment of swords. Although from the days of Hideyoshi onwards firearms were much used in battle, more reliance was placed on the swords than on the musket, or the cannon. In the Meiji era the sword is thought by some to have been largely superseded by other weapons, but it is said that even to-day many Japanese cavalry officers prefer the old Japanese sword to any other weapon.⁽³⁾ Owing to the abolition of the practice of wearing swords enforced against the *samurai* many years ago and the adoption of foreign military drill and methods, the art of the Japanese swordsmith has been of late years greatly neglected, to the nation's loss. It is desirable that steps should be taken by the Government to make use of the craft of the few remaining Japanese swordsmiths for the revival of the art. We should like to see regulations passed, says the *Nichi Nichi*, in favour of the exclusive use of Japanese-made weapons both in the Army and the Navy and the adoption of other measures for the encouragement of sword-forging. It would indeed be a pity if from mere inadvertence the secret of an art in which we may be said to have excelled other nations should be entirely lost. As in the Tempō and Kōwa eras (1830-1848) we still had noted forgers in our midst, if steps are taken at once the revival of the art ought not to prove impracticable.

(1) As Mr. McClatchie pointed out, the four swordsmiths best known in Japan were Munechika Masasamune, Yoshimitsu and Muramasa. Munechika was born in 938, A.D. Masasamune and Yoshimitsu acquired their renown towards the end of the 13th century. Muramasa appeared a century later, and was succeeded by his son and grandson, who both bore the same name.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

(2) The difference between the old weapon, which was long, straight and double-edged and the slightly curved, shorter, modern single-edged weapon is marked by the application of the term *ken* to the former and that of *katana* to the latter.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

(3) The experience of the Japanese cavalry during the China-Japan war is stated to have been all in favour of the old Japanese sword as in every way superior to the sabres used by ordinary cavalry. And it is stated that in time of war the Japanese cavalry are in the habit of attaching Japanese blades to foreign-shaped regulation hilts.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

The attitude of Marquis Itō to political parties on the one hand and to the elder statesmen on the other is at present forming a topic of earnest discussion in Japanese journals. In an article entitled *Seitō to Itō Kō* (Political Parties and Marquis Itō) the *Nipponjin* writes in the following strain:—Going back to early times it will be remembered that Marquis Itō did not side either with Count Itagaki or Count Ōkuma when they agitated in favour of an early establishment of constitutional government. He was for delay. When the two above-named leaders started political parties Marquis Itō was found in the ranks of those statesmen who regarded the two Counts as rebels that ought to be strenuously opposed. He and Count Inoue set about forming a Government party and started a newspaper known as the *Goyō Shinbun*. Itō's visit to Germany only tended to increase his aversion to political parties and the steps that he took on his return to Japan were all in the direction of strengthening bureaucracy. The Imperial University was converted into a training-place for officials. In order to enable the Government to command wealth, the expedient of granting rank to opulent citizens was hit on. Titles were bestowed on men who had subscribed money towards the country's defence. A system of examinations for officials was inaugurated which had as one of its objects the exclusion of men who favoured popular government and advocated the predominance of political parties as independent bodies. On the opening of the Diet in the 23rd year of Meiji we find Itō heading the pro-Government party in the House of Peers. The representatives of the people in the Lower House both in the first and second sessions resolutely opposed the Government. When during the second session a dissolution was ordered and a general election followed, Itō took sides with the statesmen who regarded it as the duty of all provincial Governors to lend their support to pro-Government candidates. In that election the Government did its best to prevent the return of political party members to the House of Representatives. Their interference with the election was so heinous that the Government was attacked in the Diet and public opinion in Europe and America, where no such interference is practised, was against Marquis Itō, who was regarded as an advocate of the continuance of clan-Government. The downfall of the Cabinet was hastened by its unconstitutional action during the elections, and when Itō was called upon to construct another Cabinet he felt convinced that it was necessary to have a pro-Government party in the Diet in order to insure the smooth working of the legislative machine. He made overtures to the existing parties, but neither of them agreed to his terms, and in 1894 there was constant friction between the Cabinet and the Diet. This was put an end to for a short time by the China-Japan war, but no sooner was that over than hostilities were renewed and, acting on the advice of the late Count Mutsu, Marquis Itō eventually came to an understanding with the Jiyūtō, whereby, in consideration of power granted to Count Itagaki and other members of the party, the latter should give its support to Government measures in the Diet. This was the first attempt made by the Government to give public recognition to the power of a political party, and the Cabinet then formed may be described as semi-popular and semi-bureaucratic. But this step of Marquis Itō's offended most of the elder statesmen, who began to feel that the Marquis was no longer trustworthy from their point of view. He had broken away from bureaucracy pure and simple, and there was no saying how far he would go. But by means of the coalition some very necessary measures were carried; what is known as the *post-bellum* programme, including naval increment and the extension of railways, &c., being among them. The partnership with the Jiyūtō was not of long duration, and when in 1898 the Marquis found himself obliged to construct a new Cabinet, his relations with the elder statesmen were of such a distant type that he found it very hard to get any of them to act with him. His combination with Count Ōkuma and his party for a short time proved to be a lame

affair, and, despairing of success, he recommended the Emperor to give the reins of power to a Coalition Cabinet under Counts Ōkuma and Itagaki, and he himself went off on a trip to China. This Coalition Cabinet fell like a pack of cards and power returned to the elder statesmen, represented by Marquis Yamagata, who formed a new Cabinet without waiting for Marquis Itō to come back. This, one would have supposed, would have been the signal for Marquis Itō to finally break with the *Genrō* and join hands with Counts Ōkuma and Itagaki in endeavouring to overthrow them. But it would seem that the Marquis was still entangled in the meshes of the Palace party of statesmen, and so the next thing we find him doing is acting as a medium between Marquis Yamagata and the Jiyūtō, presided over by the late Mr. Hoshi Tōru, and effecting a compromise whereby the Yamagata Government was to be supported in the Diet by the Jiyūtō. Immediately after this Marquis Itō gave fresh cause of umbrage to the elder statesmen by founding the Seiyūkai. He was henceforth regarded by the conservative statesmen as a man who had embarked in a most dangerous enterprise, as aiding the enemies of the State. He gave it out that his chief object in forming a political association was to create a party of an improved type. Education and reform of abuses were the tasks he had undertaken to perform. But on other occasions he was heard to say, *Waga seitō ni iru wa seitō wo shizumuru tame nari* (My object in joining a political party is its pacification). The tranquillizing and the educating have not been found to work well together, because tranquillity is not one of the main objects of the existence of a political party. Of late the Marquis seems to have given up hopes of being able to educate the party, but in response to the earnest solicitations of Count Katsura he has been trying to keep the party quiet. Marquis Itō has for many years past been the victim of a political environment which has been created by the times in which his lot is cast. Many people suppose that he is wanting in resolution, but this is not the case. The fact is he is not cut out for acting as a leader to a political party. His connection with the Palace knot of statesmen is too close to allow of his being wholly trusted by the independent politicians whom he seeks to lead. In his own interests as well as in the interests of political parties he would do well to sever his connection with the Seiyūkai and pass the remainder of his days in an endeavour to raise the elder statesmen to a higher level, to persuade them that constitutional government means a great deal more than they have any conception of at the present time. * * * * Since the above was written Marquis Itō has taken the course here recommended.

* * * In the *Kyōiku Kohō* appears a report of certain ethnological investigations made in China by Professor Torii Ryūzō, who was sent by the Japanese Government to the South-Western part of China to collect material bearing on the origin of the lowest race of savages found in Formosa, usually called 生番 *Seiban* (raw savages). Considering that the tattooed savages of Formosa are certainly descended from the Kweichau, Miaotz (苗子), aborigines, Professor Torii proceeded to Kweichang-fu in Sangching (Kweichau), where he made various investigations, which in the report are classified as follows:—(1) Bodily structure and physical peculiarities. (2) Language; he collected words sufficient to make a small book. (3) Customs and manners. (4) Written historical accounts of the ancient savages of this part of China. (5) He took some 400 photographs of objects connected with the subject under investigation. His travels extended over the whole of Kweichau, through a part of Hunan and though the eastern part of Yunnan. It is considered that Professor Torii's inquiry, when its results are published, will throw much light on knotty ethnological questions connected with the aborigines of Annam, Siam and Burmah.

* * * The following books are announced by booksellers or have already made their appearance.

In a former Summary we drew attention to the series of works under publication by the Jingu-shichō known as 古事類苑 *Kojiruien*. Many volumes of this work have already been issued, and now subscriptions are solicited for a part bearing on Japan's foreign relations called *Kojiruien Gwaikō-bu*, covering 1900 pages, for which the subscription price is 4 yen 70 sen. It goes back to the earliest times and the record is brought down to the close of the Tokugawa era. Applications should be sent to Yoshikawa Hanshichi, Minami-demma-chō, Kyōbashi, Tōkyō.

The *Taiyō Tsūshi* (A Complete History of the East) is the title of a 12 volume work being written for the Hakubunkan by Mr. Kubo Tenzui, of the Imperial University. One volume only has appeared, which sells at 50 sen per copy.

The *Indo Zatsujō*, by Dr. Matsumoto Bunzaburō, consists of 2 volumes on India. Vol. I. treats of the politics, literature, religion and philosophy of the country, and Vol. II. of its customs, habits and art. The work is issued by the Rokumeikan, Honchō, Nihonbashi, Tōkyō and sells at 90 sen per volume.

The 雅言集覽 *Gagen Shūran* is the name of a very well known standard work on classical language which has hitherto appeared is no less than 57 volumes. It has now been reduced to three bulky volumes and is offered for sale by the Zushokaisha, 18 Minami-machi, Ushigome, Tōkyō at 6 yen for the whole work. It is a companion lexicon to the *Wakun Shiori* and the *Rigen Shūran*, fully noticed in a former Summary. To any one who wishes to thoroughly study Japanese the three above-named works are indispensable. They are complements of each other. The *Wakun Shiori* explains *Yamato-kotoba*, and the *Rigen Shūran* colloquial speech.

The *Nihon Tōsei Chizu* (A map showing the strength of Political Parties, price 60 sen), by Mr. Hashida Kametarō, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, has been published by the Dōbunkan, Omote Jimbō-chō, Kanda, Tōkyō. Mr. Hayashida is quite an authority on the laws and rules connected with general elections. The map is supplied with tables showing the relative numerical strength of the parties.

Green Shi, Rinrigaku is the title of a translation of the late Professor Thomas Green's Ethics, recently published by the Kinkōdō, and for sale there at 2 yen a copy.

The following tables are taken from the July number of the *Taiyō*, and were compiled by Mr. S. Itō.

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

Years.	Members of Legations and Consulates.		Other Foreigners.		Total.	Grand Total.
	Legations.	Consulates.	Males.	Females.		
1880	74	—	—	—	6,690	6,764
1881	82	—	—	—	5,925	6,007
1882	115	—	—	—	6,985	7,100
1883	115	—	—	—	8,235	8,350
1884	70	—	—	—	7,047	7,117
1885	86	—	—	—	6,721	6,807
1886	95	—	—	—	6,931	7,046
1887	103	—	—	—	7,457	7,560
1888	84	—	—	—	8,530	8,614
1889	90	—	—	—	8,972	9,062
1890	115	—	—	—	9,592	9,707
1891	94	—	—	—	9,456	9,550
1892	94	—	—	—	9,709	9,803
1893	104	—	—	—	9,529	9,633
1894	83	—	—	—	5,792	5,875
1895	118	—	—	—	8,128	8,246
1896	123	—	—	—	9,110	9,238
1897	141	—	—	—	10,390	10,531
1898	127	—	—	—	11,472	11,589
1899	123	8,419	3,142	11,561	11,684	11,684
1900	128	8,983	3,553	12,536	12,664	12,664
1901	136	9,662	3,762	13,422	13,560	13,560

SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Years.	Number of Schools.		Children of School Age.	
	Teachers.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1873	12,597	27,107	1,326,190	4,205,341
1874	20,195	37,730	1,730,179	4,923,272
1875	24,542	45,844	1,947,143	5,167,667
1876	25,473	54,117	2,098,347	5,160,618
1877	26,278	62,397	2,205,218	5,251,807
1878	27,672	68,683	2,325,639	5,281,727
1879	29,362	74,560	2,379,846	5,371,383
1880	30,799	77,670	2,450,345	5,533,196
1881	30,887	81,879	2,707,881	5,615,007
1882	30,662	89,632	3,090,918	5,750,946

1883	31,792	96,895	3,329,977	5,952,000
1884	30,889	102,944	3,320,418	6,164,190
1885	30,026	105,511	3,200,170	6,413,684
1886	30,388	85,449	2,905,890	6,611,461
1887	27,500	63,234	2,833,350	6,740,929
1888	27,946	69,817	3,055,380	6,920,345
1889	28,052	73,810	3,155,560	7,078,564
1890	27,898	75,726	3,224,014	7,195,412
1891	27,289	77,969	3,285,394	7,220,450
1892	25,404	67,688	3,290,313	7,356,724
1893	25,611	69,125	3,459,446	7,263,202
1894	25,640	70,358	3,623,725	7,320,191
1895	28,181	81,051	3,801,099	7,670,837
1896	28,404	84,014	4,030,973	7,765,605
1897	28,748	90,581	4,208,473	7,730,441
1898	28,792	96,131	4,296,621	7,709,424
1899	30,535	105,037	4,594,065	7,695,554
1900-1901	30,824	111,636	5,024,667	7,408,179
1901-1902	29,335	118,104	5,265,006	7,466,886

* * *

In a recent number of the *Taiyō* appears a long article by Dr. Tabe Tongo on the present system of Japanese education. Public opinion, says Dr. Tabe, points to three defects in our system of education. (1) The connection between the lower schools and the higher schools has not been properly established. (2) The general standard of teaching in all Government schools is in many ways unsuited to the times in which we live. (3) The Imperial Universities maintain too high a standard; and the courses which students have to follow in the various schools are unnecessarily tedious and prolonged. To the first of these three subjects the Government has for some time past been giving attention, and though the changes made or proposed do not seem to go far enough, it is better to wait and see what is to be effected before discussing the question further. (a) Taking the various schools in order, let us consider in what respects they need reform. (a) *Primary Schools*.—The training of teachers for these schools as carried on in recent years is most unsuitable. The teachers turned out by the High Normal Schools are extremely rule-of-thumb sort of men, who are teaching machines rather than teaching men. They are lacking in adaptiveness and in common sense and they are apt to hold experienced teachers in contempt because the latter are unacquainted with recently imported German methods. Teachers of this type attach more importance to what they themselves say than to anything found in text-books. Hence the disregard of text-books which is complained of in many quarters. (b) *Middle Schools* in our conception ought to be characterised by practicality and common sense and to teach the subjects that are most needed in the after-life of the student. (c) *The High Schools* are now rightly regarded as preparatory schools for the Imperial Universities and as nothing more, the attempt to make them fill a double function having failed, as in the nature of things it was bound to do. (d) *The Imperial Universities* are to be regarded as finishing institutions for specialists. There are those who advocate a shortening of the period spent in education by cutting out the High School preparatory course from the programme. They would have the Elementary School course 6 years in length, the Middle School 5 years, and the University course 3 years, thus making it possible for youths to finish their education at the age of 20. This would imply a lowering of the standard of the Universities or a thorough recasting of the Middle Schools. The present Middle School student is quite unfit to enter either of the Universities. It is in the knowledge of English that he is most deficient. There are some who advocate the employment of foreigners in all Middle Schools, in order to remedy this defect. But the foreigners that are to be had for 100 yen or 150 yen a month are not worth having. To employ such men would be to lower the reputation of such schools.

(Kono hei wo sukuran to shite, Chūgakkō ni gwaikoku kyōshi wo yatoeyo, nado iu ga, guron nari. Dai ichi ni hyaku yen ya, hyaku go-jū yen no gekkyū de yatoru beki sei-yō-jin wa nani mo dekinai. mushiro kakaru mono too motte suru wa chūgaku wo kegasu mono nari). In Germany the lowest salary paid to a Middle School teacher is 1,350 yen a year. Such a teacher in Japan would have to be paid 4,000 yen a year; for do not our University graduates on going over to China immediately

after graduation receive 2,000 yen a year and our ex-University professors get 6,000 yen a year in China? Even supposing that the Middle Schools could provide for such an outlay as the scheme would involve, it is doubtful whether constituted as these schools are now the results would be satisfactory. Regard it how we may, the shortening of the course of study would mean less thoroughness. The degree would be of less value than it is now; would, in fact, be a mere empty name. We are in favour of keeping the educational course as regards the time spent in the various schools as it is now, that is, of making it to extend over 17 years. (e) The *Tokubetsu Sokushi Gakkō* (Special Short-Method Schools) no doubt fill a useful rôle in the case of poor students or of men who are no longer young and yet wish to study, but they should be made to depend on charity and not be supported with State money. (f) *Private Schools* should receive every encouragement in this country, but they have not hitherto been run on right lines. They have savoured too much of mere money-making concerns. Private Schools are very prosperous in America. The reason of this is that they are well endowed. The education they impart being valued by the nation, capital for their efficient maintenance is freely subscribed. Profit is not the chief end in view of those who run them. It is in this particular that our Japanese private schools are most defective. They are most of them ill-provided with capital and dependent on school fees alone. (g) The standard of *Technical Schools* should be raised so as to make a University course superfluous in the case of the majority of students. (h) In the amount of State money devoted to education compared to annual revenue we occupy the lowest place among the subjoined eight Powers.

Percentage of annual revenue devoted to Education.

England	8.23	Austria	4.61
France	6.03	Hungary	3.00
Russia	5.61	Italy	2.70
		Russia	1.99
		Japan	1.75

The *Jitsugyō no Nihon* (Business Japan) a well-written fortnightly Magazine has been in existence six years, but has undergone much improvement in recent years. From month to month it supplies a very large amount of most useful information on business subjects and discusses various interesting questions connected with modern industrial and commercial development in all parts of the world. It covers about 100 pages and sells at 11 sen per copy. During the past few months it has been printing maps showing the state of various industries throughout the world. The coal and tobacco yield, the railway mileage and the like, are each treated in turn; the object being to show Japanese readers just where this country stands vis-à-vis competing nations. A great deal of information bearing on Japan's various industries will be found in the pages of this magazine. Finance and politics are discussed in their bearing on business. The tone of the *jitsugyō no Nihon* is practical and utilitarian, and the sentiments expressed in its pages are mostly of a liberal if not pro-foreign type. In an excellent article published last month entitled *Jitsugyō to Seikō*, (Business and Success) the dignity of business as a profession is upheld, and it is clearly, demonstrated that traditional Japanese notions on the inferiority of all pursuits which have the supply of man's bodily wants as their chief object are founded on partial knowledge, stupid prejudices or false philosophy. Though contempt for the man of business is not so generally entertained by Japanese educated men to-day as it was 20 years ago, there is still far too much indifference to business and hence there is much need for such vindications of its claims to honour and esteem as are constantly published by the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*. In the article to which we have referred above the notion that a business life is of itself demoralizing, that it is incompatible with the pursuit of lofty ideals, and the like, are earnestly combated and the rank held by business men in the West is referred to as a proof that a low standard of morals and success in business are by no means necessary counterparts of each other.

Under the title of *Kokumin Tofu-byō* (The National Craze for residing in Towns) the *Chūō-Kōron* deplores the flocking of all the best members of society to large cities. This has been going on for a long time in Japan, the result being that while there are many signs of progress at the great centres of commerce and industry, country districts are very much what they were a quarter of a century ago. The *Chūō-Kōron* refers to the practice followed in England in respect of the educated gentry. Many of these settle in country districts and constitute centres of enlightenment to their fellow-residents. In Japan from the nobility downwards residence in the country is unpopular and it seems to be thought that contentment with a country life argues lack of intelligence. The cities are all over-populated and there is much distress among the lower classes in consequence. The young men who are sent up to the Universities from the provinces have no inclination to return to their native towns and villages. This is one reason of the slow progress that the Japanese nation as a whole is making in the adoption of Western civilisation.

Under the heading of "The Conciliation of Labour and Capital," the *Chūō-Kōron* alludes to the wild theories which are being propagated in this country in the name of socialism. The notion that community of goods is capable of being effected in any country or that if effected it would last for six months is quite absurd, says this magazine. The present agitation encourages the idle and the unthrifty. As for all the talk about the equal division of property, even supposing it could be accomplished, it would not enable the mass of the people to live comfortably by any means. The following figures are worthy of the attention of everybody interested in this subject. According to a recent report of the Bank of Japan the value of property in Japan may be approximately stated as follows:—

	Yen.
Land	7,000,000,000
Mines	400,000,000
Horses, Cattle, &c.	80,000,000
Buildings	1,900,000,000
Household property of various kinds	400,000,000
Railways, Telegraphs, &c.	350,000,000
Men-of-War	250,000,000
Gold and Silver	200,000,000
Various Industries	300,000,000
Miscellaneous Goods	800,000,000
Total.....	11,680,000,000

Now supposing this property were equally distributed among the 44 million inhabitants of Japan, each person would have about 265 yen 50 sen. Even on the assumption that this property would realize an interest of 25 per cent. *per annum*, the income to be derived from it would not exceed 66 yen 37 sen, or about 5½ yen a month. Since there are enormous difficulties connected with any redistribution of property after the fashion proposed by socialists, and since prating about such things only encourages discontent, we recommend, says the *Chūō-Kōron*, earnest-minded men to turn their attention to certain practicable methods of benefiting the poor and of adjusting the relations of capital to labour. We are too fond of carrying on lengthy theoretical discussions which have no bearing whatever on the practical issues of everyday life.

* * *

We have heard so much of linguistic reform without witnessing any substantial change during the past 20 years that we have grown quite weary of reading lengthy discussions of what is desirable or practicable. As for the Education Department, the public seems to have given up the hope that it will ever inaugurate any radical improvement in the mode of writing Japanese. For years a Committee of inquiry has been supposed to be sitting for the purpose of collecting information on this mysterious (?) subject. Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, a member of the Committee, seems to fear that nothing will be done in his lifetime. But that ardent and persistent advocate of reform in all quarters, the *Jiji Shimpō*, in a recent issue under the title, "Proper Nouns and Chinese Ideographs," pointed out how useless and

confusing is the practice of resorting to Chinese characters at all in the case of proper nouns. Instead of being an aid to pronunciation they are a positive hindrance. The characters 神戸, are read, according to locality, Kōbe, Gōdo, Kambe, and Kamibe; the ideographs 富田, are read Tomita, Tomida, Tonda, Tomuta, and Toda. There are three ways of writing Sendai, 仙台, 川内, 千代, according to locality. There is no uniformity in the characters used even where the pronunciation is precisely the same. Yukinaga may be written 行長 or 幸長. The pronunciation of names is so difficult and arbitrary that even Japanese scholars have to make inquiries before venturing to decide on the way a name is to be read. (4) The *Jiji* proposes that the practice of using Chinese characters for names be dropped altogether and that either *Katakana* or *Romaji* be used in their stead. If the ideographs must be retained as an ornament, in every case *kana* should be printed with the name. Nomenclature in Japan is a most elaborate branch of knowledge, in which few Japanese even are thoroughly proficient. It is quite common for learned professors to expose themselves to ridicule by the wrong reading of a name that is familiar to most of the students. (5) There are ideographs ending with vowels when expressed in *kana*, the pronunciation of which differs according to position in the word. Take the character 郎. This is usually written ラウ, ろ and in Saburō and other names it is so pronounced, but we have never heard a Japanese say Gorōsaburō or Gorōhachi or Jirōzaemon, they say Gorosaburō, Gorohachi and Jirozaemon, for the sake of euphony, ignoring the Dictionary *kana* reading of 郎, changing at will the ラウ into ロ.

(4) For the convenience of the foreign teachers connected with the High Schools, it is customary to write the names of the students in *Romaji* as well as in Chinese. Those Japanese teachers who read *Romaji*, whenever a doubt arises as to the proper reading, refer to the *Romaji*. The funny thing is that the teachers who read no *Romaji* often go to the Japanese teachers of foreign languages for instruction as to the pronunciation to be given to proper names. This occurs year after year—no slight compliment to the convenience of *Romaji* for proper names.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

(5) We have constantly come across local names whose pronunciation no ordinary Japanese could hit off at a guess. The ideographs are sometimes in excess of the sounds required, and sometimes insufficient, whereas at other times a local turn has been given to them. 七北田村 is pronounced Nanakita-mura, and not Nanakittam-mura; but 愛子 is not pronounced Aishi, but Ayashi. The name of a station on the Tōkyō-Awamori line is 小牛田, which is pronounced Kogota, and not Kogyūta, as one might suppose. The whole subject is a maze.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

LAW CASE.

CLAIM FOR CANCELLATION OF SEIZURE.

The hearing of the case instituted by Mrs. Yuki Nakamura against the Etablissement Orosdi-Bach, No. 78, Yokohama, claiming cancellation of seizure with regard to certain property was to begin in the Tokyo District Court on July 17th.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SALE OF A FOREST.

In the Court of Cassation, on July 22nd, T. Matsuno, Kochi Prefecture, filed an action against Mr. K. Yamane, Director of the Kochi Forestry Bureau, claiming yen 100,000. The petition states that plaintiff purchased in 1880 a certain extent of the Tokinouchi forest from Government. A man whose name is unknown had however, sold it fraudulently to a third party. The defendant approved of this act, and plaintiff, the owner of the forest, has sustained loss of over yen 100,000. The petition was dismissed in the lower Courts—the District Court and Appeal

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Four cases of cholera were reported on July 22nd at Niigata.

The German cruiser *Thetis* arrived at Masampo, Korea, on July 21st.

The Japanese training ships *Suma* and *Akashi* arrived at Fusan, Korea, on July 20th.

A case of cholera was reported on July 17th at Tsuruga and another on the following day at Hiroshima.

Tokyo papers state that the Japanese Government sent on July 22nd to the Vatican a telegram of condolence at the death of Pope Leo XIII.

Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, arrived on July 22nd at Kobe. Tokyo papers state that he seemed to be on secret and urgent business.

A case of dysentery appeared at Noge, Yokohama, on July 21st. The patient is an old woman. She was at once removed to the Manji Hospital.

A regular service between Wiju and Anju, Korea, was commenced on July 12th by the steamer *Kaiho Maru* belonging to the Japanese firm, Hori Shokwai.

The steamer *Tomiyoshi Maru*, which went ashore on July 14th off Sera, was broken up on the night of the 20th by the waves. Cargo and crew had been saved as already reported.

A case of cholera was reported on July 21st in Tokyo. The patient is a woman named Kayo Yokota (43) living at Komagome and was at once removed to the disinfecting hospital.

The usual assembly of local governors will be held in Tokyo about the beginning of August. The Minister for Home Affairs ordered them on July 21st to arrive at Tokyo before August 4th.

The trial trip of the gun-boat *Uji* which was completed at Kure Dockyard about the beginning of this month has been successful. The ship will shortly be commissioned and proceed to North China waters.

The preliminary examination of Mr. H. Okabe, Director of the Osaka Life Insurance, concluded on July 17th in the Osaka District Court. He was committed for trial. The charge against him is fraud and embezzlement.

It is officially reported that the Exhibition at Osaka was again entered by thieves during the night of July 16th and gold ingots valued at about yen 7,000 were stolen. The exhibits were in the Formosa Building and were the property of three Japanese merchants at Keelung.

Mr. N. Miwa, M.P. for Miye Prefecture, and five of his supporters, who have been charged with infringement of the Election Law were on July 22nd released in the Nagoya Appeal Court on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient.

The steamer *Shoko Maru* (Konan Steamship Company) being completed at the Osaka Iron Works, was launched on July 22nd. She will be ready for service before the middle of September on the Yangtze. Her gross tonnage is 900, speed 10 knots, length 195 feet, width 38 feet.

In the Tokyo District Court, on July 22nd, an educational official connected with the text book affair was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 4. The bribe, yen 200 which he had received, was ordered to be confiscated.

Two educational officials connected with the text-book affair were, on July 20th in the Tokyo District Court, sentenced to 4½ and 2½ months imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 15 and yen 7 each respectively. The bribes they had received were ordered to be confiscated.

The competition between the Sanuki Railway Company and the union of steamship companies

is growing more serious. The former on July 20th reduced the return fare between Osaka and Takamatsu to *sen* 80 from *yen* 1 to which rate it had recently been reduced, and put on two extra steamers.

The captain of the steamer *Athenian*, which arrived at Yokohama on July 15th, informed the Harbour police, just before sailing for Hongkong, that a Japanese passenger from Canada was discovered to be missing on the 12th. Being unable to make further investigations after the *Athenian's* departure, the police sent instructions to the Kobe police to proceed on board there.

According to the *Yoroku*, the report that the Government intends to sell loan bonds amounting to *yen* 50,000,000 on the foreign market is quite true. The same paper says that the Government received on July 21st a lengthy telegram from London about the transaction. The *Fiji*, however, it will be remembered, contradicted the report.

A coolie named S. Abe (28) working on board the Norwegian steamer *Skuld*, was arrested on July 19th by a tidewater on a charge of having stolen some 15 *kin* of sugar from the ship. He was the following day removed to the Court through the harbour police. While being arrested the man inflicted injury on the Customs officer.

A coolie named S. Ichikawa (38) living at Kotobuki-cho, Yokohama, at 5 p.m. on July 21st murdered another coolie named T. Ishida (29) living at Ishikawa, at the former's dwelling, inflicting injuries on his head and neck with a knife. The offender was at once arrested. It appears that the murderer had been working on board the steamer *Coptic*. On landing at the pier, he was much intoxicated and Ishida took him home, only to fall a victim to his madness.

Two men who had been passing as farmers were arrested on July 16th by the Mishima police on suspicion of forging *yen* 5 notes by means of printing machinery which they had hidden in the forest, in Taho district, Idzu province. They were removed on the 20th to the Shizuoka District Court where their preliminary trial was at once commenced. The *Fiji* states that some persons believed to be connected with the affair are being observed by the police in Tokyo.

The barque *C. H. Watjen*, bound from New York to Yokohama, is reported by a contemporary to have been found by the Australian steamer *Moresby* lying at anchor off the coast of New Guinea, between Cape Suckling and Yule Island. She had about 120 fathoms of chain out, and was in a totally helpless condition. With the exception of the mizzen lower mast she had absolutely nothing standing, even her rudder being gone. She had only her own crew aboard at the time, but the disabled vessel had been the means of rescuing part of the crew of the barque *Edith*, which was wrecked off the New Caledonian coast. The barque was dismasted in the cyclone which played such havoc at Townsville, and she had drifted helplessly for 900 miles before being picked up by the *Moresby*. The *C. H. Watjen* had a cargo consisting of kerosene oil. She had made a protracted voyage, having sailed from New York as far back as October 29th last. She was in a bad way when picked up by the *Moresby*, and the timely arrival of the latter doubtless saved the vessel from total loss.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* on July 2nd announced that Baron Speck von Sternberg had been definitely appointed Ambassador of Germany at Washington.

Definite steps towards the erection of a \$3,000,000 art museum in Chicago have been taken. The trustees of the National Art Museum have selected the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank as a repository for the funds of the organization, and the task of collecting the funds will be commenced soon.

The Cunard Steamship Company's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Conference, went into effect on July 2nd, the fourteen days' notice of its intention having expired. At the offices of the Company in New York it was said that no orders had been received to make any change in rates, either freight or passenger.

The first foreigners to join the "passive resistance" movement against the Education Act in England are two American tax-payers, living at Wimbledon, Rev. W. Farquhar, formerly a pastor of Portland, Oregon, and Mr. E. P. Gaston, who at one time lived in Chicago. They have both refused to pay the education rate, and consequently their household goods will be seized and sold at auction, to satisfy claims for a few shillings.

To secure increased efficiency in the unlisted personnel of the U. S. Navy, President Roosevelt issued an executive order increasing the pay of chief petty officers of the U. S. Navy to \$70 per month, and establishing the new rating of chief water tender at \$50 per month. Only those chief officers who shall receive permanent appointments after qualifying by examination after July 1, will be affected by the order.

Mr. Sakae Shioya, who has received the degree of Master of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, is the first student from Japan to make in that university English literature his specialty. Mr. Shioya's thesis was on "The Influence of Fletcher's 'Faithful Shepherdess,'" the first pastoral drama written in Shakespeare's time. After graduation from the Imperial University of Tokyo, Mr. Shioya edited "An English Reader for Japanese Students," which was published with the approval of the Japanese Department of Education.

A number of contributions towards the \$10,000,000 demanded last autumn by President Butler of Columbia University for the immediate needs of the institution have been promised conditionally on the acquisition of the entire sum. Considerably more than \$2,000,000, the amount necessary for purchasing the South Field property, the two square blocks between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, and running from 114th to 116th streets, has already been ensured on this provisional basis.

Between Chicago and Milwaukee there are spots where diamonds are said to be hidden, deposited there by glaciers. Mr. Alja Robinson Crook, Professor of Geology at Northwestern University, is the sponsor for these northshore diamonds. He has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Mineralogy of the Chicago Area," and in it he tells of the new treasure fields. "Some 17 specimens, weighing together about 70 carats, have been found," he says. "The largest weighed 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ carats."

Professor Garrett Drovers, President of the University of South Dakota, it is believed, will resign as a result of recent investigation by the regents. He is said to be so disgusted at what he calls petty persecution that he will no longer consent to be connected with the institution. The charges are declared to have been largely the result of local hostility. The citizens of Vermillion, it is said, were so ashamed at the petty character of the charges that they induced their local papers to omit all mention of them.

In an address at Springfield, Ohio, recently, a coloured bishop, the Rev. H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, said: "My people do not seek social equality. We have no desire to mingle with the whites in a social way. I have said and I repeat that I do not want to visit any man's home who does not want me, and I have no desire to call on white folks. We are now asking the white man to do like the Negro—stay on his own side of the house. We want to hold our race distinction, and if it is not held it will not be our fault. The lifting up of the Negro must be in the hands of the Negro, and for this reason I still contend that the Negroes should go to Africa, where they can have their freedom and not be lynched simply because they stand up for their rights."

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHY NOT ARBITRATE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Of all three means of settling international disputes—diplomacy, arbitration and war—the last is the most barbarous, and is certainly against the divine doctrine of Christianity," so said Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General to New York, at the recent meeting of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference. All will agree with him that, of the three, only one is barbarous, and that one intensely so; and many will agree, as does the present writer with a deep-seated conviction strengthening with the years, that "all war is contrary to the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ." But as the relations between this country and its northern neighbour become painfully tense, the question presses for answer:—If diplomacy fail, what else is left for Japan but "the cruel arbitrament of the sword?"

It may be taken for granted that Japan only asks good faith in the observance of treaties, and desires, in all honourable ways, to avert war. On the other hand, as we should give a nation, as a picture, the best light, we should try to believe not only that Russia would deplore war, but that she considers her course in the Far East one that the moral sense of the nations must approve. It is right to assume that the sincere convictions of the Czar and his counsellors still find expression in the noble Rescript: "To seek the means of warding off the calamities which threaten the whole world is the supreme duty resting to-day upon all states. This Conference will strengthen the efforts of all those states which sincerely seek to make the great conception of Universal Peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord. It will, at the same time, cement them together by a joint conservation of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples." It ought not to be difficult to approach with peaceful proposals a nation which professes to be swayed by these exalted sentiments. "It is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." This is, as with one voice, Japan's answer. Yet if opportunity can be found to test sincerity, that opportunity should be in sincerity sought. "In well-ordered society, the disputes of individuals are settled, not by recourse to a duel, but to the law. Would it not be a blessing to humanity if the just cause of a nation should be vindicated by a court of arbitration rather than by an appeal to arms? Then to rulers, as well as to private litigants, could be applied the words: 'Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.'"

While, however, this will be admitted theoretically, yet for the present complication we have not seen such a course suggested, and he, perhaps, would be considered very ill informed who should seriously propose arbitration of the questions now at issue. But we are emboldened to believe that these delicate as they are, are not beyond settlement from the following, which caught our eye while wishing that such a method might be within the range of practical politics. "Baron von Rheinbaben, Prussian Finance Minister, has declared it desirable that the whole Manchurian tangle, as he calls it, should be arbitrated between the disputants." It is naively added, "Justice would suggest, if the Baron please, that Manchuria herself and China should first be allowed their rights in the case." But if justice toward all concerned is all that is desired, there is no reason why the whole "tangle" should not be untangled as the Baron suggests.

If either nation should say, "there is nothing to arbitrate," it could be answered, "if there is anything that may call for settlement by force, there is something that calls for settlement by reason." Grotius' words are still true: "the party who refuses to accept arbitration may justly be suspected of bad faith." "Controversies between nations," said that eminent jurist, David Dudley Field, "can be settled by arbitration before a war, because they are always settled by negotiation after a war, and are, therefore, just as capable of discussion and settlement before, as they are after, provinces have been ravaged, treasures exhausted, and lives destroyed." It is true that, even in arbitration, there is not absolute certainty of a just decision, but much more is there no certainty that in war the right will conquer. A people might say that, sure of the righteousness of their cause, they will trust in the God of battles. But what if there be no God of battles, and Max Nordau, the Jew, wrote truly when he wrote, "It is blasphemy to ask of the God of love to look with favour upon murder and destruction?" Arbitration may not be ideal, but it "is an alternative and, in judging of its fitness and wisdom we must do so by comparison, with the other side of the alternative."

If the tangle had been delayed for a few years the way would then be much easier for peaceful settlement. Apart from a Stated International congress, looming up on the near horizon, the International Court of Arbitration, in its million

and a half home, will have more fully proved that "when the future writes the history of the present, the establishment of this court will be seen to be the greatest event of our time." Delcassé, France's Foreign Minister, did not overstate when he said that the arbitration movement was "nothing less than a revolution." Is it not then possible to prevent the time, and deal with the problems of to-day as they would be dealt with in the better day so near at hand?

It may be a revelation to others, as it was to ourselves, how the International Court has already removed one of the greatest obstacles in the way of an appeal to reason. "It was to be feared," writes Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, "that the two states in conflict would hesitate to have recourse spontaneously to arbitration. The stronger will not care to renounce the advantage of its superiority; the weaker will, perhaps, not be able to appeal to arbitration, for fear of thus betraying its inferiority. In order to induce the two states to have recourse to the Tribunal, and even to render it morally impossible for them to shun its jurisdiction, the Conference decided to reverse the rôles: instead of waiting for the Powers concerned to appeal to arbitration, it has laid them under the necessity of repulsing it. By Art. 27, the Neutral Powers impose it upon themselves as a duty to remind those among them which are on the eve of coming to blows that the permanent Court is open to them." We could wish that the added words might prove true, that Governments "will no longer dare to refuse arbitration any more than they would have dared to have recourse to it spontaneously"; but we may hope that if diplomacy fail and a crisis is faced, the barbarous last resort will be averted by this "second line of defence."

Our references to influential Frenchmen remind us of the interesting reading which the newspapers have given us of late; the friendship between England's King and France's President. In the 674 years between 1141 and 1815 England and France were at war 266 years, or for every two years of peace one year of fighting. Little wonder that animosity has been in the blood. "Perfidie Albion," said France. "The French are our natural enemies," said England. "I feel it my duty to hate the French," said Nelson. How ashamed we should be that the night of suspicion and hate has been so long and dark, and how thankful that the day of brotherhood has dawned at last! All right-thinking persons will, surely, agree with President Loubet that "the nearest of neighbours should be the best of friends." We hail the rapprochement both for its sake and as promise of the time when all the nations shall be animated by the same spirit, when the narrow and false shall be displaced by the wide and true patriotism, when all men's good shall be each man's rule, when the prayer shall be answered of the venerable head of the Roman Catholic Church, who before these lines are printed may have passed to "where beyond these voices there is peace."

"Tu pacis almae semina provehe;
Irae, tumultus, bellaque tristia
Tandem residant."

Yours, etc.

IRENE.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ANGLO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

London, July 17.
A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan has been notified.

THE CRIMES ACT.

The Crimes Act has been revoked in various districts of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Roscommon, and Sligo. The measure is greatly welcomed in view of the approaching royal visit.

THE TAXATION OF FOOD.

A requestion signed by 650 city men, including 19 members of the House of Commons, has been sent to the Lord Mayor requesting the use of the Guildhall for a meeting to condemn the taxation of food.

SOMALILAND.

Two companies of the Army Service Corps, with 900 mules and many wagons and stores sail from Durban on July 18th for Berbera en route for Somaliland. This is believed to indicate elaborate preparations before active operations are resumed.

THE BRITISH FISCAL QUESTION.

London, July 18.

The Lord Mayor of London has declined the requisition (referred to in Reuter's telegram on Saturday for the loan of the Guildhall to the Unionist opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.)

SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, states that the Defence Committee of the British Cabinet has decided to keep 25,000 men in South Africa available for service in India in the event of any emergency.

THE PORT ARTHUR CONFERENCE.

It has been semi-officially announced at Washington that the Port Arthur Conference was an important step in Russia's plans to arrange the internal administration of Manchuria in such a manner as to allow of the opening of ports desired by the United States and Japan without undue sacrifice of Russian interests.

SOMALILAND.

It is expected that General Egerton with fresh reinforcements will strike a fair blow at the Mullah, but a vast expedition is not contemplated.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

London, July 19.

The Irish Land Bill has passed the Committee stage and been read a third time in the House of Commons. Mr. Healy congratulated Mr. Wyndham on the great skill and courage he had shown in the conduct of the bill.

THE POPE.

The Pope's condition remains unchanged. His Holiness may live for several days.

CHINA AND THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

It is announced in St. Petersburg that China has concluded a loan of two million taels from the Russo-Chinese Bank, which, instead of receiving interest, received privileges in Chinese Turkestan.

TELEGRAPH CODES.

London, July 20.

The International Telegraph Conference has completely revised the rules relating to Codes which will become effective from the 1st day of July 1904. Any combination of five letters will be accepted as one word.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

An Anglo-French Union for the development of commercial relations between Great Britain and France has been practically completed. A number of French delegates have arrived in London with deputies of the arbitration group for the purpose of conferring with English representatives of the Union.

THE TRUSTS IN AMERICA.

Later.

President Roosevelt has decided to summon a special session of Congress for the purpose of introducing legislation dealing with the present unsatisfactory financial conditions, particularly in connection with the Trusts, several of which are notoriously tottering and others are bankrupt.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

London, July 20, 5.50 p.m.

His Holiness the Pope is dead.

A CORRECTION.

London, July 21.

With reference to the Commercial Treaty announced on the 16th of July, Reuter's message should be corrected to read "com-

mercial treaty between Great Britain and Persia"—not Japan.

BRITISH FINANCE.

Speaking at the Mansion House, Mr. C. T. Ritchie repudiated the charge that he had insufficiently safeguarded the Sinking Fund. He declared that in four years' time it would be found to have reached a sum of nine millions, which was unprecedented. British Consols were still the best and greatest security in the world.

THE PASSING OF LEO XIII.

London, July 22.

The Pope's death was preceded by a short struggle; then he fell into a profound lethargy, passing away calmly, while Cardinals and dignitaries, kneeling around weeping, recited the prayers for the dying. Then the Grand Penitentiary recited the prayer for the dead, after which the Cardinals and dignitaries defiled past the corpse, kissing the hands. The body, which is clad in white with the face veiled, rests on a bed.

Cardinal Oreglia, as Camerlengo, has assumed official direction of the Vatican, Cardinal Rampolla immediately ceasing to act as Secretary of State.

INDIA AND THE AFRICAN TROOPS.

The proposal that India should pay a share of the troops at the Cape has aroused much opposition in the Lords and Commons. Nothing will be decided until a reply is received from India.

THE LATE POPE.

Later.

The Pope has been embalmed and the body will be removed to-morrow to St. Peter's, there to lie in state.

The Italian Government is arranging with the Admiralty for the maintenance of order.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

The King and Queen have landed at Kingstown.

The King, replying to an address, said that the death of the Pope saddened his heart as well as the hearts of a multitude of his subjects. He knew the Pope's interest in the welfare of the people of the British Empire. The King concluded with these words:—"My visit coincides with the bright hope that a new era of prosperity is opening for Ireland. My fervent prayer is that the country may steadily grow in contentment and happiness."

Their Majesties drove to Dublin and had a splendid reception everywhere.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS.

London, July 23.

Eleven Russian torpedo boats leave Kronstadt on the 26th July to reinforce the Russian Squadron in the Far East.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent says that it is reported from Moscow that 128,000 troops of the Central and Northern garrisons are being mobilized for immediate despatch to the Far East in case of need.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

One hundred French deputies and commercial delegates (mentioned in the cable of the 20th inst.) have arrived in London. They were accorded a civic welcome at Dover.

POLITICAL CHANGE.

The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies in succession to Lord Onslow.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Later.

The Times says that it is anticipated in

official circles that there will be a dissolution of parliament early in next session, and that the general elections will take place next March.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

The King's reception in Ireland was universally hearty. There was no jarring note.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE POPE WEAKER.

Saigon, July 17.

The weakness of the Pope increases and death seems near.

PORT ARTHUR.

Russia has ordered the construction of barracks for 20,000 troops at Port Arthur.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BESUARD.

Saigon, July 19.

Admiral Besuard is dead.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

It is stated in Washington that Russia has declared that she will consent to the opening of new ports in Manchuria. The question of Manchuria thus finds itself satisfactorily settled.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

Saigon, July 21.

The Pope died yesterday at 4 p.m.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Saigon, July 22.

Ninety deputies and French Senators have set out for London to attend the Anglo-French arbitration conference.

ADMIRAL BOYLE.

The *Figaro* announces that Admiral Boyle will replace Admiral Marechal in the Far East.

THE LATE POPE.

The death of the Pope was calm. The body of His Holiness was embalmed to-day. The Camerlengo Oreglia has taken possession of the Vatican.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

CHOLERA IN AMOY.

The Japanese Consul in Amoy telegraphs that cholera has broken out there, and that in the Foreign Settlement alone 15 Chinese and 4 Japanese have died.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

WIJU.

England and Japan are anxious to have WiJU opened but Russia is opposed. The other Powers concerned have not, it is said, yet expressed any opinion on the subject, and the Korean Government also keeps silence.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN POST.")

THE POPE.

Berlin, July 18.

The Pope's condition is most critical.

THE EX-CROWN-PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

The King of Saxony conferred on the Princess Luise Toscana, Ex-Crown-Princess of Saxony, the title of Countess Montignoso.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The Turkish-Bulgarian conflict is arranged.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

July 19.

Wireless telegraphy trials made at Washington showed the German system of Staby-Arco to be the best.

THE KISHINEV AFFAIR.

The Russian-American Kishinev affair has been composed by diplomatic negotiations.

The Russia paper *Novoye Vremya* says Russia keeps in Europe and Asia watch and ward over the peace; it warns Japan against English influence.

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela has paid the remaining part of the German reclamation.

THE POPE'S DEATH.

Berlin, July 21.

The Pope has expired. The bronze door of the Vatican has been closed.

NEW CABINET IN SPAIN.

In Spain a new Cabinet has been formed, whose President is Villaverde.

THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

Berlin, July 23.

The German Emperor has sent to the College of Cardinals a very cordial telegram as to the Pope's death. He condoles with the Sacred College and says he will for ever keep in remembrance the illustrious patriarch and his own true friend. The Prussian Minister Baron Rotenhan extended condolences for the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia.

The Conclave for the new Pope's election will assemble on the 31st of July. Cardinal Rampolla, one of the best known *papabili*, is showing a reserved attitude.

The funeral parade of Leo XIII has begun. France and President Loubet will send representatives to the obsequies.

RUSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Contrary to Reuter's telegrams the Japanese-Russian relations in Korea and Manchuria are considered at Berlin to be not dangerous.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

DEATH OF THE POPE.

London, July 21.

The Pope died at 4 o'clock this morning. The obsequies will last nine days. The election of his successor will take place at the end of July. The Italian Government will ensure the preservation of order during the Cardinals' Conclave.

All papers in European countries have published appreciative articles with regard to His Holiness.

President Roosevelt has telegraphed his condolences to Cardinal Rampolla.

VENEZUELA.

Serious fighting has occurred at Ciudad Bolivar. The revolutionists still occupy the government offices at that place. (The government soldiers are now besieging the revolutionary force at Ciudad Bolivar.)

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Owing to the death of the Pope, calmness prevailed at Dublin when the King and Queen paid their visit there. The people, however, warmly welcomed them, pleased that the relations between England and Ireland have been further improved.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 1	Sa. July 25
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 2	M. July 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru 3	Th. July 31
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 4	F. July 31
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Aug. 1
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking 5	Sa. Aug. 2
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	W. Aug. 2
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	W. Aug. 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Aug. 6
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	M. Aug. 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Aug. 10
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Tu. Aug. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Th. Aug. 13

1 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst.

2 Left Seattle on the 17th inst.

3 Left Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

4 Left Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

5 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. July 25
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	Sa. July 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	M. July 27
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Th. July 28
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kobe Maru	Th. July 31
Europe	M. M. Co.	Yarra	F. July 31
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 1
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Aug. 1
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Aug. 3
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Tu. Aug. 4
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Th. Aug. 5
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Aug. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	M. Aug. 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Aug. 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Aug. 12
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	F. Aug. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Aug. 15

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 17th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Ikawa, July.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 17th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 17th July.—Shanghai via ports, 11th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 18th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th July, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 18th July.—Kobe, 16th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 18th July.—Kobe, 16th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Naruni, British steamer, 2,870, J. M. Thomsen, 18th July.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, R. Heintze, 18th July.—Hamburg via Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 17th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 18th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, W. S. Hunter, 19th July.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 18th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 19th July.—Vancouver, B.C., 6th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Banca, British steamer, 3,793, Fergusson, 19th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th July, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 19th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, E. Porter, 20th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kish, British steamer, 3,148, Robertson, 20th July.—New York via ports, and Kobe, 18th July, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 20th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Zydeus, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 21st July.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 20th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 21st July.—Yokkaichi, 20th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 21st July.—Kobe, 19th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fifth of Dornoch, British steamer, 1,893, G. Jones, 22nd July.—Christmas Island, Phosphate.—Comes & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 22nd July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, K. Sudzuki, 22nd July.—Yokkaichi, 21st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,025, Sellier, 22nd July.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 21st July, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Chingwoo, British steamer, 2,517, G. W. Parkinson, 23rd July.—San Francisco, 3rd July, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 23rd July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 23rd July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, Y. Tamuke, 23rd July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shakano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,064, Fujita, 23rd July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 23rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 23rd July.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atlas, American steamer, 3,006, McKay, 23rd July.—New York 1st April, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Company.

DEPARTURES.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 17th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Polynesian, French steamer, 2,916, Duchateau, 17th July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 17th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,560, S. Shimizu, 17th July.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kinsaku Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,459, F. L. Harrison, 17th July.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 18th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 18th July.—Mojji General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 18th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elg, Norwegian steamer, 708, Christoffersen, 18th July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,661, A. Dixon, 19th July.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 19th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 19th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Kuwahara, 20th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, F. L. Sommer, 20th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 20th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 20th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vienna, British steamer, 2,654, L. White, 21st July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Japan, British steamer, 2,795, E. P. Martin, 21st July.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 21st July.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 21st July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nurani, British steamer, 2,870, J. M. Thomasen, 21st July.—Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 22nd July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 22nd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Badenia, German steamer, 4,157, Roerden, 23rd July.—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Skuld, Norwegian steamer, 914, H. Hanssen, 23rd July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 23rd July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 23rd July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 23rd July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. G. Civilini, Mr. J. Olsen, Mrs. S. Mickliewitz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson, Mr. E. Sellers, Major and Mrs. Brown and baby, Capt. S. Fujita, Mrs. Fujita and son, Mr. S. Takamatsu, and Mrs. A. Okada, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. M. Yoshino and child, Mrs. Yoshida, Mr. Hodzumi, Mr. Tozawa, Mr. Hong Yeck Nang, and Mr. Roo Chu, in second class; 16 Japanese, and 11 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. P. M. Walker, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. E. H. Erlanger, Miss E. H. Thomson, Mr. E. F. J. Blount, Mr. H. H. Stein, Mrs. E. A. Crane, Mr. C. Ripp, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. S. Lefroy and child, Miss F. R. Clarke, Mr. W. F. Berry, Mr. F. Kuhn, Mr. F. Komor, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mrs. Rabbit, Mr. Blumer, Mr. H. Behr, Mr. Kroneck, Mr. C. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and amah, Mr. G. R. de Varbeleg, Mr. Emil Rattner, Mr. F. Roehler, Mr. G. Ammon, and Mr. L. F. Chater, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Mr. W. B. Mason, Mr. E. L. Vail, Mr. E. Johns, Mr. H. S. King, Mr. S. Mithara, Mr. K.

Konagai, Mr. H. Mori, Mr. Y. Hattori and 2 boys, and Mr. S. Sumi, in cabin; Mr. Y. Amaha, Mr. S. Matsumoto, Mr. C. Shibata, Mr. M. Ito, Mr. Ho Chick, Mr. Ho Ching Po, and Mr. F. G. E. Walker, 29 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. S. Cunningham, Mr. James Croil, Mr. A. C. Dalton, Miss M. Fladgate, Miss D. Gardiner, Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins, Mrs. V. A. C. Hawkins, Mr. J. M. Pavitt, Mr. Geo. A. Moore, Mr. D. Geo. Morgan, Mr. Max. Martin, Mr. J. E. Norton, Mr. W. H. Kennolds, Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, Mr. Max. Zimmermann, and Mr. A. T. Hashim, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. F. Rodewald, Mrs. J. F. Rodewald, Miss Rodewald, Mr. W. H. Barham, Mr. Berger, Mr. F. Ringer and servant, Mrs. F. Ringer and servant, Mr. Le Grand, Miss K. Gorman, Miss E. McCormick, Miss L. McCormick, Mr. A. H. Dare, Mr. D. Jackson, Rev. A. F. King, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Mrs. B. Moss, Master S. Moss, and Mr. A. Stein, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. F. A. Linforth, Mr. C. Patrick, Capt. J. Bugge, U.S.A., Mr. M. Luery, Mr. L. Hopkins, Mr. J. G. Jury, Mrs. J. G. Jury, Master Jury, Mrs. C. W. Green, Mr. F. W. Dawson, Mr. G. I. Shekury, Mr. L. Casey, Mrs. L. Casey, Capt. K. Osterhaus, I.G.A., Mrs. R. I. Randolph, Dr. J. K. Rader, Mrs. J. K. Rader, Mr. E. Wolter, and Mr. Y. Yokota, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Simonneau, Mr. Takeda and boy, Mr. Sollier, Mr. Dautreiner, Mr. Patin, Mr. Dubois, Mr. Bebelmann, Mr. Erotabas, and Mr. Gersin, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. M. Crago, Mr. G. K. Brutton, Mr. C. M. Meeson, Mr. G. T. Finch, Capt. F. S. Butcher, Lieut. E. Miles, Lieut. A. D. Chanter, Mrs. T. E. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, Miss Vaughan, Miss Barnes, Mr. Toepffer, Mrs. Von Schroeder, Miss Von Schroeder, Mr. M. N. Gobhai, Mr. W. Tell, and Mr. Olmstead, in cabin; Mr. P. C. Appleton, in intermediate. In Transit:—Dr. A. Kennie, Mr. and Mrs. Samson and child, Dr. S. O. Bishop, Mr. Wong Mai Hin, Mr. T. H. Frank, Mr. M. A. Frank, Mr. T. A. Carson, Mr. T. H. McLaren, Mr. E. T. Leeds, Miss Coventry, Mrs. William and child, Sub-Lieut. Paton, R.N., Lieut. F. I. Lenin, R.N., Lieut. R. C. S. Hunt, R.N., Mr. J. T. Wright, R.N., Lieut. J. Goldie, Lieut. The Hon. R. Plunket, R.N., Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Mrs. Gattrell and 2 children, Mrs. Olmstead, Miss Olmstead, Master Olmstead, Mr. P. Otteson, Mr. R. Hawker, and Mrs. R. Hawker, in cabin; Mrs. Ching Jim and son, Mr. Laung Sui Kow, Mrs. G. W. Seminare, Mr. Lee Chung, and Mr. Koromiju, in intermediate; 4 Japanese, and 375 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Polynesian*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. H. Brasseur, Mr. J. Favre-Brandt, Miss Favre-Brandt, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. G. Duvergé, Mr. H. Soliman, Mr. J. Ehrman, Miss E. Geurts, Mr. W. E. Hooper and native servant, Mrs. Hooper, Mr. L. Jetter, Mr. F. Olivier, and Mr. E. Vergnaud, in cabin; 5, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. H. M. Albright, Mr. W. D. Ballantine, Mrs. W. D. Ballantine, Mr. C. W. Barry, Mrs. M. A. Butler and son, Mr. D. E. Clancy, Mr. G. G. Clancy, Mr. J. A. Cullen, Mr. M. J. Cullen, Mrs. M. Cushman, Mr. Frank Deardorf, Mrs. Frank Deardorf, infant and child, Miss L. L. Fisk, Miss L. Fuller, Mr. R. B. Gaves, Mrs. J. G. Gwartney, Mr. G. V. Hayes, Mrs. C. L. Hoover and infant, Mr. Olaf Janson, Mr. Oscar Johnson, Mr. E. W. Kemmerer, Dr. F. H. Kew, Mrs. F. H. Kew, Mrs. E. W. Kemmerer, Miss Alice Knight, Mr. M. T. G. Kruger, Rev. H. Loomis, Miss D. Machado, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. A. Mathis, Mr. R. J. McLaughlin, Mr. J. T. McQuade, Mr. E. J. Muller, Miss E. M. Mitchell, Miss E. Mullen, Mr. G. B. Parker, Mr. Luther Parker, Mr. A. Pereira, Mr. J. S. Ritterbaud, Mr. W. L. Rogers, Mr. D. Samson, Dr. J. E. Sawdon, Mr. B. J. Shea, Mr. Chin Shin, Mrs. Chin Shin and son, Dr. J. E. Stubbs, Mr. Thos. Sweeney, and Mr. F. A. Thanisch, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. B. Taylor, Mrs. A. L. B. Davis, Mr. H. B. Darnell, Mrs. H. B. Darnell, Mr. W. L. Gerrard, Miss Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Ferrier, Mr. Heumans, Mr. W. Pitts, Mrs. K. Morton and infant, Mr. O. K. Helm, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mr. E. H. Roy, Mr. O. D. Jerrold, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. J. Komor, Major C. R. Keate, Mr. A. R. Lewis, Mr. W. Hampton Furrier, Mr. E. W. Frazer, Mr. W. H. Brenner, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. T. de Bergh, Mr. J. W. Thompson, Mr. D. MacDonall, and Mr. A. J. Wicks, in cabin; Mr. F. C. Hellenbrand, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Mr. Hawley, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via

Honolulu:—Mr. Wm. Bemis, Mrs. Wm. Bemis, Capt. J. Bugge, U.S.A., Mr. L. Casey, Mrs. L. Casey, Mr. F. W. Dawson, Mr. John H. French, Mr. R. L. Fulton, Mrs. R. L. Fulton, Miss H. Fulton, Miss M. Fulton, Mr. F. T. Gause, Mr. F. Gensen, Mrs. C. W. Green, Mr. L. Hopkins, Dr. Kurt Jerschke, Mr. J. G. Jury, Mrs. J. G. Jury, Master Jury, Mr. F. A. Linforth, Mr. M. Luery, Mr. G. Osterhaus, I.G.A., Mr. C. Patrick, Mrs. F. I. Randolph, Dr. J. K. Rader, Mrs. J. K. Rader, Mr. G. I. Shekury, Mr. H. M. Wheeler, Mr. R. S. Wheeler, Mr. E. Wolter, and Mr. Y. Yokota, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Baron and Baroness Aisushi Tokugawa, Capt. H. Sakamoto, Capt. T. Saito, Com. R. Kawasaki, Lieut. Com. K. Machida, Mr. T. Sasayama, Mr. H. Shioda, Mr. S. Nagoya, Mr. N. H. Morton, and Miss C. B. Vaughan, in cabin; Mr. M. Fujita, Mr. U. N. Teerathadas, Mr. Sei, Mr. Koh, Mrs. Oide, Mr. T. Narita, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kujime, Miss Kujime, Miss K. Kujime, Mr. M. Saiki, Mr. T. Kakahashi, Mr. S. Mori, Mr. J. Ito, Mr. Tetsunosuke Takahashi, Mr. S. Nakashima, Mr. M. Ito, Mr. G. Awaji, Mr. M. Isono, Mr. K. Shinowara, and Mr. Sheo, in second class; 46, in steerage.

REPORTS.

The C. P. steamer *Empress of China*, reports:—Left Vancouver at 3.25 p.m. on July 6th; left Victoria at 10 p.m. on July 6th, and arrived at Yokohama at 2.23 p.m. on July 19th. Experienced fine weather with light airs and calms and smooth sea, with occasional fog, all the way across the Pacific to Yokohama. Time of passage, 11 days 23 hours.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer <i>Polynesian</i> :	RAW.		WASTE.	
	Option.	July.	Lyons.	Marseilles.
Bernardin & Co. ...	—	13	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co. ...	—	14	—	—
Bavler & Co. ...	—	—	24	—
Siber, Wolff & Co. ...	—	—	10	—
	—	27	—	34

CARGO.

Per American steamer <i>Tacoma</i> , for Tacoma:—	TEA.				
	Canada.	Chicago.	New York.	Pacific.	Other.
Hongkong ...	—	—	79	—	79
Shanghai ...	2,167	3,453	239	—	5,859
Kobe ...	1,430	381	—	—	1,811
Yokohama ...	1,051	1,400	150	—	2,601
Keelung ...	1,794	—	—	—	1,794
Total ...	6,442	5,234	468	—	12,144

SILK.

New York. South. Manchester. Hales.

Hongkong ... 25 ... 25

Shanghai ... 20 ... 20

Yokohama ... 20 ... 20

Total ... 45 ... 45

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	PER YARD.
	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60	2.80 to 4.25
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.30 to 0.40

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.30 to 0.40

Flannels ... 0.30 to 0.50

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.30 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.33

Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.50 to 0.95

Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ... 0.60 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 0.50 to 1.20

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 4.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... 140.00 to 150.00

Nos. 28/32, Singles ...

Nos. 38/42, Singles ...

Nos. 34, Doubles...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed...	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed...	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	31
Indian Broach...	Nominal 26
Chinese...	23

METALS.

An inconsiderable volume of business and nothing to report.

Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward...	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted...	4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron...	4.50 to 6.80
Galvanised Iron sheets...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted...	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box...	6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch)...	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market remains firm.

American...	\$2.96
Russian...	2.75
Langkat...	2.60

SUGAR.

A moderate business continues at quotations.

Brown Takao...	5.50 to 6.25
Brown Manila...	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton...	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang...	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined...	8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

The market is quiet and business insignificant.

Java, Medium to best...	280.00 to 330.00
Calcutta, Medium to best...	200.00 to 250.00
Madras (Ampak), Medium to best...	135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A few small daily purchases both for Europe and America, but the market is not strong and supply begins now to exceed the demand. Native exporters try to uphold the market by direct shipments, which are entered in the lists at nominally full rates, but foreign buyers hold off, the news from consuming markets being dull and depressing.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse...	Y.
Filatures—Extra, Fine...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse...	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fine...	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Coarse...	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse...	—
Common—Coarse...	—
Re-reels—Extra...	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1...	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	970 to 980
Re-reels—No. 2...	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 3...	—
Kakedas—Extra...	—
Kakedas—No. 1...	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	940 to 950
Kakedas—No. 2...	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	—

WASTE SILK.

No change in this department. Arrivals are very scanty and nothing can be done until there is a larger supply of fibre.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium...	—
Noshi—Joshui, Best...	120 to 130
Noshi—Joshui, Good...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best...	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second...	145 to 150
Kibiso—Joshui, Good...	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair...	—

TEA.

A fair business continues and we leave quotations unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest...	—
Choice...	—
Finest...	43 to 44
Fine...	38 to 41

Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. German Depot: 400, Soke Str., Berlin, U. S. A.

Good Medium...	35 to 37
Medium...	30 to 33
Good Common...	27 to 29
Common...	24 to 27

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 23.
Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 250. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 28. Kirin Breweries, sellers at yen 100. Nickels continue to improve and have changed hands at yen 30. Y. U. C. debentures are wanted at yen 108.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	108 Sellers.
Grand Hotel	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	70 Nominal.
Langfeldt & Co.	28 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co.	100 Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sales.
Helm Bros.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sales.

Telephone No. 323.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 23.
London silver $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{4}$ lower have not affected local rates, which close for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bills on demand	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	263
— 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 85*
— Private to days' sight	83*
Shanghai—Bank sight	84*
— Private to days' sight	86*
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	156
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 30 days' sight	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver (London)	253 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Nominal.

Schwab Frères, and Co.

CHAUX DE FONDS.

TAVANNES WATCH, CO.

A. and F. PEARS, Limited, London,
World-renowned Soaps.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Eagle Brand.

Gold Seal Brand.

Maconochie Brothers, Ltd., London,

Provisions of all sorts.

Peck, Frean and Co., London,
Biscuits of every description.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin,
Champagne.

J. Witkowski & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.
Yokohama, March 17th, 1903. M.1y.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

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YOKOHAMA, AUG. 1ST, 1903.

明治廿五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1903.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, on Tuesday, June 16th 1903, EDITH HELEN HOWE, daughter of Mrs. Alexander MacMillan (late of Tokyo), to CHARLES WALTON SAWBRIDGE.

On June 9th, 1903, at Lacenas, near Lyon (France), Monsieur LEON BARNONT to Mademoiselle JEANNE HARSAGUET.

Hongkong and Shanghai papers please copy.

DEATH.

DAVID JACKSON, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama, at his residence at No. 160 Bluff, on Monday, 27th July, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of cholera was reported on July 28th at Shiba, Tokyo.

Six cases of typhus and three of dysentery were reported on July 28th at Okayama.

GOVERNOR SUGU has proceeded to Hakone, where he will spend the vacation.

MR. SANSHU KUSAYAGI, a well known poet, died at Osaka on the night of July 23rd.

MR. TSAI CHIN, Chinese Minister at Tokyo, and his wife left Nagasaki on July 27th for home.

ACCORDING to the latest official investigations, the number of primary schools in Tokyo is 310. Among these eighty-eight are run at the city's expense and the remaining two hundred and

twenty-two are private. The children attending these institutions number 172,831.

THREE SONS of Prince Kita-Shirakawa left on July 26th for Osaka to pay a visit to the Exhibition.

FOUR actors at the Hagoromo theatre, Yokohama, were arrested on July 24th on a charge of gambling.

THE Korean refugee Pak Yong-ho arrived on July 24th at Ise, Ise province, where he will stay for some time.

S. ITO, chief of the village of Jinrokuji, near Nagoya, was arrested on July 24th on a charge of embezzlement.

Y. NAGASAKA, 15 years old, was drowned at about 3.20 p.m. on July 26th, while swimming near Yamashita, Honmoku.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Manila, the Philippine Government issued the new *pesos* on July 20th.

GAS exploded on July 25th in Chojabara Coal mine, Kasuga district, Fukuoka prefecture. Three workmen were severely injured.

A WHALE fishing vessel capsized and sank on the morning of July 20th off Hamano near Nagoya. The crew were rescued.

A FERRY-BOAT capsized on July 22nd in the Tone river near the village of Hanawa, Chiba prefecture. Two passengers were drowned.

AN omnibus was over-turned on the morning of July 28th at Honshila near Shimabashi and two passengers were more or less injured.

OWING to the gale, a lighter carrying 23,000 *koku* of coal (1 *koku*—about 5 bushels) capsized on July 27th off Shinagawa. The *sendo* was saved.

A BAG containing postal matters and parcel post-packages, was stolen on the night of July 24th in the Mine district, Yamaguchi prefecture.

MARQUIS SAIONJI, new president of the *Seiyukai*, entertained many prominent members of the party at the Hoshigaoka restaurant on July 26th.

A TELEGRAM from Urawa states that the shareholders of the Koshima Bank held a general meeting on July 28th and decided to wind up the concern.

THE warship *Kasagi* which stranded on July 23rd off Tsunoshima, near Shimomoseki, and floated on the 25th, will probably be repaired at Sasebo Dockyard.

ALL the jinrikisha coolies at Hamamatsu struck work on July 25th. The cause was reported to have arisen out of an intention of the authorities to revise the fares.

THE training ship *Taisi Maru*, of the Commercial Marine College, which is under construction at the Kawasaki ship building yard, Kobe, will be launched in October.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Matsuyama, the Toyo Steamship's Company steamer *Toyo Maru*, which sank on July 23rd off Echi district, Iyo province, was floated on the 27th.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha intends to issue debentures to raise funds needed for the extension of its services to Manila and the southern islands. The amount of the debentures is not yet fixed.

THE construction of the Government railway between Kure and Kaida, which was commenced on May 1st, 1901, at a proposed expense of *yen*

2,150,000, has recently been almost completed, excepting work on two iron bridges. It is expected that traffic will be opened in the beginning of December this year.

THE extraordinary general meeting of the Nagoya Commercial Bank was held on July 27th when the shareholders decided to sell the concern to the Kitahama Bank. The conditions are not yet reported.

MR. KAWAGUCHI, the Buddhist priest, who has explored Thibet, delivered on July 26th, at the Chuwo Commercial School, Tokyo, a speech on the customs, commercial conditions, etc., of that country.

THE construction of an electric tramway between Shimabashi and Shinagawa has been completed. The trial run on July 25th proved successful. It will be opened to the public on August 1st.

EARLY on the morning of July 27th the dwelling of a wealthy merchant named T. Hashimoto, at Hinodochi, Yokohama, was entered by two armed robbers who stole over *yen* 100 and several valuable articles.

K. HISHITANI, president of the Hishitani Bank, and sharebroker, who is suspected to be in connection with T. Ikeo, official of the Department of the Finance, and is alleged to have assisted the latter to raise money by the 42 stolen bonds, was arrested on July 27th at Kobe.

THE N. Y. K.'s steamer *Hakata Maru* is reported to have collided with a junk containing a crew of eight, at 5 a.m. on July 28th off Noshima point, Awa province. The latter was cut to pieces and sank, but the crew were saved by a boat from the *Hakata Maru*.

A. SAJO (27) and another were arrested on July 24th at Maisaka by the Shizuoka police on suspicion of having murdered, on October 26th, 1898, in Koishikawa, a *sake* dealer named K. Miyazaki his wife, two children, and four servants. Their house was robbed and then set fire to.

THE members of the Yokohama Municipal assembly held a conference on July 28th when Mr. Watanabe, under instructions from the Mayor, appointed a committee of ten to investigate enterprises with regard to the improvement of the harbour, etc.

A THUNDER-STORM prevailed on the night of July 23rd at Nagoya and the surrounding districts. At Chiba district, two persons were killed by the lightning. A telegraph pole fell near Otaka railway station and communication was suspended. At the same time a workman at the station was injured. At Niwa district a house was burned down by the lightning.

TOKYO papers publish a report from Manila that a Japanese boat containing two fishermen named A. Shirai and S. Kimura, was reported missing on June 19th off Cavite. It was found on June 21st, empty, off a neighbouring village. On examining the boat blood stains were discovered, and the Japanese Consul is of opinion that the men had been killed by pirates.

A HUNDRED and eighteen artillery-men had a rather trying experience at Ariake mountain, near Itsukuhara, on July 24th. A terrible rain storm raged over the district that day and interrupted the movement of the guns with which they were manœuvring and the men passed the night without provisions. The following day, provisions and coolies were sent to the scene from the village office of Itsukuhara. Three soldiers were invalided.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Tuesday, July 28.

Nothing having tangible shape has yet been born of the movements lately reported in the ranks of political parties. It does not appear, according to some onlookers, that the hopeful predictions of re-consolidation uttered when Marquis Saionji consented to become the *Seiyu-kai*'s leader have been fulfilled. On the contrary, the further secession of three parliamentary members is announced. These members represent Tokushima, and as their secession had been preceded by that of one other, the *Seiyu-kai* branch in that district has been dissolved. Further it is alleged that the suspension of railway works caused by the Cabinet's adoption of the retrenchment policy dictated by the *Seiyu-kai* has caused much discontent in the regions where the works were in progress or whither they would soon have been carried. Deputations from these places are visiting the capital and tormenting the *Seiyu-kai* leaders with futile remonstrances.

But this account of the *Seiyu-kai* emanates from hostile sources. By way of response the organs of the Party depict a most miserable state of affairs in the Progressist camp. They point out that the grand movement for dissolving the Party by way of reconstruction on a greatly widened basis is hanging fire. The promised manifesto remains unwritten or at any rate unpublished, and there is now talk that it will not take the form of a manifesto but be merely a report. One of the *Seiyu-kai*'s journalistic advocates goes so far as to allege that the greatest confusion and dissension reign among the Progressists and that the probable result of all these things will be the reduction of the Party's parliamentary following to about 30 members. The prophets of this catastrophe point out that the Progressists' scheme of reconstruction was founded on a false hypothesis. They anticipated a debacle on the side of the *Seiyu-kai* as a necessary result of Marquis Ito's abandonment of the leadership. But there has not been any debacle, and whatever may be affirmed to the contrary there is not going to be any debacle at present. Therefore the Progressists reckoned without their host, and if they dissolve their organization now with the hope of re-forming it on a larger scale, they will merely find themselves working with their old materials in reduced numbers, and their open door will have served to let out the greater part of their own members instead of letting in new blood.

That is the view put forward by *Seiyu-kai* supporters. And finally there are exponents of opinion who represent the Cabinet also as busily engaged with contrivances to still further shatter and disintegrate the parties. The lowest estimate of ultimate forces assigns 150 members to the *Seiyu-kai* and 60 to the Progressists. Thus these two combined—and they must be expected to combine against the Ministry in every parliamentary crisis—wield a hostile vote of at least 200 in a House of 376. That is an ugly look out for the Government, and plans to repair it are being considered.

That is what both Progressists and the *Seiyu-kai* say.

But no one ventures to predict what will be the outcome of it all. No one undertakes to forecast the state of affairs that will exist when the Diet meets next November for its eighteenth session. Never, indeed, since 1891 has there been a more perplexing situation.

Wednesday, July 29.

The announcement compiled by the Progressists Committee is vague, as has been expected. It deals with the empire's foreign and domestic politics. As to the former, it alleges that whereas Russia's doings in China and Korea are daily becoming more dangerous, the Government does not appear to take any prompt or resolute steps, and that public opinion must consequently be appealed to for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the officials charged with the duty of conducting the country's foreign affairs. With regard to domestic politics the line taken is that the Ministry, pretexting the difficult circumstances of the time, is acting unconstitutionally, and that, in this matter also, an appeal must be made to public opinion. To these ends a grand organization should be formed by men willing to divest themselves of all sentimental prejudices. The document concludes by denouncing as erroneous the journalistic statements that dissolution of the Party has been resolved on. No such heroic step has been decided on. What is contemplated is that a campaign should be commenced on the above lines, and that if, in its sequel, a large number of persons be found willing to organize themselves into a powerful association, then the Progressists will not shrink from dissolution should such a step seem likely to promote the ends of the larger programme.

The contention arising out of the compilation of the document has precipitated a split in the camp of the Progressists. Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune has severed his connexion with the Party and will be followed into exile by Mr. Kono Hironaka; Mr. Shiba Shiro, Mr. Hiraoka Kotaro, Mr. Aizawa Neikei and others. Speaking briefly, the cause of discord is that Mr. Komuchi and his friends desire to take for basis of their programme a strong foreign policy, and that instead of limiting themselves to a statement of resolve to bring pressure to bear on the Government, they should frankly declare for the evacuation of Manchuria and for the restoration of the *status quo ante* in that region. They hold, in short, that all domestic squabbles ought to be eschewed for the sake of the great internal interests involved in the question of foreign policy. On the other side stand Mr. Inukai Ki, Mr. Oishi Masami and their fellow-thinkers, who attach more importance to the question of the constitution and who would make that the chief issue in a new platform, relegating foreign affairs to a secondary place. Such a course is construed by Mr. Komuchi as leading merely to a struggle for office and consequent indifference to imperial interests.

It need scarcely be said that this event causes much comment in political circles, for not only do the certain seceders from the Progressist ranks number a considerable quota, but also the general expectation is that they will be followed by so many as to greatly reduce the already minor strength of the Party. In some circles there is a confident prediction that the seceders will be found to be allies of the Cabinet, but our readers will have observed that in almost every cave formed by apostates from a party creed in Japan an official deity is said to be enshrined.

Some onlookers affirm that among the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* also there is a growing tendency to advocate a strong foreign policy. The movement is said to be led by Messrs. Haseba and Sugita, and for additional planks in their platform they would have retrenchment of local expenditures

and economies in the naval and military departments.

MANCHURIA.

The Russian authorities, says the *Fiji Shimpō*'s Peking correspondent, are sending sixteen thousand men from Siberia into Manchuria, and are moving them, together with the greater part of the Manchurian garrison, in the direction of the sea coast, which they will be employed to defend. It is further alleged by the same correspondent that the Russians are buying up all the grain along the railway from Lutai to Newchwang.

In the *Nichi Nichi*'s Peking correspondence we find a statement that, by direction of Prince Ching, Mr. Lien Fang recently conveyed to the Russian Representative a promise that when Russia had withdrawn her troops from Manchuria China would agree to her two conditions as to sanitation and the customs. To this communication M. Lessar is said to have replied that such an arrangement would impair Russia's prestige; that China ought to take due account of Russian interests in Manchuria; that Russia did not desire war, but that if another country assumed a belligerent attitude towards her, she would not refuse the challenge; and that he was awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg on receipt of which he would make a communication to the Chinese Government.

The *Asahi*'s correspondent partially confirms the above by reporting that M. Lessar seems to be merely awaiting instructions. He has made no communication of any kind to the Chinese since his return from Port Arthur. The Chinese, on their side, perplexed by this policy of inaction, have twice sent the Vice-Minister, Lien Fang, to intimate to M. Lessar that Russia's failure to withdraw her troops from Manchuria was a distinct violation of treaty, and to urge that measures for evacuation should be at once adopted. M. Lessar is reported to have replied that he was expecting instructions from St. Petersburg, and that, for the rest, if China agreed to Russia's demands, the withdrawal from Manchuria would immediately follow.

Prince Sü has granted an interview to the *Asahi*'s correspondent. The Prince declared that China must take upon herself the responsibility of deciding the Manchurian question. If the sat by idly and allowed things to drift into a war between Russia and Japan, her own interests would suffer severely with whichever side victory rested. He attached no credence to the rumours that Prince Ching had been bribed by Russia, but he admitted that the Prince had lost his nerve through old age, and was not competent to arrive at a decision involving great issues. Viceroy Yuan and ex-Viceroy Chang, he declared, were unshaken in their advice to refuse Russia's demands wholly and definitely.

The *Kokumin*'s correspondent supplements the above by an extraordinary statement. He says that the Russian Minister in Peking, a few days ago, addressed to Prince Ching and other prominent Chinese statesmen, a despatch saying that no necessity existed for China to pay any attention to Japan's advice. If Japan had her own resolve, Russia also had hers. Whatever interference might be essayed by other Powers, Russia, having regard to existing conditions, could not possibly think of withdrawing her troops from Manchuria at the present juncture. If China appreciated this fact, there was nothing to prevent the preservation of long peace

between her and Russia. If, on the contrary, relying on Japan, she made light of Russia's wishes, it would be inevitable that Russia and Japan should come to blows. In that event, China's tenure of Manchuria could not be protracted. Japan relied on England for assistance, but a secret convention existed between Russia and England, and if war broke out between Japan and Russia it was certain that from beginning to end England would stand by inactive. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was of no advantage whatever to China.

The *Kokumin* ridicules this document as a clumsy effort to deceive and to intimidate China. Particularly does our Tokyo contemporary denounce the attempt to throw doubts on the good faith of England, and to misrepresent her as having secretly concluded with Russia a convention which would render nugatory her alliance with Japan. Not only is that absurd, but there are practical proofs of its untruth. At all events Japan does not rely on any foreign Power to assert her rights. She relies on herself and will know how to make good her legitimate claims however isolated she may be. The party to be pitied is the Chinese Government, which by listening to Russia's cajoleries and intimidation is in danger of losing the integrity and independence of the empire.

But the *Kokumin* does not formulate the query which suggests itself to us—did M. Lessar ever pen such a despatch?

Several Tokyo journals publish a report that Russia has conveyed to the Powers an intimation that she has no objection to the opening of Mukden and Ta-tung, but that as Harbin has been leased to the East-Asian Railway, that place must remain in *status quo*. Commenting upon this news the *Nichi Nichi* remarks that the *provenance* of such an announcement is singular. Russia might properly inform the Peking Government as to her sentiments about the opening of Manchuria, but when she undertakes to convey direct to the Powers an expression of her will, she virtually assumes the sovereignty of Manchuria. That does not conduce to a settlement of the difficulties. The *Yominri* takes almost the same view. It denounces the whole thing as a mere Russian trick, and declares that such procedure tends only to complicate the situation.

KOREA.

Saturday, July 25.

The Korean Government is said to have definitely refused the demands addressed to it by M. Pavlov with reference to the telegraph question. M. Pavlov had referred to the fact that British and American concessionaires had been allowed to erect telegraphs, but the Seoul Foreign Office pointed out that these enterprises had been preceded by reference to the Korean Government by whom they had been duly sanctioned, whereas the Russian lines had been constructed without any such reference or sanction. There could not be set up any comparison.

It is again stated that the Korean Government, simultaneously with its emphatic refusal to permit the construction of the Russian line from Antung to Yong Am-pho, approached the Chinese Government with a proposal for effecting a junction between the latter's lines in Manchuria and the Korean wires. China replied, however, that under existing circumstances the Manchurian lines are practically in Russian hands, and that to link the two would be merely to place Russia in tele-

graphic connexion with Korea. The Seoul statesmen, however, do not appear to have abandoned the idea.

Monday, July 27.

A long telegram to the *Asahi* from Seoul gives what professes to be the purport of the Korean Government's reply to the Russian Representative's despatch on the subject of the telegraph complication. In all the main details this communication merely confirms previously received intelligence. But we learn from it one curious fact, if it be indeed a fact, namely, that M. Pavlov resented the interference of the Korean Foreign Office on the ground that the timber-felling concession had been made by the Emperor himself. That is surely a singular contention, so singular as to be scarcely credible. We learn also that M. Pavlov admitted the absence from the concession of any provision relating to telegraphs and the presence solely of conditions relating to carts and roads. He claimed, however, that the right to erect telegraphs flowed naturally from the practical enjoyment of the concession, a claim which has at least the advantage of introducing a conical element into the situation. If the Korean Government's attitude be at all rightly reported it is a very strong attitude, as well it may be. Russia is "trying it on" most emphatically, a performance of which she has no monopoly, other Powers being zealous rivals in the same field of diplomatic manoeuvres.

A hundred Russian troops are reported to have arrived at Fen-hwang from Liaoyang. One thing is to be said about all these movements, namely, that the Russian troops in Manchuria must be in fine marching order, and that very excellent arrangements must exist for their maintenance in travelling through the wide regions which they traverse with such ease and rapidity.

It is reported that the *Keiho Maru*, a steamer belonging to the Hori firm, which lately commenced what was expected to prove a regular series of trips between Chemulpo and Wiju, has returned to the former place with intelligence that there is no shipping business on the route and that the project must be abandoned. Mr. Oye Taku and some friends who went in the steamer to Wiju have remained there. If this news be correct it will probably give a set back to the proposals for the opening of Wiju.

It is very justly recalled by the *Asahi Shimbun* that when Russia objects to the opening of Wiju to Japanese commerce and therefore to the commerce of the world, the great Northern Power ignores, or disregards, the third Article of the Russo-Japanese Protocol of 1898, which says:—"In view of the large development that the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan have taken in Korea, as well as of the considerable number of Japanese subjects residing in that country, the Imperial Government of Russia will not impede the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea." If Japan deems that the opening of Wiju is essential to development of the relations named in this Protocol, Russia certainly is pledged not to offer any objection. Japan does hold that view, and that it is a reasonable view may be inferred from the fact that there is no open port in Korea north of the Ta-dong river, and that the products of the Yalu Valley consequently find no route of direct exit. It does unquestionably seem that circumstances dictate the opening of Wiju, and in opposing that measure Russia ap-

pears to pursue a wastefully invidious policy, for, on the one hand, it is not a policy that can be practically asserted throughout, and, on the other hand, it is a policy which can not fail to suggest sinister inferences.

Tuesday, July 28.

The latest account of the state of affairs at Yong Am-pho is given by the *Fiji Shimpoo's* correspondent at Wiju. He says that there are about 70 Russians there, and that they employ some 500 Chinese labourers and 200 Koreans. There is not yet anything in the nature of a permanent settlement, the buildings being limited to about 120 or 130 sheds for the accommodation of workmen. As to the work in progress, it consist chiefly of riparian improvements. The southern bank of the Yalu is being strengthened and a certain portion of it is receiving a stone facing. This sounds exactly like what was suggested by the first news of a settlement at Yong Am-pho, namely, that measures would be adopted to convert the place into a convenient anchorage, which it is said to be capable of becoming.

The correspondence contains a doubtful statement to the effect that a certain Mr. Cho, who seems to be the chief Korean local official in the district, recently made a survey of the land at the site of the Russian enterprise and handed over a block measuring a square mile.

It is further stated that the Russians have adopted a less arbitrary demeanour towards the timber rafts of other projectors, and that the progress of these down the Yalu is not now interrupted.

Wednesday, July 29.

There appears to be some complication about the transfer of the site for the Seoul-Fusan Railway's terminus at the Korean capital. It is a question of the price to be paid to the people by way of compensation for the cost of moving.

The Seoul electric railway also is a source of trouble at present. A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that for some reason not explained by the correspondent the citizens have agreed not to ride on the cars and the company is consequently sustaining heavy loss. The United States Representative has preferred a demand for compensation at the rate of 200 *yen* daily on this account, and it may therefore be inferred that something of the responsibility rests on the authorities. Our readers are doubtless aware that this electric railway has long been a subject of dispute. The Korean Government failed to pay the sums due on account of the construction and equipment of the line, and in April last the American syndicate by whom the work had been done, offered to compromise for a sum of 700,000 *yen* down, and an equal sum to be defrayed in three annual instalments with interest at 10 per cent. This offer not having been accepted and no *via media* having been found, it appears to have been finally agreed that the line should be handed over to the Syndicate. It was then computed that the average daily sale of tickets would be 2,790, but apparently since the Syndicate began to run the line some pressure has been brought to bear on the citizens and they refrain from using the cars. Supposing the line to have cost 1,400,000 *yen*, it is evident that 200 *yen per diem* would represent gross earnings of only some 5 per cent. on the capital, which would, of course, be totally inadequate. On the other hand, 2,790 tickets even at 5 *sen*, a high average, would amount to only 140 *yen* daily, ap-

proximately. The arithmetic of the question is perplexing but we judge from the telegram that an attempt is being made to freeze out the unfortunate syndicate.

It was understood by the public at large that the two Japanese subjects recently beaten by Chinese free-booters in the Yalu Valley and robbed of the timber raft they were floating down the river, had been allowed to go free after their adventures. But a telegram to the *Kokumin Shinbun* now represents these men as having been detained as well as beaten, and further declares that their captors were Russian subjects. The telegram adds that a combination of Chinese and Japanese was formed in Seoul in consequence of the event, and delegates having been sent to the Yalu, the incarcerated men's release was obtained after considerable trouble.

The same paper (*Kokumin*) published news that in response to the British Minister's application for the opening of Wiju, the Korean Government on the 21st instant, intimated that the opening of the place depended on Korea's sovereign choice—a singular reply, being nothing more than the recitation of a truism. But the *Asahi* adds that this was supplemented by a statement that the matter is under consideration and that no pressing hurry exists.

This little place which, owing to Russian doings in the Yalu Valley, has sprung into sudden notoriety, is the subject of a lengthy communication to the *Asahi Shinbun* from a representative of the Hori Kaisha which recently made an abortive attempt to establish a line of steamers between Chemulpo and Wiju. We learn that although the newly-settled Russian population of Yong Am-pho varies from day to day, its number may be roughly stated at 40 persons. Among these there are men accompanied by their families. The principal buildings are a workshop made with an iron frame and a zinc roof, and a wooden office also roofed with zinc. There are several small edifices for residential purposes. The great work of the colony is the constructing of an embankment along the Yalu so as to make a good anchorage. This embankment, or at rate the fillings connected with it, are said to be 21 miles long and the necessary earth is obtained by digging canals connecting Yong Am-pho with the river, the material being conveyed to the embankment by a line of railway. A piquant flavour is imparted to the operation by the fact that these canals are said to be employed for storing timber taken from other nationals who have the temerity to engage in the Yalu lumber industry. Apparently the work of felling timber at Peng-ma has not yet been seriously commenced but preparations are being made on a large scale. The local inhabitants confirm the report recently circulated that a plot of land measuring a mile square has been handed over to the Russians at Yong Am-pho by the principal of the Korean officials sent from Seoul to inquire into the state of affairs. This official, Mr. Cho, does not appear to have made any definite settlement of the complication, but he is said to have started for Seoul with the draft of a settlement in his possession.

This correspondent adds that the Russians have taken entire possession of the telegraph station at Antung and that they do not allow any telegrams to be sent along the wires unless the language used be Russian or French. Much inconvenience is thus caused to Chinese merchants who have hitherto been in the habit of using the line, and

they are constrained to obtain the assistance of their countrymen in Russian employ in order to procure the privilege of transmission for an occasional message. The laying of a cable from Antung across the Yalu has not yet been completed, some of the necessary materials being on their way from Port Arthur.

Thursday, July 30.

As to the recently received news that Mr. Cho, Chief of the Bureau of Lands and Forests in Seoul, had sold to the Russians at Yong Am-pho a plot of land measuring a square mile, it is now alleged that Cho's instructions were to re-purchase the land already acquired by the Russians, and then to let it to them on condition that when the term of years mentioned in the lease expired, the land and all edifices standing on it should be handed over to the Korean Government. This arrangement is said to have been effected, and further to have evoked a protest from the Japanese Representative in Seoul, to which, however, the Korean Government replied that they saw no reason for foreign interference. Certainly the Korean Government has the right to make leases of land to foreigners in any part of its dominions. What it has now done, however, is to lend its assistance for the purpose of legalizing a distinctly illegal act. A precedent of that kind may prove very troublesome, for it amounts virtually to declaring that if any foreigners want to settle in the interior of Korea, they have only to settle, thereafter invoking diplomacy to make good their arbitrarily obtained title. In short, this action on Korea's part would be a practical declaration that the Yalu Valley is open to all the nations having treaties with the peninsular empire. We observe that, according to the *Kokumin Shinbun*, the alleged lease has not yet been actually granted, and the term of years is still under consideration. But we presume that Mr. Cho must have pledged himself so far as the fact of giving a lease is concerned.

It is stated that a leading Korean merchant at Chinnampo has been suddenly arrested, thrown into prison and most cruelly treated. A number of his countrymen repaired to the police station to remonstrate, but they could not obtain either redress or explanation, the police's reply being merely that they were obeying orders from the central Government. Subsequently a deputation of forty tradesmen embarked on a steamer with the intention of appealing direct to Seoul. Before they could set out, orders arrived to stay them. The despatch adds that local trade has been disturbed by the event and that the Japanese merchants are suffering heavy losses.

JAPANESE OPINION.

It is suggestive that the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shinbun* both take virtually the same view of Russia's measures to increase her military and naval forces in the Far East. Each of these leading journals agrees that the great Northern Power is simply trying to intimidate China and Japan, and neither of them seems to be much impressed by the essay. The *Asahi* regards the whole of Russia's policy in this part of the world as a failure and wonders that the St. Petersburg statesmen themselves have not realized the fact. The great Trans-Asian line is simply a military road. Its main purpose is to carry troops for its own protection and for the purpose of garrisoning unproductive regions whence Russia can

derive no profit. Her total imports into China last year did not exceed 28,000 roubles, which is about one six-hundredth part of the cost of maintaining the railway. She thought to substitute Dalny for Newchwang and to make the former the great emporium for the foreign trade of the three provinces. But no mercantile firm of any importance has shown the least inclination to open an establishment at Dalny. When the land there was recently put up to auction, the very choicest and best situated lot fetched only 37 roubles per *tsubo*, whereas land at Fusan, whence the railway to Seoul has not yet been opened and will not be opened for at least two years, sells at 60 *yen*. There never was such a costly and unproductive enterprise as the Trans-Asian railway since the world began, says the *Asahi*, and it is inconceivable that Russia's finances should continuously withstand the strain to which her empire-building in the Far East is subjecting them. As for the doings in the Yalu Valley, our contemporary regards them in the nature of a mere diversion, a part of the general record of failure. They have not frightened little Korea in the least, and in spite of all her movements, efforts and sacrifices, Russia has not yet succeeded in obtaining any fresh concessions from the Chinese. She tried to negotiate a secret treaty last year, and was ultimately obliged to give an unconditional pledge for the evacuation of Manchuria at fixed dates. This year she has been trying vigorously to remedy the situation by exacting conditions for the fulfilment of her pledges, but she still remains in the presence of unsuccess, and the measures of intimidation now being taken by her, are not likely to accomplish anything. In fact, the *Asahi* treats the whole subject in a most confident tone, and so does the *Fiji*, which thinks that Japan would have no difficulty in obtaining the command of the sea and in driving the Russians from Manchuria since her immediately available strength is greater than that of the Northern Power and her natural opportunities are far superior.

These expressions of opinion coming from such sources are certainly worth noting.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Dalny state that Russia's military preparations in Manchuria are proceeding apace. She is said to have issued orders for the distribution of fifteen thousand troops in regions where guards have been hitherto deemed sufficient. Steps are also being rapidly taken to construct two forts at Dalny. The work is reported to be in progress by night and by day. Among the measures of military increment here referred to, one is the sending of two regiments to Kirin; another is the assembling of six divisions in the Liaotung Peninsula. This last step serves at once to provide guards for the coasts of the peninsula and to suggest the evacuation of other districts since the troops are drawn from Kirin and the Amur region. It need scarcely be added that large purchases of coal are reported and we further note a statement that the embargo upon the export of grain from Newchwang has been renewed with the object, it is believed, of enabling the Russian authorities to acquire large stores.

Some of these rumours are confirmed by the Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shinbun*, but of course there can be little doubt that they are all much exaggerated.

The *Kokumin Shinbun's* Peking corre-

spondent wires that the Russo-phil party among the Chinese is gradually gaining the ascendancy. Its leaders hold that an understanding with the great Northern Power is much more likely to conduce to lasting peace than reliance on Japan. Prince Sü, Viceroy Yuan and ex-Viceroy Chang are now said to be the only prominent advocates of an anti-Russian policy. The same authority mentions a rumour that the Empress-Dowager has instructed Prince Ching to assume the whole direction and responsibility of the negotiations relating to Manchuria and has informed Viceroy Yuan that there is no further occasion for him to come to the Palace for the purpose of making reports or tendering advice about this phase of the empire's foreign affairs.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID JACKSON.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. David Jackson, Manager in Yokohama of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Jackson's condition had not been supposed to warrant anxiety, and it was therefore with a shock that the community received the sad intelligence within a few hours after seeing him in the streets of the city. Death came, we believe, about two o'clock on Monday morning, the immediate cause being aneurism of the aorta. He took a trip to Kobe some few days ago and returned last week apparently in good health. On Sunday morning he attended as usual divine service at Christ Church, and in the afternoon visited his bathing-box at Honmoku with his wife, afterwards spending a few minutes at the Y.U. Club, where it was remarked that he was looking in capital health and spirits. Returning home immediately, Mr. Jackson soon sought rest but about the hour we have mentioned his wife was roused by the sound of coughing, and, hastening to his side, found him just passing away.

Mr. Jackson was in his forty-eighth year, a native of Ireland, and a brother of Sir Thomas Jackson, formerly Chief Manager of the Bank, and latterly closely associated with its London operations. The whole of the deceased gentleman's business career had been passed in the service of the great institution. He came to the Far East in April, 1878, and was for some years stationed in Shanghai, after which he was agent of the bank at Hankow. In 1888 he went as agent to Bombay and remained there till 1893 when he came to Yokohama as Manager, and with the exception of absence on leave has been here ever since. It is understood that he had intended retiring next spring. Mr. Jackson and Mr. T. S. Baker, it will be remembered, were decorated by the Emperor of Japan for their services in floating the recent 5 per cent. loan and only by the last mail there was received the *London Gazette* announcing the granting of the King's permission for them to accept and wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Jackson was most popular both in the Bank and among the community and his death in the prime of manhood is greatly regretted by a very large circle. A genial, kindly and sterling friend and a splendid man of business—his acquaintance with the intricate laws of banking in all their ramifications bordered on the phenomenal—he was loved and respected by all who had contact with him. Mr. Jackson was a steady patron of sport and the Y.C. and A.C. lawn tennis competition for his challenge

cup was just beginning. He was married but leaves no children. To his sorrowing widow the condolences of the community are respectfully extended.

On Tuesday the remains of Mr. David Jackson were consigned to the grave in the General Cemetery, in the presence of a large assemblage of mourners. In Christ Church the coffin was surrounded by a mass of flowers, while on it lay one solitary wreath of Passion flowers; the building was crowded. At 5.30 p.m. Rev. W. P. G. Field began the service. The 39th Psalm was sung in opening and after the usual offices the hymn "Now the Labourer's Task is o'er," the music being rendered by Mr. W. Karl Vincent, and an augmented choir. The bier was then removed to the hearse, the following, all members of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, acting as pall bearers: Messrs. J. F. Cox Edwards, P. de C. Morris, P. R. Scott, E. W. Townend, C. A. S. Palmer, C. de C. Hughes, S. Wheeler and H. Burnett. After the hearse walked the widow, escorted by Dr. Wheeler, and behind came Mrs. E. Whittall and Mrs. T. S. Baker with Mr. James Walter and Mr. C. Gibbens. Next there were Messrs. T. S. Baker and A. H. Dare as chief mourners, and then followed a large procession of leading official and mercantile men, both Japanese and foreign. These included the heads of the chief foreign banks and firms and many Japanese connected with banking throughout the empire.

At the graveside the officiating clergyman performed the remainder of the service, after which the coffin was lowered into its last resting place and, the benediction being pronounced, the company dispersed.

The wreaths and other floral tributes sent were many and beautiful, the Church being indeed heaped with these tokens of condolence and affection. They came from the following:

Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald; Sir Thomas and Lady Jackson; Sir Ewen and Lady Cameron; the Head Office Staff of the H. & S. B. C., Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. T. Wright; the Yokohama Staff of the H. & S. B. C.; Ah Fai, Compradore of the H. & S. B. C., Yokohama; the Portuguese Staff of the H. & S. B. C., Yokohama; the Six Office Boys H. & S. B. C., Yokohama; No. 2 Mess H. & S. B. C., Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. S. Baker and Miss Baker; Mrs. Townend; Mrs. J. F. Cox Edwards; Mr. Sydney Wheeler; Mr. S. H. Hayashi; the Kobe Staff of the H. & S. B. C.; Ah Chuk, Compradore of H. & S. B. C., Kobe; the Portuguese Staff of the H. & S. B. C., Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Maclean; Mr. and Mrs. Murray; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Yokohama; the Junior Officers, Chartered Bank; Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto, Governor of Bank of Japan; Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Vice Governor of Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. N. Soma, President of Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. H. Bekkey, Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. Kamenosuke Misaki, Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. Juichi Soyeda, President of Nippon Kokyo Ginko; Mr. K. Uematsu, Mitsui Bishi Co., Tokyo; the Staff, International Banking Corporation; Mr. S. Oata, Mitsui Bank; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. K. Okayama, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. K. Ishii, sub-Manager Dai Ichi, Ginko; Mr. S. Hanjia, 100th Bank, Yokohama; Mr. Tsunezo Katohda, Dai San Ginko; Mr. R. Yamagata, Manager Dai Ni Ginko; Mr. Kenga Mori, 74th Bank; Mr. Kinsaku Soda, the Soda Bank; The Soda Bank; The First Bank; The Second Bank; The Third Bank; The Seventy-fourth Bank; The One Hundredth Bank; The Tokio Koshinjo, Tokio Branch; C. Watanabe, Tokio Koshinjo; Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club; The Brokers in Kobe; Bavier & Co.; Messrs. Blad and McClure; Messrs. Cornes & Co.; Messrs. Engert, de Cuers and Brady; Messrs. Findlay Richardson & Co.; Messrs. Holme Ringer & Co.; Nagasaki; Messrs. C. Illies & Co.; Messrs. M. Raspe & Co.; Messrs. A. S. Rosenthal & Co.; Messrs. Siber Wolf & Co.; Messrs. Winckler; Mr. A. H. Dare; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dare; Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler; Mr. C. Gibbens; Mr. and Mrs. Blad; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Brady; Mrs. E. Whittall; "With Jack's love"; Mrs. and Miss Danby; Mr. and Mrs. James Walter; Mr. and Mrs. Bathgate; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hutton Potts; Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Showler; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mollison; Mr. and Mrs. Williamson Jones; Mr. J. Adamson; Mr. W. G. Peter; The Abell Family in Kobe; Mr. G. W. Bramhall; Mr. E. M. Janion, Penang; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bent; Mr. and Mrs. Flint Kilby and Family; Mr. M. Blumer; Mr. and Mrs. Gulland; Mr. and Mrs. Retz; Mr. Green, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Duschell; Mr. and Mrs. S. Isaacs; Mr. and Mrs. Hans Abegg; Mr. and Mrs. G. Watt and family; Mr. Thomas Thomas;

Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Schmidt; Mr. and Mrs. Merriman; Mr. A. J. Easton; Mr. and Mrs. Dinsdale; Mr. H. C. Deck; Mr. Otto Heesch; Mr. J. Favre Brandt; Mr. C. E. Mason; Mr. M. I. Dayet; Mr. E. H. Hunter, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Jensen; Mr. and Mrs. Hartland; Mrs. Dinsdale; Mr. R. I. Hunt; Mr. Frank Lammert; Mr. and Mrs. Hasley; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. C. Ford; Mr. and Mrs. Bertram R. R. Berrick; Mr. and Mrs. Skrimshire; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stone; Mrs. Hegt; Mrs. Ziegfeldt; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Page and family; Mr. Reiffinger; Mr. and Mrs. Tuska; Mr. and Mrs. Lichfield; Mrs. Tegner; Mr. Bennett; Mr. Wilckens; Mr. John W. Hall; Mr. E. Coutts; Mr. F. R. Daniel; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Hampden; Friends at No. 1, 68-B, Bluff Mess; Mr. and Mrs. Ray; Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman; Mrs. Stevenson; Mr. J. L. Jensen; Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland Wilson; Mr. W. Vehling; Mr. and Mrs. Max Surth; Mr. J. and Mr. Colomb; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thorn; Capt. and Mrs. Swain; Mr. and Mrs. Pigott; Mrs. F. Mendelson; Mrs. C. D. Harman; Mrs. Stuart Eldridge; Mr. H. P. Goodison, Kobe; Mr. Otto Meyer; Mr. C. Weinberger; Mrs. F. H. Bugbird; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fearon; Mr. C. M. Duff; Mr. B. Runge; Mr. A. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davis; Mr. E. Flint Kilby; Mr. G. Akiyama; Mr. W. Aoyama; Mr. E. Powys; Mr. F. E. White; Mr. Jules Colomb; Mr. Suteji Kawata; Mr. James Archer, Kobe; Mr. E. Hasche; Mr. Conrad G. Schramm; Mrs. J. Mendelson; Mr. A. Meier and Miss Meier; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Payne; Mr. Duke Marshall; Mr. M. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. E. Frazier; Mr. N. G. Maitland; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. G. Syme Thompson; Mr. Oscar D. Strome; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Healing; Mrs. Chas. D. Moss; Mrs. James Martin; Mr. Gustav Gertz; Mr. and Mrs. Holm; Mr. and Mrs. Blum; Mr. and Mrs. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Kobe; Mr. J. W. Copman; Mr. and Mrs. J. Happer; Mr. and Mrs. Betts; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Abell; Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss; Mr. F. E. Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stuart Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hayemann; Mr. P. Douille; Mr. S. N. Yamaguchi; Mr. N. P. Kingdon; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Strome; Mr. W. L. Keane.

LOCAL EXPENDITURES.

The *Jimmin* has an interesting article on the subject of local expenditures. It gives figures showing the growth of these outlays but unfortunately these figures do not in every case relate to the same years, so that synthesis becomes difficult. The facts are sufficiently striking, however:—

LOCAL EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

	Yen.
1892	8,576,398
1902	25,913,920
	CITY.
1889	1,037,721
1899	5,419,138
	COMMUNAL.
1889	8,910,276
1899	23,688,695
	LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS.
1891	2,128,245
1901	40,707,972

Side by side with these figures our contemporary places the fact that whereas the number of persons distrained on account of tax defalcations was 244,063 in 1893, it mounted to 332,109 in 1903. If this growth of expenditures represented a wholesome development of educational and other public enterprises there would be some consolation. But it does not, according to the *Jimmin*, represent anything of the kind. What it shows is that the dissensions of political parties have been carried into the region of communal administration. Party politicians have simply sought to curry favour with the mercantile and manufacturing classes by voting large sums for public outlays, and thus the case stands that for the sake of grasping power themselves these schemers have subjected the people to almost intolerable fiscal burdens. To correct that abuse will be the aim of the *Seiyun-kai* henceforward. They will make it the device on their electioneering standard. But are they themselves innocent? The *Jimmin* leaves that question unanswered.

THE INDUSTRIES BANK.

The Industries Bank (*Kogyo Ginko*) held its half-yearly meeting on the 25th ultimo. The following report was presented and adopted:—

Gross Profits.....	Yen. 925,780
Expenses, &c.	572,944
	352,836
NET PROFITS.	Yen.
To Reserve against losses.....	30,000
To Reserve for equalizing dividends	180,000
To Dividend (at 5 per cent. annually)	62,500
To Rewards to Directors	35,000
To Special Dividend (at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum).....	12,500
To Special Reserve	30,000
Carried forward	3,836
Total	352,836

This was the third semi-annual meeting since the Bank's establishment. Mr. Soyeda, President of the Bank, in presenting the report, said that during the period covered by the accounts, namely, from January 6th to June 30th, the money market had been very stagnant and the results of banking operations had not been satisfactory. The policy followed had therefore been of a conservative character, quality of security being regarded as of more importance than volume of transactions. The debentures, amounting to five million *yen*, the issue of which was authorized at an extraordinary meeting, had been successfully floated to the extent of three millions, thanks to the aid of the Imperial Household Department and to the exertions of the branches and agencies. Since November last they had been engaged upon the building of the Bank's new premises, which, it was hoped, would be ready for occupation next year. The total expenditure upon this account could not yet be stated, but the sums hitherto paid out aggregated 34,492 *yen*. He alluded briefly to the Bank's share in the business of selling fifty million *yen* worth of 5-per-cent. bonds abroad. The total had been issued in three instalments, the first in December last, the second in January, and the third in February. There had not been the least hitch in the affair, subscribers coming forward readily not only in England but also elsewhere. Inasmuch as the Bank had been asked by the Treasury to sell the bonds at the exact figure fixed by the Government, no profit had been realized on that account, but in consideration of the success that had attended the transaction, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had most generously paid over a portion of its gains to the Kogyo Ginko, and this amount together with the fees paid by the Government had been carried into the accounts. Being, however, an exceptional asset, the greater part of the money had been placed in the reserves. The amount received from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is shown by the accounts to have been 394,342 *yen*.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Kawakami, commercial agent at Vladivostock, reports that the opening of the Trans-Asian Railway has not brought to Russian merchants the advantages that were expected. Out of the total imports—320,000,000 roubles—into China from foreign countries Russia's share is only 28,000 roubles. This is partly due to the great difference in freight by the Hamburg route as compared with the Odessa-Vladivostock, a difference of 150 per cent. The St. Petersburg merchants moreover allege that

the building of the Manchurian branch of the line, instead of improving trade prospects for Russia, tends really to remove the obstacles placed by nature in the path of imports from that direction, and by thus opening a route of which aliens will take main advantage, will have the effect of closing a market already under Russia's control, namely, that of Vladivostock and the Amur. If Russia wants to see her products compete successfully in Chinese marts with the goods of other countries, the State must bear from 50 to 75 per cent. of the cost of marine transport and must also take steps to have shipping facilities increased by a hundred or two hundred per cent. In a word, the aim of Russia ought to be to find an entry for her merchandise *via* the Amur River, and from that point of view the building of the Siberian Railway will prove an impediment rather than an assistance. So long as Vladivostock and Nikolisk were free marts, there was a fair prospect of the Amur route being ultimately chosen by European goods, and if Russia wants to see the business in the hands of her own people, what she has to do is to revert to the free system in that direction and to close the southern roads, namely, those *via* Liaotung and the Manchurian railways.

This is given as an exposition of the opinions entertained by the Russian Chamber of Commerce in St. Petersburg. They add that the opening of the Manchurian railways has already diverted trade from the Amur regions, and it is said that all the Russian merchants doing business in the latter are bitterly disappointed. The sum of the matter is that these trade authorities regard the building of the Trans-Asian Railway as a failure from a commercial point of view.

OKAYAMA ORPHANAGE INCORPORATED.

"It is not for such as us to say anything to you about the management of the Orphanage," said one of the members of the new Board of Trustees of the Okayama Orphanage, to Mr. Ishii, the founder of the institution, at the first meeting of the Board. "We have nothing to do," he continued, "until you die and we hope that you will live longer than any of us."

"We are like children," said another trustee, "who have to learn their father's business and then help him, and carry it on after he is gone."

Mr. Ishii spoke during the meeting, and afterwards, of the ways in which the Board could strengthen his hands and this is the substance of what he said:—

"When the orphanage became large it seemed necessary for the support of the children, and for the good of the nation, to arouse an interest in the care of orphans. For this purpose, taking some of the older children, we went through the country with a band and a magic lantern telling of the needs. Up to the present time we have been through the greater part of the Empire and have obtained about 10,000 supporters who contribute one *yen* a year to the institution. By the withdrawal of the teachers this work has been a hindrance to the education of the children. In the future I want to give myself up to the direct care of the children, while the trustees keep the needs of the orphanage before the people. It will be necessary to have an agent to keep in communication with the supporters, and it may be necessary to make some tours with the band, but the

great need now is the education of the children.

"In order to educate the children well it is necessary to have a better arrangement of the buildings. Houses have been built, or bought, heretofore as means and opportunity allowed, and they are scattered here and there. Now some fields have been bought on the edge of the city near the present buildings, and it is my purpose to buy more, so as to gradually move all the buildings into one enclosure.

"I am troubled about finding suitable places for the grown-up children as they leave the orphanage. In England and America orphan children can be put out with families who will bring them up to work, but there are few such opportunities as yet in Japan. We have many calls for maid-servants but, in general, it is not safe to send the girls out. It is my purpose, however, to increase the number of children apprenticed in families, and to keep in close touch with them through visits.

"As to the trades that the older children can enter, there are temptations in the various kinds of business and I wish that more of the children could be placed on farms. It may be that their children, or grandchildren, will be able to withstand the temptations of a business career but it is hard for them to do so. Thinking of this difficulty, I have thought of establishing a farm colony in Korea, or in Hokkaido. Land has been offered free in the northern part of Hokkaido.

"I want to improve the *Kojin Shimpō* (*Orphanage News*) as an evangelistic agency. It is sent monthly to all the supporters of the orphanage. I wish to improve it also as a means of communication with those who have been in the orphanage.

"It is my purpose to gather an endowment fund of 200,000 *yen* through contributions of 100 *yen* and over. In this work I ask especially for the aid of the trustees. About 6,780 *yen* has already been collected."

Such is, in part, the future work of the Orphanage. No changes are made by the incorporation, which was carried out simply to ensure the continuation of the present system of management. One of the articles of incorporation states that the foundation principle of the orphanage is Christianity. Mr. Ishii was urged by some to choose for the Board of Trustees men of national repute but he chose rather to have men less well known in the country, but better known to the orphanage. It is hard now to realize how difficult it was to establish an orphanage in a land without an orphanage, and to establish a Christian institution where there was but a small Christian community. But the work has been done, and it has stimulated various enterprises of the same kind.

In order to help in carrying on this work there are needed:—

(1) Contributions of money or clothes, for the children, who support themselves in part by their own work. There are now 232, and 644 have been cared for in all.

(2) Supporters (*ianjō-in*) who pay an annual fee of one *yen*—about 3 *rin* a day.

(3) Life members (*shikwa-in*) who contribute one hundred *yen*, or more, to the endowment fund.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Ishii Juji, or to Rev. J. N. Pettie, D.D., Kadota Yashiki, Okayama. August is a good time for sending contributions, for the stream of contributions is always at its lowest during that month. F. M.

*The Board of Trustees is composed of the following ten members: Messrs. Kagawa and Komoto, Rev. J. H. Pettie, D.D., and Dr. Suga, of Okayama; Rev. W. L. Curtis, Niigata; Messrs. F. Müller and Y. Tokutomi, Tokyo; Mr. H. Orita, Kyoto; Mr. M. Ohara, Kurashiki; and Mr. S. Tamura, Kobe.

THE ELECTRIC TRACTION QUESTION IN TOKYO.

Thursday, July 30.

A scene of much confusion was witnessed in the *Seinen-Kwan* in the Kanda district of Tokyo on the 28th ultimo when a general meeting of the Tokyo Street Railway Company was held for the purpose of discussing the question of amalgamation with the former Horse Tram Company. Mr. Amenomiya, President of the former Company, having been summoned on the 27th to the Department of Home Affairs and warned against the methods of intimidation and violence that were beginning to disfigure the dispute between the advocates and the opponents of amalgamation, great precautions were taken to maintain order, all outsiders except newspaper reporters being excluded and a force of some thirty police and gendarmes being present. At first things went quietly enough. Mr. Motoda Hajime pointed out that the problem of amalgamation involved a very serious side-issue, inasmuch as dissolution of the Street Railway Company must precede the step, and in the event of dissolution it appeared possible that the charter might lapse. He therefore moved that a committee of ten be appointed to examine this question, and that the meeting be prorogued pending the committee's report. For the other side Mr. Isobe Shiro contended that no such danger existed. The charter, he said, would lapse only in the event of there being no successor to the company's business, whereas in this case a successor was provided. Before this question of a committee could be decided, a member called attention to Article 161 of the Commercial Code which declares that persons having a special interest in the result of a resolution are unqualified to vote. Several of those about to vote, being holders of shares in the Company with which it was proposed to amalgamate, seemed to fall under the veto of that Article. The President supported the objection, whereupon a disturbance quickly arose and Messrs. Isobe and Yamaguchi proceeded to the platform and seemed disposed to resort to physical violence, which disposition was quickly converted into reality by Mr. Kawakami, and soon wrestling and boxing matches were in progress here and there throughout the hall. Order having been at length restored by the expulsion of Mr. Kawakami, the taking of a closed ballot was announced. But before proceeding with it the President announced that the powers of attorney of proxy-holders must be examined as there was reason to suspect fraud. This led to another scene of violence, but the President's ruling held, and the examination commenced. It had not ended when the clock struck midnight, whereupon a member moved that as the meeting had been convened for the 28th, it could not be carried on to the 29th. Once again everything was in commotion, but finally the President announced the meeting closed and left the hall, followed by all his supporters. Then the other side occupied the chair and carried on the meeting. They rejected Mr. Motoda's proposal by a large majority and voted for amalgamation with equal unanimity, the meeting coming to an end at 1.30 a.m. Whether these resolutions will have any binding force is the next problem. It is a curious complication.

Friday, July 31.

Both parties to this trouble have appealed to the Home Department, the Amenomiya partisans contending that the resolutions

adopted at the meeting on the 29th ultimo after the President had left the chair, have no binding force, and the other side claiming that they have. The question is discussed by the Tokyo press, which shows a similar difference of view. Some writers say that Mr. Amenomiya, President of the Street Railway Company and *ex-officio* chairman of the meeting, behaved illegally when, on his own authority, he declared the meeting closed. A motion for continuing was before him, and he should have put it to the vote in the ordinary way instead of substituting his own decision for that of the majority, whatever it might have been. *Per contra* it is contended that midnight having passed, the chairman had competence to declare the meeting closed without reference to the choice of the members. The question really turns upon a provision of the Commercial Code, namely, that no decision adopted by a meeting can be binding on a Company if the procedure followed in arriving at the decision be opposed to the Company's regulations. In the case of the Street Railway Company the President is *ex-officio* chairman of every general meeting and unless he himself waives his right to occupy the chair, no meeting can be conducted without him. He had not waived his right, however, on the 29th, and therefore the subsequent appointment of another chairman invalidated all the proceedings taken under the latter's authority. As for the question of time, we ourselves fail to see that it possesses any validity. A general meeting of shareholders might continue in session for a whole year were the members so minded. Mr. Amenomiya's ruling appears to have been unquestionably arbitrary, but for that he cares little, we imagine, if the law can be technically cited in his support. It is nevertheless alleged that the authorities are likely to recognise the resolutions passed in the absence of Mr. Amenomiya and his party, in which event we shall probably see a law-suit instituted by the latter, and Tokyo will have to whistle for a large section of its electric railways. Happily the Tokyo Electric Railway Company has stood aloof from all these complications and is going on quietly with its business.

THE STOLEN BONDS.

It appears that the planner of the theft of bonds was a man called Hibiya who had received a good education in America and was counted a member of the "High Collar Party." The bonds were abstracted at his suggestion, and it was by him that some of them were employed as security for a loan obtained in Yokohama—a loan which is said to hit one of the foreign banks rather heavily.

Alluding to this subject the *Shogyo Shimpō*, after making some severe remarks upon the corruption that seems to prevail in official circles, asks what conceivable reason there can be for keeping redeemed bonds and misprinted bonds month after month in the Treasury. From that point of view our contemporary thinks that some responsibility rests on the authorities.

The *Official Gazette* announces that the stolen bonds, 42 in number, have now been completely traced. It gives the number of each. Thus there remains no cause for anxiety on the part of the public.

Tokyo journals state that of the bonds abstracted from the Treasury by Ikeo, ten of five thousand *yen* each were lodged with

the Chartered Bank by Hishiya, a friend of the thief's, and against them the Bank made an advance of 35,000 *yen*. A question is now raised as to whether the Bank or the Treasury should suffer. Among the stolen bonds, 22 were defective owing to typographical errors or discrepancy in numbers. These, of course, no careful bank would have taken as security, nor could any bank, having accepted such paper, evade responsibility for the error. But the other 20 bonds were faultless in all essentials. Their only defect was that they had been redeemed. A bank could not have detected any disqualification, and if such bonds found their way out of the Treasury, no matter by what process, the Treasury should be responsible to the public. But from that argument two vital points are omitted. The first is that the numbers of all redeemed bonds are published in the *Official Gazette*. A bank dealing in such securities should keep itself informed as to these numbers. The second point is that reference to the Treasury was always possible and might have preceded the loan transaction. To submit the bonds for official inspection before advancing money on their security would seem to have been a proper precaution. The fact that Ikeo was an official of the Okurasho does not appear to affect this last consideration, for unless he borrowed the money on behalf of the Treasury, which was obviously incredible, his official connexion should have inspired distrust rather than confidence.

On reference to the Manager of the Chartered Bank in Yokohama we learn that the bank had and has the best reason to regard the bonds as genuine.

MOONLIGHT AT KAMAKURA.

Ah! what a scene was that! The moon,
the great white witching moon,
Lay beaming as the Sun-God beamed in the
transcendent noon,
Touching the tired waves with light, with
dancing diamond light;
A risen glory on the brink of vast triumphant
night.
Athwart the sea, the fitful breeze in whisper-
ed wan lament,
Sighed in the silent hush of night, a song
unsung and spent.
And through the glamour of the Stars, the
magic of night's scene,
Fuji, crowned in her snow born gown, uprose
a Virgin-Queen.
Floating beneath the silent sky, a pallid
ghost of dreams,
A phantom-vision, weirdly wrapped in
Moon's immortal beams:
As maiden pure on bridal night, clad in
white robes of lace,
Uplifts her head, and lonely stands, waiting
her Love's embrace.
Ah! What a scene was there, that wond-
rous night! My soul was filled
By memories of past joys; by mystic dreams
divinely willed.
Free were my whispered thoughts; my
gaze it wandered far,
To where, above the snow-capped mount,
trembled one tiny star.
There shone my Hope, poised radiantly o'er
Fuji's sainted crest,
My spirit swayed;—a Heaven was gained,
for one scared soul's unrest.

E. M. d'A.

Kamakura, July, 1903.

THE CONVENTION CANARD.

We have to-day a resurrection, *à la* Berlin, of the canard about a Kuropatkin convention. This thing has been in the head of the Berlin newsmongers for some time. On June 18th the correspondent of *The Times* in the German capital telegraphed thus:—

In diplomatic circles here it is stated that Russia has for some time past been endeavouring to dissolve the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and that the visit of General Kuropatkin, Russian Minister of War, to Japan was arranged for that purpose. General Kuropatkin is said to have been selected as being one of the most experienced Orientalists in Russia and one who has been most successful in Asiatic affairs. He bears, it is said, an official mandate from the Russian Government to offer Japan material advantages in the East in return for her adopting an attitude of neutrality with regard to the development of Russia's Manchurian policy, which comprises Korea as a Russian sphere of influence. Naturally, Japan is expected to sever her connexion with Great Britain gradually.

This is a plain forecast of the falsehood to which General Kuropatkin's visit gave rise in the region of yellow journalism in Tokyo. It is unnecessary to repeat, we should imagine, that no convention of any kind was concluded with the Russian Minister of War, and that the Berlin story is made out of whole cloth. Concerning the allegation that Russia regards the Korean peninsula as within her "sphere of influence," we can only say that we do not believe she does anything of the kind in the face of her existing conventions with Japan.

Of course the news from Berlin about the publication of the alleged Kuropatkin convention has caused some surprise in Tokyo, and equally of course the *Niroku*, which originated the canard, takes refuge under the German development. The Tokyo journal's behaviour in this respect may be compared to that of a man who seeks to deduce confirmation of his own falsehoods from their echo. It is palpable that if the Japanese Government had concluded any secret treaty with Russia while the Anglo-Japanese alliance was still in force, they would have exhibited extreme bad faith. The matter is not worth discussing and we may be assured that London has been duly informed of the baselessness of the Berlin rumour as it had been warned more than a month previously against believing anything of the kind. But what interests us is that there should be in Tokyo and Yokohama persons so grossly misinformed as to telegraph or write such news to Europe. The correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, whoever he may be, is a flagrant offender in this respect. A few days ago he placed the Russian and the Japanese fleets off Hakodate and ready to come to blows, for which lie it really seems impossible to conceive any fragment of foundation. Whether the correspondent of a sensational journal considers it necessary to be sensational and therefore untruthful—for the two traits are usually complementary—or whether there are in our midst men who, seeing their account in war, endeavour to promote its advent by circulating alarmist tales, one can not clearly distinguish, but in either case the result is miserable.

THE HOUSE-TAX ARBITRATION.

This question has not enjoyed immunity from the thoughtless misrepresentations that disfigure the majority of disputes between foreigners and Japanese. Commenting on a statement that Mr. Ochiai, a Secretary of the Office, visited Kobe and Nagasaki recently to collect information for the use of the com-

pilars of Japan's case, a local contemporary says:—"This hardly bears out the assumption of the *Mail* and other alleged Japanese organs that the recent postponement was due to the foreign side. In fact, there is a growing belief that the delay was obliged by Japanese unreadiness." There is no "assumption" whatsoever in the matter. The simple fact is that both postponements were made at the request of the Governments of France, Germany and Great Britain, and that in agreeing to the second postponement the Japanese Foreign Office explicitly stipulated that it should be the last. We are aware that discussions of all kinds are marked by an exercise of extreme courtesy in Tokyo, but that the parties who are ready should sympathise with the party which is unready by begging the latter to agree to a postponement, is a notion too quaint to be entertained. If the quality of the anti-house-tax case is to be inferred from the methods of its representatives, the trouble of going to arbitration is superfluous.

A MANILA POEM.

"Last summer"—writes a correspondent from the Lakeside Hotel at Chuzenji—"three sweet children from Manila, while summering at the above hotel, brought me, one lovely Lord's Day, the poem enclosed. I think it is not quite complete, and the music I failed to remember. If you could print it and ask your readers for sweet charity to tell where the tune can be found, I shall be grateful and should pass along the information to my own and other people's children":—

- 1.—Jesus who lived above the sky
Came down to be a man and die,
And in the Bible we may see,
How very good he used to be.
- 2.—He went about, he was so kind,
He cured poor people who were blind,
And many who were sick and lame
He pitied them and did the same.
- 3.—And more than that, he told them too,
The things that God would have them do.
He was so gentle and so mild
He would have listened to a child.
- 4.—And such a cruel death he died
He was hung up and crucified.
- 5.—And those kind hands that did such good,
They nailed them to a cross of wood.
- 6.—And so he died and this is why
The Bible says he came from Heaven,
That we might have our sins forgiven.
- 7.—He knew how wicked man had been
He knew that God must punish sin,
So out of pity Jesus said
He'd bear the punishment instead.

REQUIEM MASS.

On Thursday forenoon a Requiem Mass for the Pope took place in the Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo. There was a large attendance, and in the places reserved for officials were members of the Diplomatic Corps and distinguished Japanese. These were for the most part in uniform. The Cathedral was draped with black, and the officiating clergy wore full robes in respect of the occasion. The Foreign Ministers present were the British, Belgian, French, Dutch, Siamese, Russian and Austro-Hungarian, with their respective Secretaries and Military Attachés. The Spanish, Italian, Chinese, and American Ministers were represented by members of their legations. Among the Japanese officials present were Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Terauchi, Minister for War; Baron Kodama, Minister

for Home Affairs; Viscount Kagawa, Baron Nishi, Viscount Tanaka, Messrs. Chinda and Yoshida, of the Foreign Office, Shiba, of the Home Office, and Fujii of the Privy Seal Office. Marquises Yamagata and Oyama sent representatives. There was a large number of clergy present, the leading part in the solemn ceremony being taken by the Most Rev. Archbishop P. M. Osouf, whose assistant priest was Rev. F. Evard, his deacon Rev. M. Steichen, and sub-deacon Rev. A. Beuve.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a comparative table of the amounts of income tax collected during the part two years:—

	Yen.
1893	1,237,950
1894	1,359,151
1895	1,495,779
1896	1,796,837
1897	2,091,889
1898	2,347,894
1899	4,800,157
1900	6,341,892
1901	6,856,705
1902	7,436,988

Of course the great increase shown by the returns for 1899 was due mainly to a change in the rate of taxation and to improved methods of collection. But whatever allowance be made for these factors, the growth of the people's wealth is unequivocal. The following figures show the taxed income in each year:—

	Yen.
1893	91,313,444
1894	99,470,716
1895	107,553,679
1896	127,299,738
1897	147,676,844
1898	168,480,424
1899	277,603,070
1900	356,124,579
1901	392,851,052

It can not be doubted that the returns of taxable income furnished by tax-payers are very defective.

The figures relating to Japan's foreign trade for the first half of the current year are 125 millions of exports and 166 millions of imports. The largest previously recorded figure for imports was in 1898, when the trade for the whole year amounted to 277½ millions, the figure for the first half being 163 millions. In exports also there has not previously been any such result. As to the excess—41 millions—on the side of imports, it is accounted easily by examining the one item of rice. In February this staple was imported to the extent of 6 millions; in March 10 millions; in April 9 millions; in May 4 millions and in June 3 millions, a total of 42 millions. Turning to the column for specie, we find that imports exceeded exports by 15 million yen. That must of course be independent of the balance of ordinary trade.

Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, the former Secretary having asked permission to retire in order to make room for a younger man.

It appears that the *Kasagi* has suffered very little damage, and that by discharging 400 tons of coal she will probably be floated off without difficulty. She grounded on a sandy spot and will be easily repaired.

The *Kasagi* has been successfully floated off. There was more difficulty than had been anticipated. Eight hundred tons of ammunition had to be taken out of the

vessel. A steel hawser employed by the *Kongo* to drag off the *Kasagi*, parted, and this caused some delay. The whole night of the 24th was devoted to removing the ammunition and other matters, weighing altogether 1,000 tons, and on the morning of the 25th the *Kongo* paid out a five-inch cable which served to float the cruiser. There was found to be little damage to the hull, and the vessel proceeded at once to Aburaya Bay, escorted by the *Takasago* and the *Kongo*.

The capital has been almost deserted by the various Chefs de Mission and their families, as is usual at this time of year. Lady MacDonald left for Chiusenji on the 19th ultimo. The United States Minister and Mrs. Griscom set out for Nikko on the 27th. The French Minister and the Italian Minister are at Chiusenji, and there is talk of the speedy departure of Baron and Baroness Rosen for Nikko. Baron and Baroness d'Anethan have been at Kanakura for some time. The German Minister, however, remains at his post, and so do the Representatives of Spain, Holland and Austria-Hungary, the last named official having only just returned from making the ascent of Fujiyama.

Even Count Inouye's intervention and advice have apparently failed to introduce order into the disturbed affairs of the Higashi Hongan Temple. Tokyo journals state that the only result of his intervention has been to add its expenses to the Temple's debts. Of course where Count Inouye fails there can be little hope of success by ordinary methods, and it results that drastic steps are now talked of. To common-place outsiders the remedy seems to consist in putting an end to the extravagance which has brought affairs to their present condition; in other words, getting rid of the Otani administration. But if that were possible Count Inouye would certainly have insisted on it.

The *Jimmin* publishes a table showing the increase of Japan's mercantile marine during the past 10 years:—

Tonnage in 1892.....	214,849
1893.....	225,218
1894.....	320,378
1895.....	386,163
1896.....	417,643
1897.....	486,509
1898.....	648,314
1899.....	796,930
1900.....	863,936
1901.....	917,879
1902.....	934,961

With regard to the personnel, the same journal says that the number of officers holding certificates of qualification to navigate foreign waters has increased thus:—

1892.....	1,542
1893.....	1,596
1894.....	1,680
1895.....	1,818
1896.....	2,001
1897.....	2,228
1898.....	1,576
1899.....	1,680
1900.....	1,799
1901.....	2,042
1902.....	2,231

No man who studies the newspapers or listens to the talk in train, or bus, can deny that public opinion generally favours a patient inquiry into the merits of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed inter-Imperial tariff scheme. "Strange abrupt questionings" are beginning to agitate the minds of men who had come to regard our so-called Free Trade system as eternally settled. If Mr. Chamberlain finds many opponents among members of his own party, he is making converts

in the fold of the Opposition. It is significant that men of Liberal sympathies like Mr. T. A. Brassey and Mr. Saxon Mills have their doubts whether it is either wise or possible to oppose a blank negative to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. Mr. Chamberlain says he is in for a big fight; but there seems to be an uncomfortable consciousness on the part of his opponents that he has won important ground at the very opening of the campaign. He will certainly not be disheartened by the debate started in the House of Lords by Lord Goschen. All the old shibboleths, all the old fears, did duty once again, and the only noteworthy thing about Lord Goschen's speech was that so hard-headed a man should have relied upon rhetoric about the people's food and the prosperity of the Empire. The Duke of Devonshire, whilst not sharing Mr. Chamberlain's views, is open to conviction, and cruelly reminded the Free Traders that we have never had Free Trade in Great Britain.

—Public Opinion.

The following sentences were given for translation into Japanese at the entrance examination of the High Commercial School in Tokyo:—

- (1.) She could have borne to live an undistinguished life, but not to be forgotten in the grave.
- (2.) The man the least pardonable is the one who declines to correct his faults, unless it be he who prides himself on them.
- (3.) Men spend fortunes to gain a few months or years of life, but who ever heard of anyone cutting off years for so much a year.
- (4.) It often happens that changes of which a man is part lose something of their true significance in his eyes.

Surely, says a correspondent, these questions furnish an example of how not to start a young man on a business career.

There has been another suicide at the Kego cataract. Tokyo journals say that this is the thirteenth. The last victim is Yoshida Takejiro, a youth of 23. Having served faithfully and zealously for many years as apprentice at a timber-merchant's in the Fukagawa suburb of Tokyo, he set up on his own account. Recently during a journey to Hokkaido to buy timber, he stated to a friend that he looked forward with supreme discontent to the life of a lumber-man, and that to end it all in the cataract basin at Kego seemed the more satisfactory plan. The repository of this confidence doubted whether it was not wholly in jest. He nevertheless sent information to the Nikko police, but their precautions proved unavailing, and on the 22nd ultimo Yoshida leaped from the cliff. He left a brief document saying that he knew the public would call him a fool or a maniac, but he was prepared for that. A Tokyo newspaper's comment is that the sooner these idiots make away with themselves the better. Probably in the heart of some survivor there is intimate knowledge of the cause that drove each of these youths to drown his sorrows in the rush and roar of the cataract.

It is contended by the *Kokumin Shinbun* that all the movements now in progress for giving backbone to the empire's foreign policy are altogether useless from one point of view and pernicious from another: useless because the country's mind being already made up with regard to these great problems, no occasion for demonstrations presents itself; pernicious because such measures tend to suggest to outsiders that some necessity exists for strengthening the national attitude. Doubtless that is a line of argument which will

appeal to academical minds, but it has never been admitted in European countries that when the Government and the people hold the same views with regard to foreign politics, the former can afford to dispense with the latter's indications of support. Japan has been so quiet throughout the whole course of the Far-Eastern problem's recent developments that there is some danger of the world misinterpreting her mood. An unequivocal demonstration might be of service.

The thief that broke into the Exhibition building at Osaka and stole a quantity of jewelry has been apprehended. He proves to be a petty tradesman called Nakao Genosuke. Nearly all the abstracted articles were found concealed in his house.

Statistics published by a Tokyo contemporary show that a very marked discrepancy exists between the number of applicants that seek admission to the Tokyo High Commercial School and the number that gain admission:—

Year.	Number of Applicants.	Number Admitted.	Per-centage Admitted.
1899.....	537	103	19.18
1900.....	760	140	18.42
1901.....	1,127	216	19.16
1902.....	1,235	250	20.24
1903.....	1,309	250	19.11

These large proportions of failures are not to be attributed to defects on the part of the applicants; it is wholly a question of insufficient accommodation, and our contemporary naturally enlarges upon this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

PROFESSOR KOCH AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The Berlin Medical Society assembled on July 9th to hear Professor Koch, of the Imperial Health Office, report the result of prolonged experiments on the tuberculosis commission in infecting calves with human tuberculosis. Prof. Koch's observations prior to the celebrated London address, caused the Health Office to appoint the commission to make systematic experiments. The commission's investigations cover three forms of introducing tubercle bacilli in calves.

First, subcutaneous injection; second, in food, and third, by inhalation. The preliminary reports cover only the first form, but the experiments with the other forms continue. The experimentation covered 39 separate cultures, 23 from adult and 16 from children. The results were that 19 calves subcutaneously treated did not show the slightest change of condition, and seven showed more marked symptoms. But the propagation of tuberculosis in the body did not occur. On the other hand, four inoculations from tuberculosis children infected calves with a disease which resembled a weak type of animal construction and two of this number died from tuberculosis.

The commission summarizes as follows: "The series of experiments strengthen Prof. Koch's view, that animal consumption as the cause of human consumption, does not play the role generally attributed to it, but definite judgment requires further experimentation." In the discussion which followed, Prof. Orth, the late Prof. Virchow's successor, strongly combated the view that human and animal consumption were dissimilar and non-transferable.

T. King, keeper of the "Cosmopolitan Saloon," No. 136, Yokohama, who was detained at the Negishi jail on the charge of a murderous assault upon his wife (Japanese) and a female servant on May 7th and has been undergoing preliminary trial in the District Court, was discharged on the evening of July 24th under the writ of the Preliminary Judge, in accordance with Art. 78 of the Penal Code, which provides that there is exemption from penalty when the prisoner was deprived of reason at the moment of the action.

THE PROGRESSISTS.

WE have already stated that the leaders of the Progressists believe the time to have come for re-organization on large lines, their basic idea being the formation of a big party having foreign politics for principal plank in its platform. We have also explained that Count OKUMA, in pursuance of this project, appointed a council to consider details. The members of council met at Mr. INUKAI's residence on the 22nd instant. Their discussion revealed considerable difference of opinion. Mr. KOMUCHI took the view that a stalwart and positive line must be radically followed in foreign politics, and that if war resulted it must not be shrunk from. He further maintained that if the present Cabinet was found to hold these opinions, it should receive the support of the new party, which would assist and supervise the Ministry's settlement of the Chinese and Korean questions. Mr. HIRAOKA approved, on the whole, of Mr. KOMUCHI's declaration but desired to eliminate the conditional clause as to the Cabinet's consensus, his contention being that the party should frankly assist those in power. Mr. INUKAI—who is understood to be always very near Count OKUMA,—admitted the necessity of a strong foreign policy but denied that the time was ripe for talking of war. He further held that the present Cabinet has no active policy, and is unequal to the task of dealing with foreign affairs, being thus unworthy of sympathy. Mr. OISHI MASAMI went further than Mr. INUKAI. So far from contemplating any support of the Cabinet, he held that the business of the hour was to form a big party for driving the Cabinet out of office. Dr. HATAYAMA was absent, having set out for Hokkaido, but it may be taken for granted that his views would not have tallied with those of Mr. INUKAI. Opinions being thus varied, a vehement discussion ensued, lasting until the time of candle-light. How it ended the public did not immediately learn, but the anticipation was that in order to avoid acute dissensions, the proposed manifesto would have to assume the vague form customary in the case of such documents in Japan. On the other hand the movement for organizing a big club under the presidency of Prince KONOVE seems to be gaining ground. It is said that the Club will re-print the memorial recently issued by the seven professors and will circulate it as a declaration of opinion.

We recently alluded to a project for forming a large association consisting of all the parties and coteries with the exception of the *Seiyu-kai*. This project appears to be making way more rapidly than is either the Progressist's reconstruction or the *Shako Club*'s organization. Doubtless the reason is to be found in the fact that the otherwise heterogeneous elements of the proposed association have a common standpoint as regards foreign policy. Their representatives held a meeting in the Atago-kan on the 23rd

instant, and decided that the interests of the nation demand the adoption of an unwavering strong policy at this juncture, and that if the Cabinet is in favour of such a policy, the support of the new association should be extended to it. A deputation was accordingly appointed to wait upon the Prince Minister and ascertain his views. The proposers and approvers of such a course might have known from the outset that Count KATSURA's lips would be sealed on such a subject, but the deputation is nevertheless said to have waited on him, and to have received the stereotyped reply that the time is not suitable for making any public announcement of the Government's foreign policy. The deputies therefore withdrew, and it was subsequently decided that, whatever view the Ministry might take, it was the duty of the Association to maintain and assert its own convictions.

Doubtless our readers will perceive that things are in a very confused state. No less than three movements are on foot: one for the reconstruction of the Progressists with the object of greatly enlarging their circle of supporters; one for forming a club under the presidency of Prince KONOVE; and the third for organizing an association of all parties except the *Seiyu-kai*. From this apparent welter, however, one fact emerges clearly, namely, that a spirit of much unrest is abroad with regard to foreign politics. In that sphere all sections of the Progressists are agreed. Their difference arises solely from the question of supporting or opposing the KATSURA Cabinet. In that sphere also the promoters of the *Shako Club* are absolutely agreed, as may be inferred from the fact that they seek to place themselves under the standard of Prince KONOVE. And in that sphere finally the projectors of the mixed association are agreed, as will be gathered from the account given above and from the name they adopt (*Taigai Ko-ha* or strong-foreign-policy party). In a word, outside the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* there seems to be an almost unanimous trend of public opinion towards treating the country's foreign relations with ungloved hands. We are not alarmists, we think, but it appears to us that such indications of national sentiment must not be ignored. The Japanese are by nature calm and self-collected. Displays of passion or emotion are seldom made by them even in the presence of incentives which would evoke vehement exhibitions in Europe or America. Thus they have remained strikingly tranquil throughout the Manchurian crisis, though seldom in the history of the world has a nation had ampler cause for resentment and indignation. But this placid temper of theirs has the disadvantage that when once roused it becomes correspondingly uncontrollable. Is there no danger that the limit of self-control may be passed? We think there is, and we can not pretend to deny that much justification exists: justification not merely in Russia's doings, but also in the impenetrable mystery that shrouds

the whole course of the dispute. To this day no one except those in the innermost circle can say what line Russia is now actually pursuing towards China and what line the Powers are pursuing towards Russia. The Japanese public has to take everything on trust. What it sees is that Russia is steadily strengthening her position, and what it does not see is that any measures are taken either to elucidate or to curb her enterprises. To obtain trust it is necessary to repose some confidence.

THE YALU VALLEY.

WE are not surprised that leading Japanese journals are beginning to awake to the importance of events in the Yalu Valley. It is long since the matter was anxiously discussed in these columns, our conviction being that Russia was deliberately seeking to obtain in the Valley a *pied à terre* to be utilized either as a make-weight in the Manchurian account or as a commencement of the anti-Korean aggressions which must, as a matter of strategical and imperial necessity, follow in the wake of the absorption of Manchuria. We judge that the Japanese regarded the incidents occurring in that region mainly as a counter-irritant devised by Russia, and that they were consequently deterred from any display of concern. But it has never been Russia's habit to sacrifice accomplished facts. Such wastefulness, indeed, is not the habit of any country obedient to expansive impulses. If the footing obtained in the Yalu Valley were not ultimately utilized for its original purpose, it would still remain a footing utilizable for other purposes. Russia wastes nothing and she has a fine architectural faculty for poisoning big edifices upon apparently insignificant foundations. The *Asahi* now shrewdly recalls the story of the celebrated lumber concession. It was obtained when the KING of Korea—he had not yet made himself EMPEROR—was a refugee in the Russian Legation; that is to say, obtained under abnormal circumstances and without recourse to the usual channels of diplomacy. Then it lay, a dead letter, in the pigeon holes of the Russian chancellerie until the moment came when the concession was about to lapse by flux of time, a danger that equally threatened the contemporary concession of a French railway from Seoul to Wiju. Russia, however, always conservative of opportunities, obtained a renewal of the charter. Still there were no signs of giving practical effect to the provisions of the document, nor did any signs become apparent until the very moment when the Manchurian problem entered an acute phase. That is a suggestive synchronism. Of course we are bound to remember that to render profitable the enterprise of timber-felling in the Yalu Valley some market of tolerable propinquity must be available, and that Russia's plans for building railways from the Liao Valley to the Yalu created precisely such a market. Here then is a reasonable commercial ex-

planation of the time chosen to utilize a hitherto neglected privilege. But it has also to be noted that the building of these very lines is itself a conspicuous indication of ambitious designs in the direction of the Korean Peninsula, and thus we find ourselves reasoning in a vicious circle when we attempt to adapt ordinary fiscal theories to the doings in the Yalu Valley. It would further seem that the "asylum concession"—as this lumber charter may justly be called—suffers from the defect of vagueness and that Russia, not unnaturally, has sought to avail herself to the full of its elastic terms. At one moment she was found felling timber in the forests of Musan on the Tumen; at another her woodmen were busy on the sacred mountain of Peng-ma, while for the general use of the enterprise a settlement was established at Yong Am-pho, a telegraph was built to connect Korea with Russian Manchuria, and camps were organized for policing the Yalu and seizing any timber rafts that unchartered adventurers might attempt to float down the stream. In fact this seemingly innocent concession, which in its origin had no purpose larger than the procuring of some railway sleepers, has been cleverly expanded by Russia into a potent instrument of empire-building, and what many Japanese have been disposed to regard as a mere Manchurian counter-irritant, may prove to be the beginning of a mortal malady for Korea. The thing is to have the limits of the concession defined, say some authorities, and to that end we heard, some time ago, that a mixed commission of Koreans and Russians—including that ubiquitous personage, Baron GUNSBURG—had been appointed. But whatever limits may be set to the concession—and we may rest assured that they will not be narrow limits—Russia's presence in the Yalu Valley looks very like an accomplished fact. Whether she drifted thither on the crest of the big wave of empire that now carries her across the face of Asia, or whether she went there merely with the idea of throwing out a spare anchor for the Manchurian ship, there she is beyond all question and there, we expect, she will remain. The only thing to be said is that a Japanese concessionaire is disputing her supremacy. Mr. ABE TAISUKE acquired his rights by a species of vicarious triangulation, but they are valid rights all the same, and it will be for Japan to safeguard them.

THE SEOUL-FUSAN TELEGRAPH.

OUR readers remember that the Korean Government recently addressed to the Japanese Representative in Seoul a communication requesting the abolition of the Japanese line of telegraph from Seoul to Fusan. This despatch was doubtless suggested by the terror of precedent that always tends to destroy the faculty of discrimination in small countries exposed to the aggressive enterprises of big. Japan once belonged to

the category and we can recall many instances of similar timidity on her part in the old days. One is conspicuous. It happened just thirty-two years ago, if we remember rightly. The Government in those days allowed its own foreign employees to travel in the interior without being furnished with passports, whereas other foreigners, desiring to pass beyond treaty limits, were required to comply with the formality of pleading ill-health or scientific research as a pretext for the desired permission. A certain Power happened to be then represented in Tokyo by a particularly active official. Seeing, or thinking that he saw, an opportunity in these facts, he approached the Japanese with a claim that what was permitted to one foreigner must be permitted to all, or the plain principle of justice would be violated. Of course if there ever was an occasion warranting discrimination, this was one. For the sole object of passports was to guard against the admission of a dangerous class of foreigners into the interior where they would be beyond the reach of their own consular tribunals and at the same time exempt from the jurisdiction of Japanese tribunals. A passport having the cachet of a foreign minister or consul served as a guarantee of the respectability of its holder and the consequent improbability of his coming into collision with the police. That is all the purpose it did serve, and no one ever suggested that it served any other. Thus to require that passports must be carried by the Government's own foreign employees, whose respectability was already vouched by the fact of their employment, would be plainly inconsequential. Nevertheless when the Japanese were required to choose between a legitimate exercise of their right of discrimination and the extension of the free system to all alike, they shrank from the former selection, and being evidently forbidden to make the latter, had recourse to the expedient of ordering that in future their own employees must carry passports, a decision rendered still more comical by the fact that an employee was not required to make application through his consul, so that, in sum, the Japanese Authorities, in granting him a passport direct, offered to themselves their own guarantee of his respectability. The moral of the event was that by preferring unwarrantable claims foreign diplomatists sometimes had the misfortune to restrict the privileges they aimed at enlarging. The recent action of the Russian Representative in Seoul seems to belong to the same category. He adduced the Japanese telegraph from Fusan to the capital as a precedent for the line his own nationals were building from Antung to Yong Am-pho. Plainly the two stood on wholly different bases, the Japanese line having been constructed when Japan was fighting in Korea for Korean independence, and its continued existence after the war was over was officially sanctioned by the Korean Government. Yet when the Seoul-Fusan wires were

pointed to by M. PAVLOW as a precedent for allowing Russian subjects to build lines in the Yalu Valley, the Koreans, rather than make a troublesome and dangerous discrimination, called upon Japan to remove the wires. Mr. HAYASHI is reported to have replied in very emphatic terms, reciting the circumstances under which the line was originally constructed and the approval subsequently given to it. There is not the least probability, we imagine, of the Seoul-Fusan telegraph being removed, but there is every probability that the pusillanimous and unintelligent procedure of the Korean Government will be taken full advantage of by a diplomatist so shrewd as M. PAVLOW is. He will now say, not unnaturally, that Korea, by calling on Japan to remove the line, has constructively declared the illegality of its existence, and that if she winks at a breach of law where Japan is the offender, she must show similar complaisance to Russia. That, of course, will amount to contending that two wrongs make a right, but we must frankly confess that M. PAVLOW has not hitherto shown himself over-subservient to ethical logic.

THE HOKKAIDO AFFAIR.

WE observe that a Kobe journal has published a letter about the recent arrest of a German subject in Hokkaido. The writer of the letter states a case which creates a very bad impression against the Imperial Estates Bureau. We do not think that his allegations can be accepted literally. The story is that Mr. MAUERER made a contract with the Imperial Estates Bureau giving him the right to fell a certain amount of timber during ten years in the province of Teshio. So far there seems to be no question. But Mr. MAUERER claims—or, at any rate, we may assume that the claim put forward by the correspondent is Mr. MAUERER'S—claims that the Bureau "promised and assured him" that there would be no objection against using Chinese labour. When, however, he attempted to make arrangements for a supply of such labour, the police of Tokyo refused to grant permits for Chinese workmen, and the Imperial Estates Bureau declined to give assistance "as it was only verbally agreed upon." Now there are in this story two points, one of which is almost certainly incorrect and the second is so extremely improbable that it may be dismissed as a myth. The former point is the assertion that the Imperial Estates Bureau "promised that there would be no objection against using Chinese coolies." The Bureau can not have given such a promise, for the simple reason that it has no power to give it. It is affirmed in the letter that several of Mr. MAUERER'S friends in Tokyo advised him not to rely on verbal promises given by Japanese officials. This statement, whether it had its origin in Mr. MAUERER'S imagination or whether it truly embodies the advice of his friends, must

be regarded as an interesting illustration of the blind race prejudice by which some Europeans are swayed. For if the history of the past thirty years teaches anything, it teaches that Japanese officials have fulfilled all their promises and carried out all their engagements with scrupulous good faith where foreigners are concerned. Be that as it may, however, it is wholly incredible that the officials of the Imperial Estates Bureau can have made, either verbally or in writing, a promise which they had no power to carry out, and which could not be carried out, as they must have well known. The second point which, in our opinion, may be dismissed as a myth is the story that the officials of the Bureau declined to give assistance in the matter of the Chinese coolies "as it was only verbally agreed upon." Had an agreement been made, verbally or otherwise, the officials of the Bureau would not have tried to elude it, and to pretend that they assigned such a reason for acting with bad faith is extravagant.

The next episodes in the story are that Mr. MAUERER attempted to proceed to Teshio in a steamer purchased by him at Otaru, and that he was forbidden to do so since Teshio is not an open port. Thereafter he lost command of himself and behaved in such a manner as to necessitate police interference. Naturally many people will sympathise with Mr. MAUERER. We certainly sympathise with him. But it is amusing to find his champion assailing Japanese "business" methods on these grounds. What we consider strange are the business methods of Mr. MAUERER. Is he ignorant that there are such things as treaties and regulations, and that foreigners carrying on an enterprise in Japan must do so in conformity with such treaties and in obedience to such regulations? Does he not recognise the necessity of informing himself by ordinary inquiry about the conditions under which his ventures must be carried on? And among the friends who were so ready to warn him against the bad faith of Japanese officials, was there none kind enough to remind him that even in Japan the laws of the land must be observed by foreigners? When he contemplated making a purchase of timber from the Imperial Estates Bureau, the most rudimentary principles of business should have suggested the advisability of ascertaining how the timber was to be felled and shipped, and whether the mere act of making such a purchase carried with it the right of over-riding international agreements and police regulations. The officials of the Household Bureau can scarcely be blamed for not suspecting that their *vis-a-vis* knew nothing about the conditions and restrictions under which his enterprise would have to be carried on. They assumed him, and were justified in assuming him, to be duly acquainted with the character of the work he was about to undertake, and they dealt with him on that assumption. Mr. MAUERER's defender al-

leges that it was the duty of the Imperial Estates Bureau to ascertain whether the contract could possibly be kept, and adds "it certainly is of no use to allow a man to enter into a contract if there is no possibility of carrying it through." That is silly hyperbole, more or less excusable, perhaps, in the mouth of an indiscreet partisan, but silly hyperbole all the same. The contract can be carried out. There is no difficulty in carrying it out. All that is necessary is to work with Japanese agents.

Unhappily this question does not escape the injudicious comment that seems to be inevitably evoked by every difficulty between foreigners and Japanese. The correspondent of the Kobe paper writes;—"In any case this incident is a fresh proof that the equality of the law for foreigners and Japanese as guaranteed in the Treaties is at present only of paper value," and he concludes by affirming that "the envy of the Japanese competitor and the help afforded to him—willingly or unwillingly by the small officials—prevent the foreigner from carrying out any undertaking in Japan." Now either Mr. MAUERER has been unlawfully treated or he has not. We affirm that he has not, and we do so on the strength of the pleas put forward by his own defender. What Mr. MAUERER attempted to do is not sanctioned by the treaties and is forbidden by the laws of the land. If his champion had said that no individual foreigner is allowed to over-ride the treaties and the laws, he would have been stating the case correctly, whereas he imports into it an element of recrimination which serves only to display his own injustice and to augment the odium which such invidious accusations can not fail to bring upon the foreigner.

KOREA.

IT begins to look as though Korea were destined to be the point where the storm over-hanging the Far East will break out. Russia's acquisition of land at Yong Am-pho by processes which even her best friends and warmest advocates must agree to describe as spoliative, and the Korean Government's extraordinary display of weakness towards this aggression, make a picture of a very disquieting nature to Japan. On the one hand there is a great Power—a Power which could crush Korea to fragments between two fingers—yielding to aggressive impulses of a most unscrupulous nature; on the other there is Korea not even making a show of serious protest but, on the contrary, assisting to legalize the lawless acts of her menacer. As a practical display of the way to "get there" by over-riding obstacles, we may admire Russia's doings, and indeed the tribute is due to her that the men she has at the front are magnificent empire-builders. Their methods are picturesquely independent of moral restraints, and when failure overtakes them we feel the same kind of sympathetic regret that is evoked

by the discomfiture of the courageous *chevalier d'industrie* in a work of fiction. But Japan, being ultimately the *corpus vile* of these exploits, must view them without any touch of romantic admiration. She must see that in northern Korea there has been created a situation abounding in dangerous contingencies. With the Seoul Government invertebrate and Russia indifferent to international obligations, this empire may find itself confronted at any moment by accomplished facts of the most unpleasant character. It may find the whole of the Yalu Valley virtually in Russia's possession and the mouth of the river commanded by Russian forts at Yong Am-pho and Antung. It will be agreed by the least truculent onlookers that Japan dare not leave these conditions to shape themselves at hazard. She must take measures to guarantee her own interests whatever perils have to be faced. M. PAVLOW is incurring a very grave responsibility. That he should do the best he can for his country goes without saying, but that in doing so he should be so reckless as to create a situation intolerable to Japan, is not patriotic. For the preservation of Manchuria to China we should strongly deprecate the drawing of the sword by Japan, chiefly because it appears to us that China has lost all force of imperial cohesion, and that any attempt to re-attach Manchuria to her would be futile. But for the preservation of Korea against the territorial aggressions of a Power like Russia, whose shadow is steadily moving southward over the whole face of Eastern Asia, we believe that a life-and-death struggle would not be out of proportion to the gravity of the danger. Korea herself is behaving in almost a childish fashion. Her courage seems to be limited to dealing with telegraph poles. Last year she ventured to pull up the line built by Russians at Kyong-Sheung, on the west of the Tumen, and this piece of temerity did not involve any penalty. Now she has repeated the experiment on the banks of the Yalu, and to-day news comes that she extended her destructive manoeuvre to a telephone erected by the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company within the compound of the new station at the Korean capital. There is some dispute about the site for the station and possibly this enterprise against the telephone may not have been a governmental protest against the unauthorized construction of such means of communication by foreigners. But it appears that recourse to force had been preceded by a communication from the Korean Government to Mr. HAYASHI, and also that Korean policemen led the assault upon the poles. The Japanese police, however, were too vigilant for the assailants, who were driven off when one post had been pulled up, their ringleaders being apprehended. Probably this will prove a trifling episode, but altogether the waters in the Korean region are getting troubled. Somebody wants to fish there, evidently.

CHURCH NOTES.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The history of the Declaration referred to in Reuter's telegram a few days ago, which was signed by four thousand Clergy of the Church of England and presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, would seem to be this. Owing to the ritualistic extravagances of a certain number of the Clergy, and in particular owing to the outrageous practice of the Vicar of S. Michaels, Shoreditch, there has been an increasing desire on the part of the main body of the High Church Party by some formal act to disclaim any connection with the very small Romanising section in the Church—Romanising, *i.e.*, in the true sense of the word, as introducing customs and practices *distinctively* Roman and not English as well. At the same time, a certain number of Low Church people, of whom Lady Wimborne was the most prominent representative and the mouthpiece, have been appealing, through the *Nineteenth Century* magazine and elsewhere, to the members of the "Historic High Church Party" to separate themselves definitely from their more advanced brethren. The Declaration was drawn up to meet these two currents of feeling. It was whispered that the Bishops and others in authority were anxious that it should be widely signed. It is not surprising therefore that it has received such a measure of support.

At the same time, it is scarcely a direct answer either to Lady Wimborne's appeal or to the wishes of the average High Churchman. It was drawn up in such a form that *any* loyal member of the Church of England might sign it; and as a matter of fact, it has been signed by members of very diverse schools of thought. The object in giving it this enlarged scope, apparently, was that it might serve as a rallying flag for the great bulk of the Clergy, all except the extremists on either side, and to show to the world that there was a great deal more unanimity on certain fundamental Church principles than the clamour raised over details and over certain exceptional occurrences would lead people to suppose. But it is no longer a High Church pronouncement, it may be taken rather as reflecting the average opinion of the whole Church of England Clergy.

The keynote of the Declaration is loyalty to the Prayer Book: and that, of course, is a duty which every Church of England clergyman is bound to recognise. But this, as it points out, involves a frank acceptance of the Ornaments Rubric (the last rubric in the P. B. before the "Order for Morning Prayer") as sanctioning the whole ceremonial system which was lawful under the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. This would include the Eucharistic vestments, Altar Lights, and the use of Incense (perhaps)—obviously a great deal more than the average churchman of to-day would understand or care for. A lesser ceremonial usage ought therefore to be recognised, the justification for which must be found in widely prevalent custom. Practically therefore, so long as the services are decently and reverently conducted, they may be as plain as any Low Churchman would desire. The claims of Evangelical Churchmen are thus recognised; but in signing the document, they agree, on their part also, to recognise the claims of any congregation which may desire a more ornate form of service.

The next clause mentions the complete

restoration of the Synodical action of the Church as an object for Churchmen to aim at. Meanwhile "the admonitions and requests of the Bishops, acting in formal consultation with their clergy, should be obeyed." And there is a final paragraph which protests against the Church as a whole being judged by the conduct of a few. Here and there are some, no doubt, who without any authority are introducing foreign usages; S. Michael's Shoreditch, was a glaring instance. Others there are who deliberately fall short of the plain directions of the Prayer Book. The daily recital of Morning and Evening Prayer which is enjoined—or rather its habitual neglect—would be an instance of this: as also the neglect of the regular Sunday Celebration of the Holy Communion, of the observance of Saint's Days, and of the whole P.B. system of Fast and Festival. All such sins of omission are equally condemned. Nor do those ministers who "cause still graver anxiety by minimising or even denying fundamental doctrines of the Creed" escape notice. Some unhappy statements recently made by one or two Broad Church Clergy, in which they were understood to deny such fundamental Articles of Faith as the Virgin Birth, and the Resurrection of the body, are no doubt here glanced at. The Declaration is a protest therefore against laxity of discipline in so far as it has invaded the ranks of each one of the three great parties in the Church of England, High Church, Low Church, and Broad.

The proceedings at the London Diocesan Conference this year were encouraging from the point of view of this Declaration. Mr. Athelstan Riley, perhaps, after Lord Halifax, the most prominent High Church layman to-day, moved the following resolution:—

"That the best hope for the settlement of the existing unrest in the Church of England is to be found in a more scrupulous adherence, on the part of all Churchmen, to the directions of the Book of Common Prayer."

Prebendary Webb-Peploe, an Evangelical of the Evangelicals, was only by an accident prevented from seconding this resolution, and spoke in its favour; and eventually it was carried unanimously with cheering.

To turn to a matter of local interest. The new stained glass window, presented to Christ Church, Yokohama, by Mrs. Frederic Lowder in memory of her husband, has just been put in, and it is a very notable contribution to the adornment of the Church. The subject is our Lord in the Temple, sitting in the midst of the Doctors, "both hearing them and asking them questions." It is ideally treated, the child Jesus being represented as seated on a magnificent throne, with the doctors standing around Him on either side, or sitting at His Feet. This of course is scarcely a true representation of the historical fact. But that is as it should be. It is the artist's business not to be the slave of a too literal realism, but to interpret facts. And in this case he has followed the best traditions of early Christianity in looking through the outward circumstances to the deeper reality which lay behind. The window is a costly gift and will be very greatly appreciated by the worshippers in Christ Church; and their regrets will be renewed that the lady who has presented it no longer occupies her accustomed place among them, having finally left Japan. It is a worthy memorial of her husband, whose likeness may be not obscurely traced in the face of one of the doctors, who, in teaching, is also learning wisdom from the lips of the Holy Child.

SOME HOURS OF IDLENESS.

CONCLUSION.

We left secluded Kure just as the purple mists of evening were beginning to drape the surrounding hills and islands in night's elusive veil. On all sides the swift, though unwieldy-looking junks, like tired sea-birds, were scurrying homeward, while the tiny steamers—whose numbers on the Island Sea are simply Legion one and all seemed bent on reaching their respective ports in the shortest possible space of time. The inter-island and coasting traffic of the Island Sea must be very great to judge by the number of vessels met with in the course of a day's tour upon its waters. I don't know how it may be in the winter months, but at this season of the year all the steam vessels were crowded with passengers, no matter the hour of the day, while cargo also seemed forthcoming at every little village and hamlet that they call at. In addition to the steamers there are also whole fleets of old-time junks, whose varying style of white sails contribute so materially to the beauty of these lake-like waters. But a great deal of the charm of the Inland sea is broken by the incessant tooting of the fussy steam-packets. The Captain's hand seems forever on the cord that liberates the blast of the syren, and of course each Captain is bent on out-Heroding the other in the matter of producing a diabolical noise. Yet this is but another of the thousand and one intolerable nuisances which the Japanese, through their absence of "nerves" mayhap, bear with the utmost complacency. Our big 6,000-ton ocean-going liner did not make half the rumpus going into or out of harbour that a little 75-ton Inland Sea steamer considers it incumbent to produce at all hours of the day and night, and of course the smaller the craft the greater the fuss and fury.

Moji was made early in the morning and to escape the coaling, the weather being actually fine, we went ashore, crossing over to Shimono-seki. The "sights" were easily done, for there is little to see beside the temple where Li Hung-chang negotiated the Peace-treaty with Marquis Ito; the place where the veteran diplomatist was shot, etc. These finished, an hour or so were agreeably passed on a moderately secluded elevation, from whence we could see, stretched out at our feet, the busy and exceedingly pretty panorama of Shimono-seki straits and the coaling-station at Moji. It is all very beautiful, but to quote Mr. R. C. Lehmann:—
One dewy patch of English lawn is worth a province here.
One velvet patch of English lawn, and on it running free,
The little fair-haired short-frocked maid who's all the world to me.

After a day of sunshine at Shimono-seki, it was disappointing to have to pass into the rain and mist again—but there it was, waiting for us, as it were, round the Narrows, and it kept us company till we were nearly home. Indeed, at one time, matters grew so bad that our prudent Captain, finding he could not see half across the deck, anchored down late at night—and then made the welkin ring for some three hours with plaintive blasts of his fog-horn, a musical diversion for which we were not so thankful as we ought to have been.

* * *

Looking through the well-selected library of the *Sanuki Maru* this morning I was rather set back by coming across an old acquaintance whose presence on the shelves was, to say the least, a matter of some surprise. Who would expect to find *Tristram Shandy* amid such an environment? And who, we wonder, takes the old book down to help while away the drowsy hours of the ocean voyage? How well I remember my first introduction to *Tristram*. What a vast sea of recollections comes surging up as my eye runs over the title page. In fancy again I see an old-world village, nestled deep down in the heart of leafy Warwickshire,—the Warwickshire of golden cornlands, not the grimy Warwickshire of the iron-workers—and in one of the ancient red-brick farm houses which still stud the land, I find myself renewing the pleasures of happy boy-

hood. School-days were just over and still some distance ahead lay the first disenchantments, griefs and disappointments of life's battle-ground. Before the window stretches the village green whereon stand the stocks and two mighty elms, sole survivors of seven which were reputed old—so village tradition ran—in the days of the Mercian Kings. Even in those years my delight was chiefly derived by browsing among books and high up in a garret of that old house where the older and seldom-required portions of the library had over-flowed from the orderly seemliness of the study, I chanced one afternoon upon *Tristram Shandy*. Shall I confess it, I was bitterly disappointed in the book. On and on I read and never the nearer did I seem to get to the heart of the matter. Corporal Trim and dear old Uncle Toby came along and fought and refought the battles of the Low Countries, the Widow Wadman glanced up from the page, and yet the elusive story of *Tristram Shandy* would not come to heel. Not till the last page was reached did I realise that Sterne was playing a huge practical joke on his reader—that he intended all along to cheat him out of the story. Honest, high-minded Oliver Goldsmith somewhere roundly denounces the book, finding no excuse for Sterne's indelicacy and suggestiveness; for myself I frankly put it down in disgust, but it was the bare-facedness of the fraud that embittered me. Yet Sterne's works have become classics of our language and by the same token his *Tristram Shandy* has been selected by Sir Edwin Arnold and the minor literary lions of the *Daily Telegraph* for inclusion in "A Library of the Hundred Best Books," and so finds a place on the bookshelves of the *Sanuki Maru*!

Another day of rain-steeped idleness lay before me and I passed it in the company of Froude. What an excellent storyteller he can be when in the vein! One can almost forgive his propensity for misreading older authors, misquoting of authorities, and garbling translations of ancient charters, for the exquisite clarity of his style. His "Divus Caesar" gives one a better idea of the shameless abominations, the incredible follies, as well as some of the virtues of old Rome, than all the sensuous imagery of "Quo Vadis" can do—though perhaps I am prejudiced, for was not that novel one of the "literary successes" of its year! I like Froude when he is dealing with some mediæval character such as St. Hugo of Avalon, a monk of the Grand Chartreuse, who was invited by Henry II. into England, became Bishop of Lincoln and was the designer and in part builder of that most beautiful of old English Cathedrals—Lincoln. A wonderful man was Hugo and wonderful was the work which he accomplished in the land of his adoption. He feared not Henry, neither did he bow the head to Richard Cœur de Lion—that strange, ruthless Angevin who sucked so much out of his kingdom of England and yet of the tongue of the people knew not one single word. When Richard, hard-up as usual, applied to the land for money to carry on the war with France, Hugo attended the Council convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury to consider ways and means of satisfying the King's insistent demands. The Archbishop declared that Hugo should levy a subsidy upon his clergy of Lincolnshire.

"Do you know, my Lord," the Primate said, "that the King is as thirsty for money as a man with the dropsy for water."

"His Majesty may be dropsical for all I know," Hugo answered, "but I will not be the water for him to swallow." And he kept his word.

A stern upholder of the rights of the poor, the oppressed, the widow and the fatherless in the dark, bad days when such rights were rarely acknowledged by those holding authority, Bishop Hugo's fame shines from afar with a flame of refreshing brightness through the pen of Brother Adam, who afterwards became Abbot of Ensham. His manuscript lies in part in the famous Bodleian Library in Oxford and part in the Sorbonne at Paris. Hugo's deathbed reminds one somewhat of the scene with which we associate the end of the Venerable Bede. Says Froude:—

As his time drew near, he gave directions for the disposition of his body, named the place in Lincoln Cathedral where he was to be buried, and bade his chaplain make a cross of ashes on the floor of his room, lift him from his bed at the moment of departure, and place him upon it.

It was a November afternoon. The choristers of St. Paul's were sent for to chant the compline to him for the last time. He gave a sign when they were half through. They lifted him and laid him on the ashes. The choristers sang on, and as they began the Nunc Dimittis he died.

So parted one of the most beautiful spirits that was ever incarnated in human clay. Never was man more widely mourned over, or more honoured in his death. He was taken down to Lincoln, and the highest and the lowest alike poured out to meet the body. A company of poor Jews, the offscouring of mankind, for whom rack and gridiron were considered generally too easy couches, came to mourn over one whose justice had sheltered even them.

John was at Lincoln at the time, and William of Scotland with him; and on the hill, a mile from the town, two kings, three archbishops, fourteen bishops, a hundred abbots, and as many earls and barons, were waiting to receive the sad procession.

King John and the archbishops took the bier upon their shoulders, and waded knee-deep through the mud to the cathedral. The King of Scotland stood apart in tears.

It was no vain pomp or unmeaning ceremony, but the genuine heartfelt recognition of human worth.

The story of Hugo of Lincoln deserves a place in every biography of English Worthies. It ought, as Froude suggested, to be familiar to every English boy. Such men as he were the true builders of our nation's greatness. Like the "well-tempered mortar" in old English walls, which is hard as the stone itself, their actions and their thoughts are the cement of our national organization.

* * *

As we drew nearer to Yokohama the heavens gradually cleared and when we turned our head up the Bay towards the Quarantine, the stars came out from an absolutely clear sky. Speculation was rife as to whether we should get into harbour that night, and it looked at one time as though we wouldn't, but the doctor passed us speedily and the Captain gave the order "Full speed ahead"; then he slowed down again and skillfully manoeuvring his vessel gradually brought her to anchor. It was just about 8.30 p.m., when a saloon-steward came up and said,

"Steam launch alongside, sir"—and I knew that my hours of idleness were at an end.

A. B. B.

LAW CASE.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

In the Tokyo District Court, says the *Yorodau*, the hearing of a case brought by Capt. A. E. Bouguin against G. Kuga, claiming a sum of money on a promissory note, which had not been paid by defendant at the due time, was begun on July 21st.

FIRES.

Fire broke out about 1 a.m. on Tuesday on the premises of a shoemaker in Motomachi, Sanchoime, but two streams of water from the hydrants easily suppressed the outbreak. The Police Fire Brigade turned out promptly. The damage was slight.

Fire broke out on freight car of a train on the Nippon railway which left Matsuda Station at 2.46 p.m. on July 28th for Kanemachi. The fire was caused by sparks from the engine.

The incendiary who started the fire in the shop of a foreign furniture dealer named Takarada, Motomachi, early in the morning of July 28th, was arrested the same day by the Kotobuki-cho police. The criminal is a young female servant named Kaku, 15 years old, in the service of the dealer. She has confessed that she believed that she could get back to her parents' house if the house of her employer was burned. She piled shavings in a corner therefore to which she set fire.

THE COLONIZATION OF SIBERIA.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

A writer will probably come some day to describe for us the Russian emigrant in Siberia as Maxim Gorky has described for us the Russian peasant at home, and for this future novelist or poet a great deal of material is constantly accumulating. Approaching as it does in some respects the colonization of Western America, the settlement of Siberia is on the whole, however, a very different kind of movement to that which went on somewhere about the middle of the last century in "the Far West." The free and easy ways which so enchant us in the late Bret Harte's Californian stories are replaced in Siberia by ways which are anything but free and easy owing, of course, to the heavy hand of omnipresent officialism. The present writer was at one time inclined to imagine that this was not so, that greater freedom prevailed in the new colonies than in European Russia, and that in time the once-despised Asiatic dominions of the Tsar would be the salvation of old Russia. He soon found, however, that in spite of the attractiveness of this theory from an artistic point of view it did not fit in with the facts of the case. The facts are that, owing perhaps to the old penal settlement traditions, officialdom is even more powerful in Siberia than in Russia proper. From the story-writer's point of view this is probably an advantage for the lights are stronger and the shadows deeper than they were in California some half-a-century ago while the foreign spy, the exiled nobleman, the anarchist, the Cossack, the picturesque Buriat, the ride by night in a sleigh, the wolves, with the settler's drab village and the settler's homely self, wife, and children to form a sufficiently quiet background, are all ingredients which could be made to form many a literary masterpiece.

To descend, however, to matters of fact, it will probably be a long time before Siberia becomes as well-settled and as prosperous as Western America or even Western Canada, not only on account of the obstacles which nature has opposed to such a consummation but on account of the equally formidable obstacles placed in the way by man. One of these is the restrictions which would probably be placed by the Russian authorities on wholesale foreign immigration and the wholesale introduction of foreign capital, the lack of which makes the Siberia of to-day so torpid and comparatively unenterprising. This torpor necessarily affects the country in many ways; and an article in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* shows how it affects the education of settlers' children. The picture the writer in this article draws of the educational position in some parts of Siberia is appalling and the contrast between the zeal of Chinese settlers in Russian territory not only for Chinese learning but even for Russian learning and the alleged ignorance and apathy of the Russian colonists would lead one to conclude (were it not for the historical fact that learned nations, like the ancient Greeks and the mediæval Italians, were seldom great empire builders) that some parts of Siberia might be annexed or "occupied" by the troops of the Celestial Government to the great benefit of the Russian inhabitants. Having an object in view, it is probable, however, that this Russian writer overcharges his picture; and of course, facts are altogether opposed to the theory that a Chinese Governor would make a better administrator even of a Chinese district than a Russian Governor would make. Manchuria is a case in point if Dr. Morrison's letters to the *Times* on the state of that Province are to be trusted. It is satisfactory, by the way, to see the semi-official *Viedomosti* publishing such an outspoken letter, in which it is plainly stated that Russia should spend less on warlike armaments and more on education.

The article appeared in the St. Petersburg paper on May 12 (23) and runs as follows:—
"The emigration movement in the Ussuri district increases, from year to year, and must in future increase still more as in Siberia (exclusive of the Primorsky and Amoor Provinces) there is at present hardly any free land fit for cultivation left."

"What contributed greatly to the increase of the emigration movement in the Ussouri country was this, that the colonization of this territory by Russians had been long regarded (and this view of the matter was greatly strengthened after the Chinese war of 1900) as a means of assuring Russia of the victory in the political and economic struggle with the Yellow Race. The Russian colonists in the Far East may be regarded as the advance guard of the army which is to conduct this fight, as the bearers and planters of European civilization.

"Under these conditions one might of course venture to hope that the Russian colonists in the Ussouri district would have placed at their disposal all possible means for increasing their knowledge and improving their minds, that they might assimilate to the full European enlightenment and European culture. But it would seem that these very natural expectations have been disappointed.

"The Ussouri district, into which the waves of the emigration movement poured most strongly, lacks even the most elementary means by which European education is imparted, I mean primary schools. I do not speak of free libraries or of public reading rooms: in the district of which I treat, the emigrants do not even dream of these things.

"The principal colonization district in the Ussouri territory at the present time is the Middle Ussouri division, which extends from south to north for the distance of 250 versts (from the Shmakovka station on the Ussouri railroad to the Rozengartovka station on the same line) and which is inhabited by a population of 11,000 people of both sexes. And for the children of all these people, scattered over an enormous area, there are only, so far as I am aware, four primary schools. Moreover, these schools are situated in the most southerly extremity of the district and can only therefore be attended by the children from five or seven settlements. All the other settlements have no schools, and in those settlements therefore the children must perforce grow up without any education.

"It is true that in the vicinity of the above-mentioned district there is a railway school at the Muraviev-Amoursky station and, in some Cossack settlements, the so-called village schools.

"But only the children of the railway employees are allowed to attend the first mentioned school, and the others admit only the children of the Cossacks. Consequently these schools are of absolutely no value from an educational point of view, so far as the ordinary colonists are concerned.

"In the valleys of the rivers Raubeche and Ulache, which take the second place at the present time in the Ussouri district in point of the extent of the land colonized, there are about twenty villages with a population of more than 3,000 persons of both sexes. And for all these settlements, scattered over an area equal to that of any department you please in European Russia, there is only one church school—a primary school—in the village of Beltzovy, in the northern corner of the territory in question. This school is the most convenient for the children of settlers from the two nearest settlements to Beltzovy but for the children from the other settlements it is unavailable and they must therefore grow up without any education whatever.

"On the coast of the Japan sea, beginning with the valley of the Sudzuhe and going on to the harbour of St. Olga district, we find that there are by the post road (or near to it) for a distance of 230 versts, about 10 villages in which live about one thousand people of both sexes. And for all these people there is only one school, a parish primary school under ecclesiastical supervision in the village of Permska, in the southern extremity of the village. This school can only be used by the children from the village of Permska. The young generation of settlers in the remaining villages are doomed *volens-volens* to remain ignorant.

"Such is the state of education in the two most important parts of the Ussouri district which we have colonized. This bad state of things stands out still more distinct and glaring in contrast to the state of education among the Chinese living in the Ussouri country and who are all

as a rule educated, that is, are able to read and write Chinese. For their children, born in the Ussouri district, they ordinarily get teachers (principally from Shantung Province). These Chinese teachers are not only to be found in the towns, but also in the waste *taigu*, sometimes at a distance of a hundred *versts* from the towns, where one may sometimes see their characteristic figures, seated on the ground surrounded by a circle of their students.

These Chinese teachers do not desire and do not receive very much by way of remuneration (only from 10 to 20 roubles a year from each student) but they enjoy the public respect and esteem to an extent that would make one of our town teachers turn green with envy.* The Chinese teacher is far better off than the master of the house in which he teaches, with regard to lodging, table and attendance, for his pupils place themselves at his disposal and serve him for nothing. Children who give tokens of special talent for the study of Chinese learning are sent by rich Chinese to Mukden (in Manchuria) to complete their studies there. In such a way do the Chinese in foreign countries maintain among the youthful members of their community the connection with the home country and feed their minds with the national learning.

"But we, Russians, are, in the present condition of our educational system, allowing the children of our settlers in the Far East to grow up in ignorance. Hundreds of millions of roubles of the national wealth have been wasted, but wasted on warlike armaments.

Can it be impossible to spend some fifty or one hundred thousand roubles on providing schools for the children of our settlers who understand, it is clear, the advantages of education and who are sincerely grieved that they cannot give their children even an elementary education. Is it not hard that while young Chinese, after mastering their own system of knowledge, ordinarily turn their attention to the study of Russian which they learn to read and write, the children of our own colonists who have come hither to plant European civilization in this part of the world, should almost generally be illiterate? I may be putting it bluntly, but I must say I believe the Government ought to stop this short-sighted policy, for the time is forever past when guns and bayonets prove better means than popular education in the international struggle, not only on the arena of culture but even in the arena of international politics."

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Yokohama General Hospital, to which non-subscribers were invited, was held at the Chamber of Commerce Room, No. 14 Bund, on Friday, July 24. Mr. F. S. James occupied the chair and there was a good attendance both of ladies and gentlemen, including the other members of the Committee, Messrs. H. Keswick and J. Colomb.

The CHAIRMAN said: Ladies and gentlemen, My position as Chairman of the Hospital Committee entitles me to take the chair at this meeting without having been voted to it. I shall retain it for the formal business of the meeting which ends on the election of a new Committee. It will then become a question whether you will elect a chairman of your own. If this is done, I shall vacate the chair and you will be able to discuss anything you wish.

The remarks which Mr. JAMES made in addition to the report were as follows:—

This is the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Yokohama General Hospital for the purpose of receiving the Report and Accounts made up for the past 15 months to 30th June, 1903, and also for any other business in connection with the Hospital.

Strictly speaking, only subscribers should have * If there are many Russian teachers in the position of "The Schoolmaster" in Gorky's *Otverjennie* I should not be surprised that they are not as a rule so respected by the public as their Chinese confrères. —Translator.

been asked to attend, but as a general wish was expressed by some non-subscribers, an invitation was extended to anyone interested and I am glad to see that it has been so largely availed of.

The Report and Accounts were distributed some days ago, so I do not think it will be necessary for me to read them both before asking you to pass them. I shall be very pleased to answer any question that you may wish to put in connection with same.

You will notice that there is a balance of *yen* 102.45 owing to the Honorary Treasurer, against which stands a dependency of *yen* 615 due for account of Infectious Ward. The payments made for account of Infectious Ward include two years premium on Fire Insurance policies, besides the cost of a new boiler.

In the account for charity patients a sum of *yen* 486.30 has been paid for Japanese nurses. The general account shows an amount of 1,415.54 for Hospital Equipment, besides *yen* 138.501 premium on Extra Fire Insurance. Under the lease held by Dr. Meere the buildings and contents belonging to the hospital proper are covered for *yen* 18,000 but the Committee considered this was insufficient, and so took out a further insurance to the extent of *yen* 14,000.

The dwelling-house and hydropathic establishment is the property of Mrs. Davies, but if the hospital is worked on the lines in the report the present committee think they can arrange in such a manner that there will be no occasion to purchase them from her so long as she remains at the hospital. Before his departure Dr. Davies transferred to his wife his right in the hospital. Though this transfer was not officially brought to the notice of the present Committee, they consider that in equity the rights of Mrs. Davies are those which were transferred by Dr. Meere to Dr. Davies.

Mrs. Davies must therefore be consulted before any change of tenure is possible.

Nothing further has been heard about leasing the land on which the hydropathic establishment stands to the Chinese for a hospital, but it has been pointed out to me that the suggestion, as printed in the report, is incorrect. I understand now that the idea was for the Chinese to erect a ward of their own with operating theatre attached, but to be run under the supervision of the General Hospital.

The Infectious Ward is quite separate from the General Hospital and is situated at Aizawa, a little beyond the Gardeners' Association. Fortunately for the community it has not been much in requisition, but has nevertheless to be kept in an efficient state in case of emergency. The ward has been in charge of Dr. Wheeler who kindly offered his services in the case of any charity patients being admitted.

I am indebted to Mr. Kilby for a suggestion in reference to this ward. He thinks it might be possible to arrange with the Japanese authorities to take it over and run it themselves, giving the right of admission to European patients. By this means some *yen* 1200 per annum would be saved to the community. It would be a valuable gift to the authorities, as the buildings are in first class order and insured for *yen* 13,700, but it is a question whether it would be advisable to give up our right, in order to merely save the yearly outlay.

A few days since the committee received a letter from Mrs. Marshall Martin, saying that a friend of hers, travelling in Japan, had made an offer of *yen* 3,000 for the equipment of a new operating theatre subject to the following conditions.

The Foreign Community to provide sufficient funds by the 10th August to build the theatre, estimated to cost *yen* 2,000. The theatre and equipment to be in charge of one competent surgeon to be appointed by the Hospital Committee, said surgeon to have entire charge of operating room, and equipment, but any recognised surgeon having a patient in the hospital to be allowed the use of same. On receiving this letter I went round to a few friends with the object of getting the necessary funds guaranteed by the date mentioned, but found that this condition: putting the building and equip-

ment under the sole charge of one surgeon was a fatal bar to support.

I then approached the would-be donor and tried to induce him to change this one condition, but this he is unwilling to do, and so the original offer stands.

After consultation with Dr. Munro, I find that the building will cost about *yen* 3,000.

Now, ladies, and gentlemen, you have the full facts, and I should like to hear an expression of opinion on the subject. The offer is a generous one, and it seems a pity that the opportunity should be lost. A new operating theatre properly equipped would be a fresh addition to the hospital, and would help to draw patients having to undergo operations, who might go elsewhere if we did not improve on our present theatre. Subscriptions for this object should be quite separate from the general fund. The easiest way to raise the money would be, for a certain number of people to guarantee the amount and then collect subscriptions, paying pro-rata any sum short subscribed, but I wish specially to impress on would-be subscribers to the general fund, that no portion of this, can be set aside toward the *yen* 3,000 required. It must be kept entirely apart and a separate list opened. In the report you will see that the Committee say, the Hospital may revert to the community. I think from opinions freely expressed, now that we have the chance of getting the working into the hands of the community, it will not again be anxious to make a fresh lease with anyone. Its past experience in that direction has been most unsatisfactory, so I hope and trust you will support a proposal to run the hospital as a nursing home for at least 3 years, the framing of rules and all details to be left to the incoming Committee. The reason why I mention 3 years is, because in making arrangements with an European nursing staff, it is the shortest term that a nurse will make any engagement for, and as, if our proposal meets with your acceptance, we shall have to make an agreement with Mrs. Davies to act as Superintendent, besides getting out a nurse from England, we must feel sure that the community is willing to lend its full support. It is very essential that we obtain the services of a certified European nurse to help the Matron. The Japanese nurses are good and attentive, still, the nursing staff cannot be considered efficient till one more European is added. The present system of nursing gives the same attention to all classes of patients, whether they be charity or 1st class, but in order to keep this up the matron must have a thoroughly reliable nurse under her. It must be remembered that a hospital or nursing home has become an absolute necessity to Yokohama. Our present hospital is open to all nationalities and is largely availed of by the various shipping companies, most of whom have always subscribed liberally, and I feel sure they will continue to do so, and I hope they may see fit to increase their subscriptions, more especially when it is known that patient, from the steamers are mostly 3rd class who although helping to keep up the hospital do not cover the necessary expenditure. The charity patients are of course a very heavy charge on the funds. There seems to be an idea in Yokohama that the present hospital is too large for the requirements of the place. Now, ladies and gentlemen, the present hospital is not too large; in certain ways it is not large enough. There is accommodation for only five 1st class patients, six second, and about twenty 3rd class and charity patients. There is an insane ward, isolation ward, pharmacy and operating theatre, besides nurses' rooms, mortuary, boiler and series of pipes for keeping the wards at an even temperature during the winter months and the place is lit throughout by electricity. The present site is an almost ideal one, very central, close to all the other hospitals and most convenient for the doctors. From various notes in the daily papers one would be led to suppose that the Hospital Committee wished to run counter to the general body of subscribers. This, ladies and gentlemen, is not the case. In the report they have placed before you their ideas and recommendations, and having given much time and attention to the subject, feel that they are better able to know what is required, and advise

with a greater knowledge than anyone who takes up the question on the spur of the moment. The Committee's task has been a most difficult one, and it should be remembered that up till the present time, the difficulty has been to get anyone to take an interest in the institution. I see by the papers that there is a doctor who is anxious to take over the hospital, presumably on lease. Who he is I do not know, but I sincerely hope and trust that you will not entertain any such proposition. Our previous experience has been that if the hospital did not pay, the charity and 3rd class patients were neglected, and I maintain, ladies and gentlemen, that those are the patients who should receive the same good care and nursing, as the 1st and 2nd class, who are able if necessary to obtain luxuries. It is not necessary to have a resident physician. We have good doctors in Yokohama who I am sure will not refuse to attend the 3rd class and charity patients, simply because we can only afford to allow them a small monthly fee. If the hospital is to be run as a commercial speculation, it will fail as a hospital, and I have no hesitation in saying that the community will have a repetition of previous experiences. It is impossible to estimate the sum per annum required to run the hospital on the lines proposed in the report, as there are no statistics to work on. A great deal will of course depend on the number of patients admitted. Years ago it was found difficult to pay the expenses of the hospital, which was the cause of its being leased, but since then, the Community has largely increased and is better able to subscribe, as was shown a short time since, when over *yen* 20,000 was collected for a Japanese Famine Fund. To run the hospital as a 1st class hospital is run in Europe or America is out of the question at present, but to run it more on the lines of a nursing home, (which is really more adapted to the wants of the community) is quite feasible, and I feel sure that the money will be forthcoming for this object, if you will only give the scheme your undivided support.—(Applause.)

Since writing these notes, added the Chairman, I received a letter last night which I will read to you:—

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Yokohama, July 23rd, 1903.

TO THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

It having come to my notice that you are to convene on the 24th inst. for the purpose of considering plans for the better management of your hospital, and being informed that there is at present no house surgeon, or resident physician, in said hospital, and presuming that you will certainly make provision for such at your coming meeting, I beg to offer my services as such.

Having had some thirteen years experience in hospital work I am thoroughly convinced that no hospital can be successfully managed without a house surgeon.

Being almost an entire stranger in your midst it is with considerable reluctance that I offer my services or make application for such a position, but I believe I have in my possession sufficient evidence of my standing and professional ability. For seven consecutive years I was superintendent of the largest hospital in Cape Colony, but on account of the late war and other good and sufficient reasons I was obliged to disconnect. Just previous to my coming in your midst, I was superintendent of the Los Angeles (California) Sanitarium, but on account of the ill-health of my wife I was obliged to quit an otherwise desirable position.

I beg to submit the following proposition for your kind consideration:

Providing satisfactory arrangements can be made with Mrs. Davis, the matron, concerning the property, and the goodwill, etc., I am prepared to take up the work on similar lines to that undertaken by Drs. Davis and Meere. I am aware that matters are most extraordinarily complicated, and it may be most difficult to make satisfactory negotiations.

Should the committee not see its way clear to continue the hospital on the plans which I have suggested, and desire to have it conducted as a Nursing Home only, I would be pleased to offer my services gratis four hours each day, i.e. to charity and 3rd class patients. Those hours would preferably be 8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Before closing, allow me to state that I am thoroughly convinced that the committee, (or some person or persons) are to be congratulated on having obtained the able assistance of Mrs. Davis, and

should I be favoured with a position in the hospital I would be pleased to retain her services.

Most Respectfully Yours,

R. SELDEN ANTHONY, B.S., M.D.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the Committee had considered and decided that non-subscribers could not vote for the passing of the accounts, and of the report and the election of a Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Williamson Jones seconded by Mr. Stedman the accounts were adopted.

In reply to Rev. W. P. G. Field,

The CHAIRMAN said his remarks just made with reference to the transfer to Mrs. Davies were to be taken in conjunction with the statement on the same subject in the report.

In reply to Mr. Thorn,

The CHAIRMAN said that though the ladies of the Nursing Fund indirectly subscribed to the hospital they could not be allowed to vote.

Mr. THORN in that case did not see what the ladies were there for.

The CHAIRMAN said if they wished to continue and elect a Chairman they could do so.

Mr. THORN said from all he had seen and heard that the main object of their being there was to have a voice in the election of a Committee.

The CHAIRMAN said it was unfortunate that he was not approached on the subject.

Mr. A. M. KNAPP pointed out that it been intimated that "questions of detail, affecting the right to vote, etc., will be settled at the meeting." This had been published ostensibly by the Committee and they not contradicted it.

The CHAIRMAN said he was responsible for that, but he did not remember saying that the question of voting would be settled at the meeting.

Mr. E. FLINT KILBY, who said he came there as an outsider and not as representing his firm, expressed the opinion that the meeting was a meeting of subscribers and that outsiders had not the right to vote. If they had there might be complications, such as that which would have been involved by the election of a Committee (which included his name) for he considered it absolutely impossible for any new Committee to take the work over without the three gentlemen who now formed the committee.—(Applause.)

Mr. KNAPP declared that the meeting was on an illogical basis. He suggested that a special committee should be appointed to take into consideration all the affairs of the Hospital with reference to reorganization. He suggested it should include the names of the present Committee, the medical men, and the ladies who had done so much for the hospital.

Mr. H. G. PIGOTT asked whether the hospital belonged to the community or to the subscribers.

The CHAIRMAN said to the community, but in reckoning subscribers they must have a limit to the number of years they would go back.

Mr. THORN did not think it was a square deal that those who had subscribed for a matron should have to sit there like a lot of sticks.

After some discussion, Mr. Kilby proposed that a committee of the present hospital committee, with three added, and if the meeting wished three ladies, who he thought would certainly be of assistance, be formed to go into the whole matter and call another meeting. He thought the hospital should certainly not be run as a commercial speculation and he also thought all patients should be of one class. He spoke highly of Mrs. Davies' services. Finally, after some discussion, he expressed the view that the present meeting should be adjourned for the report of the special committee and that the present committee should continue to serve.

The CHAIRMAN said the present Committee were quite prepared to resign, though they said in the report that they would be willing to serve again.

Dr. MUNRO thought the Hospital Committee should continue their services and that it would be a great loss to the community to be deprived of them. He urged, however, that medical men should be eligible for election to the committee. He expressed his pleasure that the community had at last recognized its responsibilities in connection with the hospital. He thought it would be a mistake to allow the offer that had been mentioned as to an operating

theatre to slip through their grasp, because it would cost the community not more than *yen* 3,000 to fulfil the conditions of that offer. He concluded by eulogising Mr. James' work in connection with the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN, responding, said the Committee had done their best to put the hospital on a firmer basis but they did not seem to have the true support of the community. For that reason they did not propose to serve any longer.

On the motion of Mr. Dodds, seconded by Mr. Reiffinger, Mr. Kilby was appointed one of the Special Committee. On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. D. Marshall the name of Mr. Surth was adopted, and Mr. Knapp's name was added on the motion of Mr. Williamson Jones, seconded by Dr. Munro.

Mr. KILBY's motion as finally put read as follows: "That a special committee consisting of the General Hospital Committee and three others, other than medical men, be appointed to report on a scheme for carrying on the hospital and report to a meeting of the community who will vote on it." This was seconded by Mr. Dodds.

Dr. MUNRO proposed that medical men should be eligible for the Committee and Mr. Pigott seconded.

Mr. KILBY thought it would be very invidious to have a medical man on the committee.

Dr. MUNRO did not see why the knowledge of the medical men should not be placed at the disposal of the community.

The amendment was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Pigott seconded by Mr. Mueller, Dr. Munro was elected to the committee. Mr. MARSHALL thought before the next meeting some estimate should be prepared of the cost of running the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN said the next meeting could not be fixed now and it was pointed out that arrangements must be carried out before August 10th with regard to the offer that had been made.

On the motion of Mr. Williamson Jones cordial thanks were voted to the Chairman and his colleagues, and, Mr. James briefly replying, the proceedings closed.

GRAND HOTEL CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of the Grand Hotel Company, Ltd., was held on Monday afternoon. Dr. Hall, chairman of the board, presided, and there was a very small attendance.

The Secretary read the notice of meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that as the report and accounts for the past year had been in the shareholders' hands for some days he would take them as read. They exhibited a satisfactory state of affairs which he had no doubt was fully appreciated. He had nothing to add to what was set forth in the report, but he would be glad to hear any remarks or answer any questions.

There being no questions nor remarks, the Chairman moved that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. KNAPP seconded. The motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said this was all the business of the meeting, which then terminated.

YACHTING.

Yachting was not a particularly enjoyable sport on Saturday, though a fine southerly breeze blew the boats over their respective courses in good time. But rain again fell during the afternoon and spoiled much of the fun.

Two 39-raters, *Mary* and *Golden Hind*, raced across the bay to Bandzuhara and back for the *Maid Marion* Cup. The former took the lead and kept it all over, the breeze being hardly strong enough for the yawl. *Mary* arrived home at 4h. 37m. 10s. and *Golden Hind* at 4h. 45m. 50s., but her club allowance made the latter's time work out at 4h. 39m. 05s.

The cruising class had a race to Nagahama for prizes presented by the club on arbitrary handicap. *Spray* got to the Nagahama buoy first at 3h. 51m. 30s., *Dainyo* next at 3h. 55m. 35s., *Asagao*

third at 3h. 57m. On the way back to the Lightship *Dainyo* succeeded in cutting down *Spray's* lead to one minute and forty-five seconds, increasing correspondingly the gap between herself and *Asagao*. *Surprise*, however, won the race on handicap, the corrected times being:—

<i>Spray</i>	h.m.s.
<i>Wanderer</i>	5.17.05
<i>Dainyo</i>	5.29.45
<i>Surprise</i>	5.14.30
<i>Asagao</i>	5.03.05
	5.11.50

Dainyo protested against *Surprise* on the ground that she crossed the starting line before gunfire.

For a prize presented by the Honorary Secretary and a second by the club the 21 raters went round the Lightship and twice round the Mandarin Bluff mark. This was a good race, *Edna* and *Winsome* having a close tussle till just close to the mark on the first round, but the former got through her opponent's weather and passed the mark first. She maintained her advantage throughout the race till caught on the very line by *Vixen*, which had come away into second place and did the trick in beating up the harbour. *Yugao*, however, gets first prize and *Chocho* second, but two record points go on club time to *Vixen* and one to *Edna*. The following are the corrected arbitrary times:—

<i>Sunbeam</i>	h.m.s.
<i>Winsome</i>	3.37.20
<i>Edna</i>	3.35.10
<i>Sella</i>	3.34.32
<i>Chocho</i>	3.33.50
<i>Yugao</i>	3.33.10
<i>Vixen</i>	3.31.25
<i>Daisy May</i>	3.34.25
	3.33.40

The "Larks" also had a race resulting in victory for No. 10 which in addition to the Honorary Secretary's prize also captured two record points, No. 4 being second and gaining one record point, No. 11 third. The times were:—

	h.m.s.
1 (Thompson)	4.43.50
2 (Manley)	4.34.35
4 (Mason)	4.28.25
6 (Poole)	4.36.25
8 (Russell and Allcock)	4.35.15
9 (Kingdon)	4.37.50
10 (Watt and Drummond)	4.25.35
11 (Abbey)	4.28.58
12 (Sander)	4.32.20
14 (Eyton)	4.42.20

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Arisugawa proceeded on July 24th to Ikao hot spring.

A case of suspected cholera was reported on July 23rd at Tokyo.

The Italian cruiser *Lombardia* arrived on July 29th at Nagasaki to undergo repairs.

A case of cholera was reported on July 24th at Ehime, and another on the following day at Tsuruga.

The U.S. transport *Dix*, which has been lying at Yokohama, entered Uruga on July 27th for repairs.

A case of cholera was reported on July 27th at Echi district, Iyo province. The same day another was reported at Tokyo.

Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, who recently returned from Kobe, proceeded to the Palace on July 27th to have audience of the Emperor.

The steamer *Kubo Maru* has been chartered by the Department of the Navy. She will proceed from Nagasaki, where she is now taking in coal, to Yokosuka.

The British sailing vessel *Omega* sustained damage to spars and rigging on July 23rd during the voyage to Shanghai, and put in to Nagasaki to repair the defects.

Tokyo papers report that Mr. K. Ishiwata, living at Hongo, Tokyo, has invented an artificial

grinding stone, which consists of asphalt, wood-wax, *kiri* oil, and emery.

It is said by the *Mainichi* that Counts Inouye and Kabayama will be appointed members of the Privy Council.

The Russian volunteer steamer *Vladimir* arrived at Nagasaki on July 29th. After taking coal there she will leave for Vladivostok.

The honorable decree of *Hakase* (doctor) was conferred on Mr. Kanii and five other learned men on July 29th by the Minister of Education.

The name of Lord Lytton is mentioned as the probable successor to Lord Tennyson as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth.

A telegram from Sapporo states that the trial of a German who is alleged to have assaulted a Japanese the other day was begun in the local court on July 28th.

Princesses Tsune and Yasu proceeded on July 29th to the detached palace at Hakone. Princes Michi and Atsu left for the same place on the following day.

Tokyo papers state that General Kuropatkin, who left Port Arthur on July 16th, is expected to arrive at Moscow on August 1st and at St. Petersburg the following day.

Mr. Komuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, has tendered his resignation. Tokyo papers state that Mr. K. Tsutsuki was appointed to the vacancy on July 25th.

The *Jiji* states that Mr. Kishimoto has purchased a steamer of 3,000 gross tons from a British firm at Kobe. The ship is now on her way to Kobe. She will be run between Japan and China.

A Tientsin correspondent under date of July 28th to the *Niroku*, states that bandits are raging in Huai-an, Chili. Viceroy Yuan has despatched 500 soldiers to the scene to put down the riot.

The preliminary trial of Mr. Kawashima, secretary of Chiba Prefecture, who was suspected in connexion with the text-book affair, concluded on July 24th and he was committed for trial.

Local theatre-goers will hear with much regret the news that Miss Janet Waldorf, who with her company passed through Yokohama recently, died of pneumonia in New York on the 10th ult.

Part of the ceiling of the room of the 1st section, Kanagawa Kencho, fell down at 1 p.m. on July 22nd. Mr. Sumikura, one of the officials, who was on duty, sustained slight injury on the head.

A case of dysentery was reported on July 25th on board the steamer *Kasuga Maru*, which arrived here on the 19th from Melbourne. The ships was disinfected by the harbour police. The patient is one of the crew.

N. Horibe, president, and T. Matsuzaki, manager of the 8th Bank, Kumamoto, who are charged with fraud were sentenced on July 23rd in the local Court to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 20.

A telegram from Matsuyama states that the steamer *Toyo Maru* sank on July 23rd off Hakata, Echi district, Iyo province. The *Asahi* states that she stranded before sinking. The cargo and passengers were saved.

The Minister for Education, on July 28th summoned the high officials of the Department and held a secret conference when, it is reported by the *Asahi*, the Minister declared his decision to abolish local educational inspectors.

The receipts of the Nippon Railway Company for the half-year ending June 30th, 1903, are reported by Tokyo papers to be *yen* 5,115,106.38. Of this *yen* 2,224,500.51 were from passenger fares.

On July 24th, an educational official connected with the text book affair was sentenced in the

Tokyo District Court to 4½ months imprisonment and a fine of yen 15. The bribe, yen 1,730, which he had received, was ordered to be confiscated.

Baron Shibusawa, Chairman, and Mr. Okura, Vice-Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, paid a visit to the Ministers of State on July 27th, when they made a statement with reference to the protective policy which had been decided upon by the Chamber.

Owing to the heavy rains, the section between Kikitsu and Okusa of the Kyushu Railway was damaged on July 23rd, and traffic was suspended. Repairs were to be completed the following day. At Nagoya, all the rivers overflowed their banks and many hundred houses were inundated.

Y. Abe, chief accountant of the Meiji Life Insurance Company, was arrested on July 27th on a charge of having embezzled yen 15,000 belonging to the office, since 1898. It is alleged by the *Yorodzu* that he lost about yen 15,000 on rice speculation and spent the remainder in dissipation.

Barons Sone, Kodama and Kiyoura, Ministers of State, held a conference on July 23rd in the official dwelling of the Premier to discuss the budget for the following year. The Premier was absent at the time on a visit to Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, and Marquis Yamagata.

We are informed by Mr. K. Kawai, Assistant Superintendent, that Mr. Narita, Superintendent of the Foreign Mails Department in Yokohama, has resigned of his own free will, and Mr. Aonuma, who holds the same post in the Post Office at Kobe, has been appointed to succeed him.

Eighteen lighters towed by two steam launches from Osaka experienced a gale on July 24th off Kobe. The tow ropes parted and though eleven took refuge at Nishinomiya seven others were much tossed about. Thirty bales of cotton yarn, about five hundred bales cotton, and sundry other cargo was wetted.

It is stated by the Kagacho police that Messrs. Sale and Co. have missed from their godown, No. 167, 50 coils wire (valued at yen 300), 10 packages Mangia metal (yen 200), 2 pieces silk (yen 40 and cash yen 280). Since June 30th a Japanese godown man named T. Ito employed by the firm is alleged to be missing.

An accident occurred to the locomotive of a train due from Kodzu at Shimbashi at 8.43 a.m. on July 23rd. The trouble happened between Totsuka and Hodogaya. Another engine was at once sent from Yokohama and took the place of the damaged locomotive. The train arrived in Tokyo about an hour late.

With regard to the case of the Russo-Chinese Bank versus its former Chinese compradore, Yuen Sih Sung, claiming yen 170,000 and the counterclaim of yen 630,000, the *Mainichi* states that the ground of the latter is that the plaintiff has arbitrarily sold houses at Shanghai belonging to the compradore.

The *Yokohama Shingo* states that the steamer *Benvenue*, which Mr. K. Yamashita, coal merchant, Yokohama, has purchased from Messrs. Cornes and Co., has been re-named the *Kiso Maru*. To celebrate the occasion the new owner entertained over seventy foreign and Japanese gentlemen at the Chitose restaurant, Yokohama, on July 25th.

The appeal of an educational official who appealed against a decision rendered in the lower court, was heard on July 28th and the judgment against him was dismissed on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. In connexion with the textbook affair he had been sentenced to 1½ months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 5, and the bribe yen 200, which he received, was ordered to be confiscated.

The *Asahi's* Tientsin correspondent states that the Japanese warships *Tokachiho* and *Chiyoda* arrived at Taku on July 24th. Rear-Admiral

Uriu arrived the following day for an interview with Admiral Senba, commander-in-chief of the squadron. The Admirals then paid a visit on Viceroy Yuan, Governor-General. On the evening of the same day the Admirals and their personal staff were entertained at the Japanese consulate.

Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, say Tokyo papers, entertained at 7 p.m. on July 27th at his official residence, three of the *genro* statesmen, Marquis Yamagata and Counts Inouye and Matsukata, and Count Katsura, the Premier, Barons Yamamoto, Sone and Komura and Lieut-General Terachi, Ministers of State. After the repast a conference took place which lasted for several hours. It is stated that Barons Kodama and Kiyoura were absent in consequence of previous engagements.

Mrs. A. M. Drennan, twenty years a Missionary of the C. P. Mission in this Empire, died at her former home, Pilot Grove, Mo. U.S.A., June 28th, 1903. She had been in feeble health for some time and returned to the home land on furlough last October. She stopped for some time at Pueblo, Colo., last May. She started to attend the Woman's Missionary Convention, but was suddenly taken ill at her old home and died on the above named date. Together with her mission a large circle of friends and acquaintances, both native and foreign will mourn their loss, in her death.

We regret to state, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of July 22nd, that Mr. Hector Sampson, of No. 3, Peitaiho Lane, was found dead at his residence yesterday evening, under circumstances which undoubtedly point to suicide. About seven o'clock last evening his boy went to call him, thinking that he was asleep, but found his master lying dead on the bed, with an old Winchester rifle grasped in his hands and the head almost blown to pieces. The trigger of the rifle was somewhat rusty, and there was a corresponding rust mark on one of deceased's toes, so that it is thought that he discharged the trigger with his toe. A gentleman living in the house opposite says he heard a noise like the report of a firearm some time between six o'clock and half-past. Deceased leaves a widow with whom the deepest sympathy is felt. For some months past he had complained of severe pains in the back of the head.

The Shire Line steamer *Pembroke*, which has been in the Cosmopolitan Dock for some time, has had her No. 2 tank and hold tightened by means of soft patches and cement in order to float her out of dry dock, and came out of dock on July 19th. She is now, said the *N.-C. Daily News* of July 20th, lying alongside the Associated Wharves, Pootung, as in the present condition she is unable to double anchor (as required) in mid stream. It is now under consideration what further steps are to be taken to enable her to proceed to Hongkong, where she is to undergo repairs at the hands of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. It is not yet decided whether it will be necessary to fit her with a false floor or dash-plate bulk-heads. When patched up, she will proceed to Hongkong with a coast pilot to assist the master, Captain Liddle. The temporary repairs are being carried out under the entire direction of Mr. Mumford, surveyor to Lloyd's agents, Hongkong, who came up to Shanghai for this purpose.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

It is estimated that the output of whiskey in Kentucky this season will be 25,000,000 gallons. Almost no old whiskeys are offering, and the trade is most conservative. There now seems to be comparatively little danger of overproduction, as many of the distilleries have already closed down, and the remainder will during the next few weeks.

Good parents and really patriotic citizens, says *American Medicine*, have long dreaded the annual epidemic of deaths, accidents, tetanus, increased illness, etc., which has invariably followed a noisy Fourth of July. The more

noise the more death and injury, but the less patriotism, is a pretty safe rule. The "Chicago idea" is said to be to celebrate noiselessly by means of good literature, speeches, etc., but Minneapolis tries to abolish the noise-making and replace it by innocent games and athletic sports. These methods are surely more hygienic, and will cheat the doctors out of their yearly crop of emergency cases and accidents, but from the "antis" we will scarcely get credit for such worthy or unworthy motives.

To a conspicuous degree the University of Chicago has branched out into a publishing house of periodical literature devoted to educational matter and to scientific and philosophical research. It now announces a new quarterly, with the title *Modern Philology*, which is to make modern languages and literature its field. The periodicals issued from this press already include *The Biblical World*, *The School Review*, *The Botanical Gazette*, *The Astrophysical Journal*, *The American Journal of Sociology*, *The Journal of Geology*, *The Journal of Political Economy*, *The American Journal of Theology*, and *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*.

Mr. Ernest Schmidt, a Frenchman with a German name and the biggest man in Brooklyn, was buried on July 2 in a coffin made especially for him. Schmidt weighed 520 pounds and measured a fraction over six feet two inches in height. He died in the Home for Aged and Infirm of fatty degeneration of the heart. Schmidt's shoes cost him \$12 a pair. Like his hats, they were so big he had to have them made to order. This was true, in fact, of everything that he wore and ate. Even his bathtub was manufactured especially for him. He was a silk expert by occupation. Once he fell off a street car, landed flat on his back and couldn't get up. It required the efforts of two muscular policemen and several bystanders to get him on his feet.

An appraisement just completed of the estate of the late Dean Eugene Augustus Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary of New York places its value at \$6,226,000. The assets are mainly real estate, but there are also some very desirable securities. The entire personal estate amounted to \$2,663,442. In real estate, Dean Hoffman owned several Fifth-avenue parcels, valued at \$1,000,000. His entire real estate holdings were worth about \$2,750,000. His will leaves \$100,000 to the General Theological Seminary, \$50,000 each to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the New York Historical Society, and \$25,000 each to the New York Protestant Episcopal School and to the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergy. The bulk of the fortune is given to his widow and children, the former getting \$75,000 a year for life.

The Barr colony in the Saskatchewan valley has been abandoned owing to discord and dissatisfaction among the thousand English immigrants composing it. These settlers were induced to join the colony by a patriotic English clergyman, Rev. T. M. Barr, who made all the arrangements and personally conducted the party. The Dominion Government set aside a special tract of land in Saskatchewan Territory for the benefit of the settlers. Troubles began as soon as the party reached Canada, and only 300 out of the 1,000 settled on the lands allotted to them. The remainder preferred to locate elsewhere. Now the projector of the enterprise has renounced all connection with it, refunding all sums paid by the immigrants when they joined the movement. The failure of the colony is said to have been due to shortage of supplies at the settlement, but the probability is that inexperience and inability to adapt themselves to the new life in the wilderness were chiefly responsible for the failure.

"A great deal is said about exports of gold when they are made; but," remark the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, "very few people stop to reflect that they are really much less in

amount than the metal we are adding to our stock, which is already the largest owned by any nation in the world. In the recent gold export period some \$15,000,000 was sent to Europe. This seems a considerable amount, but our own production is about \$6,500,000 a month, and we are receiving considerable amounts from the Canadian Yukon. The Treasury Department's estimate of the available gold in the country on June 1 puts the total at \$1,261,445,124. For various reasons we are inclined to think this an over-estimate, but the fact remains that the United States has over \$1,250,000 in gold. No other country in the world can reach this figure. It is true that comparatively little of it is in circulation, in the east, at any rate, but it serves as the solid basis for government and bank issues, and is, therefore, really in the service of trade."

July 1st witnessed the transfer of the various bureaux which fall under the control of the new Department of Commerce and Labour. As the result of the changes made the personnel of the new department comprises 1,289 persons in Washington and 8,836 throughout the rest of the country, and it has appropriations to its credit for the current fiscal year amounting to \$9,796,847. Secretary Cortelyou, says *Bradstreet*, seems to have taken hold of the work with a realizing sense of the important part which the department may be made to play in the administration of governmental affairs. In a brief address to the attendant chiefs of the bureaux the other day he said that no other department has a wider field if the just expectations of the framers of the legislation creating the department are realized. No other department, he said, will have closer relations with the people or greater opportunities for effective work. This view of the Secretary is entertained by some at least of his subordinates, as, for example, the new Director of the Census Bureau, who said that Mr. Cortelyou had before him, perhaps, the greatest opportunity that ever fell to the lot of a cabinet officer in time of peace. Much, of course, must depend upon the enthusiasm, the intelligence and the organizing capacity brought to the work of the new department; but its first chief will, as he should, hear none but messages of hearty goodwill at the outset of his important work.

When Alaska was ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000, he would have been deemed a rash prophet who would have predicted that within forty years the value of the salmon exported annually from Alaska would exceed the entire purchase-money paid for the possession. And yet the figures of the Federal Bureau of Statistics already show an annual shipment of canned salmon from Alaska valued at upward of \$8,401,124. Says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*: "The total value of the Alaskan shipments to the United States during ten months of the current fiscal year was \$10,701,060, exclusive of gold exports valued at \$4,369,496. During the interval, merchandise valued at \$6,831,070 has been imported into Alaska from the United States, and it is estimated that the value of the American shipments to Alaska during the fiscal year will be between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. The total trade interchange between the possession and the United States for the year will exceed \$20,000,000 in value. The Alaskan trade with Canada and other countries is also becoming important. It is valued at nearly \$2,000,000 a year at present. . . . The discovery of gold in the Territory in 1887 worked a marvelous transformation, but the prosperity of the region does not rest wholly upon the supply of the yellow metal." During the last week in May, twelve large steamers left Puget Sound for Alaska, carrying three thousand passengers. In addition, a great quantity of machinery was shipped. "What was once ridiculed as territory of no value," observes the *Philadelphia Press*, "will sustain a population of millions, and may yet prove a very important addition in every way to the United States."

CORRESPONDENCE,

A CHILD'S HYMN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent from Chusenji regarding a child's religious poem from Manila, I can tell him that I learnt the verses myself when a small child in England at a time when they were well-known in most Nonconformist families. They have remained in my memory though I have forgotten many others. There were, I think, six verses, and the two half verses 4 and 5 of your correspondent's were one, thus—

4. But such a cruel death he died
He was hung up and crucified;
And those kind hands that did such good
They nailed them to a cross of wood:

The next verse from which a line is dropped should be.

5. And so he died, and this is why.
He came to be a man and die.
The Bible says he came from Heaven
That we might have our sins forgiven.

I should have little difficulty, I think, in getting the old hymn book containing the verses, but I am not so sure about the tune, to which they were sung. I was taught the hymn as a recital, though it has some faint association in my memory with a sad, slow and rather droning tune which I might recognise if I heard it. But in those days hymns were less wedded to particular tunes, especially among dissenters.

Yours,

X.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON EDUCATION BILL.

London, July 24.

The London Education Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

THE FRENCH VISITORS.

Many of the French deputies visited the Houses of Parliament and dined at the House of Commons with the commercial parliamentary committee in company with Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. The speeches dwelt on the growing friendship between the two countries and declared that there was little ground for serious future differences.

The newspapers cordially welcome the sentiments expressed and describe the demonstration as unparalleled in the history of the House of Commons.

THE POPE'S BEQUEST.

The late Pope's will leaves the whole of his property to the Church.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

Over sixty addresses were presented to the King in Dublin.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Later.

The Lord Mayor gave a state reception at the Mansion House to the French deputation.

ENGLAND, THE COLONIES AND GERMANY.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, denied that our relations with Germany had been a succession of blunders. He said that the Government desired to be on good terms with everybody, but that it put the Colonies before everybody. Referring to Canada, his Lordship said it was impossible to continue under the conditions complained of.

Mr. Chamberlain repeated the declaration that England could not allow Germany's anti-Colonial discrimination to continue without taking all steps to terminate it.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

London, July 24.

Regarding Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, the Duke of Devonshire has declared that

Mr. Chamberlain spoke for himself alone. No member of the Government had yet said a single word to identify himself with that policy.

MANCHURIA'S POSITION.

London, July 25.

Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says that the policy of Great Britain in Manchuria was well-known for it was contained in the Anglo-Japanese agreement and in other diplomatic instruments in which the special interests of Japan in Korea were recognized and in which British interests in China were re-asserted. It was, however, indisputable that Russia occupied a rather special position in Manchuria.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

London, July 26.

The King on foot visited the slums of Dublin, and was uproariously acclaimed by the populace.

Their Majesties have visited Maynooth, where they received three Catholic archbishops and twenty bishops. The King fittingly referred to the late Pope.

THE FRENCH DEPUTIES.

The French press is much gratified by the reception of the members of the Chamber of Deputies in England.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The Australian Federal Executive has adopted an army organization scheme, providing for a mobile field force capable of entering upon military operations at the shortest notice wherever Australia desires. It will consist of 27,753 men with 84 guns, and also a garrison force, largely of volunteers.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

London, July 27.

Mr. Henderson, the labour candidate, has been elected for Barnard Castle.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have left Dublin amid exceeding enthusiasm. They will arrive to-day. The King has made a donation of £1,000 to the poor of Dublin. In a farewell message he said they deeply appreciated the loyalty and affection displayed throughout their visit.

INTERMENT OF THE POPE.

The interment of the Pope at St. Peters was attended by the Diplomats and the leaders of Roman Society. The body was escorted by a guard of nobles to the temporary sarcophagus.

THE PAPAL ELECTION.

London, July 28.

It is expected that the Conclave on July 31st will consist of sixty-two Cardinals, making forty-one votes necessary to elect the new Pope. The Cardinals in Rome at present number forty-five.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

It is understood that the negotiations as to the future commercial relations of Britain and Germany continue by the exchange of notes between the two Governments.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN SCOTLAND.

Later.

An excursion train crashed into the terminal buffers at St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow; thirteen were killed and twenty injured.

ROYALTIES AT BELFAST.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have arrived at Belfast, where there was a repetition of the enthusiasm displayed at Dublin.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

London, July 29.

The *Reliance* has been selected to defend the *America* Cup.

THE ALLEGED CONVENTION.

The *Standard* says the text has been published in Berlin of the convention between Russia and Japan alleged to have been signed when General Kuropatkin was in Tokyo.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN BILL.

The South African Loan Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Commons.

CONSUL-GENERAL KILLED AT CAIRO.

Mr. Long, American Consul-General at Cairo, while visiting General Wingate at the Hotel Dunbar, fell downstairs and was killed.

REQUIEM MASSES.

Requiem masses for the Pope have been held in Paris, Rome and London in the presence of thronged attendances.

THE KING.

The King embarked at Buncrana and is now cruising on the West Coast of Ireland.

THE LONDON EDUCATION BILL.

London, July 29.

The London Education Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

A Somaliland Blue Book has been issued which contains a despatch from General Manning declaring that Colonel Plunkett's disaster was due to his disobeying Colonel Cobbe's orders. Plunkett paid the penalty of his disobedience with his life.

AUSTRALIA FIRM.

July 30.

The Australian Commonwealth, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, has firmly declined to reconsider its decision regarding the non-employment of lascars in mail steamers. It insists that it is acting for the preservation of the purity of the race and that its object is to encourage the recruiting of British seamen.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

ADMIRAL BAYLE.

Saigon, July 24.

Admiral Bayle is named commander-in-chief of the Far Eastern squadron.

THE LATE POPE.

No incident marked the course of the ceremonies observed in connexion with the Pope's death. The Conclave will meet again on July 31st.

THE FRENCH DEPUTIES IN LONDON.

Saigon, July 24.

At the banquet given to the French members of Parliament in London, Messrs d'Estournelle, Balfour and Chamberlain spoke of the advantages resulting from an *entente* between England and France. Mr. Chamberlain added that diplomacy and arbitration would suffice to settle all difficulties, that a treaty was not indispensable and that mutual sympathies would aid the work.

THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Saigon, July 26.

The English journals publish somewhat sinister dispatches on the situation in the Far East. They pretend that Russia and Japan are making warlike preparations.

THE LATE POPE.

The lying in state of the body of

the Pope in the Basilica of St. Peters has terminated. Enormous crowds passed the body.

ALARMIST REPORTS.

Later.

The *Daily Mail*, of London, publishes with reserve a dispatch from Tokyo, according to which Japan is making preparations in view of a war with Russia. The squadrons of the two Powers are before Vladivostok, ready to come to blows.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 27.

The Japanese Consul-General in New York telegraphs that although stocks have fallen heavily there is no change in commercial and industrial circles, and business continues good.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CHINESE.

Singapore, July 27.

The Government of the Straits Settlements has announced through the columns of the *Official Gazette* that on and after the 9th instant (?) effect will be given to the embargo upon the landing of Chinese emigrants, as enacted in 1894, coming by sea from or through Amoy.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

London, July 23.

According to the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, Russian soldiers numbering 130,000 have been mobilized for immediate despatch to the Amur region by railway.

After the return of General Kuropatkin, a meeting of the Council of Ministers is expected to be held to discuss military affairs.

Eleven Russian torpedo-boats are expected to start from Kronstadt on the 28th to reinforce the Pacific squadron.

The Russian Volunteer steamer *Smolensk* (12,000 tons, 20 knots) has passed Constantinople. Apparently she does not carry any cargo. Her destination is Port Arthur. Five other ships of the Volunteer fleet are yet at Odessa.

FRENCH DEPUTIES IN ENGLAND.

A hundred French deputies who are on a visit to London have been welcomed in various ways. Last night they were entertained at the House of Commons where Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Premier, and Mr. J. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, were present.

VENEZUELA.

London, July 24.

The rebels in Venezuela have attacked the troops of General Rolland at Ciudad Bolivar. After desperate fighting which lasted for 56 hours the latter were defeated.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Last night the King gave audience to six hundred persons at Dublin whose loyalty was clearly manifested.

THE LATE POPE'S OBSEQUIES.

The obsequies of the late Pope are expected to take place to-morrow night.

KING FERDINAND.

It is rumoured that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has fled from Sophia in consequence of the discovery of a secret intrigue on his part.

RUSSIA MOVING SUPPLIES.

London, July 25.

The Russian Minister for the Navy has chartered two steamers, the *Moscow* and *Kheson*, to carry military stores to Port Arthur. The former left in June for her destination and the latter is expected to leave Odessa shortly.

RUSSIA'S EXPLANATION.

It has been declared at St. Petersburg that recent military preparations are only precautionary. After commenting on the possibility of war, the *Novoe Vremya* states that the success of Japan is hopeless.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

London, July 27.

It has been rumoured that passenger traffic on the railway which traverses Manchuria through Vladivostok and Irkutsk is soon to be opened, but is meanwhile postponed.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A terrible railway calamity has occurred at Glas-

gow. Thirteen persons have been killed, and many others injured.

U.S. MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

General Wade of the United States Army has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Philippines.

BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived at Coburg (after having deserted his capital, Sophia).

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

London, July 27.

The construction of the first section of the proposed Bagdad railway has been commenced.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN POST.")

THE KAISER'S CONDOLENCES.

Berlin, July 25.

Cardinal Oreglia has answered in very friendly terms the telegram of condolence sent by Kaiser Wilhelm on Pope Leo's death.

VESUVIUS.

Vesuvius has made a new eruption in the direction of Pompeii.

THE SILVER COMMISSION.

The Silver Commission has passed a resolution for a uniform money currency throughout China; the Commission desires silver coins with a value regulated by law and a fixed proportion between gold and silver.

The American-Mexican commission are very much satisfied with their reception at Berlin.

MANCHURIA.

The negotiations between the United States and China, regarding the opening of Manchuria, have been successful.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, July 28.

A Liffan's telegram from Hongkong, announcing as news that war between Russia and Japan is imminent, is nonsense. The French press and even the English papers write calmly and peacefully. America is satisfied. A Russian declaration concerning Manchuria is expected.

THE BALKANS.

The fresh friction between Serbia and Bulgaria is regarded by the Powers as not dangerous.

THE POPE.

For the new Pope's election France supports openly Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State of Pope Leo, who led the politics of the Vatican in a way amicable to France. Germany observes neutrality as before.

THE KAISER.

Kaiser Wilhelm will return from his trip to Norway on the 12th of August and goes, for the first time, to the Castle Wilhelmshöhe near Cassel.

(FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS.")

RACING NEWS.

London, July 18.

The following is the result of the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs., run at Sandown on the 17th inst.:-

Mr. J. Gubbins's *Arcturion*, 4 years 1
Mr. R. S. Sievier's *Sceptre*, 4 years 2
Sir J. Miller's *Rock Sand*, 3 years 3

Before the Eclipse Stakes was run, *Arcturion* was purchased by Count Lehndorff for twenty thousand guineas, but is not to be delivered until the end of the racing season.

MORE JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

Ireland has won the Elcho Shield at Bisley. Scotland and England tied for second place.

OPEN DOORS IN MANCHURIA.

It is understood at Washington that the ports to be opened to the trade of the world will be Mukden and Tatungtao.

London, July 17.

It is semi-officially announced at Washington that the Port Arthur conference took an important step in Russia's plans, to arrange the internal administration of Manchuria in such a manner as to allow of the opening of the ports desired by the United States and Japan, without an undue sacrifice of Russian interests.

The *Standard* is sceptical as regards Russian promises about Manchuria, which are entirely conditional on the future evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians.

TIRELESS ENERGY OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Tests are being made with the view of equipping the army with quickfiring. Four experimental batteries are expected to be ready in August.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN PEKING.

Peking, July 19.

Two revolutionaries were arrested here yesterday

and will be very shortly beheaded. More arrests are expected to follow.

THE AMERICA CUP.

London, July 20.

The trials of the new *Shamrock* in American waters have been very successful. Captain Hoff, formerly skipper of a Cup defender, believes that *Shamrock III* will win the Cup.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOMALILAND.

London, July 21.

Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the War Office, assured the House of Commons that the War Office had no intention whatever of undertaking enterprises in Somaliland involving any great expense.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

London, July 22.

The Tariff Reform League has been inaugurated in London, the Duke of Sutherland presiding.

There was a crowded gathering of Peers and Members of the House of Commons of both parties. The League intends to start a propaganda throughout the Kingdom.

In a debate in the House of Lords numerous references were made to the possibilities of invasion of the Indian frontier and hence the necessity for increased power of defence.

MORE MONEY FOR THE WAR OFFICE.

London, July 23.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. Brodrick, authorising the expenditure of £5,000,000 on military works, including the provision of huts for the 25,000 men to be kept in South Africa.

London, July 24.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Earl Spencer expressed his belief that while the Duke of Devonshire stood firm, the Cabinet would never adopt Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The position of the Government is simply that there is a case for enquiry.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne said that as regards Manchuria, the Government would be delighted to come to an agreement with Russia, but they were never able to ascertain what Russia wanted.

It was very unsatisfactory that Manchuria was not yet evacuated; Japan was becoming uneasy, and the United States was anxious for a settlement.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Tientsin wires that since the 15th of July there has been incessant increase and concentration of Russian forces at Port Arthur.

FINANCES OF RUSSIA.

The Russian periodical, *Ostobashdenye*, of Stuttgart, has published the report of the secret sitting of the Russian Imperial Council held in January last, when M. Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, made his statement on the financial situation of the Empire. This document, of which the Russian Government has not disputed the authenticity, throws (says *The Times* in reproducing the report) a flood of light on Russian finances, and shows conclusively at what ruinous cost the Russian policy of expansion has been hitherto pursued, and to what an intolerable strain the financial resources of the country are being subjected.

From M. Witte's estimate, it appears that during the past 10 years the expenditure has risen from 1,000,000,000 roubles to 2,000,000,000 roubles. The year 1900 was characterised by renewed and rapidly increasing deficits to be met by the Treasury, in consequence of railway enterprise. The deficit for 1900 amounted to 2,600,000 roubles, and in 1901 jumped up to 32,900,000 roubles. In 1902 the loss to the Treasury in connection with the exploitation of railways will be found to have reached 45,000,000 roubles, and in 1903 not less than 51,000,000 roubles; to which must be added for the second half of the year a further loss of 9,000,000 roubles arising out of the exploitation of the Eastern Chinese Railway, which is to be thrown open to traffic on July 1. Thus in 1903 the total excess of railway expenditure over receipts will reach the enormous sum of 60,000,000 roubles. For the year 1904 we must double the deficit on the Eastern Chinese Railway, and in 1905, as soon as the Siedletz-Bologoye and Orenburg-Tashkent lines are opened, fresh contributions will have to be made by the Treasury for their maintenance—namely,

8,200,000 roubles for the former and 7,300,000 for the latter, or altogether 15,500,000 roubles. Within two years the deficit on the working of the entire railway system will reach 84,500,000 roubles.

The Minister of Finance was compelled to ascribe this situation mainly to the enforced construction of railways of a political and strategic character during the last 10 or 15 years.

A close scrutiny of the division of State expenditure into ordinary and extraordinary shows a gigantic increase of approximately 42½ per cent.

An enumeration of the heavy sacrifices already required from the people in order to satisfy these enormous demands showed that within the last 15 years taxes on the rents, petroleum, matches, and sugar had been introduced; taxes on alcohol, wine, beer, tobacco, and imported articles of popular consumption such as tea and cotton had been increased; the stamp duty had been increased; the taxation of trade and industry had been reorganised and largely increased; the State monopoly of the sale of alcoholic liquors had raised their cost to the public. These measures had produced 1,500,000,000 roubles during the period under review, but the tax-paying resources of the population had limits which could not be exceeded without detriment to the economic prosperity of the country, with which its internal strength and its international position were bound up. The Council of State, therefore, agreed with M. Witte as to the impossibility of a further increase of taxation to meet the continuous increase of departmental demands.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 8	F. July 31
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen 1	Sa. Aug. 1
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking 2	Su. Aug. 2
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin 3	W. Aug. 5
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	W. Aug. 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea 4	Th. Aug. 6
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India 5	M. Aug. 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric II	M. Aug. 10
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shunano Maru 7	M. Aug. 10
Laosna	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Tu. Aug. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	C. P. W. Co.	Emp. of China	Th. Aug. 13
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 22

- 8 Left Kobe on the 30th ult.
- 1 Left K. be on the 31st ult.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 15th ult.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 19th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 18th ult.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 17th ult.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 23rd ult.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 15th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Aug. 1
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Aug. 1
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Aug. 3
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Tu. Aug. 4
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	Th. Aug. 6
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Th. Aug. 6
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Aug. 8
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	Sa. Aug. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Aug. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	M. Aug. 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Aug. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. Aug. 11
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Aug. 12
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	F. Aug. 14
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	F. Aug. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Aug. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Aug. 20

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Atlas, American ship, 3,006, McKay, 23rd July.—New York, 1st April, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Ikhoia, British steamer, 2,647, H. J. Willsher, 24th July.—Rangoon via Manila, 16th July, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Kidik, Russian steamer, 299, Bette, 24th July.—Petropanlovski, Skins.—Smith, Baker & Co.
Machao, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 24th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Benarly, British steamer, 2,510, J. S. Sarchet, 24th July.—Java, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 24th July.—Shanghai via ports, 17th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 24th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 25th July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 7th July, Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Palawan, British steamer, 2,996, J. D. Andrews, 25th July.—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd July, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Bahle, 25th July.—New York via ports, and Nagasaki, 22nd July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Dir, U.S. transport, 4,700, Capt. Hopkins, 25th July.—Nagasaki.

Yoshino Kan (36 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,325, Capt. H. Onouye, 26th July.—Yokosuka.

Chitose Kan (30 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,836, Capt. J. Teragaki, 26th July.—Yokosuka.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 26th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 26th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 26th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 26th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 27th July.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 11th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 27th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Barton, British steamer, 2,703, H. Haines, 27th July.—Cardiff, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 28th July.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 28th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, F. L. Sommer, 28th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlarig, British steamer, 1,453, R. Kroble, 29th July.—Rangoon, Rice.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 29th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kushiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 667, M. Deguchi, 29th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, N. Trennt, 29th July.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingworth, 29th July.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hansa, German steamer, 1,202, Weidlich, 30th July.—Hilo, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Elsa, German steamer, 1,702, Schonwandi, 30th July.—Rangoon, Rice.—To Order.

Triumph, German steamer, 769, Hansen, 30th July.—Hilo, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 30th July.—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Milke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 30th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, Y. Tamuke, 30th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 30th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 29th July, Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 24th July.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 24th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shakanoo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,064, Fujita, 24th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kish, British steamer, 3,148, Robertson, 24th July.—Sourabaya, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bussard (8 guns), German cruiser, 1,600, Captain Huss, 24th July.—Hakodate.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, R. Heintze, 25th July.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Senuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,793, W. Townsend, 25th July.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, E. Porter, 25th July.—San Francisco, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Chinguo, British steamer, 2,517, G. W. Parkinson, 25th July.—Mojito, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Firth of Donagh, British steamer, 1,893, J. Jones, 26th July.—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 26th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 26th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 26th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 26th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ikhona, British steamer, 2,648, H. J. Willsher, 27th July.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 27th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, Y. Tamuke, 27th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 27th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 28th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 27th July.—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yoshino Kan (36 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,225, Capt. H. Onouye, 27th July.—Yokosuka.
Chiosse Kan (30 guns), Japanese cruiser, 3,836, Capt. J. Teragaki, 27th July.—Yokosuka.
Comingsby, British steamer, 2,157, C. F. Tapp, 27th July.—Karatsu, General.—Cornes & Co.
Machao, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 27th July.—Victoria, B.C., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Dir, U.S. transport, 4,700, Capt. Hopkins, 27th July.—Yokosuka.
Araba, German steamer, 2,868, Bahle, 28th July.—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 28th July.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 29th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 29th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kotik, Russian steamer, 299, Bette, 29th July.—Petropavlovsk, General.—Smith Baker & Co.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 30th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 30th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 30th July.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kushiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 667, M. Deguchi, 30th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—His Ex. Inouye, Mrs. Inouye, Mr. Y. Ito, Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. M. Tsuchiya, Mr. Y. Tsuchiya, Mr. James Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and 3 children, Mr. W. Humphreys, Capt. Y. Mito, Mrs. Mito, Mr. A. D. Lowe, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, Miss L. Remedios, Miss J. Remedios, Mrs. M. E. Remedios and 3 children, Mr. M. Aikawa, Mrs. L. Grossenbacher and infant, and 1 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. M. Kihara, Mr. William O'Connell, Mr. K. Ishida, Mr. K. Aoki, Mr. Y. Unno, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matsue, Mr. S. Inouye, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. K. Teramura, Mr. Lai Wai Hong, Mr. O. Kendall, Mrs. M. Yamada, and 1 Chinese, in second class; 84, in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. Helms, Mr. C. W. Dustin, Dr. C. H. Humphreys, Mrs. R. J. McGinniss, Mr. K. Sakuma, Hon. Chas. Stewart, Mr. H. H. B. Walker, Mr. W. Glen Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mr. G. Angstein, Mrs. Angstein, Mr. R. S. Baker, Mrs. W. B. Davenport, Mr. W. G. Hunter, Mrs. E. N. Hall, Miss E. N. Hall, Miss J. R. Hall, Mr. J. J. Keleher, Mr. E. W. Oliver, Mr. Shepherd Stevens, Mrs. E. Cross, Mr. Octav. Bloch, Mr. C. Giesecker, Mr. W. Maedler, Mr. S. Ozaki, Mrs. Ozaki, and Mr. H. Rielun, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. Ada McMahon, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. P. D. Bergen and family, Mr. W. E. Allen, and Mr. H. E. McConnell, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss F. B.

Adams, Mrs. W. P. Baker and child, Mr. T. S. Barnes, Mrs. H. A. Bordaer, Mr. W. L. Bowler, Mr. Wm. Brennan, Mr. W. A. Brown, Mr. H. Burnett, Mr. J. J. Carrington, Mr. Guy Clinton, Mr. J. A. Cull, Mr. Mills Dean, Mr. F. E. Egan, Mr. Jas. Egan, Mr. E. S. Ewing, Mr. Fang Faw, Mr. F. L. Freeman, Mr. P. C. Giles, Mrs. Giles, Miss K. Glubetich, Mr. A. D. Gough, Mrs. A. J. Gough, Miss M. Hall, Master J. Kindley, Miss S. Hoffman, Mr. A. Jacobson, Mr. Jno. Lakeness, Mr. T. B. Law, Mr. J. F. Martin, Mr. J. W. Mason, Miss J. McCarthy, Miss G. D. McGrew, Mr. W. A. Northrup, Mr. P. H. Quinn, Mr. C. A. Reynolds, Miss G. Robinson, Mr. B. K. Saul, Miss J. M. Shea, Mr. E. P. Sheeham, Mr. C. H. Simpson, and Mrs. J. M. Wheate and infant, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Hance, Mr. C. Crowther, Miss Benyesuf, Mr. B. M. Stiebel, Rev. and Mrs. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Adam, Mr. Yukino, Mr. T. Fujita, Miss Fujita, Mrs. Mizukawa, Miss Mizukawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Soyeda, in cabin; Mr. Tsutsumi, Mr. Uyeda, Mr. Shephard, and Mrs. Shephard, in second class; 22 Japanese, and 10 Chinese, in steerage. In Transit:—Miss Annie Dowd, Mrs. K. W. Mounsey, Mr. C. E. Sheepe, Mr. M. R. Hughes, Rev. and Mrs. Hail, Master Hail, Mr. and Mrs. Stachwood, and Miss Colcutt, in cabin; Mr. Geo. Harry, Mr. B. Ellison, Mr. Kataoka, and Mr. Matsumoto, in second class; 19 Chinese, and 106 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. F. Allen, Mr. Arthur, Mr. B. N. Beus, Mrs. Beus, Mr. Beule, Miss Bagnall, Mr. S. W. Childs, Mr. F. M. Dancy, Mr. R. C. Edwards, Mr. A. O. Fisher, Mr. Grey, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. N. Jervey and son, Mr. H. A. Little, Mr. Loomis, Mrs. Mauser, Col. McFarlane, Mr. W. T. Maudsley, Mr. Preble, Capt. W. Tate, Miss M. Thomson, Mr. Alex. Tyson, Miss Tipler, Mr. R. A. Williamson, Mr. R. A. Williamson, 2 children and amah in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. T. Abe, and Mrs. Tsukihara in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. G. W. Ballantine, Mrs. G. W. Ballantine and son, Mr. Jas. Clasy, Mr. Eng Hok Fong, Mr. A. J. Francis, Miss V. French, Mr. M. A. Hamburger, Mr. W. H. Hastings, Mrs. W. H. Hastings and infant, Mr. J. S. Hill, Mrs. N. J. Leary and child, Mr. D. Mann, Mr. G. N. Medhurst, Mr. M. A. Polaski, Mr. V. Quigoe, Mr. C. E. Steele, Mrs. C. E. Steele and infant, Mr. G. N. Van Mater, and Mr. T. N. Wedges, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. S. Baker, Mr. E. Bausa, Mr. J. T. Bibb, Dr. S. O. Bishop, Mr. A. D. Carmichael, Mr. J. A. Carson, Mr. W. B. Chamberlin, Miss Chamberlin, Miss Coventry, Mr. James Croil, Mr. F. G. Curtis, Mr. J. Dautremere, Mr. Carey Druce, Mrs. Carey Druce, Mr. Frank Elmore, Mr. Irving H. Frank, Mr. Wilton A. Frank, Mrs. Gattrell and 2 children, Mr. L. R. Glynn, Lieut. T. L. Goldie, R.N., Mr. J. F. van Haefen, Mr. A. C. Harrison, Mr. J. Goodland, Mr. L. Bresse, Mrs. A. C. Harrison, Mr. R. Hawker, Mrs. R. Hawker, Mr. T. Hellyer, Mr. Volney T. Hoggatt, Mrs. Volney T. Hoggatt, Lieut. Roland Hunt, R.N., Mr. K. Inouye, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. O. H. Jones, Major H. S. King, Mr. E. T. Leeds, Dr. Alexander Lentz, Lieut. Francis Lewis, R.N., Dr. Ludwig H. Lonholu, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. J. H. MacLaren, Mr. Oliver McKee, Mr. W. B. Morton, Mrs. W. B. Morton, Mr. W. L. Newman, Mrs. F. H. Olmstead, Miss Olmstead, Master Olmstead, Mr. S. Osborn, Mr. P. Otteson, Mr. G. Patin, Sub-Lieut. Paton, R.N., Mr. E. Pontifex, Dr. A. Rennie, Mr. M. H. Samson, Mrs. M. H. Samson and child, Mr. Sigmund Schopflocher, Mr. T. L. Taylor, Mr. Paul Thomas, Miss Washington, Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. Walter D. Wilcox, Mrs. Walter D. Wilcox, Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. Wong Moi Hin, and Mr. J. T. Wright, R.N., in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. O. Roerden, Mr. F. W. Horne, Dr. A. G. Smith, Mr. A. G. T. Somerville, Mrs. J. E. Griffith, Dr. Lanwer, Miss Johnstone, Dr. Schmidt, Mr. W. G. Keeling, Mr. W. C. Kibby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duce and child, Mr. L. J. Chater, Mrs. G. Jones, Mr. Dall, Mr. Minier Francois, Mr. A. Heitch, Mr. Emil Kattner, and Mr. F. Starke, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sanuki Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. Kenkichi Kataoka, Capt. S. Ueyehara, Major K. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nishi, Mr. H. Kitamura, Mr. G. Kowaki, Mr. E. Johns, Mr. A. J. Hare, Mr. Riegelberger, and Mr. Richard Kunze, in cabin; Mrs. Haru Hishikura, Miss Kame Kanda, Mr. Lo Hew Tung, Mr. R. Hirata, Mr. Y. Yoshimatsu, Mr. Nakazawa, Mr. N. Suzuki, Mr. J. Kewman, Mr. Arthur Kerr, Mr. John Kerr, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. W. A. Light, in second class; 22, in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss F. B. Adams, Mr. W. E. Allen, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. R. M. Andrews, Mrs. W. P. Baker and child, Mr. T. S. Barnes, Rev.

Paul D. Bergen, Mrs. Paul D. Bergen, Master Bergen, Mrs. H. A. Borden, Mr. W. L. Bowler, Mr. Wm. Brennan, Mr. W. A. Brown, Mr. J. J. Carrington, Miss F. J. Clarke, Mr. Guy Clinton, Mr. J. A. Cull, Mr. Mills Dean, Mr. F. E. Egan, Mr. Jno. Egan, Mr. E. S. Ewig, Mr. Fang Faw, Mr. Walter Fell, Mr. J. L. Freeman, Mr. P. C. Giles, Mrs. P. C. Giles, Miss K. Glubetich, Mrs. A. J. Gough, Mr. A. D. Gough, Miss M. Hall, Mr. W. Silver Hall, Miss S. Hoffman, Mr. W. G. Hunter, Mr. A. Jacobson, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Master F. Kindley, Dr. J. E. Ronald Laing, Mrs. J. E. Ronald Laing, Mr. John Lakeness, Mr. T. B. Law, Mr. J. F. Martin, Mr. J. W. Mason, Miss J. McCarthy, Mr. H. E. McConnell, Miss G. D. McGrew, Mrs. Ada McMahon, Mr. W. A. Northrup, Mr. F. H. Olmstead, Mr. P. H. Quinn, Mr. C. B. Reynolds, Miss G. Robinson, Mr. R. K. Saul, Miss J. M. Shea, Mr. E. P. Sheehan, Mr. C. H. Simpson, Dr. J. E. Stubbs, Mrs. J. E. Stubbs, Baron B. von Szilley, Mr. Basil Taylor, Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mrs. Thwaites, child and amah, and Mrs. J. M. Wheate and infant, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Col. I. Oka, Major Y. Koike, Major I. Fusumi, Mr. Hanabusa, Mr. C. Seino, Mr. K. Shida, Mr. H. Kodama, Mr. K. Awazu, Mr. Y. Nagashima, Mr. T. Ugai, Mrs. Matsuko Tsuda, Mrs. Toshi Hirota, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Hail, Master Hail, Mrs. Mounsey, Miss Annie Dowd, Miss Patten, Miss M. Patten, Miss Culcutt, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stockwood, Mr. C. E. Sheepe, Mr. M. R. Hughes, Mr. A. S. Hay, Mr. D. Grant, Mr. H. R. Galls, and Dr. and Mrs. Martin, in cabin; Mr. Geo. Harry, Mr. B. Ellison, Mr. Sellier, Mr. S. Nakagawa, Mr. I. Suzuki, Mr. S. Kabayama, Mr. S. Kojima, Mr. and Mrs. T. Komada, Mr. K. Kishiyama, Mr. G. Morimoto, Mr. J. Hirota, Mr. T. Kataoka, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mrs. Domoto and 2 children, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Aki Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. C. Keim, Mrs. Chin Ho Chi, Mrs. W. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Matier, Mr. Silver Hall, Miss Rose Cameron, Mrs. J. H. Swan and infant, Mr. M. Fukuda, Mr. T. Suda, Mr. R. Negishi, Mr. and Mrs. Sawatari, Mr. Rio, Mr. Ku, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore, Masters Moore (2), Mr. S. Nakajima, Mr. Max Zimmermann, Mr. Joseph Winter, Mr. S. V. Winter, Mrs. J. B. Stanton, and Mr. I. Ito, in cabin; Mr. J. P. Crowther, Mr. K. Shimamura, Mr. T. Kawase, Mr. Geo. Bowman, Mr. E. J. Mutter, Mr. Yo, and Mr. Lyen, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Tokumi and child, Mr. S. E. Lucas, Mrs. Rabbit, Miss Melhuish and amah, Mr. C. Wolff, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Mrs. T. Hayashi and child, Mr. S. L. Civilini, Mrs. J. H. Thomas, and Mr. H. D. Load, in cabin; Mrs. K. Yajima, Mr. T. Ukai, Mrs. Y. Kurihara, Mr. S. Kawachi, Mr. J. K. Yoh, Mr. S. K. Lifour, Mr. M. Sakaki, Mr. John Graham, Mr. K. G. Kan, Mr. S. S. Kan, Mr. Wm. O'Connell, Mrs. S. Ono, in second class; 32, in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No special feature to notice in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.09 to 0.1
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.11
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches ...	2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ...	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens ...	0.20 to 0.40
	PER YARD
Flannels ...	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	31
Indian Brooch...	Nominal. 26
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

Very little doing and no new feature.

Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward...	PER PIECE, Y. 4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron... ..	4.50 to 6.80
Galvanised iron sheets ...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ...	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box... ..	6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

There is nothing new to report in kerosene.

American ...	\$2.96
Russian ...	2.75
Langkat ...	2.60

SUGAR.

The moderate business already reported continues. Quotations are practically unchanged.

Brown Takao ...	PER PIECE, Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila... ..	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong ...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton... ..	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang... ..	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined... ..	8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

Market still quiet and a small business.

Java, Medium to best... ..	PER CWT, 280.00 to 330.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	200.00 to 285.00
Madras (<i>Kurpah</i>), Medium to best ...	135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been a large business during this week, shippers buying freely for both America and Europe. Prices for fine sized Filatures have advanced. Kakedas are also *yen* to above the lowest point, but there is no change in quotations for full sized Filatures and Re-reels. Advances from consuming markets are a trifle better, but do not appear to be such as to warrant the large business done on this market.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... Y.	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fine ...	1,040 to 1,070
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Coarse ...	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	970 to 980
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	930 to 940
Kakedas—Extra ...	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	980 to 985
Kakedas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	950 to 955
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	920 to 925
Kakedas—No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is now fairly open and considerable purchases have been made of Filature Noshi and Filature Kibiso at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	185 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	175 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	165 to 170
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good... ..	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshu, Best ...	120 to 130
Noshi—Joshu, Good ...	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	145 to 150
Kibiso—Joshu, Good ...	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	60 to 65

TEA.

The market continues fairly brisk and we leave quotations as before.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	—
Choice ...	—
Finest ...	43 to 44
Fine... ..	38 to 41
Good Medium ...	35 to 37
Medium ...	30 to 33
Good Common ...	27 to 29
Common ...	24 to 27

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australia Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, July 30.	
Grand Hotels, buyers at <i>yen</i> 250. Langfeldts,	
buyers at <i>yen</i> 28. Kirin Breweries, a few shares on	
offer at <i>yen</i> 100. Nickels, sellers at <i>yen</i> 35.	
YKN.	
Yokohama E. & I. Works ...	108 Sellers.
Grand Hotel ...	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel ...	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe ...	70 Nominal.
Langfeldt & Co. ...	28 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co. ...	100 Sellers.
C. Nickel & Co. ...	35 Sellers.
Helm Bros. ...	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sales.
Telephone No. 323.	

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 30.	
London silver $\frac{1}{8}$ lower, Shanghai sterling quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ lower, Hongkong unaltered and local rates steady.	
London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight ...	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258
— Private 4 months' sight ...	263
— 6 months' sight ...	264
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 10 days' sight do.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 10 days' sight ...	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
India—Bank sight ...	153
— Private 30 days' sight ...	156
America—Bank sight ...	50
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany—Bank sight ...	210
— Private 4 months' sight ...	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver (London) ...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Nominal.

Schwab Frères, and Co.

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TAVANNES WATCH, CO.

A. and F. PEARS, Limited, London,

World-renowned Soaps.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

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Macenochie Brothers, Ltd., London,

Provisions of all sorts.

Peck, Frean and Co., London,

Biscuits of every description.

Veave Clicquot Ponsardin,

Champagne.

J. Witkowski & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

Yokohama, March 17th, 1903.

M.1y.

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No. 6.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUG. 8TH, 1903.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XL.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1903.

BIRTHS.

At No. 216 Bluff, on the 2nd August, the wife of EDWARD C. DAVIS, of a Daughter.

At No. 2,063, Negishi, on Monday, the 3rd August, the wife of CHARLES V. SALE, of a Son.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, England, on the 22nd of June, the Wife of K. F. CRAWFORD, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At His Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Yokohama, GEORGE MASON BOYES, youngest son of the late Captain Frederick Saner Boyes, R.N., to ROSALIE LEONORA KUHN, eldest daughter of the late Maurice Montague Kuhn, of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CARDINAL Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, has been elected Pope.

DURING July 243,965 tons of coal was exported from Moji.

BARON YOKOYAMA died on the morning of July 31st from fever.

A MAN apparently about 25 years of age was killed on the railway near Kanagawa on Aug. 2nd.

A THUNDER-STORM raged in Kodama district,

Saitama prefecture, on the night of July 30th. A 1 year's imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of yen 5 to yen 10.

BARON KODAMA, Minister for Home Affairs, on the morning of July 31st inspected the harbour works at Yokohama.

BARON KOMURA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was, on August 1st, promoted to the junior grade of the Third Rank.

SATURDAY being the Swiss National Holiday, Swiss residents in Yokohama marked the occasion by hanging out flags.

It is officially reported that General Kuropatkin arrived, a little in advance of his expected date, at St. Petersburg on July 28th.

A CASE of cholera was reported on the night of July 29th at Kanasugi, Tokyo. Another appeared at Okayama on the following day.

MR. F. W. PLAYFAIR, British Consul at Moji, has been transferred to Tamsui, Formosa. He will leave on August 9th for his new post.

SURGEON KOIKE, Director of the Medical Bureau in the Department of War, will shortly leave for China to inspect sanitation in that country.

A TRAIN on the Sanyo Railway was derailed on the morning of Aug. 5th at a point between Shimada and Kudamatsu. Slight damage was caused.

MR. KONDO, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived at Fusan, Korea, on Aug. 4th, by the steamer *Kokura Maru*, en route for Vladivostok.

MR. CHANG I SHIN, Chinese Acting Consul, Yokohama, has resigned, and Mr. Chean Lien, First Secretary of the Legation, Tokyo, has been appointed to the vacancy.

THE preliminary examination of G. Nakao, who stole several articles from the Osaka Exhibition, was concluded before Judge Kojima in the Osaka District Court on July 30th, and he was committed for trial.

A JINRIKISHA coolie named S. Fujiwara (33) who during the strike in Osaka the other day attempted to set fire to a steam launch in the river, was sentenced on July 30th in the District Court to 6 years' minor confinement.

Two foreigners who attempted to get away to San Francisco as stowaways were found on Aug. 1st, by the harbour police, on board the steamer *America Maru*. One of them is a German and the other British.

Y. HAYASHI, clerk of the village office of Kumagai, Okayama Prefecture, and four others were arrested on July 30th on a charge of having broken open an iron safe and stolen yen 1,700 belonging to the office.

MR. AKIYAMA (51) an official of the Sanitary Bureau, Department of Home Affairs, committed suicide by hanging himself on the night of July 29th. Temporary insanity is reported to be the cause of the tragedy.

THE ex-Sultan Abdullah of Perak has been accorded permission by the Secretary of State to return to Perak, from which he was exiled some 28 years ago in connection with the assassination of Mr. J. W. Birch, the first British Resident.

K. HASHIMOTO and two other police officers of the Yoshiwara station, Shidzuoka Prefecture, who were charged with having tortured a woman and so caused her death, were, sentenced in the District Court on July 30th to from 6 months to

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Sanshi Bank was held on July 30th, when losses amounting to yen 90,952 during the first half year were declared. The shareholders decided at the meeting to remove the bank to Kamakura.

TOKYO papers state that Mr. Kishimoto, of Osaka, has purchased the steamer *Benlarig* (1,453 tons) whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Cornes & Co. It will be remembered that the sister ship, *Benvenue*, was sold to Mr. K. Yamamoto, a Yokohama coal merchant, and re-named the *Kiso Maru*.

THE Authorities of the Yokosuka Naval Station issued a notification that a balloon 18 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter used for testing wireless telegraphy at Akasa district, Totomi province, was lost on July 29th in a strong wind. The finder is requested to send it to the office after liberating the hydragon gas.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, the number of prisoners throughout the Empire in the end of June was 53,779. Of these, there were 50,530 males and 3,249 females. There were under trial 7,143. Prisoners in the Chichijima jail are not included in the figures as the information was not at hand.

THE amended contract between the Osaka Municipality and the Gas Company, which was submitted by a committee, passed the third reading at the Municipal Assembly and was adopted. The *Asahi* states that the complications which had existed since last year are now resolved.

A TELEGRAM from Nagano states that over two hundred villagers of Kamishina, Ogata district, on Aug. 5th attacked the dwelling of the ex-headman of the village. They are reported to have dealt rudely with the official and his family. Some trouble about a forest is said to be the cause.

A COOLIE named S. Ichikawa (38), living at Kotobukicho, Yokohama, who murdered, on July 21st, another named J. Ichida (29) living at Ishikawa-machi, was discharged on July 30th after preliminary trial in the Yokohama District Court in accordance with Art. 78 of the Penal Code, which provides that exemption from penalty shall be granted when the prisoner is proved to have been deprived of reason at the moment of his action.

TWENTY-TWO wealthy merchants of Yokohama, Tokyo and western cities are promoting the exhibition of Japanese products at St. Louis International Exhibition. They have established a society and obtained the sanction of the Department of Agriculture and Commercial Affairs. It has been decided that they contribute yen 1,000 each towards the expenses. The *Nichi Nichi* states that the Government will give about yen 100,000 to the society as a subsidy.

MR. K. OTANI, president of the Central Tea Guild, will it is said, present an application to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, for a subsidy towards extending the tea business abroad. The previous term of the subsidy having already expired, the committee of the guild applied in the early part of this year for, and the Government authorities seemed willing to grant yen 70,000 yearly for five years. As the result of the proposed administrative reforms, however, the application of the committee seemed to have been shelved.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, August 1.

The seceders from the *Seiyu-kai* have issued a manifesto the gist of which is that the failure of political parties is due to neglect of cardinal principles and regard for paltry matters of personal sentiment or ambition. The time has come to correct that defect, which was not flagrant in the early days when, consequently, the parties wielded much greater power. But the manifesto does not contain any enunciation of principles. Its compilers claim that they have a programme but they desire to postpone its announcement until there shall have been an opportunity of consulting with other politicians so that the new party may commence its career in perfect unanimity.

It is noticeable that Messrs. Hayashi Yuzo and Kataoka Kenkichi are not yet associated with this new movement, and that Mr. Ozaki Yukio is standing aside from all political enterprises of every kind.

Count Okuma has shown his usual skill in settling the trouble which threatened to cause a disruption of the Progressist Party. The Count did not publish Mr. Komuchi's resignation, but invited to his residence Mr. Hiraoka, whose treatment by the Party's leaders was understood to be the chief cause of Mr. Komuchi's dissatisfaction. Other members also were invited, and a long conference took place, in the course of which Count Okuma insisted on the vital necessity of subserving petty questions of sentiment to the great interests of the Party and above all of country. Mr. Hiraoka appears to have been entirely convinced by the leader's reasoning, and it is thought that Mr. Komuchi's resignation will be withdrawn and the incident closed.

Tuesday, August 4.

The Prime Minister is represented by the *Chuo Shimbun* as having made some interesting remarks to a friend on the subject of administrative reform. It is impossible to say how accurate the story may be, but it has some internal evidences of veracity. Count Katsura admits that finance was one cause of his recent illness, and that drastic financial measures are essential to his complete recovery. The situation is very circumscribed so far as applicable remedies are concerned. On the one hand a considerable diminution in one of the State's principal sources of revenue, the *sake* tax, has to be faced and funds have to be found for purposes of naval increment; on the other, the Ministry is pledged by the terms of its compromise with the *Seiyu-kai* to restore the land tax to its original dimensions and to refrain from imposing any fresh burden upon the people. Under such circumstances the only possible resource is sweeping administrative retrenchment. This is a subject that has been before the country for many years. It has contributed directly or indirectly to the fall of several cabinets, and Count Katsura does not pretend to possess ability for the solution of such a problem. But he intends to try. In fact, there is no choice. The conditions of the time dictate strong measures. It is not his intention, however, to essay any ideal scheme of reform. He intends to be guided simply by practical considerations. Certain funds have to be found and corresponding economies must be effected. The axe must be applied vigorously and many will suffer from its strokes, but to that the Cabinet has made up its mind. Moreover, there will be many, doubtless, whose comely programmes of

reform will not be satisfied by the facts of the Government's procedure. To that also the Cabinet has made up its mind. As for the commonly uttered criticism that the Departments of War and of the Navy enjoy a kind of extraterritorial immunity from retrenchment, the Premier denies that anything of the sort can be truly alleged. Admiral Baron Yamamoto and General Terauchi are vigorously investigating the question and will lend their coöperation to the fullest extent. On-lookers may say that the Ministry has lowered its flag to the Diet. To that, again, the Cabinet has made up its mind. The one and only question for the Ministers of the Crown is how best to serve the country's interests, and they intend to keep that question before them uniquely.

Professor Takahashi, one of the Seven who signed the celebrated strong-policy memorial, speaks now through the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. He tells us at the outset a curious piece of news, namely, that at the time of the Crimean War, France, Italy and England came to the conclusion that although they could check Russian aggression in the Balkan Peninsula, they could not control it in the Far East, and that it would consequently be advisable to make Japan and Korea into neutral States guaranteed by Europe, as Belgium is. The Crimean War happened two years before Commodore Perry's treaty and we were not aware that Japan and Korea then occupied a practical place in the councils of European statesmen. Professor Takahashi, however, is a good authority. Thereafter, he goes on to say, Japan by her own exertions raised herself far above the position of a State requiring any foreign guarantees of neutrality. But Korea remained in the morass of helplessness, and accordingly Russia, some time after the war of 1894-5—here the Professor is vague, probably with intention—proposed the neutralization of the peninsular empire. Japan rejected the proposition. Now finally Manchuria is before the world. Neutrality under an Occidental guarantee seems to be the only hope of rescuing Manchuria from becoming a Russian province. If it does so become the hand will begin to move back on the dial, and Korea will fall under the shadow of an inevitable peril, which, when it overtakes her, will again give rise to the question of saving Japan herself by means of a guarantee. The Professor's conclusion is that Japan must now strain every energy to secure the neutralization of Manchuria. If she is content to drift into a condition of existence by sufferance—a very comfortable state of existence in one respect since she would not need an army or a navy—then she has only to sit quiet until her fate overtakes her. But if she wants to be a virile, self-protecting Power, she has to raise strong hands at once against a menace palpable beyond all danger of misapprehension.

There can no longer be any doubt that Count Itagaki intends to place himself once more at the head of a political party. The seceders from the *Seiyu-kai* and the expelled members have formed an association called the *Doshi Shukai* (assembly of fellow-thinkers), and Count Itagaki having accepted their leadership, is about to visit the provinces on a tour of political speech-making, in which enterprise he will be assisted by other associates. Count Itagaki was once a great power in the land, and there is something emphatically melancholy in the spectacle of his emergence from political

retirement which seemed permanent and might fitly have been permanent, to put himself at the head of a handful of men who really do not seem to have succeeded in manufacturing an intelligible platform. For certainly we can not suppose that they broke away from the *Seiyu-kai* because of unsatisfied yearnings after the hackneyed shibboleth with which Count Itagaki has supplied them, "liberty, equality and fraternity." We apprehend that very few of them, and in those few it is doubtful whether Count Itagaki himself may be included, could make an accurate statement of what they regard as the practical aims of their formula. They are just wanderers in the wilderness, and that the father of Japanese liberalism should, in his old age, be the leader of such a Bedouin tribe of Ishmaelites, is too pitiable to be ludicrous—a veritable anti-climax to a great career.

On the other hand, the *Seiyu-kai* is still suffering from the shock of recent events. Another expulsion from its ranks took place on the 1st instant. Mr. Yamaguchi, parliamentary representative of Shinano, was the victim, and his misfortune has been followed by the dissolution of the Hokushin branch of the Party. It is not clear whether the sequence of cause and effect is here accurately stated. Our impression is that the Hokushin politicians have for some time contemplated dissolution, and that Mr. Yamaguchi's offence was connected with a visit made by Baron Suyematsu to Nagano for the purpose of combating that resolution. The Baron had been invited by a section of the branch, a section desiring to preserve the *status quo*, but on arrival he was informed that these men had no authority to deliver a representative invitation, and he accordingly returned, *re infecta*. The subsequently expelled member appears to have taken some objectionable part in this business.

It is thought that a similar fate of dissolution will soon overtake the Ibaraki branch of the *Seiyu-kai*. We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that out of the four parliamentary members of that prefecture, three have joined Count Itagaki, or are working in his interests, and the one remaining can not hope to hold the branch together. A meeting is to be held in Ibaraki on the 6th instant, when a final decision is to be taken, but inasmuch as it will be attended by Messrs Matsuda Masahisa and Kuribara Ryoichi, we assume that the loss of this branch is not regarded as inevitable at the Party's head quarters.

The fact is, apparently, that the *Seiyu-kai* was too large for the ambition of some of its members. Their light was dimmed by the effulgence of the big galaxy in which they twinkled, and they wanted to move in orbits of their own, unextinguished by the proximity of greater planets.

The Tochigi branch is in pretty much the same predicament. Two of its members were expelled from the *Seiyu-kai*, one has resigned and the fourth is expected to follow suit. Naturally the cohesion of the branch ought to disappear. In this case, however, there seems to be some expectation of averting a final rupture. The *Fiji Shimpō* says that in the Shiga branch also there is a serious rupture, one section being for dissolution, another for passing a resolution condemning the change of President, and a third for preserving the *status quo*. In Saitama prefecture the seceders, incited by Mr. Ogawa Heikichi and Mr. Ishiyama Yabei, who took such a prominent part at the outset of the *Seiyu-kai* revolt, have formed a

coterie which declares itself to be a reform club entirely independent of political parties.

On the side of the Progressists it is alleged that Mr. Oishi Masami has not by any means abandoned his idea of organizing a big amalgamated party, and that he is working hard with that object in view.

There are other movements but we refrain from troubling our readers with further details. It is a veritable welter. At the same time, all these local ruptures must not by any means be regarded as fatal blows to the *Seiyun-kai*. They are the natural results of the secessions or expulsions that took place from its ranks at the time of the compromise. So soon as the members of a prefecture cease to be supporters of the *Seiyun-kai*, the attitude of the Party's branch in that prefecture does not become a matter of importance until the time of the next general election.

Wednesday, August 5.

The *Shaho Club*, which was recently much talked of as likely to be organized under the presidency of Prince Konoye, has been definitely formed, but it takes the name of the *Chuo Club* (Central Club). It is, in fact, an amalgamation of three coteries, with the details of which we need not trouble our readers. The founders of the Club say that it is not a political association, but that it will of course discuss political questions should they arise.

There is to be a grand meeting of the representatives of a strong foreign policy at the Kinki-kan on the 9th instant. Speeches will be delivered and the meeting will subsequently adjourn to the Maple Club for a convivial entertainment. It is stated in their circular convening this demonstration that the political conditions in the Far East are of such a pressing nature as to render extremely perilous the least error in foreign policy.

Thursday, August 6.

The view of the *Fiji Shimpō* is that things are in a very parlous condition so far as the *Seiyun-kai* are concerned. Appearances are diligently preserved at head-quarters, but in truth the Party is a cracked vessel, a vessel permeated with fissures, and the moment of its disruption can not be very long deferred. North, south, east and west, everywhere there is dissatisfaction. It is interesting to learn the *Fiji's* opinion—or at any rate the opinion of one speaking through its columns—that this bad state of affairs could have been worse had Marquis Ito remained at the head of the Party. In fact Marquis Ito's withdrawal is thought to have somewhat lessened the factors of discontent. At the same time the appointment of Marquis Saionji to the post of President by the vote of some fifty members only without the convention of a general meeting, seems to have given rise to some murmuring. The Progressists also are declared by the same authority to be in a parlous condition. Their disintegration will not greatly postdate, if indeed it does not antedate, that of the *Seiyun-kai*. All this is regarded as prelude to the organization of a new association formed by welding together the fragments of the old parties. But it is observable that as yet no politician has shown sufficient constructive ability to build a platform on which all the malcontents might take their stand. That is the pressing need of the time. It is beyond question that if any one could furnish an attractive shibboleth he could count on a big following. But the want is nothing new. It appears to us now, looking back to the year when the

Diet first met, that what the parties have been doing all the while is groping after principles.

THE ELECTRIC TRACTION QUESTION.

Saturday, August 1.

Electric railways have been a disgrace to the capital of Japan for many years, a disgrace negatively and a disgrace positively: negatively, because the lack of such adjuncts in such a city at such a period of civilization is miserable; positively, because the disputes by which the work has been delayed are even more miserable. And it appears as though a Donnybrook demon is doomed to inhabit the bosoms of the citizens for all time in this matter. The opponents of the amalgamation scheme—the amalgamation of the street railways and the *Densha* lines—have obtained a legal injunction forbidding any action in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the recent general meeting. Of course the injunction does not mean that the Court of Law regards the resolution as illegal. It is merely a precautionary measure, pending a full hearing of the case. But from the moment that the matter becomes entangled in the meshes of the law, its exit from them is almost infinitely distant. For Mr. Amenomiya and his friends will be able to carry the problem from court to court, and if they please to employ all the available machinery of delay, two years may pass before the highest tribunal pronounces judgment. What that signifies is very much more than what appears on the surface. The Street Railway Company is required by its regulations, and by its charter also, we believe, to increase its capital from 3 million *yen* with which it is now working, to 15 millions in the course of the current year. By way of preliminary to any increase, the whole of the three millions must be paid up, whereas only half of that amount has hitherto been called in. Probably there would be no difficulty about that payment. But should the capital be increased to 15 millions—which would involve the allotment of all the new shares—before amalgamation with the *Densha* Company had been effected, the basis of amalgamation would have disappeared, and the problem would become one of great perplexity. Evidently, therefore, Mr. Amenomiya and his fellow-thinkers have obtained control of the situation. They have only to sit tight and the day is theirs. The Yasuda Bank is on their side, which fact strengthens their situation considerably. It can not be denied that they have manoeuvred with considerable cleverness. Some Tokyo journals urge that it is the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to take up the matter, and that if the Chamber can not effect a compromise, the restraint of business morality must be applied. We really do not see where business morality comes in. From a practical point of view these perpetual disputes make a wretched spectacle, but there is no ostensible reason why the opponents of amalgamation should yield to its advocates. In fact, if the interests of the general public were consulted, victory might be desired for Mr. Amenomiya's side. The strong fact is, however, that many of the best men in Tokyo are ranged on the side of amalgamation, and their personal prestige necessarily attaches to the cause they espouse.

Sunday, August 2.

On the 1st instant the advocates of amalgamating the two companies made application to the Tokyo Local Court that its tem-

porary injunction should be removed. The applicants offered to put up any sum desired by the Court in the nature of security. What the fate of this application was we are not sure. All the Tokyo newspapers, with one exception, report that the application was rejected on the ground of insufficient cause shown. The exception is the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* which says that the Court decided to hear the arguments of both sides on the 12th instant. It is further alleged that the advocates of amalgamation intend to ask that Mr. Amenomiya, in whose name as President of the company the application for a temporary injunction was made, shall be required to submit his case at once, and further that the court order him to put up a sum of half a million *yen* as security. Another curious feature of the complication is that Mr. Mudaguchi, President of the *Densha* Company, has returned Mr. Amenomiya's letter announcing the adjournment of the Street Railway's general meeting on the 28th ultimo. Mr. Mudaguchi takes the ground that although this document bore Mr. Amenomiya's signature as President of the Street Railway Company, it did not bear his seal, and was consequently out of order. Naturally Mr. Mudaguchi is doing everything in his power to promote the interests of the amalgamation party, but this last move looks rather petty. We read also in Tokyo journals that the advocates of amalgamation have notified the Departments of State concerned that all documents presented on behalf of the Company will henceforth bear the signature of Mr. Toyama, as President. Inasmuch, however, as no formal action has been taken to depose Mr. Amenomiya from his place of President, and inasmuch as the charter doubtless stands in his name, this procedure on the part of his opponents can not have much validity.

TOBACCO.

It is announced that another addition is to be made to the tobacco tax. The method pursued is to classify the 24 qualities of tobacco into seven grades, instead of 5 as hitherto, and to extend the limits of the tax from 24 and 28 per cent. of the selling price to 25 and 34 per cent. Thus the new figures will be:—

	per cent. of selling price
First and Second Qualities	25
Third to Fifth "	26
Sixth to Eighth "	27
Ninth to Eleventh "	28
Twelfth to Fourteenth "	30
Fifteenth to Twentieth "	32
Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Qualities	34

As for imported leaf, the table of charges will be:—

	per <i>kwan</i> and upwards.
For leaf officially valued at 2.90 <i>yen</i>	25 per cent.
" " 2.30 "	26 " "
" " 1.70 "	27 " "
" " 1.10 "	28 " "
" " 0.75 "	30 " "
" " 0.32 "	32 " "
" " less than 32 <i>sen</i>	34 " "

The effect of this change will be to enhance the price of low grade leaf. The new tariff is to go into operation from August 15th. Some Tokyo journals ascribe the change to the fact that the Government finds itself possessed of a large quantity of last year's leaf which failed to find a sale owing to business depression. On the other hand, this year's crop is about to be harvested, and thus the old leaf will have little chance of finding a market unless some contrast in price can be set up between it and the new.

CHINA.

Saturday, August 1.

A few days ago we were told that the embargo put upon the export of cereals from Newchwang by the Russian Authorities was due to the latter's desire to purchase all available supplies of grain themselves. Now, however, a telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Peking says that in taking this action Russia has been influenced by a request from the Chinese Government and by consideration for the anxiety of the local inhabitants who are beginning to be distressed by the rapid appreciation of their food stuffs. It does not yet appear to be known certainly whether beans are included in the embargo. Beans are an essentially necessary staple for Japanese agriculturists who, use them as fertilizers. One of the greatest inconveniences suffered by Japan owing to the war of 1894-5, was the stoppage of the Newchwang supply of beans.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from its Seoul correspondent says that the Korean Government, having considered it necessary to consult China about the opening of the Yalu Valley, instructed Mr. Pak to approach the Peking Foreign Office. The latter, after a little hesitation, signified that it entertained no objection. The correspondent adds that although the opening of Wiju itself seems still uncertain, it may be taken for granted that some place in the Yalu Valley will soon be included in the list of open ports.

Monday, August 3.

It is reported that some four train loads of troops are arriving daily at Port Arthur from the direction of Vladivostok. These rumours of an increase of Russia's force in the Liaotung peninsula are so insistent that they can scarcely be dismissed as idle.

Tuesday, August 4.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent sends a strange telegram. He says that the Russians in Manchuria have issued orders that all persons living in the vicinity of the railway stations must vacate their premises within 12 hours, and that if any one fail to do so his house will be burned. The same authority adds that every vehicle of every description in Liaoyang has been impounded by the Russians for military purposes.

Wednesday, August 5.

It is stated (*Nichi Nichi* correspondent) that the Peking Government asked M. Lessar whether he had cognisance of the alleged fact that the Russian Government had given assurances to the Powers with regard to the opening of Mukden and Tantung-kou. The Russian Representative replied that he had no information from his Government on the subject.

It must be confessed that the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg and the Russian Legation in Peking utilize each other very cleverly. The statesmen in the Russian capital seldom have any acknowledged acquaintance with any inconvenient statements made or actions taken by their Representative in Peking, and the Legation in the latter city has an equally convenient blank in its intelligence about St. Petersburg's procedure.

A telegram to the *Asahi* says that the Russians in Manchuria have been endeavouring to engage a thousand Chinese for military service, but that the local authorities at Kirin refused to assist the arrangement. The Russians then sought to accomplish

their purpose in spite of the authorities by offering high pay but very few persons having responded to the offer, it was finally found necessary to engage 800 men at Inchin (?) and transport them to Port Arthur. This news is altogether somewhat difficult to comprehend.

The *Fiji Shimpō* reports, on the authority of its Peking correspondent, that one of the decisions of the Port Arthur conference was the building of forts at Dalny. A sum of 13 million roubles is to be expended on the work. The Russian treasury seems to be inexhaustible.

Friday, Aug. 7.

It is alleged that a grand meeting of Chinese statesmen has been summoned to assemble at the Summer Palace on the 7th instant, and the supposition is that the Emperor and Empress Dowager intend to hold an important consultation about the Manchurian question.

The *Fiji Shimpō* correspondent, by whom the above item is telegraphed, adds that the results, or alleged results, of the Port Arthur conference are beginning to be openly spoken of. Rumour says that General Kuropatkin, Admiral Alexieff and the military element of the Council were for peace, whereas M. Lessar, M. Pavlow and the civilian element were for war. After five meetings, each marked by animated debate, a telegraphic summons from St. Petersburg compelled General Kuropatkin to turn his face homeward at once, and the conference rose without having formulated any definite decision.

Admiral Alexieff has gained a remarkable reputation since his figure first became prominent on the Far-Eastern stage. He seems to be one of those highly gifted men who in every generation have worked untiringly at the task of Russian empire-building. The splendid results of their toil may be very unwelcome to rival nations, but to the men themselves a high tribute is due from all that are capable of appreciating talent and energy.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent the quiescent attitudes of the Japanese and Russian Representatives in Peking having assumed an ominous aspect in Chinese eyes, the Foreign Office has again approached M. Lessar with pressing inquiries as to whether and when Russia intends to carry out her treaty obligations. M. Lessar replies that he is still awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg. But, says the correspondent, it is generally believed that such instructions have already reached him, and their gist is that Russia will quietly conserve her vested interests in Manchuria and will seek to develop her interests in Mongolia. That is certainly the wisest policy Russia could adopt from a Russian point of view. *Beati possidentes*. If she had always "sat tight" and refrained from hampering herself with promises the situation would be much easier for her now.

There is a rumour that a collision took place on the 1st instant between some of the Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Shan-hai-kwan—apparently outside the Great Wall—and a body of General Ma's Chinese soldiers. The Russians are said to have lost 21 men, and the Governor of Tientsin was at once despatched to make inquiries. It will probably be found that the facts have been greatly exaggerated.

KOREA.

Saturday, August 1.

The incident of the telephone posts at Seoul becomes more ludicrous as the details are learned. It appears that the ground for the Seoul terminus of the Seoul-Fusan Railway was handed over to the latter's representatives on the 8th of July, and they began, soon after, to erect a telephone within the enclosure. The Korean Authorities sent in a protest but the Japanese Representative replied that as the telephone was within the compound of the Company, it could not be regarded as in any degree an unlawful enterprise. Then suddenly there appeared upon the scene several Korean officials accompanied by policemen and coolies. They hastily set to work to extract the telephone poles, and had pulled down one when a party of Japanese police and gendarmes came to the rescue. Thereupon the Korean officials and constables seem to have fled precipitately, the other side giving chase, capturing the extracted post which the Koreans were carrying off as a trophy, and re-erecting it. There the incident, a supremely ludicrous incident, ended for the moment. The Koreans have evidently developed a taste for rooting up wire-carrying posts.

Monday, August 3.

News from Seoul published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, says that the Crown Prince has asked for permission to retire from active life and has requested that Prince Yong be declared heir to the Throne in his stead. The Crown Prince's relations with Lady Om have always been strained, and the Emperor is said to have inferred that the purpose of this last move is to smooth the path for that lady's elevation to the rank of Empress, the Crown Prince having yielded to some pressure or persuasion brought to bear by her friends. His Majesty has replied in unusually resolute tone. He has declared that so long as he sits on the Throne Lady Om shall not be made Empress. That ought to definitely settle some of the questions which have so long inspired intrigues in Korea.

The treaty of friendship and commerce between Switzerland and Korea having been ratified, the exchange of ratifications is likely to be effected very soon.

The Korean Foreign Office appears to have appreciated that the recent telephone-post exploit was in excess of propriety. It has received a strong protest from Mr. Hayashi and the expectation is that an apology will be forthcoming. The incident itself is of small moment, but if it should be regarded as an indication of a disposition on Korea's part to play into Russia's hands to the detriment of Japan's legitimate interests, it ceases to be insignificant.

Wednesday, August 5.

The Seoul Government is said to be still hesitating about the opening of the Yalu Valley. The latest idea is to open Wiju and to extend the privilege of foreign residence to Puk-hwa-tong, 7½ miles further down the river. But the whole question is still in abeyance.

It appears that the proposed arrangement for re-purchasing from Russian subjects and then leasing to them the lands they have acquired at Yong Am-pho, has not yet been completed. It is under consideration. The terms of the lease would be the same as that of the timber-felling concession.

A certain Mr. Hayon Yan-gun, who has

been ordered to proceed to Japan on a railway-inspection mission, is supposed to be really charged with the duty of inquiring into Russo-Japanese relations.

Thursday, August 6.

The Russian Representative in Seoul persists—according to the *Asahi Shinbun*—in maintaining that the right to lay telegraphs and telephones in the Yalu Valley flows naturally out of the timber-felling privileges granted to his nationals in that region. He maintains that so far from being in a position to dispute that right, the Korean Government's plain duty is to protect the Russians in its enjoyment.

Of course it would be waste of time to enter into any elaborate analysis of such an argument. It is a monstrous argument, palpably monstrous on the face of it. M. Pavlov practically contends that permission to do one thing carries with it permission to do another thing also. Where, we should like to know, are the limits of his contention to be sought. If telegraphs and telephones are essential to lumber-men, what shall be said of railways? This is a very unsightly business. Nothing of the kind would be "tried on" in the case of a Power with capacity to assert its own sovereignty. Conceive an argument of the sort advanced by an Oriental Minister at the Court of an Occidental Sovereign!

The *Asahi* writes a strong editorial about these doings. It contends, with justice we think, that the Yalu Valley problem should be solved at once and independently of the evacuation of Manchuria. If things are allowed to drift in Northern Korea Japan will find herself confronted by accomplished facts, and she will have to deal with Russia from a disadvantageous position. Good judges have always predicted that the permanent occupation of Manchuria by the Great Northern Power would be followed by immediate enterprises against Korea, but Russia has not waited to have her occupation established: she is already stretching out her hand towards the peninsular kingdom. The *Asahi* advises that, since the Seoul Government can not be trusted to deal resolutely with these vital questions, Japan should approach Russia direct and take the matter out of Korea's precarious management.

Friday, Aug. 7.

The difficulties relating to a site for the Seoul-Fusan Railway's terminus and to the erection of a telephone within the enclosure, are said to have been composed through the intervention of Mr. Hayashi and in consideration of a payment of 60,000 yen by the Railway Company as compensation to the people that have to remove their residences on account of the establishment of the terminus.

Work on the section of the Seoul-Wiju line between Seoul and Kaison seems to be progressing. These 40 miles will be opened, it is thought, during the course of next year. The building is in the hands of the Korean Railway Bureau but the rails and plant have been ordered from France at a cost of six hundred thousand yen, the money to be taken out of the proceeds of the *ginseng* farm which has now fallen into French hands. There is a rumour that the French contractors have sub-let the supply to English manufacturers, but how far the story may be credible we can not tell. In any case the Koreans will doubtless be well served.

A Korean paper alleges that the agree-

ment between the Korean Estates Bureau and the Russian land-holders at Yong Am-pho is on the point of being concluded; that the area in question is 200 acres and that the period for which the land will be leased is 99 years. But the concession of 1896, under the terms of which the Russians are now carrying on timber-felling operations, is for a space of 20 years, ending in 1915, and there is no reason to suppose that the Korean Government contemplates granting leases for a longer period. The granting of leases at all under the circumstances is a suicidal act on Korea's part. From the moment when she signs these leases, she will be confronted by the ominous words "vested interests" and "accomplished facts;" words which have unlimited signification when greatly preponderating strength is brought to their interpretation. Besides, the extent of the land in question appears to us to be wholly disproportionate to the nature of the enterprise. Two hundred acres is an area quite sufficient for the formation of a magnificent settlement including a spacious military camp. What on earth can a few lumber-men want with such an expanse of territory? This Yalu Valley business is turning out just as we expected. Another big question will be presently on the tapis, but it will be a question settled out of court, for the issues will have been decided before the world's tribunal is required to judge.

On the 3rd instant M. Pavlov is said to have asked the Korean Foreign Office for permission to erect telegraphs and telephones at Yong Am-pho, but the application was refused. This is a simple piece of news, but if true it marks a change of attitude on the part of the Russian Representative, since he has hitherto contended that the timber-felling concession carried with it the right of setting up telegraphs and telephones. However, if the Russians get a lease of 200 acres of land at Yong Am-pho, and if their roomy settlement extends to the banks of the Yalu so that the southern side of the estuary of the river will be commanded thence as the northern is from Antung, they will doubtless claim the foreshore at either place, and then to prevent the laying of a cable Korea will have to assert her right to the mid-stream bed of the river. Within the settlement, of course, any net-work of wires that the Russians please may be erected. That is simple enough.

The so-called railway inspector, Mr. Hyon Yong-un, left Chemulpho for Japan on the 3rd instant. Rumour, as our readers know, recently ascribed to him the role of a secret messenger to investigate the relations between Japan and Russia. It now alleges that his mission is connected with the Korean refugees in Japan. The refugees are a constant thorn in the side of the Korean Government. We presume that they do not take their exile quite quietly and that now and again they endeavour to devise a return route to their native shores.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECONSTRUCTION.

There is much talk about the administrative reforms contemplated by the Cabinet, but we infer from the tone of the Tokyo journals that everything is still in the region of conjecture. Several papers are inclined to think that the abolition of the Department of Education is tolerably certain, but it appears that the present Vice-Minister, Mr. Okada, has argued ably against such a step and probably succeeded in obtaining a respite for fuller reflection. The appropria-

tions for the Department of Education stood at 4,845,708 yen in the budget for 1902-3. They had more than quadrupled in ten years, the figure for 1892-3 having been 970,074. Of the present total, however, nearly three-fifths represent educational grants which must continue to be paid by the Treasury even though the Department itself were abolished, and, further, since some supervision of educational affairs would be absolutely necessary, two or three new bureaus for that purpose must be organized in other Departments. Thus we calculate that the economy effected by the proposed abolition would not exceed 1½ million yen. We may mention that a feature of the programme is said to be the independence of the Imperial University and the attachment to it of the Normal Schools.

It goes without saying that whatever measures the Government adopts will be the subject of criticism. This is illustrated by the comments of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. The gist of that journal's article is that administrative reform should be based on the idea of improving the machinery of state and promoting its efficient operation, whereas the present Ministry seems to be guided solely by considerations of economy. That is a line of argument which has to be anticipated, but for our own part we really fail to see that the civilian advocates of administrative reform themselves pretend to be guided by any object except the saving of money. It is not pre-empted, so far as we know, that the machinery of the Government is defective or that it does not work smoothly, except in so far as excessive bulk makes it unwieldy. What everybody wants is to economise expenditure, and though there can be no dissent from the *Nichi Nichi*'s dictum that executive efficiency should take precedence of pecuniary considerations, it seems idle to affirm that anything beyond economy is at the root of the outcry for reform.

It is reported that the Government is comparing its own views with those of the House of Peers as expressed in a memorial presented some time ago by the *Kenku-kai*. The memorialists unequivocally condemn the idea of abolishing the Departments of Education and of Agriculture and Commerce. Such heroic steps, they say, would surely prove practically impossible and would involve the downfall of the Government itself. They insist that the axe should be laid to the roots of various appropriations and grants in aid, which, they think, might be largely reduced, if not altogether abolished, without detriment to the public service. They mention as reducible or excisable items the subsidy of 500,000 yen to plate-glass manufacturers; aids to navigation, 6 million yen; expenses of the bureau for investigating state business (*kokumu chosa-hi*) 2½ millions, grants to Hokkaido enterprises, 600,000 yen. From these sources a saving of 7 millions might be obtained. Then they would cut down allowances made by the Home Department on account of local engineering works, thus obtaining another million. In the Departments themselves they think that 5 millions might be economised without resorting to extreme measures, and if to these various savings be added a surplus of 6 million yen from last year, there results a total sum of 19 million yen. They denounce the idea of amalgamating any of the prefectures. Experimental attempts of that nature made in the past have always proved mischievous.

Of course this programme is not likely to be adopted in its entirety. But parts of it may commend themselves.

THE SITUATION.

It is rumoured in Tokyo that events have taken a pacific tendency. The European Powers—France, Germany and England—are said to have signified their desire to see a peaceful solution of the Manchurian problem and negotiations to that end are reported to be in progress, Russia, on her side, being strongly inclined in the same direction. We do not refer to these rumours, however, with the idea of claiming credit for them but merely because their persistence entitles them to some notice. Their circulation is not without an amusing feature, namely, that the *Niroku Shimbun* gravely publishes them with much pomp and circumstance, not as rumours, of course, but as indisputable facts—the *Niroku* which, more than a month ago, informed its readers that General Kuro-patkin was carrying away in his pocket a signed and sealed secret convention disposing finally of the East-Asian complication. Apart from these vagaries, however, we have never supposed that either Japan or Russia wanted war. What we have sometimes feared, however, is that Japan's patience might be over-taxed. The Japanese, as every careful observer must know, are not ill-tempered. Petulance or futile impatience can not for a moment be counted among the characteristics of the race. But will any one undertake to say that they are not passionate? The passion point is not easily reached. Long after an American or a European would be boiling with wrath, the Japanese retains his *sang-froid*. But let the point be reached and he falls more completely under the influence of his anger than an Occidental does. A proof of the fact is before us. It is beyond question that had any European nation been exposed to the same causes of international exasperation that have acted upon Japan since her expulsion from Liaotung in 1895, there would have been a display of vehement resentment. Japan, however, has kept cool. How long may that be expected to last? Perhaps Russian statesmen have some gauge for measuring the limits of such moods, but we confess that we ourselves have sometimes felt anxious of late.

THE GAME OF "KEN."

A correspondent "Enquirer" asks whether there is any literature about the Japanese pastime of *ken*. We do not know of any such literature. In its most widely practised form the basis of the game is that the fully outstretched hand signifies paper; the fully closed hand, a stone; and two figures alone extended, the rest being closed, scissors. Each of the players, counting one, two, three, throws out his hand at the moment of pronouncing three, and the one whose manual symbol is superior to that of the others, according to the theory of the game, wins the trial. Superiority is determined on the hypothesis that whereas a scissors can not cut a stone, it can cut paper, and whereas paper is cut by a scissors it can wrap up a stone. Consequently scissors is inferior to stone but conquers paper; stone is inferior to paper but conquers scissors; and paper is inferior to scissors but conquers stone. There are innumerable varieties of the game—for it is not a mere method of determining a dispute or priority—and they are constantly added to by ingenious young ladies, the dancing-girl class especially, who play it with exquisite grace and judicious enhancement of beautiful hands and arms.

SENTENCES IN THE TEXT BOOK SCANDAL.

The Governor of Niigata Prefecture, Mr. Kashiwada Moribumi, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 25 *yen* for violating official regulations. He was arraigned on a charge of bribery and corruption, but is acquitted of the major offence. Mr. Kashiwada was formerly Vice-Minister of the Educational Department. He belongs to the ranks of the prominent party politicians who obtained office some years ago when the cry of "utilizing the talents" had vogue. Officialdom will naturally refuse to acknowledge him as its genuine progeny.

A curious thing has happened in Gumma Prefecture. Mr. Misobe Korechika, former Governor of the Prefecture, lost his office owing to connexion with the text-book scandal, and made himself doubly remarkable by appealing against the sentence of the lower tribunal and getting a still severer punishment from the higher. He was succeeded in the governorship by Mr. Ogura Nobuchiku. But it soon transpired that the latter also had been implicated in the corrupt practices. He was deposed and tried, with the result that he has been sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment, a fine of 7 *yen* and to make restoration of 500 *yen*. It will be understood, of course, that Gumma was not the scene of Mr. Ogura's exploit. He carried his record with him thither, though it was then a secret record.

We have heard it suggested that the restitution money, the *tsuicho-kin*, taken from the various offenders in these cases of corruption, goes back to the book-sellers who originally disbursed it. It does not. It goes into the coffers of the Treasury. Probably there are folks who think that such contaminated dross ought to be spent on building prisons or improving sewers.

THE OSAKA EXHIBITION.

The Osaka Exhibition was duly closed on the 31st ultimo, the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce taking the principal part in the ceremony. So far as the number of visitors was concerned, we judge that the enterprise was a success, for whereas it was originally stated that if three millions passed the stiles the result would be profitable, the returns show that between March 1st and July 28th, the number of entries at the Exhibition itself was 4,179,990, and the number at the Fisheries in Sakai, 927,244, making a total of 5,107,234. But the sales of exhibits make a wretched record. Only 432,522 *yen* worth found purchasers. That sum represents 21.9 per cent. of the total value of the exhibits and 56 per cent. of their number, from which we infer that the cheapest articles only were disposed of. The same conclusion is suggested by the returns of the annexed shops. They sold 4,700,000 articles valued at 1,444,741 *yen* to 2,204,000 persons, so that each buyer spent, on the average, the magnificent sum of 65 *sen*, or about 16 pence. Many critics have remarked that the exhibits were priced too highly, especially in the Fine Arts Section, and the record now published would seem to support that verdict. We have often commented on the very unwise tendency of Japanese art artisans in modern times to assess their productions at nearly the figures commanded by master-pieces of former days, forgetting that the latter owe their value largely to scarcity. This propensity has attained extravagant dimensions in some instances.

Mr. Yasuhiro, chief commissioner of the Exhibition, stated in his speech at the closing ceremony that the total number of exhibits had been 276,000, and the number of exhibitors 130,000, both figures being more than double those recorded in the case of the Fourth Exhibition. The prize-winners had totalled 36,000, and special distinctions had been conferred on 127, which was five times the figure for the Exhibition of 1895. He thought that the progress indicated by these figures was very remarkable in view of the fact that two years had not elapsed since the last Exhibition was held.

From other returns we learn that the total number of Occidentals—Europeans and Americans—that visited the Exhibition was 14,443, and that the number of Chinese and Koreans was 8,677. But these figures are not complete because there is another entry—"special admission" (*tokubetsu niijo*)—in which many persons of foreign nationality are doubtless included. But even supposing that the aggregate of European and American visitors is thus brought up to 20,000, it must be admitted that the number is very insignificant. Facts like these go far to prove how remote Japan is still from the Occident. A great deal is due, however, to defective advertising. The Osaka Exhibition, not being an international affair—though a section was allotted to foreign exhibitors—its directors could scarcely be expected to scatter advertising literature broadcast as is done in the case of an American exhibition, for example. But whatever allowance be made on that account, the Japanese methods are still very unsatisfactory.

THE LOUISIANA EXHIBITION.

Baron Kioura, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, seized the occasion presented by the closing of the Osaka Exhibition to address to the representatives of the various prefectures some useful advice about the Louisiana Exhibition. As a matter of course he urged that every effort should be made to have a display worthy of Japan and calculated to extend the market for her productions. But he also urged the importance of consulting foreign taste as to the nature of the exhibits. That is indeed the difficult question. In early Meiji days the great blunder committed by Japanese art artisans was to obey their own estimate of foreign taste, and the results were lamentable. Doubtless the Japanese merchants at the open ports have by this time acquired some conception of what the average tourist likes, and though it might be desired that they should rise above the tourist's standard, their ideas are now clearer and firmer than they were ten years ago, and we anticipate that comparatively few mistakes will be made in the case of the Louisiana display. It would, of course, be an immense advantage to manufacturers if they could consult competent foreigners beforehand, but that is virtually impossible. When Baron Kuki was in charge of such matters he sought the assistance of foreigners for the purposes of a preliminary examination of exhibits. But never was there a more perfunctory affair. The foreigners soon learned that they were mere figure-heads, and that no one expected them to express any views or would pay attention to any views they might venture to express. Better leave out foreigners altogether than employ them in such a fashion. If we were asked to say anything on the subject our comment would be that exhibitors must

endeavour to reduce their prices to tempting levels. One of Japan's greatest advantages is the cheapness of her art labour, but many of her artisans deliberately sacrifice that advantage by emulating Occidental prices. They have imbibed, we suspect, a mistaken notion that Europeans and Americans value a thing largely in proportion to the price demanded for it by its producer.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a curious paragraph. It says that although the advantages offered by foreign insurance companies to the persons insured are ostensibly greater than the advantages offered by Japanese companies, yet, by means of skilfully worded provisions in the foreign companies' rules, these advantages are so much minimized as to lose most of their value. Our contemporary adds that the matter is under consideration by the Japanese Authorities. What a poor idea the *Asahi* must have of European and American intelligence! Does it really imagine that shrewd folks in the West have been labouring under a stupid delusion for the past thirty years about the terms given by insurance offices? The only conceivable warrant for our contemporary's assertion is that the Japanese translations of some of the foreign companies' rules are not sufficiently explicit.

It is stated that the committee of the Yokohama silk-men (Japanese) have held a meeting and resolved to ask the association to boycott Mr. W. Assomull, of No. 31. The story is that a Japanese merchant, Mr. Negishi, having agreed to supply to the foreign firm 50 dozens of silk handkerchiefs, sent 5 dozens by way of sample, but when the remainder were supplied, Mr. Assomull found them inferior to the sample and broke off the transaction. Against that the Japanese did not complain, but he wanted back his five dozen samples which Mr. Assomull declined to return, saying that they were forfeited for failure to carry out the contract. This contention he supplemented by thrashing Mr. Negishi. An attempt to settle the matter quietly failed, the foreigner declining to apologise on the ground that his recourse to force had been necessitated by Negishi's bad language. Mr. Assomull has since called upon the Guild and the matter has been settled.

Japanese journals state that an agreement has been concluded between the Daito Kisen Kaisha and the Japan Mail Steamship Company. The former Company's steamers ply on the Yangtse between Shanghai, Soochow and Hanchow, and the Company has hitherto worked in concert with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. It is now agreed that there shall be joint treatment of goods, the Yusen Kaisha transferring to the Daito Kaisha at Shanghai all cargo carried from Japan by the former's steamers and destined for Yangtse ports visited by the latter's vessels, and the Daito Kaisha reciprocally transferring to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai all goods from Yangtse ports for places in Japan within the Yusen Kaisha's sphere. We do not gather that the Yusen Kaisha's interests are sacrificed by this agreement. Apparently the three companies are to work in union. There will of course be through bills of lading. The compact is for one year from August 1st.

A telegram from Sapporo announces a shocking event. After a regimental inspection on the 30th ultimo of the cavalry

stationed there, an entertainment was given to 430 troopers. Apparently the food or liquor contained something poisonous, for within a short time 190 men were seized with vomiting and purging. Three expired, 4 are in a dangerous condition, 33 are in hospital and 150 are ill but not so bad as to necessitate hospital treatment.

Sir persons have been committed for trial in connexion with the charges of corruption in Chiba prefecture. Two of them are members of the House of Representatives and four are members of the prefectural assembly. They are accused of taking bribes in their public capacity with reference to the building of embankments and the transfer of the prefectural offices to a new site.

There is some excitement in Osaka which has been communicated to Tokyo and finds expression in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*. In 1899 a girl of 13 was murdered in Osaka, having suffered indignities at the hands of her assassin. The police arrested a youth of 18 on suspicion, and he, having confessed, was brought up for trial. Owing, however, to insufficient evidence the accused, Matsuura, was acquitted. He has lived ever since under a social ban, the public being convinced of his guilt. But now suddenly, four years after the event, a burglar charged with a major crime, has confessed that he was the perpetrator of the outrage and the murder, and Matsuura, questioned as to why he made such a confession, alleges that he was tortured by the police beyond all endurance. It is this last phase of the affair that creates excitement, for the accusation against the police does not stand alone, and the *Fiji* thinks that not even yet have all the abuses of feudal days been eradicated.

Considering the active part that some of the great Sovereigns of Europe are taking in both domestic and foreign politics, the *Kokumin Shimbun* argues that the Throne tends to become a more powerful and important instrument of government than ever. Our contemporary does not ostensibly apply this principle to Japan's case, but the application must have been in the writer's thoughts. Japan's immense distance from Europe renders it difficult for her Emperor to adopt the course recently taken by the Kaiser of Germany and the King of England. Even if the Mikado were willing to make visits abroad, it would be more than doubtful whether their royal or imperial recipients could be induced to return them and thus the enterprise would be one-sided at best. In this respect the gulf between East and West seems likely to remain long unbridged. Besides there is the difficulty of language. That, however, will be overcome gradually. The present Prince Imperial of Japan speaks French; and French is current at all Western courts. All the Princes of the Blood, too, study French and several of them speak it fluently. Apart from the points of distance and linguistic communication we have often thought that the Japanese Court is much influenced by the question of reciprocity. The Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey have visited European capitals but no European Monarch has ever visited Teheran or Constantinople. The most that has been done is to send an heir apparent. The present Prince of Wales has been in Japan and is said to retain grateful and pleasant recollections of the welcome he received here. Probably we shall soon hear a renewal of the project for a visit to Europe and America by the Japanese Crown Prince.

Indeed had His Imperial Highness been blessed with a robust constitution the journey might perhaps have been made before now.

The decision of the Philippine authorities that Mr. Frank S. Allen, the English bank clerk who arrived in Manila under contract to the Chartered Bank as an expert accountant is amenable to the United States "Contract Labour Act" and must leave the islands, is arousing much criticism. Mr. Sansom, the Manager of the Chartered Bank, appealed against the decision of Mr. Shuster, the Collector of Customs, in the matter, but the appeal was not upheld. Mr. Sansom will probably carry the case to Washington. The *China Mail* in a letter on the subject denounces the American administration in the Philippines, and says that if this law, which in the present instance is enforced owing to American jealousy of the great British prosperity in the islands, is strictly carried out in the future, it will seriously damage foreign business there.

ODE TO CHIUZENJI.

Even ducks become rheumatic
In this paradise aquatic
Where the Colleagues Diplomatic
Seek repose.

And although the fog's extensive,
And the food's a bit expensive,
Still, there's nothing that's offensive
To the nose.

Baron, Count or Excellency,
Up from Nikko to Chiuzenji,
On a ten or fifteen-yen gee
You must ride;

For a *kago* drives one frantic,
And its not a bit romantic
When a Foreigner gigantic
Sits inside!

Jealous friends may crab the weather,
Say the journey lasts for ever,
And your summer plans endeavour
To upset.

When they praise with all their power
Waterless Karuizawa,
The Chiuzenji grapes are sour
You may bet.

Others say the nerves are calmer
For a view of Fujiyama,
And declare the silk pyjama
Rather toney,

And the greatest pains are taken
That your purpose may be shaken
And Chiuzenji be forsaken
For Hakone.

But I'll stake my reputation
That there is 'n't in creation
Any greater compensation
For the ills

That our exiled flesh is heir to
Than, forsaking all our care, to
Pack a *kori* and repair to
Nikko's hills.

MORAL.

If a husband's autocratic,
Or a wife becomes lymphatic,
Or you find the Asiatic
Too opaque,

If "in corpore insano"
Still a "sana mens" remain, oh!
Take the first train from Uyeno
For the lake.

FOLLY.

IT is to Shanghai that we look for sensations in every Far-Eastern crisis, and it is always possible to count on not being disappointed, for such is the moral atmosphere of the model settlement that even the well-conducted and generally level-headed *North-China Daily News* lends its columns to the purveyors of canards. The latest example is furnished by two articles headed "The Imminent War, by One Who Knows," and endorsed by the Shanghai journal, which says:—"It will be seen at once from their internal evidence that these two articles come from a very well-informed source."

We shall not attempt to discuss the articles in detail, especially as the writer confines himself for the most part to statements which can neither be proved or disproved without reference to inaccessible authorities. Thus when he says that "during the past fortnight the Japanese Government has been emulating the Russians in preparations for war" he makes an assertion comparatively secure against convincing contradiction, for although to ordinary intelligences it should suffice to point out that not the faintest evidence of these preparations had made itself discernible to foreigners living in Japan and living, too, within a stone's throw of the principal centre of military strength, the writer in the Shanghai journal might retort by claiming for himself extraordinary intelligence, a claim which our Shanghai contemporary would probably endorse. But there is in these articles one statement which reduces the whole essay to pure bathos. It is that "there are forty to forty-five thousand Japanese troops in civilian disguise in Korea at the present moment." They are distributed, the writer says, between Fusan, Yuensan, Chemulpo and Seoul, which places he describes as being "full of them." Now what we say is that such an assertion not only throws discredit on the whole of the essayist's allegations but also convicts him of curious deficiency in the matter of sober reflection. It is obviously and glaringly impossible that such a force of disguised soldiers could be lying concealed in the four places indicated. Seoul, Chemulpo and Yongsan—the essayist's spelling of this last name indicates pretty clearly that he writes from Tokyo—have a Japanese population of 9,565 Japanese, including women and children. Imagine the absurdity of suggesting that this population has been quadrupled without attracting the attention of any one except the solitary essayist of the *North-China Daily News*! And what are "troops in civilian clothes"? They are men without uniform and without arms. Where then are the arms of these forty-five thousand masqueraders, and where is the ammunition—nine million rounds at least—that would have to be placed in their hands or in their waggons at the first moment of trouble? Finally, how did they get to Korea? Are we to suppose that the Japanese Govern-

ment, six months ago, began to concentrate this extraordinary force, carrying the men surreptitiously across the sea at the rate of 7,500 per month, or nearly 2,000 per week, which means 300 a day, without attracting any attention? The less the time assigned for the feat the more impossible does it become, and the longer the time the more incredible does the hypothesis grow that Japan began to prepare for war months before the smallest war-cloud had made itself visible on the horizon. And yet a writer who can commit himself to such unreflecting nonsense is belauded by the leading Shanghai journal as "a very well informed source" while his articles are said to have "great inherent probability." It would be difficult to betray greater want of discrimination.

As to the general question whether "an outbreak of war is becoming a matter of days, not of weeks," we record our most emphatic opinion to the contrary. For while we are constrained to think from what we know of Japan's temper and from what we believe to be the limits of her endurance, that recourse to arms must ultimately become inevitable if Russia persists in following her present route, we can not imagine that she will persist. It is the fashion with many writers to heap upon Russia's head all kinds of accusations; to charge her, on the one hand, with inordinate ambition, and, on the other, with absolute unscrupulousness in her manner of gratifying that passion. We do not share that view. It is our conviction that if the history of other nations' aggrandisement could have been written under the conditions that exist to-day, if their acts of imperial enterprise had taken place upon a stage furnished with electric telegraphs, newspaper correspondents and a world-wide audience, then would their record also be at least as unsightly as that of Russia. Then we retain our faith in Russia's respect for her own reputation, and entertaining that faith we find it impossible to imagine that for the sake of carrying out one of the most flagrantly indefensible enterprises of imperialism that the world ever witnessed, she will drive Japan into war. There can be no question whatever about this matter. If Russia forces a fight, she will be absolutely without any sympathy except her own. That is not our conception of Russia's mood. That she should obey the impulse of expansion is one thing. Would it not be supreme hypocrisy on the part of Englishmen to blame any nation for such obedience? But that she should recklessly ignore the rights of other states, and deliberately plunge into a war without anything whatever to extenuate the act, that is what we can not imagine.

THE KOREAN PROBLEM.

WE observe with satisfaction that the *Jiji Shimpō* strongly advocates a course suggested some time ago in these columns, namely, that Japan should lose no time in utilizing on her own account in Korea the

now recognised instruments of scientific empire-building. In other words, she should obtain concessions for the Seoul-Wiju and the Seoul-Wonsan lines. Russia has shown fine ability in the employment of this particular instrument. It remains to be seen whether her enterprise has not exceeded her financial capacity and whether she will be able, or rather willing, to support the enormous outlay demanded for the maintaining of her gigantic scheme of railway construction. But there is not the smallest room to doubt that by the enterprise, an enterprise to which no exception can be taken since it is essentially calculated to promote industrial and commercial development, she has vastly extended her own imperial influence. No lover of peace advocates railway building as a weapon of pure aggression, but it becomes a very nice ethical question whether such a method of conquest may not be legitimately followed in the case of countries which, owing to stagnation of intelligence or blind conservatism, refuse to develop the resources which nature has placed at their disposal and which, in the interests of humanity at large, they have no right to monopolize wastefully. At all events the situation facing Japan is that Russia is employing that method with unsparing hand, and that she is now beginning to acquire in the Yalu Valley vested interests which she has already used as a pretext for the construction of a line of telegraph across the Yalu, and which will very soon furnish a plausible reason for the construction of a railway to Seoul. It is Japan's business to forestall that contingency; doubly her business, because Korea is necessary to her economically and also imperially. Japan, much as she borrows from Germany, has her sympathies in England and America. It is to Anglo-Saxon civilization that she looks for models in her heart of hearts, and since Anglo-Saxon Governments leave to the free initiative of their subjects or citizens all industrial and commercial undertakings, Japan would fain follow the same route. We have sufficient admiration for the canons of Anglo-Saxon economy to applaud Japan's instinct in this matter, but we can not hide from ourselves that hers is a case of not being able to follow the good she sees. Americans and Englishmen can be left to seize all the favourable opportunities offering because their immense wealth and the consequently urgent incentive to find profitable investments perpetually extend the horizon of their enterprise. But it is not so with other nationals: not so at all in the case of some and in a greatly reduced degree in the case of others. What would be Russia's situation to-day had she waited for private hands to carry out the scheme of scientific conquest? She would be little advanced beyond the point where she stood two hundred years ago. A wise instinct has prompted her to do officially what she may not hope to see done privately, and it has been her good fortune to be assisted by splendid agents, who, indeed, may be themselves an outcome of her system. Japan must be classed with the

nations forbidden to rely solely on private initiative. There is nothing to accuse her subjects of defective enterprise, but let their spirit be what it may, their financial flesh is weak, and if the Seoul-Wiju and Seoul-Wonsan lines must wait until private Japanese companies undertake them, the issue can be easily foreseen. It seems to be plainly a case for governmental intervention. What form the intervention should take is a mere question of detail.

"SAKE."

THE question of the *Sake* tax is naturally exciting much interest and causing much comment. In the fiscal year 1875-6, when the Central Government's finances may be supposed to have been fully organized, the yield from this tax was 2½ million *yen* approximately. In the fiscal year 1902-3, the same source of revenue figured in the Budget for 64 million *yen*. In other words, the yield of the tax increased nearly 25 times in 27 years. The growth, of course, was due mainly to augmented rates of taxation. The Government began to exploit this source of revenue vigorously in 1896, after the China-Japan War. It then raised the tax from 4 *yen* per *koku* to 7 *yen*. Again, in 1899, the rate was raised to 12 *yen*, and once more in 1901 it was raised to 15 *yen*, thus becoming nearly four times what it had been 5 years previously. Many publicists held that this extraordinary multiplication of burdens was not excessive, and that the rate might still be carried to a much higher point without affecting the yield. But doubts are now beginning to be entertained. They are founded on the following figures.

Quantity of <i>sake</i> brewed in.....	Koku.
1893.....	3,840,000
1895.....	4,090,000
" 1896.....	4,770,000
" 1898.....	4,600,000
" 1899.....	4,350,000
" 1900.....	4,350,000
" 1901.....	4,870,000
" 1902.....	4,257,037
Estimated 1903.....	3,514,071

It is supposed that the large production in 1901 was a measure of precaution, the brewers wishing to lay in a big stock before the rise of tax became operative. Since then there has been a heavy falling off, and the revenue is inconveniently affected. Last fiscal year, namely 1902-3, the Government estimated a revenue from *sake* which exceeded by 7 million *yen* the sum actually collected. This year their estimate would have proved 12 million *yen* too large, for, strange to say, they seem to have counted on a steadily increasing production. Since, however, the Budget for 1903-4 did not come into existence, the Treasury has to work with last year's estimates and thus the deficit under this heading will be only 7 millions. The question now is whether the limit of taxable capacity has not been

passed, or whether the diminished production may not be due to some abnormal cause. So far as public morality is concerned, the fact of reduced production is a matter of congratulation, unless, indeed, the now ubiquitous beer-hall has taken the place of the *sake* shop. If we come down to the actual price paid by consumers, the broad facts are that whereas the worst kind of drinkable *sake* cost 15 *sen* per *sho* (the 100th part of a *koku*) 15 years ago, it costs 40 *sen* now, and the price of the best *sake* has gone up in the same time from 50 *sen* to 70 *sen*. Drinkers of the first-class liquor do not feel the change at all, but the lower orders have to think now-a-days about the cost of a luxury which formerly the landlords of their inns and restaurants thought scarcely worthy of a special place in a bill. It seems to us doubtful, however, whether the consumption of intoxicants has really diminished in the ratio suggested by the figures for *sake* production. Setting aside beer, what is certain is that any one desiring to do himself the injury of drinking can procure a most efficacious and deleterious compound called Chinese *sakê* at from 10 to 15 *sen* per *sho*. It is abundantly charged with alcohol, and if much of it is imported, much is also concocted in Japan, where empty jars of the Chinese beverage have begun to command a market for purposes of forgery. The Government has not succeeded in enforcing the precautions which alone can render a monopoly successful.

MORE RUMOURS.

TELEGRAMS from London to the *Fiji Shimpō* are of a somewhat contradictory character. The *Figaro* is quoted as saying that Russia is prepared to withdraw from Manchuria all troops except those guarding the lines of railway, and that if Japan evacuates Korea in a military sense, Russia will abandon her rights there. The *Cologne Gazette*, on the contrary, alleges that the Russian Government's views are entirely opposed to the settlement of foreigners in Manchuria in its present disorderly condition, and that fully six years must elapse before such settlement can be safely permitted. That, of course, would involve six years' postponement of the opening of Mukden and Ta-tung.

Neither of these statements commands immediate credence. With the exception of a maximum force of 200 gendarmes stationed at various points along the Japanese line of telegraph from Fusan to Seoul, Russia has conventionally exactly the same right as Japan to post men in Korea. That is distinctly stipulated in the Memorandum of May, 1896. It is unjust, therefore, to speak of a Japanese military occupation of Korea, or to compare the maximum establishment of 800 men that Japan is entitled to keep in that country, with the tens of thousands that Russia, in defiance of her treaty engagements, is keeping in Manchuria. Still more unjust is it—so unjust as to be almost

ludicrous—to cite as parallel concessions the abandonment of Russia's military rights in Korea and the abandonment of Japan's military rights. Japan has 23,235 subjects in Korea, engaged in all kinds of trades and industries and possessing substantial vested interests. It may be doubted whether excluding the Yalu Valley, Russia has two score subjects in the whole empire, and their share in its commerce and manufactures is practically *nil*. The Memorandum of May, 1896, deals explicitly with the question of protecting Japanese and Russian Settlements, and for the purposes of such protection provides that two companies of Japanese troops may be stationed at Seoul, one at Wonsan and one at Fusan, Russia being entitled to adopt the same precautions. Russia's title under this Memorandum remains to the present day a dead letter for the obvious reason that she has practically no settlements to protect, and it is plain that were she to offer, as the *Figaro* apparently reports, that she, on her side, will abandon her rights under the Memorandum on condition of Japan doing the same, the proposition would be glaringly unjust, for it would require Japan to withdraw all protection from her twenty-three thousand subjects while Russia would be withdrawing protection from her twenty or thirty only. This, too, in the face of the object lesson just furnished by Russia herself in the Yalu Valley, where for the protection of such an innocent occupation as timber felling, her first economic enterprise in Korea, she has considered it necessary to employ troops.

As for the *Cologne Gazette's* version, though much more credible than that of the *Figaro*, it represents Russia in a peculiar light. Her statesmen are said to claim that Manchuria is not fit for foreign residence and that it will not be fit for at least six years. What has that to do with Russia, however? When did the duty of policing Manchuria devolve upon her? When did she receive from the Powers a mandate to determine Manchuria's fitness for foreign trade, travel and residence? And does any one deliberately venture to assert that it is Russia's object to make Manchuria fit for such things? Talk of that kind is the purest persiflage. Besides, we may reasonably inquire why and how this disorderly state of affairs overtook Manchuria. China proper has been restored to her normal condition. With the exception of the metropolitan province, concerning which, as it is in foreign military occupation, nothing can be said, every part of the country seems to be as quiet and peaceful as it was before the Boxer troubles. The disturbance produced by those troubles in Manchuria fell far short of the disturbances produced in Shansi and Honan, yet Shansi and Honan are considered not less safe for foreign residence than they were prior to 1900. It would seem a not unreasonable inference that if Manchuria is still disturbed—of which there are no apparent evidences—the fact is rather due to Russian military occupation than likely to be

corrected by the presence of her troops. A six years' limit assigned on such grounds would be comical. Were we Russians we should feel that our Government committed an irrevocable blunder when it fixed a time for evacuating Manchuria. The new programme assigned to St. Petersburg by the *Cologne Gazette* would be a continuance of the same impossible policy. It would be merely sowing the seeds of a fresh crop of violated engagements.

A DECISIVE STEP.

THE *Japan Times* has of late stoutly advocated the despatch of a strong Japanese military force to Wiju for the protection of Japanese life and property and Japanese rights in that region. The *Kobe Chronicle* retorts that such a step "would form a flagrant violation of the KOMURA-WAEBER Memorandum." It appears to us that this interpretation of the Memorandum is altogether contrary to its explicit terms. The Memorandum provides for two things in this context. It provides for "the protection of the Japanese telegraph line between Fusan and Seoul" by an ultimate force of gendarmes not exceeding 200 men, and it provides for "the protection of the Japanese settlements at Sebul and the open ports" by a maximum force of four companies of soldiers not exceeding 200 men each. In other words, the Memorandum arranges for a Japanese garrison of fixed maximum strength in certain places, pending the re-establishment of such a state of good order as shall enable that precaution to be dispensed with, Russia also being entitled to take a similar military measure. We fail to see what such stipulations have to do with an emergency, and we fail further to see how they can be held to be binding on one only of the high contracting parties. If the Memorandum makes it illegal for Japan to send troops to Wiju, did not Russia violate its terms when she sent troops to Yong Am-pho, however small their number? At all events, what the Memorandum explicitly refers to in the matter of these gendarmes and troops, is "the present state of affairs in Korea" in the first place, and "protection against possible attacks by the Korean populace" in the second. The despatch of a Japanese force to Wiju, as recommended by the *Japan Times*, would not be in any sense by way of "protection against possible attacks by the Korean population." It would be by way of protection against aggression from without. We find it difficult to conceive anything more unjust than the *Kobe* journal's rendering of the Memorandum, and assuredly such a rendering can not be reconciled for a moment with any sentiment of sympathy with Japan in her serious difficulties. Russia is one of the parties to the Memorandum. Yet it is gravely contended, in effect, that Russia may flagrantly disregard the *Kobe* journal's interpretation of the document while Japan is to be held strictly to its terms *vis-à-*

vis Russia. For if the Memorandum forbids Japan to station more than 800 soldiers in Korea, does it not equally forbid Russia to station thousands of soldiers at points where their presence constitutes a virtual occupation of the whole Yalu Valley? Russia has deliberately created on the Yalu, a situation entirely independent of the KOMURA-WAEBER Memorandum, and to contend that Japan, in dealing with this new situation, must be tied by an imaginary rendering of the document, a rendering not warranted by its explicit terms and if warranted, then already violated by Russia, is to lay down one of the least reasonable propositions ever advanced by a publicist. We are not arguing in favour of the proposed despatch of troops by Japan as an immediate step, but we certainly do think that she should hold herself in readiness to take such a step at a moment's notice. The Powers will not consent to see a Russian ring fence drawn round Korea. They look to Japan to keep the peninsula open to their trade, and if she palter with the obligation she may easily lose her mandate, to say nothing of the enormous interests she herself has at stake. Here, however, our object is to protest most emphatically against the astounding doctrine advanced by the *Kobe Chronicle*, a doctrine irreconcilable equally with the terms of the Memorandum, with the supreme law of every State and with the most ordinary dictates of friendship towards Japan.

CHURCH NOTES.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

Further details which have come to hand with regard to the Declaration of the 4,000 Clergy reveal the fact that only to a very limited extent has it served its purpose as a flag to which all law-abiding Churchmen might rally. In his interesting and painstaking analysis of the first 142 signatures, our correspondent of Saturday last has shown that 46 are those of members of the English Church Union, 23 of the C.B.S.; and he has given some other figures of less importance. Unfortunately he has told us nothing about the other schools of thought which are represented on the list; so that it is impossible to judge whether or not we were mistaken in our conjecture that the Declaration would reflect the mind of the average Church of England clergyman.

What his figures do undoubtedly show is that a very considerable proportion of the High Church Clergy have refused to sign. Out of 142 names 46, say, roughly, one-third, are members of the E.C.U. (The other figures may be left out of account, as probably nearly all the members of the other societies mentioned would be also members of the E.C.U.) If the above proportion be kept up, only 1,300 members of this typically High Church Society have signed the Declaration, whereas some 2,600 must have declined.

What is the reason of this? For one thing there seems to have been a wide-spread disbelief in the utility of such pronouncements: and truth to say, they have been somewhat numerous of recent years, and not much good or harm has ever come of them. Another reason that has been mentioned is

that the Declaration was not sufficiently explicit: that it would mean one thing for one signatory and something different for the next on the list—which may be quite true, but scarcely seems an adequate reason for not signing. The Declaration asserts a unity of principle on the part of the signatories, the principle specially of a common loyalty to the Prayer Book. Such a consensus, resting on such a basis, might, even if particulars were for the time being set aside, have an independent value of its own: the question as to what that loyalty implied in detail, might be argued out subsequently on its own merits.

The High Church dissentients however for the most part have been content to hold themselves silently aloof. Not so the other side. Extremists of the Low Church party to the number of 16, headed by the three Deans of Canterbury, Peterborough and Norwich have signed a formal protest. They will have none of that toleration of divergent practice which the Declaration countenanced. The frank recognition of the Ornaments rubric as "a lawful inheritance in the English Church" seems to them to be fraught with the gravest danger of disruption. It is a little difficult to follow the reasoning here. Where differences are inevitable, if people will only agree to differ (and that is what the Declaration amounted to) they may still live on under the same roof. Separation would seem to be the inevitable result of each insisting *à outrance* on the assertion of his own assumed rights. And the separation of either of the two great parties in the Church of England from the other would be a blow such as it could scarcely survive and still remain what it is now, the generally recognised Church of the English nation.

Prebendary Webb-Peploe, whom we mentioned last week as having spoken strongly in favour of a "more scrupulous adherence, on the part of all Churchmen, to the directions of the Book of Common Prayer" has brought himself by some curious train of reasoning to join in the above protest. The Book of Common Prayer orders that "such ornaments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof, at all times of their ministration, shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth." Now the second year of the reign of Edward VI. was the year of the First Prayer Book, and the Declaration simply calls for a frank recognition of "the whole ceremonial system which was lawful under the First Prayer Book of Edward VI." There is a verbal difference no doubt between the terms of the Ornament rubric and of the Declaration. One speaks of certain ornaments being "in use," the other of the ceremonial system which resulted from their use. But on the face of it, one would think that considerable mental ingenuity would alone enable a man strongly to support the one set of words and strongly to condemn the other. However, the intricacies of this subject, which the man in the street is only too apt to dismiss with an off-hand judgment of what he calls common sense, are so great that we do not doubt the Prebendary would be able to make out some plausible defence of an attitude which is to all appearances so self-contradictory.

But to return to the general question, what we may ask is the alternative to this "frank recognition" of a more elaborate ceremonial where particular congregations may desire it, which the Declaration insists on?

Simply we suppose that the Prayer Book and its formularies would have to be once again discussed in the uncongenial atmosphere of the secular Courts. The end of that no man can foresee. The experiment has been tried once and it was allowed on all hands to be a dismal failure. If this was the case some twenty years ago when the increased ceremonial had not attained to anything like its present widespread development, is there the slightest prospect that it would be any more successful now? Take for instance the question of the Eucharistic vestments. This is the Bishop of London's summing up of the matter before his Diocesan Conference some three months ago. "The phrase 'mass vestments,' he says "has no meaning; it is a uselessly irritating term. Everyone by this time knows the legal situation with regard to vestments. Apparently sanctioned by the Court of Appeal in 1857, indisputably sanctioned by the Court of Arches in 1870, condemned twice by the Court of Appeal in 1871 and 1877 at a time when less evidence on the subject was forthcoming than is forthcoming to-day, they would probably have been sanctioned in the light of the reasoning of Archbishop Benson's Court, if vestments had been in question in that suit. Every sensible Evangelical hopes devoutly that the question will never be raised in Court again, for this simple reason, that, if raised again, as a leading Evangelical said in public the other day, it is only too likely they will be declared compulsory; it is therefore, for everyone's interest to let the matter rest."

Fortunately these things are well understood, by those in authority at all events, in England now, so that the protesting sixteen are not likely to do much harm.

In this connection and in view of the recklessly prodigal use which some people make of the word "illegal," applying it, as one would imagine, to every bit of ritual of which they personally disapprove, it may be well to enumerate briefly a few points which have been finally decided. After many contradictory decisions in the secular courts on the numerous questions brought before them, at last in 1890 the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, who was accused of various alleged irregularities, was referred to the more expert tribunal of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The matters in question were: (1) Altar Lights. (2) The mixing of water with the sacramental wine. (3) The Eastward Position. (4) The singing of the Agnus Dei immediately after the Prayer of Consecration. (5) Making the sign of the Cross whilst pronouncing the Absolution and the Benediction. (6) The "Ablutions" at the end of the service. After an enquiry so exhaustive as to be to all intents and purposes final, all these practices and ceremonies were declared to be lawful excepting only (5) the sign of the Cross at the Absolution and Benediction. There was of course an appeal to the Privy Council, but Archbishop Benson's decisions were upheld on every single point, and the strict legality of the things in question has never since been questioned.

People who are really desirous of getting at the truth, will, instead of indulging in such a promiscuous use of the word "illegal," be thankful, we believe, for even this amount of certainty. For when we come to study the more recondite questions of vestments, incense and the like, we very soon are made aware that the law, as at present declared, is in a state bordering on the chaotic. We in Japan can better acquiesce, perhaps, in this state of things than people in England,

because, so far at least as the present writer is aware, these disputed "ornaments" are nowhere in use in any Church of England place of worship in this country. But in speaking of their legality the language of downright certainty as a rule is the mark of ignorance and is best left to the irresponsible partisan whose characteristic note, a somewhat truculent and dogmatic assurance of statement, none but the very simple will ever fail to detect.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Fukuin Shinbō* publishes an account of the various attempts at uniting certain Protestant sects and the success which has attended the movement, supplied by Dr. Ibuka Kajinosuke, President of the Meiji Gakuin. The history given is too lengthy for full reproduction here, but we proceed to deal with it as fully as space allows. The headings given are those of Dr. Ibuka. (1) *History of the Movements in favour of Union.*—The desire for union among certain Protestant sects may be said to date from 1873, when the church known as the Nihon Kirisuto Kyōkai was founded in Yokohama. This Church had been Presbyterian in form and had been supported by American mission money, but it was considered desirable at the time to make it thoroughly Japanese and self-supporting. But there were foreign missionaries who did not agree with the action taken and who in Kōbe and Ōsaka founded Churches known as the Kumiai Kyōkai and Nihon Chōrōkōkai. At this time the Kumiai Kyōkai (now Congregational) adopted the Presbyterian form of Church Government, appointing elders and deacons. In 1875 there was much discussion among the churches on the subject of union, which culminated in a meeting of the Japanese and foreign leaders of the Congregational and Presbyterian sections at Kōbe the following year. On that occasion the former were represented by Messrs. Debs and Nijima and the latter by the Rev. J. H. Ballagh and Mr. Okuno. But the parties were unable to come to an agreement and the Presbyterians and Congregationalists each took their own courses. The following year (1877) a union of Presbyterian bodies took place and the new body took the name of the Nihon-Kirisuto-Ichikyōkai. The former Nihon-Kirisuto Kyōkai joined this church. In the year 1887 a movement began in favour of a union between the Presbyterian Churches. At first the prospects of success seemed very bright. The difference in church government and in doctrine between the two sects did not seem to be of sufficient importance to prevent a union. But after two years had been spent in negotiations the late Dr. Nijima and others opposed the union and the movement ended in a fiasco. At that time an amalgamation of various Methodist bodies was on the *tapis* , but, discouraged by the failure of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the Methodists decided to leave matters as they were for the time being. (2) *The reason for union and the tendency in that direction.*—I am a strong believer in the possibility of union. There is no doubt that Christ desires that his followers shall be joined in one body. Though there is difference of opinion on some points, in essentials the various Christians agree. In both England and America there is a strong movement in favour of union and we Japanese Christians ought not to be left behind in this matter. (3) *How can the desired union be best effected?*—It is perhaps superfluous to observe that for a union to last it must be a heart union and not mere conformity in ceremonies and the like. We have been informed that there are six Methodist bodies which propose forming one church. (4) *The supply of evangelists and union.*—All churches alike complain of the lack of suitable workers. It seems to me that we should aim at quality rather than quantity. The standard of education should be raised. The Meiji Gakuin, realizing this, altered its rules, making the preparatory course to extend over two years and

making a point of a student's being endowed with real ability before he is allowed to enter on the regular course. Our Japanese training colleges are, however, very imperfect and it is desirable that promising students should be sent abroad. We have made arrangements with several American Theological Training Colleges whereby our students may enter those institutions after finishing their course here. Two or three students were sent over to the States last year and two or three more are to go this year. Though some object to the importance we attach to a knowledge of foreign languages, yet considering how few good books there are in Japanese on Theology, ability to consult foreign textbooks is a *sine qua non*, if men are to keep abreast of the times. It is necessary that our advanced Theological students should be able to read and interpret the Bible in Hebrew and Greek. In the matter of translation alone it is most desirable that our pastors should be able to consult the original and decide on the interpretation to be given to passages. The work of turning out the class of men needed could be immensely facilitated by a general union of the sects in this matter. As things now are, much force is wasted in the maintenance of a number of training colleges for a very few students. All the Theological students and all the teachers in the country put together do not make a large number and far greater effectiveness and considerable economy would be gained by the sects' agreeing to unite their efforts in the training of pastors and evangelists.

In the *Taiyō* (No. 6) appears a long article from the pen of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō on "Recent Ethical Questions." The questions referred to are principally two in number; viz., that raised by the text-book scandal and the action of the Mombushō in connection therewith, and that raised by the action of the Mombushō in the Tetsugakkan affair. In reference to the latter, Dr. Inoue says the course followed by the Department furnished an opportunity to politicians and to members of various religious sects to come down on the Department. But the attacks on the Department have been prompted by a variety of motives and are not characterized by impartiality. They may be all comprehended under three headings:—(1) It was said that the action of the Department was prompted by a desire to crush private schools; (2) that it was a piece of unnecessary interference with freedom of thought and inquiry; (3) that it was distinctly calculated to encourage pseudo-loyalty and pseudo-patriotism. Christians affirm, says Dr. Inoue, that true loyalty and true patriotism are only to be obtained by believing in their doctrines and represent themselves as possessing a monopoly of these virtues. But such statements influence few people. Furthermore, Christians assert that our ideas in respect to the honour due to the Sovereign need considerable modification; that our worship of the Emperor is idolatry; and that until we become more rational on this subject such incidents as the Muirhead text-book affair are bound to occur. Supposing this is idolatrous, have the Christians no idolatry among themselves? If they no longer worship stocks and stones, they hold certain notions of theirs founded on fancy or imagination in idolatrous veneration. Before they denounce Japanese for their feelings in reference to loyalty, they had better inquire into their own idol-worship. As regards the loyalty which is taught in our schools and which forms an important part of our educational system, it is more necessary to-day than ever it was . . . Christians boast that the political development of Europe was the work of Christianity, forgetting the part played in that development by Greek thought. Liberty, the rights of man, and the like, were the product of the revival of learning, that is, of the increased study of the great leaders of Greek thought. The same may be said of the development of science. In the Muirhead text-book affair it seems to me there are faults on both sides. The words, "So judged, the regicide for the cause of freedom would be condemned" . . . seemed even to clear-headed scholars like Messrs. Kunamoto and Maruyama as open to misinter-

pretation, as teaching that the end justifies the means, and hence Mr. Kumamoto thought it necessary to enjoin caution on the teacher who used this text-book. To say that no explanation of such a passage is necessary, as Mr. Nakajima did, was a mistake. In a letter which appeared in the *Kobe Chronicle*, written by Professor Muirhead himself, it is acknowledged that even in England, where the book in question is used as a text-book, considerable explanation of certain passages therein is needed. But on the other hand, the method of dealing with the question adopted by the Mombushō is open to criticism. It seems to me that the Government needs to exercise great caution in dealing with theories taught by experts and that in all such cases they would do well to consult specialists before deciding on any course of action. No ordinary official is competent to determine learned questions of this kind and to encourage interference on the part of such officials would only tend to obstruct free investigation and unwarrantably curtail individual liberty of thought. The attack on the Mombushō on account of the bribery which has been going on in educational circles has been characterized by singular narrow-mindedness. The universality of bribery and corruption is the result of the teaching of our modern utilitarians, who make a god of money. The western money-loving spirit has for a long time prevailed in this country among a large class of people. That school-teachers should be impervious to influences to which other sections of the community have succumbed was hardly to be expected. The root of the evil is in the new ethical code which is so earnestly preached by certain leaders of modern thought.

* * *

"To preach the Gospel is to preach Theism," is the title of an article in the *Nichiyo Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) in which the writer says: Though we are accustomed to speak of "preaching Christ," or of "preaching Christ crucified" it is quite plain that the majority of Japanese are not at all ready to receive our teaching about Christ. We have to go further back and preach the existence of God, or at any rate Monotheism. This was the way St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens, and the attitude of the Greeks in Athens to his message finds its counterpart in the attitude of modern Japanese to our doctrines. The majority of intelligent Japanese are atheists, pantheists or agnostics (*Itshiki shakai no hito wa mushinsetsu ni arasareba Pantheism nari; shikarasareba fukashigiron* (不可思議論) nari. A section that believes in one God is found going hand in hand with pantheists. Even the belief in the immortality of the soul is mixed up with discordant elements. But the majority of the nation is given to idolatry of one kind or other. To be preaching such a doctrine as the Divinity of Christ to minds so ill-prepared to receive teaching of this kind is worse than useless. So it comes to this that what it is most necessary to preach to-day is Theism (*Dendō to iu mondai wa yūshin ron to iu mondai nari.*)

* * *

Ippo wa tenzō (A Change is Needed) is the title of a short article in the *Gokyō* (Methodist) of which the following is the substance:—It is to be expected of the Church that it should be able to provide for the spiritual wants of mankind in some way or other. The failure to attract people to our preaching places is something which demands inquiry and self-examination on our part. The leaders of the movement known as the Taikyō Dendō seem to think that if they only shout the word "revival" loud enough people will assemble in large numbers to listen to what they have to say. But discerning folks are not to be drawn by any such methods. To proclaim the fall of man and the doctrine of the atonement will lead to repentance and faith, say some very simple-minded people; but such doctrines are treated with the greatest indifference by the majority of those who attend preaching services. To say that men's hearts and thoughts are the same everywhere and in all times shows great ignorance of facts. Gospel messages that attracted people in days gone by attract no

longer. Our modern world is quite different from the ancient world. This keeping to the old methods of preaching the Gospel is largely responsible for the stagnation in our work. If the message had the attraction for people which it is alleged to have we should have people flocking to our houses for instruction. But there is none of this. The few who do come too often show signs of weariness and leave us. Therefore we need to hit on some new method of reaching people. (*Shūkyō wa nyetaru ga gotoku motomuru hito-bito ga angwai ni kyōkai no mon ni deti sazu. Sekkaku kitaritaru mono mo tachimachi umite saru no rei sukunakarazu. Kyōkai ga nani to ka ippo wa tenzōru-bekarazuru no toki kitaritaru mono to iubeshi.*)

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Among religious magazines there is no more faithful, fearless, honest exponent of Japanese thought and what it deems defects and weaknesses than the Greek Church organ the *Seikyō Shimpō*. In No. 538 we find an article entitled "Ah! Kōtoku naki Kokumin!" (Alas! a people without any public spirit). Last year, says the writer, a certain newspaper started to write on the necessity of more public spirit in modern Japan. The idea took hold of a number of other journals and for some months it was *kōtoku* (public spirit) here and *kōtoku* there. I rejoiced over the change, but I now perceive that the prominence given to this virtue proceeded from a mere passing wave of sentiment and represented no wide-spread conviction as to its importance, for to-day one looks in vain even for the word *kōtoku* in the daily papers and other periodicals. As for improvement in practice, one seeks for it in vain in the railway-train, at stations, public parks and such places. We boast of being a nation which has a high regard for ceremony and so on, but in the behaviour of the general public to persons who are unknown to them there is as a rule no sign of refinement or of proper feeling whatever. Among the abuses enumerated by the *Seikyō Shimpō* as of everyday occurrence are plucking flowers in public gardens, idle scribbling in noted places, the stealing of wine-cups at *sakamori*, disregard of time when unpunctuality causes others great inconvenience, utter disregard of such police regulations as have the public welfare and comfort as their chief object, such, for instance as keeping to the right side of the road. The writer is most despondent and thinks that in some particulars the nation is incurably lard. He ends with the words, *Jitsu ni nibuki nōzui mukankaku no tami nari.*

The same magazine gives an account of the opening of a new church in Kyōto by Bishop Nicolai. On that occasion the Bishop gave a short history of the work of the Greek Church in that city, which we epitomize here. The evangelistic work of the Greek Church in Kyōto was begun ten odd years ago. But at first, for reasons which must be apparent to everybody, we made little headway. But last year our register showed that we have 102 converts living in 28 different houses. The increase in one year, reckoning for the year before last, was 24. Seeing that Kyōto is a great centre of Buddhism and also a great centre of civilization, we thought it important to erect a cathedral here and for this purpose have collected large sums of money from our Russian friends. The *Seikyō Shimpō* informs us that the building is wooden, that its form is that of a cross, that it is over 11½ *ken* in length, 5 *ken* = *shaku* at its broadest part and 14 *ken* in height. The foundation is of granite, the roof of copper, and it has accommodation for 600 people.

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Sekai Sanseiron (三聖論) "The Three Sages of the World" is the title of a work published by the Bunyēikaku, Hakuya-chō, Nihonbashi, Tōkyō; the author of which is Mr. Takahashi Gorō. The book aims at showing wherein Shaka, Confucius and Christ specially excelled, and gives an account of their influence on mankind. The price is 40 *sen*. A work bearing the same title and dealing with the same subject on somewhat different lines has been published by the Shōyōeidō, Tachibana-chō, Nihonbashi, Tōkyō. Mr. Nakanishi Ushirō is the author of this work,

and it contains a preface by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō. The price is 30 *sen*.

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The *Chūō Kōron* (No. 7) writes in favour of the observance of Sunday as a religious festival even by non-Christian sects. In the opinion of this organ the present practice of using the day as an opportunity for general holiday-making is injurious to public morals in many ways. Since all Government offices are closed and a great many business houses as well, Shintōists and Buddhists would do well to hold special services on those days, and even in the case of people who belong to no religious sect it would be well if they were to organize lecture-meetings and the like on that day. The writer refers to London as a model in the matter of Sunday observance, contrasting it with the capitals of Roman Catholic countries, where, after the morning services are over, people devote their time to pleasure-seeking of various kinds, and he seems to think that the Londoners devote the day to God's service. Japanese homes, says the *Chūō Kōron*, are spoiled by the manner in which the heads of families spend their Sundays.

In the same magazine under the title of "Christian Formalism," Mr. Masaoka Gieyō pens a scathing criticism of the flippancy, irreverence, and claptrapism of certain leaders of the 20th century evangelistic movement known as Taikyō Dendō. He begins by quoting the words of Christ:—"Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven." He charges certain leaders of the movement in question with hypocrisy. In the first place, says Mr. Masaoka, why should such a fuss be made over the change of century? Was not evangelistic work needed just as much in the 19th century? Does this loud blowing of trumpets, do these vulgar demonstrations show real faith in those who take part in them? Is this the way that the religious movements which have left a lasting influence on mankind began? Did John Wesley begin his work thus, or the son of the poor miner of Eisleben? When we find pastors shouting at the top of their voices:—"Hold up your hands, you who repent! I ask for one hand; that will lead to 20 more!" we are reminded of cheap-jacks and auctioneers. What value is to be attached to even hundreds of people obtained in such a fashion? There are not wanting abundant signs that the Church to-day has sunk into lifeless formality. When people have to be urged to pray and urged to confess their sins in the way that is common in some churches, it is plain that the whole thing is a sham, an outward show, a make-believe. It is because of this that such strange words as the following reach our ears:—"I am a Christian; but I belong to no Church." It is the feeling that so much which goes on in churches is mere hollow formalism which has driven some of the best Christians in the country to give out publicly that they have severed their connection with the Christian bodies to which they once belonged. Such are Shimada Saburō, Tokutomi Iichirō, Takenokoshi Yosaburō, Kanamori Tsūrin, Ichihara Morihirō, Uchinura Kanzō, and others that could be mentioned. The men who are responsible for the adoption of the flippant methods above-named and for a display of insincerity which has driven people away from the Church, may call themselves pastors of Christ, but in reality they are His betrayers. (*Karera wa Kirisuto no hoku to shō suredo; sono jitsu, Kirisuto uro uro mono nari.*)

* * *

"Under-currents of Thought in the Young Men's World" is the title of a discerning article which appears in the *Shinjin* (No. 7). The late Dr. Takayama Rinjirō, says the writer, was a type of young man which the times have produced by the hundred. He felt keenly all the storm and stress of this age of doubt and gloom. There was a time when it seemed possible that he might find consolation in religion, when he gave expression to the aspirations of young men generally in that essay of his entitled *Jidai no Yōkyū* (The Great Want of the Times). But that which he sought for he failed to find. His whole sky was clouded over with doubt, and

he died a pessimist. (1) The present is an age of mental distress, discontent and solicitude (*Ima wa hannon no jidai nari, fumanzoku, fuanshin no jidai nari*). We see it in the political world; we see it in the business world. Young men are specially influenced by the spirit of the age. What is the cause of the existing depression? No other than the total lack of great men. Where is the man nowadays who for the sake of his convictions is prepared to forego royal rank, forsake wife and children and meditate till he reaches that state of profound intelligence known as 正覺 *Shōgaku* (applied specially to the state reached by Shaka)? Where even is there a man who thirsts for knowledge so eagerly that he is prepared to sit outside the study of a great sage three days and three nights waiting for admittance? (2) Were there more earnestness than now exists, men would not rest contented till they found peace of mind. To give way to despair is not to be commended wherever it may be found. Yet among the under-currents of thought in the minds of young men of to-day, pessimism and gloom are most manifest. Not knowing of any better palliative, many a young man drifts into sentimentalism. The nervous system, the emotional nature of our modern young men are certainly in a very unhealthy state. A great deal of it is physical no doubt. In our religion, as in our literature, there is a deal of sentimentalism. Another under-current of thought is the resort to criticism. Unemotional natures amuse themselves by criticizing in a free manner anything and everything that comes in their way. Now, from the point of view of religion, excessive development of the critical spirit is a hindrance to faith. *Ichinen Senji* (一念專住), single-minded, unmovable steadfastness is what is most to be desired in religion. What we need is a faith that no criticism of any kind can move. Free and irresponsible criticism is not to be encouraged. Sentimentalism ends in infatuation, superstition and bewilderment. Criticism usually ends in doubt and perplexity. Dangerous indeed are the prevailing under-currents of thought in this country! They may be traced to various sources, to education, to the ethical standards of society, to lack of the right kind of home influences, and, more than all, to the confused state of religious thought at the present time. In Germany at the beginning of the 19th century the age of *sturm und drang* was followed by a period of great enlightenment and those flowers of the nation, Goethe and Schiller, burst into bloom. We are passing through a dark period like that described in Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther." My advice to young men is, turn away alike from sentimentalism and criticism and develop your higher faculties.

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In the *Shin Bukkyō* (New Buddhism), the well-known Zenshū priest, Shaku Sōen, writes on "The Religion of the Future" in the following manner:—Religion rests on absolutism, and hence its deeper parts can't be expressed in words. Up to a certain point only it can be explained and it is hardly necessary to say that the expositions given of it should be logical. This condition is fulfilled by our Buddhist Pantheism, but it is not fulfilled by Monotheism, which may be pronounced an "irrational creed." Religious belief must have a rational basis and, moreover, the belief of individuals must be independent, resting on inherent personal conviction, and not on ex-

(1) It is perhaps true to say that few modern writers have exercised more influence on young men than the late accomplished editor of the *Taiyō*. His extreme earnestness and outspoken honesty added to a most fascinating literary style largely account for his great popularity. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

(2) The reference is to Banzan, who was so anxious to be taught by Nakae Tōju, the great sage of Ōmi, that though constantly refused admittance, he spent three days and three nights under the eaves of Tōju's house and at length prevailed on the latter to give him instruction. Tōju, it will be remembered, was a philosopher of the Wang Yangming school of philosophy. A full account of his teaching and life will be found in Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's learned work on the "Wang Yangming School of Philosophy" published a few years ago and fully reviewed in the *Japan Mail*. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

ternal authority. It is one of the fundamental principles of our sect that liberty of belief should be allowed to each convert and anything like dogmatism, an attempt to compel men to bow to authority, is denounced among us. Free inquiry and liberty of choice are fundamental principles of our sect. But though men must use their reasoning faculties in determining what they are to believe, reason is not faith. Belief proceeds from intuition rather than from reasoning. . . . To come to other matters, it seems to me that in the case of persons who intend to devote their lives to religious work as priests or ministers of religion, wives and children are a distraction and a hindrance and that therefore the rule of celibacy has a rational basis. . . . Ethics is not religion, and never can altogether take its place. No education can be complete without some religious teaching.

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Under the title, "A Phenomenon Involving Great Contradiction," the *Kōyō* (R. Catholic) says: In respect of secular knowledge people are rather ashamed of ignorance and try to hide it as much as possible; but when it comes to religion many people glory in ignorance. The questions, whence are we, and whither do we go? are left unanswered by most people. They are content not to know. Take the leading journals of this country. While various writers use them as a means of displaying their knowledge of sundry subjects, most of the magazines and newspapers openly confess their ignorance of God. In the estimation of a large number of educated men the term "agnostic" has more honour attached to it than the word "scholar." There are not a few people who utterly ignore the fact that God has given a religion to mankind, who make no attempt to acquire religious knowledge, who glory in their ignorance. In thinking well over this phenomenon we have come to the conclusion that it shows not only defective endowment, but it indicates that the lord of this world of whom Christ spoke (Satan) has established a strong connection between himself and certain souls. (*Kono genshō wa "Gense no O" to yobitaru akuki to kureru no reikon to no aida no tsuyoki rengō wo shimesu mono ni arazaru ka?*)

The *Kōyō* publishes a full abstract from last year's report of the Roman Catholic Foreign Missions in the East; from which we collate the following:—Stations, 32; Bishops, 35; Missionaries, 1,236; Deacons, 1,236; Evangelists, 2,357; converts, 1,300,491; baptized last year 214,559; received from other sects 398; total increase of converts over last year, 17,257; number of baptisms in excess of those recorded last year 4,116. The report for Japan for 1902 is as below.

	No. of Converts.	Tōkyō, 9,541.	Naga- saki, 39,405.	Ōsaka, 3,702.	Hako- date, 4,743.	Totals, 57,195.
Bishops.....	2	1	1	1	5	
Foreign Missionaries.	35	32	28	23	118	
Japanese Priests	4	25	2	1	32	
Evangelists.....	22	185	40	20	267	
Church Buildings.....	40	60	32	30	164	
Divinity Schools	1	1	—	1	3	

BAPTISMS.

	Tōkyō, 695.	Naga- saki, 1,437.	Ōsaka, 81.	Hako- date, 58.	Totals, 1,676.
Adults	695	578	228	175	1,676
Children of Converts.	202	1,437	81	58	1,778
Children baptized at the point of death..	318	626	331	385	1,660
Adults baptized at the point of death	416	180	94	121	811
Received from other sects	6	1	5	2	14

The Mission has Kindergarten and other schools, orphan asylums, and hospitals. The baptisms were 723 in excess of those of 1901.

DEATH OF MR. R. A. MEES.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Rudolphe Adrian Mees, which took place on Monday morning at his residence in Sakuragicho, Yokohama. The deceased gentleman, who had attained his 67th year, was one of the oldest residents in Japan. He came out from Rotterdam (his native city) in 1865 being at first connected with Adrian & Co., and later with the Netherlands Trading Society, which

he represented in Niigata. He then returned to Yokohama, and entered the employment of Messrs. J. Ph. von Hemert & Co., after quitting which he entered business for himself. Latterly and up to his death he was Secretary of the Swiss Consulate-General in Yokohama.

Mr. Mees had not been in good health for some time and on Monday morning he was found hanging by a silk cord in his house. His servants sent out for official assistance but foolishly refrained from at once cutting him down, though it does not appear that they could have saved his life even if they had acted promptly. It is stated that they had been alarmed by his actions on Sunday and watched him carefully, but after three o'clock on Monday morning their vigilance seems to have been relaxed and they woke up four or five hours later to find that what they were guarding against had taken place. Mr. Mees was well known among the foreign community, by whom general regret will be felt at the removal of so old and respected a resident.

"BORN IN JAPAN."

In the Inter-Scholastic Boat Race on the Charles river, between Cambridge and Boston, in May last, the Cambridge Latin School crew won a grand victory. The *Cambridge Democrat* remarks "that great credit is due to Captain Paul Gring, who set to work with a will at the beginning of the season when encouragement was slight and candidates few, determined at least to equal the showing made last year. Capt. Gring is a grand, good fellow. He not only led the Cambridge School to victory, but smashed all previous records of the Race, doing a mile in 5m. 33.4s.; old record, 5m. 42s.

"The Cambridge Latin School therefore, for the first time, holds the Cup. The Boston Athletic Club presented the Captain with a fine Cup for his personal use in honour of the victory.

"Captain Gring's brother, Brainerd, junior in Harvard University, in his first year stood first in his class, of between four and hundred in point of strength, by two hundred points, and stood third on the test of the strongest College boys in the U.S., Arthur Tyng, another Japan born boy, standing first. In his second year he won his position on the University team as the highest pole vaulter, 11 feet, and accompanied his team to both the Yale Annual University meet and the Inter-Collegiate meet in New York. Their oldest brother also has been a regular student of the University of Leipzig for the last two years. At Harvard, and perhaps at Yale also, entrance into the University team is conditioned upon their standing in with University class-room work. All three boys were born in Tokio. These achievements of Japan born foreign children adds but another ray of glory, won by other boys and girls from Japan in various Universities, Colleges and Schools." All honour to our boys and girls, who have done so much to keep up the credit of their parents and of Japan, the land of their birth. One of our girls has just won her school prize for fencing.

CUSTOMS DECISION.

The Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs delivered on July 21st a decision in the matter of a protest filed by the American Trading Co., No. 28, Yokohama. The firm imported accessories of printing machinery which consisted of elastic material and cotton cloth, with a certificate of origin, on which the appraisers of the Customs imposed *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent under No. 377 of the Tariff. The firm protested contending that the duty should be imposed at the *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent, under clause 12 of No. 17 of the tariff which refers to the conventional tariff between Japan and France. The superintendent did not sustain either the protest or the original imposition, and decided to impose on the goods in dispute *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent under clause 1 of No. 17 of the Tariff on the ground that the parts of printing machinery could not come under the provisions of clause 12 No. 17 of the Tariff.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Wind in the Rose Bush, by MARY E. WILKINS: London, John Murray; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THE appetite for the abnormal is a craving that must afflict a very large proportion of the novel-reading public to judge by current booksales. To people so disposed, and to these people alone, can we recommend the collection of stories which Miss Mary Wilkins now gives to the world. Of course they all deal with New England scenes and depict New England ways and habits of thought as only Miss Wilkins' pen can do, but each and every one centres round the uncanny: the weird agitation of a rose bush when everything else is enveloped in a deathly calm; shadows cast on a wall foretelling, or signifying, the death of two brothers; the strange succession of deaths which followed the marriage of Luella Miller; the stranger apparitions and happenings in the south-west chamber of an old New Hampshire mansion; the mysterious noises, sights and processions which proceed from a vacant lot in a certain portion of Boston; and most gruesome of all, the tale of a Lost Ghost—the disembodied spirit of a little girl who was locked up in her bed room and left to starve to death—these are the supernatural subjects of Miss Wilkins' latest fancies, and though all are cleverly told we cannot help thinking that the sooner they fade from recollection the better.

Service and Sport on the Tropical Nile, by Capt. C. A. Sykes, R.H.A.: London, John Murray; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

CAPT. SYKES is a soldier and he tells his tale in a soldierly fashion—to the point and stripped of all unnecessary redundancies. Yet the volume is very fascinating for all its simplicity and one gets a better idea of what manner of man the author is, what were the materials with which he did his work, and what are the general characteristics of the country around the sources of the Nile than many a more pretentious volume gives, be the "purple patches" of the more fluent book-maker never so frequent. Capt. Sykes entered Uganda towards the close of 1897 on special service, and so hurriedly did he have to move to the front that he had no time to wait for his baggage. "What this meant, can be guessed when I say that my baggage contained two years' provisions, my rifles and ammunition. It meant consequently that during the greater part of my time on the Nile, I never saw a whisky and soda, nor a loaf of bread, and I had to face the pachyderm with nothing but a '303 rifle or such rusty old Martinis as had for generations been served out to the troops." Nevertheless our author had a happy time, cheerfully putting up with discomforts, bouts of sickness, and the thousand and one hardships of a pioneer without a thought of grumbling; but treating even the worst misfortunes as merely incidents in the day's work. It is of such good stuff that the British empire builders have ever been made, and it helps to explain why their labours, on the whole, have been crowned with success. Capt. Sykes has an excellent eye for the beauties of nature and many glimpses are given in his pages of the picturesque scenes to be encountered upon the great inland seas which we know as the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza. Of the surpassing loveliness of Mount Kilima Njaro he says—"Kilima Njaro stands on

a pedestal of some 2,000 feet and raises its 20,000 feet sheer from this. The last few thousand feet are covered with eternal snow which glitters in the fierce sunshine and delights the eye with every kind of lovely hue." Feeling that this description is all too bald, the author inserts a picture of the mountain drawn by Major E. A. P. Hobday, R.F.A., which marks it out as being one of the most glorious sights in the world. On his way to the Nile, Capt. Sykes had to pass through some severe variations of climate:

Marching on, we crossed the Mau Plateau, and all felt the intense cold at night so much that we had a fire at each end of the tent. I personally slept in two shirts, a sweater, coat, greatcoat, four blankets over me and four under me! Even then, I awoke occasionally with the cold; and this was on the Equator! The altitude was considerably over 8,000 feet, and water was frozen on the surface most nights. The contrast between this cold and the hot midday sun was trying to the unaccustomed.

Captain Sykes waxes enthusiastic over the Soudanese soldiers who were under his command. He says:

They are gifted with a delightful cheerfulness, under the most adverse circumstances, and are the most thoroughly professional soldiers I have ever met. When recruits are wanted, it is only necessary to walk through their village and select the most likely looking youngsters. You find them ready made soldiers, for the children drill each other as soon as they can walk, and I have often seen one child manœuvring about several smaller children. He will first form them up, give general instructions and see them carried out, hiding his squad for slackness or inattention, all with the serious air of his father. They are first enrolled on half-pay until they are efficient as trained men, when they receive full pay. They are excellent tailors and make their own undress clothes and under-clothing; they make their own shoes; they build their own houses; they till the soil and are first-rate agriculturists. They thoroughly understand the farmyard, a most useful accomplishment, and are equally at home in the garden. In a company one can always find a good shikari, capable of guiding without ever losing himself, and of tracking intelligently, for they have the eye of the hawk and a very keen sense of hearing. Curiously enough their sense of smell is very weak, a blessing for them, for in Africa that sense is more often offended than pleased. They are as a rule devoted to their English officers, who in their turn become equally fond of them; but with all this, when their blood is up, they can be as cruel and inhuman as the veriest savages. * * * * *

I knew one officer whose men loved him so much, that one of them offered all his pay as a gift if he would only return to them, and when he lay seriously ill, his two native officers took it in turns to sit at his door for the purpose of keeping out Death.

Of course there were drawbacks connected with even such admirable soldiers as the Soudanese. Pay day, for instance, must have been approached with much misgiving by the white officer.

Private Murjan Timsah would come forward for his monthly 22½ rupees. All the various wares were spread out—the beads, the wire, and the many-coloured cloths. Wondering whether yellow or red better suited Mrs. Murjan's particular style of beauty, he would stand and scratch his head for some minutes, and eventually he would probably take a pound of beads (valued on the Nile at 2 rupees 8 annas), 4 lbs. of brass wire at 2 rupees a lb., 5 rupees' worth of cloth, and the remainder in specie. Then one would gasp for patience and face the remaining 120 of the company.

Very bright and entertaining are the author's descriptions of various African potentates and their wives whom he had to visit in the course of his service on the Nile, but we have no space to quote them. The rigours of work were occasionally relieved with leave for sporting expeditions, and Capt. Sykes had the pleasure of bagging a couple of elephants, some hippopotami, a rhinoceros or so, and some of the large antelopes. To his regret he never got a chance at potting a lion. Once, venturing too rashly, he was nearly hurried out of life by elephants, the herd stampeding directly for him, but he managed to jump down a nullah just in time

and the arrival of his escort completed his rescue. Most amusing are our author's experiences as an Æsculapius and strange were the prescriptions he concocted, but luck seems to have been with him and his reputation as a cure-all grew with the flight of days. Many and curious were the strange things that fell under Capt. Sykes' observation. At Lango, for instance, he made acquaintance with "baby-houses."

There are generally a row of them, raised about six feet off the ground. They are about the size of a bee-hive, with a small hole for an entrance, through which the unfortunate baby is thrust; the exit is closed, and the baby ceases to annoy. There are truly some funny people in this world; but I suppose, all mothers get sick of their babies at times; and this was a most effective method of getting rid of them. The babies seemed to realise that in these hutches there was peace, for they did not cry inside them. I suppose they discovered also that tears would be idle.

We have quoted sufficiently to give readers an idea of the simple charm of "Service and Sport on the Nile," as well as conveying an idea of the wide range of subjects which it embraces. We can heartily recommend the book for perusal. A word of praise should be given in closing to the illustrator, Major Hobday, who has interspersed the text with a series of most interesting pictures.

LAW CASES.

CLAIM FOR CANCELLATION OF SEIZURE.

In the Tokyo District Court, the hearing of this case, instituted by Mrs. Yuki Nakamura against the Etablissement Orosdi-Back, No. 78, Yokohama, claiming cancellation of seizure with regard to certain property as to which action was adjourned on July 17th, was to be resumed on August 3rd.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., v. NIPPON KENMEN BOSEKI KAISHA.

The hearing of this action brought by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. against the Nippon Kenmen Boseki Kaisha, Hodogaya, (Japan Silk and Cotton Spinning Co.) asking for a decree of bankruptcy, began in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on August 3rd.

Messrs. R. Masujima and M. Hiraoka were present for plaintiffs and Mr. Inoue for defendants.

Plaintiffs' counsel stated that defendants owed yen 120,000 on June 20th, 1901, to the plaintiffs' which debt the former promised to repay back after two years, viz, on June 20th, 1903. After the due day had passed, defendants frequently asked plaintiffs, to postpone repayment or to reduce the debt or to take the properties of the mill instead of the debt. These requests were not suitable to the plaintiffs at all. On May 25th this year, a committee elected among the shareholders of the defendant company declared that its total debts to various creditors other than Jardine Matheson & Co. were yen 409,118.90, and the value of the whole property was only yen 185,700. The claim for bankruptcy was unavoidable, to obtain repayment of the debt.

Defendants' counsel contended that the company owed some money on the purchase of waste cotton and other materials from plaintiffs, but no such debt as was claimed by plaintiffs.

The parties introduced evidence and gave explanations to the Court, after which counsel entered upon a brief discussion.

The Judge then advised the parties to settle the action out of Court. No decisive answer was given by Counsel.

The suit was adjourned till Aug. 5th, when the decree asked for was granted.

MOURILYAN HEIMANN & CO.'S BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of the case of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Mourilyan Heimann and Co. was resumed before

Judge Kano on Aug. 5th, when Mr. E. C. Davis was examined as a witness. The witness stated that he had no connection with Oshikawa, Hayashi and Miida, who are creditors of the bankrupt firm. He had an interest in the case. After the usual affirmation he said that after the coming into force of the contract which Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. had concluded with the Formosa Government the value of the camphor transaction amounted to yen 5,951,968.81, on which business, a profit of yen 57,330.63 was realised. After the decree of bankruptcy of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., paid to the bankrupt firm yen 7,657.30 on July 18th, 1901, yen 2,556.91 on Sept. 17th in the same year and yen 4,000 on Jan. 31st, 1902, their share of the business. The actual amount payable to Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., by Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. should be one-eighth of yen 57,330.63 in accordance with the contract between the firms.

Mr. Sato, barrister, representing one of the plaintiffs (creditors of the bankrupt firm) introduced in the Court a document which, he stated was made by Mr. M. H. R. Harris of the bankrupt firm, but the evidence proved to have no signature. Counsel also presented a copy book in which several copies of letters written by Mr. Harris were contained and asked that the document be compared with the copied letters contending that internal evidence showed it was written by Mr. Harris.

The Judge instructed the Court interpreter to compare them as an expert and to state in writing his opinion.

Mr. Yano, barrister, counsel for another of the plaintiffs, asked the Court to examine Mr. T. Iwai, Director of the Camphor Monopoly Bureau in the Formosan Government, as witness, from whom it was expected that they could learn the value of the camphor transactions between the Government and Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., but the Court decided not to do so.

The Court then rose.

TRADE MARK CASE.

The action instituted in the Trade Mark Bureau, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, by Messrs Pieper and Flatan, France, against K. Awatsu, Osaka, claiming cancellation of registry of a trade mark was under the instruction of the bureau, brought in the Yokohama Local Court, before Judge Mita, on Aug. 6th to examine Mr. J. Schoeninger, No. 93, Yokohama.

Mr. Nagashima appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Ono for the defendant.

The witness stated that he knew that the soap manufactured by the plaintiffs bore the trade mark of an eagle on its wrapper, but he did not remember whether the goods imported in July, 1899, had this mark. At the order of a Japanese merchant, he imported in 1890, a certain quantity of "Eagle" soap, but he could not say what the name of the Japanese was. He again imported soap on an invoice dated Aug. 23rd, 1898, but did not remember the mark.

Cross-examined, he stated that he had two Japanese bantos in his office. They attended to his import business. One of them was now absent, but the other named Morimoto was in the office.

The Court then rose.

The statements of this witness will be transferred to the Trade Mark Bureau Tokyo.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The annual report of the Committee of the London Library contains some interesting facts. The total cost of the admirable catalogue issued not long ago was £4,250, but the gross charge to the special catalogue account has been only £3,488 7s. 11d. The sales up to the end of April amounted to £1,361 1s. 10d., and there remain in stock 1,700 copies.

A valuable collection of maps and manuscripts, covering the history of the French marine from the 13th century to the Franco-Prussian War, has been given to the Newbery Library, Chicago. The collection includes 4,100 maps and about

6,000 pages of text. The collector was 30 years accumulating the material, which he intended to use in writing a history of the French marine.

The intelligent activity of British scholars in India still continues as brisk as ever and year by year the list of translations of important Indian writings steadily increases in volume and importance. News now comes from Simla that a Mr. Macauliffe proceeds home in March to supervise the publication in English of his translation of the Sikh scriptures, which is nearly complete. This translation was made by special desire of some prominent Sikhs.

The *Athenaeum* says:—"Lovers of Chaucer will learn with much interest that the famous First Chaucer Folio (1532) is now at length, for the first time, to be reproduced in facsimile, with an introduction by Prof. Skeat, who will supervise the progress of the work and add references at the foot of each page. It is noteworthy that, as in the case of Shakespeare, there are four folio editions of Chaucer. Of these four, Thynne's edition of 1532 is the only one of real value, as all the rest are derived from it. It is our only authority for many important works of Chaucer, or such as were formerly assigned to him."

An amusing incident is chronicled in the newly-published "Life of Lord Dufferin." One day when he was Governor-General of Canada the Countess was to be "at home" to receive visitors, so she and Lady Harriet Fletcher sat in state; but nobody came. At five o'clock Lord Dufferin came home, and his wife remarked that not a single soul had called to see them. The servant was duly questioned, and it turned out he had replied "not at home" to every caller. The visitors' book revealed the fact that the callers were 104 in number, so Lady Dufferin promptly sat down and wrote 104 letters of explanation and apology.

It may be news to some that the late Mr. George Bentley was among the literary publishers. It is well known that he did not accept without question the verdict of his "readers," and that he took special interest in the editing of *Temple Bar*. More than this, it appears from a passage in Messrs. Coates and Bell's "Marie Corelli" that, just twenty years ago, Mr. Bentley printed for private circulation a little green-covered volume of prose essays—seven in all—on such subjects as "An Evening with Erasmus," "An Afternoon with Odd Volumes," "How the World Wags," and so forth. To this booklet he gave the title of "After Business."

Much sympathy will be extended by all book-lovers to Mr. E. T. Cook, the well-known journalist, on the death of his wife, who was greatly esteemed in literary circles, as much for her generous and kindly disposition as for her intellectual gifts. She wrote largely for the Press, and her two books, "Highways and Byways of London" and "The Bride's Book," proved her to be possessed of keen humour and rare powers of observation. She was the daughter of the late Mr. T. Forster Baird. One of her sisters is Mrs. A. L. Smith, the wife of the brilliant Oxford tutor; another is married to the Hon. B. Wise, Attorney-General of New South Wales; a third is Mrs. H. B. Irving (Miss Dorothea Baird); and a fourth is Mrs. Threlfall, whose husband is a man of science.

An almost unprecedented demand has been made by the Turkish censor in Constantinople, writes a correspondent, in reference to the printing of the Bible. An American Bible publishing house is experiencing some difficulty in printing the sacred volume, the Turkish censor objecting to the word "Macedonia" in St. Paul's Epistle to the Thessalonians, and insisting on its being replaced by "villayets of Salonika and Monastir." The use of ancient geographical names is generally prohibited in Turkey. The publishing house referred to is probably the American Bible Society, which carries on its work in Turkey in joint agreement with the British and Foreign Bible Society. An official of the latter body stated that the censor's action presents quite a novel experience, but added that that he was per-

fectedly certain that the American Society would cease circulating the Scriptures in Turkey rather than alter a single word.

In the life of Sir Henry Acland, which has just been published in England, there is a reference to the habits of old Sir Thomas Acland as a correspondent which is particularly curious. "His impetuous disposition," says Mr. Atlay, "made him dispense with sand or blotting paper, and the sheet was turned over wet or dry. It is related that when his daughter, Mrs. Mills, brought to him in despair a long letter she had received just after his marriage, not a word of which she could decipher, he refused somewhat testily to assist her, saying that it was his business to write and hers to read." The anecdote may be paralleled by that which is told, we believe, of Lord Westbury, who, though he did not indulge in Sir Thomas's peculiarity, wrote the most illegible hand conceivable. A servant upon one occasion brought him a letter which he found it impossible to read. "Tell your master," he said, angrily, "to take back his letters and not to write to me again until he can send me something I can read." "That's just what my master said, my lord," retorted the servant. "It is your lordship's letter, and he can't read a word of it."

YACHTING.

There were three classes of racing on Saturday. The wind was south-easterly and moderate to light. The 39-raters and cruisers of the Yokohama Yacht Club started at 1 p.m. for a race to Uraga; the 21-raters of the Mosquito Yacht Club competed for a very handsome prize presented by Mr. A. J. McClure, and the "Larks" went over their No. 3 course round the Lightship and the Mandarin Bluff mark.

Five big boats went off and *Mary* led out of the harbour entrance, *Asagao* next, then *Spray*, *Wanderer* fourth and *Dainyo* last of all. The large yachts mostly arrived late on Sunday but we learn that *Mary* was easily first, *Dainyo* second.

After a good race, for a great part of which *Vixen* held the lead, *Chocho* (formerly *Nandeska*) came in first and irrespective of her time allowance won the pair of silver flower vases. *Edna* was second.

The "Larks" started at three o'clock and the wind dropped so much that though fourteen went out only five came home over the prescribed course. No. 4 finished first, securing the club prize and a valuable silver cup presented on handicap. The times were:

			h.m.s.
4 (Mason)	.....		5.41.15
8 (Russell and Allcock)	.....		5.58.40
10 (Watt and Drummond)	.....		5.43.40
11 (Abbey)	.....		5.42.50
12 (Sander)	.....		5.46.05

SHOOTING AT TSURUMI.

The usual monthly match took place on Sunday at the Tsurumi grounds with the result that Mr. J. B. Gibbs captured the gold medal, a very handsome cross, after tying with Messrs. Negishi, J. Eyton, T. Aoyama, L. Eyton and S. Watanabe—his total score in the shoot-off being 40.

The leading scores were:—

	Pts.	1sts.	1sts.	Handicap.
J. B. Gibbs	39	4	40	4
Negishi	39	3	38	2
J. Eyton	39	—	37	—
T. Aoyama	39	4	36	4
L. Eyton	39	—	35	—
S. Watanabe	39	—	34	—
A. Kingdon	38	4	—	4

The standing doubles for Curtis and Harvey's Cup also took place on Sunday with the result that Okamoto was first with 34, the others being: Okudairi 34, J. B. Gibbs 30, S. Watanabe 30, A. Kingdon 30, T. Watanabe 36, L. Eyton 24, Obata 22, W. Jarman 22

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, now commanding the Asiatic fleet, has been selected as the chairman of the American Lighthouse Board. He will leave Asia in April, 1904, and will probably assume the chairmanship in the early fall of that year. Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, the present chairman, will be retired for age next month.

Three years ago an unsuccessful effort was made in the Mississippi Legislature to abolish the Greek letter fraternities at the State University. Those interested in the subject are now lining up for a renewal of the fight at the next session. Last winter an anti-university fraternity bill was introduced in the Arkansas Legislature, but it failed to pass.

According to a dispatch from Paris Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is confined to his bed in consequence of the injuries sustained by the explosion of his automobile. While driving near Paris his car broke down and he got underneath to investigate the cause. The explosion occurred while he was lying upon his back on the ground. His injuries are painful but not dangerous.

The visit of the U.S. Pacific naval force, under Rear-Admiral Glass, to Alaskan waters is for the purpose of examining islands of the Aleutian group, with the object of ascertaining their strategical importance. The Secretary of the Navy has at his disposal \$900,000 for establishing coaling stations, and in addition to using part of this amount to fortify the naval coal depot at Dutch Harbour, Alaska, he may devote another part to making coal depots.

Professionalism in college athletics is growing in disfavor in the Eastern universities. Harvard has consistently adhered to amateur coaching, frowning down the employment of professional teachers. Columbia University is considering the advisability of abolishing the professional trainer in all branches of college athletics, and the opposition to the employment of professional coaches is reported to be gaining ground in Yale also. Professionalism is the bane of intercollegiate sport.

Gold in what is declared to be almost as heavy paying quantities as in the famous beach sands of Nome is said to have been discovered on the Alaskan shore where the American White river empties into the sea between Cape Yuktag and Icy Cape. Mike Marvich, a prospector, asserts that in June he took out with a crude rocker \$1,200 worth of placer gold in eleven days. The new find is but 100 miles south of the Copper river and the region is said to also contain many evidences of oil.

The Gunnison irrigation tunnel provided for by an act of Congress passed and approved a year ago will be started in the course of two or three weeks. It will cost \$2,000,000. It will be bored in two sections, one being two miles long and the other four miles, cutting through the ridge dividing the waters of the Gunnison from those of the Uncompagne valley, Colorado. Eighty-five miles of irrigation canals will be fed by this tunnel, which will have an average diameter and height of twelve feet.

The latest gigantic building scheme projected in New York provides for the erection of a structure at the Manhattan terminus of the Brooklyn bridge which will be a combination of a court-house, a municipal building and one for offices and terminal purposes, the whole to rise 650 feet above the curb line and to consist of forty-five stories. If it is carried out it will be the tallest structure erected by human hands in the world and will be nearly one hundred feet higher than the Washington monument.

The *Mexican Financier* says of the plan to maintain a 50-cent dollar in Mexico: "The scheme of the government will be the logical perfection of the experiment made by India from 1893 on. Mexico goes India one better. Instead of leaving the amount of money in circulation to be controlled simply by governing the new

supplies, the purpose is to regulate the demand as well, by providing a gold exchange fund which will draw in money when it is redundant, if that condition should ever come to pass, and let it out again whenever it becomes scarce."

Captain Charles Whiteside Rae, who has been named to succeed Rear-Admiral Melville as Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Steam Engineering, was born in Connecticut in 1847. He studied engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., and entered the Naval Academy in 1866. His first assignment was to the *Contoocosh* which later, under the name of the *Albany*, became the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet. Captain Rae served on the *Iowa* during the engagement at Santiago in the war with Spain. His new position will give him the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The Georgia Legislature, which has resumed its session, is again making an issue of the factory child-labor question. At the last session a special day was set for the consideration of the bill, but the issue was then postponed through the failure of a quorum. The bill which is before the present Legislature prohibits the employment in factories of children under 12 years of age and requires that those employed under the age of 12 must have attended school six months in the year. The bill is meeting with strenuous opposition from the mill owners. North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama Legislatures passed child-labor statutes last winter.

New York city is just now occupying a peculiar position in its relations to the street railways. A statute which they are evading requires the street-railway companies to issue transfers at every intersection of the local lines. The municipality is, however, powerless to enforce the law, as it provides that an action to compel obedience to its provisions must be taken by the Attorney-General, whose intervention is obtainable only through the State Railroad Commission, and that body is represented to be indisposed to move. The statute is thus practically a dead letter and the railroads are arranging transfers to suit their own convenience.

"Every man who participates in the lynching or the burning of a negro is a murderer, pure and simple." This statement was made by Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, who is in Milwaukee on private business. "The principal participants in the crime can be held by any court in the land for murder in the same degree as if the crime were committed by an individual. There is going to be a reaction against the atrocious crimes with which the papers have been filled. I expect that it will come soon. I cannot say what form it will take, but there will be an up-rising of popular feeling against lynchings which will result in legislation or a remedy in some other form."

According to the report of the tenement-house committee, New York, below the Harlem, is the most densely populated city in the world. In 1895 Manhattan had 143.2 population to the acre. Paris comes next, with the density of 125.2 per acre, and Berlin follows with 113.6. According to estimates based on the above total, one district in the Eleventh ward contained as many as 986.4 persons to every one of its thirty-two acres. It may be that these figures are equalled in some parts of the world, but the information at hand indicates only one district approaching this—a part of Bombay, which had in 1881 a population of 756 to the acre, in an area of forty-six acres. It should be noted, however, that the Asiatic density is much more oppressive, as it is spread over much less floor space, the New York buildings having more stories. The densest small section of Europe seems to be the Josefstadt, of Prague, with a population of 485.4 to the acre.

Who are the purchasers of the precious stones brought to the United States? The very rich buy some, but it is quite evident that the major part of these luxuries is absorbed by the middling, well-to-do classes who are affected by the mutations in trade. The imports of diamonds and

other precious stones during the fiscal year just ended aggregated over \$30,000,000. Prior to 1887 the total seldom reached \$10,000,000 in a year. After 1887 the value of the imports increased until they reached \$16,000,000 in 1893, but in 1894 they dropped to \$5,500,000. During the four years of hard times that began with 1893 the average did not much exceed \$6,000,000 a year. As soon as the clouds had rolled by the purchases began to enlarge until \$30,000,000 was reached.

Five hundred more marines have been asked for by Rear Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic naval force. Rear Admiral Evans objected to the withdrawal of any marines from the Philippines until others had been provided to take their place, and gave as his reason for this that there was imminent danger of trouble in China, which would require the presence of a large force of men to protect American interests.

Many years ago the statisticians of the United States Pension Office made careful calculations to show the number of survivors of the war of the Rebellion for a series of years. The old soldiers are dying off more rapidly than was expected. According to the estimate the total number of survivors in 1902 should have been 930,380, while the pension rolls show only 725,100. To the latter number should be added 2 or 3 per cent to cover those who have never applied for pensions.

Under the new rule adopted by Cornell University for retiring and pensioning professors after the age of 70, Professor Hiram Corson will leave the chair of English literature this year. He is 75, and has occupied the chair since 1870. So much are his services held in regard that after his formal retirement he was appointed to a lectureship in English literature for five years. Though over the psalmist's limit of life, he is still young in spirit, and he is one of the finest lecturers in the university. Corson began active life as official reporter of the United States Senate, and attracted attention by his accurate report of Daniel Webster's speech, in which the great New Englander supported Clay's proposition for the admission of California into the Union. Later, Corson was made private secretary to Lewis Cass, and then to Webster himself. After the death of Webster, Corson was assigned to the head of the Copyright Bureau. From that he followed literature as a profession and was instructor in that subject in several colleges before coming to Cornell. Professor Corson is regarded as the foremost Shakespearean scholar in the country, with the single exception of Professor Furness of Philadelphia. He has written a number of books and monographs on Shakespearean subjects, and his lectures are remembered by all Cornell alumni as among those which gave them greatest pleasure and instruction while in college. Professor Corson is a very fine reader and his reading of passages from Shakespeare's plays is a liberal education in Elizabethan verse.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Russian cruiser *Novik* arrived at Nagasaki on August 3rd from Port Arthur.

A case of cholera was reported in Tokyo on July 31st and another at Okayama on the following day.

Two cases of cholera were reported at Tokyo on August 2nd and another at Ehime on the following day.

Four cases of dysentery appeared in Yokohama on Aug. 3rd. They were at once removed to the Manji Hospital.

The European liner *Awa Maru*, which has war material from abroad, left Yokohama on August 4th for Kure.

According to a passenger from the steamer *Lie Maru* which arrived at Shimonoseki on August 2nd from Vladivostok, the laying of torpedoes in the port commenced on July 24th and was

completed within five days. The stock of coal has been greatly increased. The *Rossia* and three other Russian warships were lying there.

Tokyo papers state that the Government intend to amalgamate the naval and military arsenals by way of retrenching expenditure.

The first of the new crop of rice was brought in to the Kochi market, on July 30th. The price was yen 22.50 per *koku* (*koku*—about 5 bushels).

Six delegates of Kodemma-cho, Kanagawa, presented, to the Governor on Aug. 3rd, a petition asking for cancellation of the permission to reclaim the local foreshore.

The *Asahi* states that the draft contract between the Osaka Municipality and Osaka Gas Company passed the second reading in the Municipal Assembly on Aug. 4th.

The *Asahi* states that heavy rains prevailed at Tientsin on July 25th and flooding was caused. Many houses were wrecked and over a hundred and sixty persons were drowned.

Mr. T. S. Baker, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was registered on July 31st in the Yokohama Local Court, as representative of the branch in Yokohama.

The new steamer *Yelko Maru*, constructed for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at the Nagasaki ship-building yard, will shortly proceed to Kobe. She is to be run between Japan and North China ports.

Mr. Amano, director of the Japanese post office at Mokpho, Korea, intends to open postal communication between Mokpho and Quelpart. The *Asahi* states that the service will be thrice a month.

Marquis Ito left on August 2nd for his villa at Oiso. Marquis Yamagata left on August 1st also for Oiso. After staying there for three or four days, he will proceed to Kyoto to spend the hot season.

On August 2nd a case of cholera appeared at Yokohama and the patient was at once removed to the hospital. The victim is the son, (9 years old), of a blacksmith named F. Orikiwa, living at Tobe-machi.

Count Itagaki, formerly leader of the Liberals, who now intends to organize a new party, will pay a visit to the north-eastern provinces, leaving Tokyo about August 15th accompanied by a number of his supporters.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that Mr. S. Asano and others have established a shipping firm in Tokyo under the name of the Oshiro Steamship Company, with a capital of yen 500,000. Five steamers ranging from 2,166 tons to 2,968 tons will be used.

K. Hishitani, president of the Hishitani Bank, who was arrested at Kobe on the charge of being connected with the stolen bonds affair, arrived in Tokyo on the morning of July 30th under escort. He was immediately removed to the Metropolitan Police Office.

Commenting upon the London telegram now published, the *Jiji* states that the places referred to as about to be opened in Manchuria would seem to be Mukden and Ta-tungkou. Enquiry at the Department of Foreign Affairs, however, furnishes a contradiction of the report.

Mr. S. Shimada, M.P., for Yokohama, delivered a speech on the evening of July 29th at the Hagaromo Theatre. He reviewed the proceedings of the 18th session of the Diet and then eulogised Mr. Ichihara, Mayor, for his action in regard to the improvement of the city.

A remarkable concomitant of the recent great heat in Upper India, says a despatch dated Simla, July 9, is the almost total disappearance of the plague from this area, the Punjab last week reporting only 173 plague deaths and the United Provinces only two. In the Bombay Presidency,

on the other hand, where the rains have broken, 1,096 plague deaths took place last week, an increase of 304 on the total of the previous seven days.

Mr. Y. Saito, ex M.P., Saitama prefecture, was arrested on July 30th on suspicion of fraud and subsequently his dwelling was searched. It is stated by the Tokyo papers that he is connected with Mr. C. Shimidzu who is now in the Kumagai jail on a charge of having embezzled many thousand yen from some farmers of Nakase in a transaction as to the purchase of government forest land.

The Singapore Opium and Spirit Farm for the next three years has been authoritatively confirmed to the present holders who bid \$470,000 a month. The Straits Government will receive \$465,000 of the amount, the odd \$5,000 going as a bonus to Johore. The Johore Farm was let for \$85,000, which, with the bonus, brings the figure to \$90,000 per month. The Malacca Farm is retained by the present farmer, who bid \$31,000 a month for it.

A telegram from Gifu states that M. Kato, a soldier in the reserve, living at Takata-machi, assaulted on Aug. 4th a man named H. Tosa and three of his family and a police officer inflicting severe injuries with a knife. One of them subsequently died. The criminal set fire to the house of the family and then committed suicide. The details are not yet known.

A great coal deposit has been found about 12 miles distant from the Yakumo railway station, Hokkaido. The *Nichi Nichi* states that Mr. Midzutani and two other engineers have made overtures to an American gentleman in Yokohama and the foreigner agreed to put up yen 250,000 as capital, after he has inspected the mine. The quality of the product is said to be the same as that of Yubari, Hokkaido.

According to investigations by the Bank of Japan, the prices of commodities were higher by an average of 0.27 in July than in the previous month:—

No. 1 service (goods for domestic consumption).....	July. 106.32	June. 106.03
No. 2 service (goods for export)....	96.22	96.44
No. 3 service (goods of import) ...	100.38	99.88
Average	103.00	102.73

The rate was calculated from the standard (100) of October, 1890.

Count Kabayama, who recently arrived in Tokyo, had audience of the Emperor and Empress on Aug. 4th. Marshal Marquis Yamagata proceeded to the palace on the same day. Count Arco Valley, the German Minister, paid a visit on Aug. 4th to the Department of Foreign Affairs, to see Baron Komura, but the latter being absent, Mr. Matsukata, confidential secretary, received the German diplomat. The *Asahi* states that Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister, who proceeded to Nikko on Aug. 2nd returned to Tokyo on the 4th.

At Chefoo on the 21st July an interesting boat race took place between bluejackets from the United States battleship *Oregon* and the Italian cruiser *Lombardia*. The event excited great interest in the port, where among other men-of-war, the French flagship *Montcalm* was in harbour. A stake of 2,300 Mexican dollars was put up and the keenest rivalry prevailed. After a stubborn race victory went to the Italians. The crews subsequently went alongside the Italian flagship *Vettor Pisani*, where both were enthusiastically received.

A frightful crime is reported from Utsunomiya. A young fellow named Watanabe employed as pointsman at the station, was in love and contemplated marriage with the younger sister of a local manure dealer (C. Kikuchi). The latter, however, opposed the union. The result of his action was that on the morning of July 30th the pointsman armed with a sword entered Kikuchi's dwelling and with one exception slew every occupant. The victims were Kikuchi, his five young children, and a woman and child who were staying temporarily with Kikuchi. Kikuchi's wife sustained

severe but not immediately fatal injuries. The murderer rounded off the tragedy by setting fire to the house and then committing *hara-kiri* amid the flames. After the fire two swords were found in the ashes which fact has suggested that Watanabe had an assistant in his work of butchery.

The construction of a cable line between Manila and Japan being completed, communication with various places in North America, Hawaii, &c., via Manila, was opened on July 31st. Baron Sone, Minister for Communications, has notified the rates in the *Official Gazette*. The rates to North America by the Pacific cable are between yen 2.82 and yen 3.06 a word, the reduction being between yen 1.02 and yen 52 against the rates on the Northern line (via Vladivostok). To Guam the rate is yen 1.64; to Midway yen 2.14; and Honolulu yen 2.64 per word.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Railway Company will be held on Aug. 4th. Tokyo papers state that the net profit of the first half year was yen 2,675,136.18 to which yen 337,900.79, the balance of last account, has to be added, making a total of yen 3,013,036.97. Of the amount, yen 298,648 is to be placed to legal reserve, to redeem debentures, to make up losses and to pay rewards to employees. An amount of yen 2,325,000 will be paid as dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. (10 per cent. per annum) and the remainder will be carried to the next account.

The C. P. R. steamer *Tartar*, which left the harbour at noon on Saturday, returned between two and three o'clock the same afternoon and anchored on the quarantine ground. It was reported that a Chinese boy 18 years of age had been found to be ill and presenting alarming symptoms, in consequence of which the vessel's return was decided on for the purpose of putting him ashore. Dr. Rokkaku and officials of the quarantine office went on board and the former made an examination the result of which shows that the patient is suffering from a common disease. He was landed and the ship resumed her voyage at 5.18 p.m.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the Pope at the Catholic Church, No. 80, Yokohama, on Friday. The officiating clergy were: Rev. J. Lemarchal, V.G.; Deacon, Rev. Spenner, and Sub-deacon, Rev. J. Guerin. The Archbishop of Tokyo was present and pronounced the final *absoute*. There was a full choir and the music was impressively rendered. The church was draped in black, and there was a good attendance of local residents. Among prominent officials present were:—M. Emile Tronquois, French Vice-Consul; M. G. la Roche, Elève Vice-Consul; M. Max Kutschera, Austrian Consul; M. Pierre Bure, Belgian Consul-General, etc.

A nautical feat, worth recording, took place at Shanghai on July 26 when Messrs. H. Forrester, the Secretary of the Pilots' Association and W. O. Lancaster, swam from the Rowing Club pontoon off the Cosmopolitan Dock to Woosung Creek, a distance of over 12 miles, in 3¾ hours. A few friends accompanied them in sampans, administering a little stimulant as required, but neither man seemed the worse for the effort when the journey was accomplished. Although they were assisted by the ebb tide, says the *N. C. Daily News*, it calls for good stamina and determination to undertake a task that few could care to emulate, at least in the turbid Huangpu.

Mr. A. E. Chalmers, who for some two and a half years has been stationed at Kobe as British Vice-Consul, has been promoted to the rank of Consul, and leaves Kobe in a few days for Shimonoeki to take charge of the Consulate there, in succession to Mr. Playfair, who, as already reported, proceeds to Tamsui, in Formosa. Mr. Layard, the Consul at Tamsui, comes to Nagasaki to take up the post vacated by Mr. Longford, who recently retired owing to ill-health. While Mr. Chalmers will be congratulated on his promotion, says a Kobe contemporary, general regret will be felt at his departure from

Kobe, where he has been a very popular member of the community. There is a possibility, should Mr. H. A. C. Bonar accept the Consul-Generalship at Manila, which has been offered him, that Mr. J. Carey Hall will leave Kobe and come to Yokohama.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *Imperial German Gazette* announces that the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York has finally decided to renounce the right to grant new policies in Lubbeck, Bremen and Hamburg from July 1.

Prince Adalbert, third son of Emperor William, will join the German East Asiatic squadron in October for a year, but he will probably return by way of the United States, in time to visit the St. Louis Exposition.

The famed castle of Rheinfels to which some serious accident appears to have happened, occupies a stupendous craggy rock overlooking the town of St. Goar on the river Rhine, some sixteen miles distant from Coblenz.

With reference to the ocean race between the *Glenshiel* and the *Calchas*, information has been received in Hongkong that the *Glenshiel* arrived at London at daylight on the 15th ultimo, and that the *Calchas* was then passing up the English Channel. This gives the "Glens" an unbroken record of having delivered in London the first Foochow teas for over twenty years.

The Czar has just paid a handsome tribute to the memory of the late Admiral Roustan, who was attached to his suite during His Majesty's last visit to France. Upon the Admiral's tomb he has had placed a golden wreath, composed of branches of olive and oak joined by a ribbon cord of enamel, to which is appended the Imperial seal with the two-headed eagle. The inscription is, "The Emperor and Empress of Russia to Admiral Roustan."

If statements made by Servians in the confidence of the new King may be trusted the Konak in Belgrade is doomed. King Peter will not have his memory haunted by daily contact with the scenes of the butchery. The Vienna correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* states that his prominent supporters arriving in the Austrian capital represent him as having already announced his intention to have the building razed to the ground and replaced by a new palace.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, the new second in command of the China squadron, is a descendant of the great Lord Howe, the anniversary of whose victory off Ushant was celebrated on the 1st June. Not yet 53 years old, he is a member of three British Orders, and a Commander of the Legion of Honour. He was first lieutenant of the *Bacchante*, which took the two sons of the King around the world, was an A.D.C. to the late Queen, and at one time flew the broad pennant of a commodore when in charge of the fleet protecting the Newfoundland fisheries.

A scheme for constructing a ship canal between the Firth of Forth and the Clyde is said to have been definitely arranged. Many propositions have been made to cut the narrow neck between the Forth and the Clyde, and these were put forward with the strongest arguments and most influential support. The canal will start above the naval base and the estuary of the Forth, and will actually commence at Alloa. It will then be carried along close to Stirling, and continue through the valley of the Forth past Kippen, and then be carried by a deep cutting into the Loch Lomond Valley near Buchanan Castle.

The Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich, the Chief Director of Russian Commercial Navigation and of Harbours, has been empowered to conclude a contract with the Odessa Steam Navigation and Trading Company for the establishment of regular communication with ports in the Persian Gulf. According to this agreement the

Russian Government grants the Company an annual subsidy of 200,000 roubles for 12 years beginning in 1903. Further, says the *Globe*, the tolls levied on vessels passing through the Suez Canal will be repaid to the Company by the Russian Government.

One of the oldest railway engineers in the United Kingdom has passed away in the death of Mr. Edward Woods, who was born in 1814, and was for many years chief engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. As long ago as 1838 he contributed a paper to one of the earliest publications of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of which he lived to be president. It dealt with locomotives, and recorded certain changes in the construction of engines of the "Rocket" class, which increased their weight to "no fewer than ten tons." With railway development since those days of the infancy of the system, he had much to do both in this country and abroad.

Mr. Justice Farwell, in the Chancery Division London, on June 20th gave judgment in the case of the Attorney-General v. the Trustees of the British Museum. The question to be decided was the ownership of a number of gold ornaments of great value, dating back to the beginning of the Christian era. Seven years ago the relics were ploughed up by a labourer in a field near Limavaddy, in the north-west of Ireland, over which it was said that, at a very remote period, the sea had flowed. The British Museum purchased the articles, which are of Celtic design, for six hundred pounds, and the Crown, on behalf of the Royal Irish Academy, now claimed them as treasure trove. The Judge went through the evidence at length, and came to the conclusion that the case for the Crown had been established. He, therefore, ordered the articles to be delivered up.

FIRES.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday night fire occurred at the village of Yoyohata, Toyotama district, Tokyo, destroying one building. The clouds being low at the time the fire was reflected over an extensive area of the heavens, and it was supposed in Tokyo and Yokohama that a big fire had broken out.

On the morning of Aug. 4th, fire broke out in a fire-works factory at Toyohashi, destroying the building. One person was killed and six others severely injured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to the article, under this heading, in your to-day's issue, I beg leave to point out that among the first 142 signatures to the "Russell-Wakefield Declaration" are 46 members of the E. C. U.; 23 members of the C. B. S.; 2 members of the Holy Cross Society; 2 members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley Fathers; 10 illegally wear Romish Mass Vestments; 60 illegally burn candles in the Communion Service; 77 illegally hide the Manual Acts; 60 illegally mix water with the wine; 5 illegally burn incense; and these are the persons who declare that they wish to "strengthen the hands of the Bishops in securing obedience to the Church's laws."

E. C. U. stands for the English Church Union which, led by Lord Halifax, is organised aggression on the Reformation Settlement and the Protestantism of the Established Church. Up to 1902, 102 members of the E. C. U. joined the Church of Rome.

C. B. S. stands for the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, the chief objects of which are the propagation of belief in the Mass and the "Real" presence, together with the advocacy of Fasting Communion, Prayers and Masses for the Dead, and the Reserved Sacrament.

The Holy Cross Society is the oldest and most mischievous of the Ritualistic organizations; it is composed of clergymen only, or bona fide candidates for Holy Orders, and is a Secret society. It is responsible for that infamous book "The Priest in Absolution," which Archbishop Tait described as a "disgrace to the community." So fearful is this

society of its members being known, that since 1880, only two copies of its yearly printed lists of brethren have fallen into Protestant hands.

The Society of St. John the Evangelist, otherwise the Cowley Fathers, seeks to introduce the Confessional into Parishes under the guise of holding "Missions." The "Fathers" recommend the clergy to consult the notorious "Priest in Absolution" for advice as to hearing Confessions. In their Pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for the conduct of a Mission," we read, "The clergy must be prepared to hear confessions at all times during a Mission from morning to night. Illiterate people will always require the help of a priest to question them."

It will thus be seen that so far from the "Declaration" being the pronouncement of the "Moderate" section of High Churchmen, it is the utterance of men of decided Romish opinions and Romanizing practices.

With regard to the concluding remark that "Prebendary Webb-Peploe, an Evangelical of the Evangelicals, was only by accident prevented from seconding this resolution, and spoke in its favour &c.," the following letter which appeared in *The Times* of Monday, June 8th, signed by Prebendary Webb-Peploe, and 16 other well known loyal Churchmen, speaks for itself, and would appear to contradict your contributor's statement.

Apologising for the length of this letter,
I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, W. K. WILSON.
Yokohama, July 30th, 1903.

REV. H. RUSSELL-WAKEFIELD'S DECLARATION.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Monday last in protest against the Sacerdotal "Declaration" promoted by Mr. Russell Wakefield. "SIR,—We do not wish to discuss Mr. Russell Wakefield's declaration as a whole; but we think it our duty to enter a warning without delay against its suggestion 'that the Ornaments Rubric retains the ceremonial system which was lawful under the First Prayer-book of Edward VI., and that for the peace of the Church this ought to be frankly recognized as a lawful inheritance in the English Church.'"

"We feel assured that any such recognition would be so far from promoting the peace of the Church that it would involve the gravest danger of disruption, as we are confident that it would be resisted to the last by a large body of both clergy and laity."

"Your faithful servants,

"HENRY WACE, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.
"W. LEPROY, D.D., Dean of Norwich.
"W. H. BARLOW, D.D., Dean of Peterborough.
"WALTER ABBOTT, the Vicarage, Paddington.
"T. D. BERNARD, late Chancellor of Wells.
"N. DIMOCK, late Vicar of St. Paul's, Maidstone.
"E. A. EARLEY-WILMOT, Prebendary of Wells, and Vicar of St. Jude, South Kensington.
"H. E. FOX, Prebendary of St. Paul's.
"H. G. GREY, Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.
"D. J. STATHER HUNT, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells.
"J. MCCORMICK, D.D., Prebendary of York, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.
"J. E. ROGERS, Rector of Walcot, Bath.
"W. H. STONE, Vicar of St. Mary's, Kilburn.
"W. F. TAYLOR, D.D., Archdeacon of Liverpool.
"H. B. TRISTRAM, D.D., Canon of Durham.
"H. W. WEBB-PEPLOE, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow Square.
"F. S. WEBSTER, Rector of All Souls, St. Mary-lebone."

"June 6."

ALARMIST TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As reference has been made by you to a telegram from the Tokyo correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* which said that the Japanese and Russian Fleets were face to face off Vladivostok ready to come to blows, I, the correspondent in question, beg leave to explain that the telegram in question must have been mutilated in transit or, more likely, misunderstood in London. A general reference to the state of preparedness ("ready war any moment" were the words I used) of the Russian fleet in Port Arthur and of the Japanese fleet was apparently regarded as part of a preceding sentence describing the concentration of a Japanese squadron at Muroran, presumably to menace Vladivostok.

By the time it reached London the word Muroran had evidently become transformed into something mysterious and dreadful: I am sorry now that I did not add "Hokkaido, Japan."

I am surprised that it did not occur to you that there was a mistake somewhere, and that nobody with a reputation to lose would say that the Russian and Japanese fleets were face to face off Vladivostok.

I may add that it was the *Daily Mail* that asked me to give them a review of the situation. I said

there would be war if Russia did not give way somewhat, and I must say that I still think so.

The Japanese, I admit, are more optimistic. They all say "War! Nonsense! War is entirely out of the question!" But if you ask if they are, then, in favour of letting Russia alone in Manchuria, they at once assure you, heatedly, that they will go to the last extremities sooner than allow Russia to remain there. "But Russia," they add, "will give way. She invariably gives way when sufficient pressure is brought to bear on her. No, of course there will be no war. Quite absurd!"

I remain, Sir, Yours, &c. "X."
[This is not our experience of what the Japanese say.—Ed. J.M.]

"KEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR:—Can you, or any of your readers inform me of anything,—English or Japanese,—that has been written on what the Japanese call "Janken," or "Isiken,"—defined as "a game played with the fist."

As far as I have observed it, it is used only to decide questions, disputes, &c. It seems to be pretty generally in vogue throughout the country, not only by children but frequently by men and women of the poorer classes, for example by jinrikisha men in deciding which shall take a fare.

I am anxious to read up the history of the game and will greatly appreciate being directed to any literature on it. With thanks,

Yours, etc., ENQUIRER.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR:—In your issue of July 16, you treated the above question so fairly that I am emboldened to ask that you set forth the companies' side of the question, which I will try to place before you in a spirit as friendly as that displayed by you in the article in question.

Of course the question of grave importance is that concerning reserves. Your reasoning as to the amount of reserve that would be required to protect the business written in Japan is entirely correct; but I would like to set you right upon one question, viz: The amount of reserve that must be deposited by the company referred to in your article in addition to the yen 100,000 asked for. This company instead of having done business, as your article would indicate, during the past five years in Japan, has been working that field under the present management for thirteen years. I am, of course, unable to give the exact amount of business they have in force, but it is only reasonable to assume that it is far beyond that designated by you in the article in question. I would further advise you that this company has been writing business in a more or less active manner in Japan for about 20 years.

Reserves upon policies written as long ago as that, would amount to nearly the face of the policy—provided same was written upon the 20 year endowment plan; but, as a matter of fact, a large percentage of this business was written upon the 10 and 15 year endowment plans, consequently this company must have a quantity of business upon its books, upon which reserve equals the face of the policies, and I would say, roughly speaking, that the amount of reserve required to protect this Company's insurance would more than double the one and two-third millions which you mention as probably being sufficient. But this question of amounts is not of paramount importance. The most of the companies operating here being American, chartered under American laws, are subject to the most rigid governmental supervision. As I understand it, the Japanese authorities require as a reserve deposit, either cash, which would of course be impossible, or Japanese Government Bonds. Under these circumstances would the American authorities accept as a reserve deposit Japanese Government Bonds, that are to be deposited with the Japanese Government, and which could not be disposed of by the companies in the event of a threatened depreciation in value. Of course no one can speak authoritatively upon this subject, but it is my impression that no bonds that any government could issue would be accepted by any Commissioner of Insurance, if the companies are forced to purchase such bonds without the right to control and dispose of them as prudence might dictate. If the Japanese Government authorities have the right to prescribe that the companies shall deposit as reserve security Japanese Government Bonds, it must be conceded that they have the right to say that they will not allow that form of security to be changed, for it is not conceivable that in the event of a depreciation of such bonds the Government would allow the holders to throw hundreds of millions of them upon the market to cause further depreciation. Then

again, insurance companies are writing contracts to run to from 10 to 50 years, and even though Japanese Government Bonds at the present time, (and what I say about Japanese Bonds would apply equally to any other form of security,) may be a good investment, is there any guarantee, or can there be any guarantee that these bonds will be good for the length of time mentioned? Such a guarantee would be manifestly impossible. The companies, however, do guarantee that they will pay the amount of money contracted for in the policies.

Now then, if they are compelled to invest in a certain class of securities, the value of which may become more or less impaired, how can such companies make good their contracts to the insuring public? On the other hand, if it were possible for the Government to guarantee that there would be no default in interest upon its bonds, the very nature of such a guarantee would practically put the Government in the position of the insurance company, as it would be taking and guaranteeing the risks, and the companies simply acting as its agents.

The companies, generally speaking, write insurance upon a 3-1-2 per cent. basis. That is, the reserve which is set aside each year, plus 3-1-2 per cent. compound interest, must equal at the end of the period designated in the contract the face value of the policy. Under these circumstances it is necessary that a company shall earn gross about 4-1-4 per cent. interest. It can be easily seen, therefore, that a slight falling off in the value of 5 Per Cent. Bonds would make it impossible for any company to meet its obligations. But permit me to say that the profits of a life insurance company are earned largely by keen financing. By reason of the large sums of money that the life companies control they are able from time to time to buy up large government and industrial loans, far larger than individuals can usually handle. These loans are secured at a minimum rate and are afterwards resold in small lots to individual holders at a substantial advance. It would be manifestly impossible to handle these loans if the reserve was tied up in a stated way. Many of the securities held by the different companies are worth three or four times what was originally paid for them, thus increasing the returns to policy holders by way of dividends. Nearly all of the companies are returning from 50 to 60 per cent. more than they have received from members upon endowments, representing from 5 to 6 per cent. compound interest. Certainly this return could not be made even could it be guaranteed that 5 per cent. bonds should not shrink in value. The companies being mutual in their operations, it would be not only unfair, but unlawful to place the risks of any nationality upon their books that would certainly decrease the earnings of the members who are already insured.

I can understand the feeling that would prompt any government to ask that some part of the assets of a company operating within its jurisdiction should be invested therein, and I can assure you from a long experience, I have never yet known of a company seeking to do business in any country in which it did not also seek to invest some portion of its funds collected therein. I know this to be the case with Japan. Of course the American companies being organized upon national lines and not allowed to own real estate, except for office purposes, are shy about investing money upon mortgages in Japan. I understand that these investments can be made in a round-about way, so that in the event of a foreclosure the companies can protect themselves, but certainly no company would consider such an investment, when other countries offer a more straightforward and safe security. But all this we hope will pass away in the near future, and Japan will realize that in order to attract foreign capital she must allow such capital to acquire the best security that can be offered, viz: real estate. The moment this concession is made I feel sure Japan will go forward by leaps and bounds in such a way that she will gain a permanent influx of foreign capital, of which, I am sure the life insurance companies will contribute as much as any other investing medium, and allow me to say—Mr. Editor—that when all the nations of the world are knit together, as life insurance knits them, the interest in the life of each being the interest of all, and property destruction to any a loss to all, there will come a different understanding as to methods of settlement of international disputes.

As I said before, the life companies being largely mutual in their operations, it will be understood that every dollar collected in Japan must sooner or later be returned to Japan. Every life insured must at some time become a claim, either by death, expiry, or lapse. If from the two first causes, the insured always receives more money than he has paid in; if the contract becomes a claim by lapse, the insured withdraws all monies he has paid the company, less a small charge for withdrawal, all of which is expended in Japan, consequently the claim that is sometimes made that foreign companies are taking a great deal of money out of Japan is clearly a mistaken one. The companies are here to obtain,—first: an average mor-

talidity throughout the world; to prevent a serious loss in any place affecting the companies' business of capital; secondly: they are here to find a more profitable field of investment than that offered at home, where interest rates are very low. This is borne out by the fact that no company has ever operated in any country for any length of time where it did not invest large sums of money.

In reference to the deposit of yen 100,000 required,—that is a small affair, in so far as the life companies are concerned. I do not think there is any company operating in Japan that would object to putting up a guarantee fund that could be easily reached in the event of a suit at law, but, unfortunately, as I understand it, the treaty provisions provide that no tax, charge, or license of any sort shall be imposed upon foreign companies that is not imposed upon native companies. I imagine no company would consent to a violation of these provisions, because the right to violate one provision must entail the right to violate all. Nor should it be to the interest of Japan to force any company to vacate the field, or to keep any reputable company from entering therein.

Japan,—according to the life insurance statistics of other countries—in order to be thoroughly insured, should yield yen 750,000,000 of insurance per annum. At present, there is not more than yen 30,000,000 being written. Under the most favorable conditions it will be many years before she can enjoy that insurance protection that is enjoyed by the rest of the civilized world.

In the above article I have assumed, and it is a mere assumption, that the order No. 146 referred to, requires a deposit first of yen 100,000, and after that, when the reserve calculated according to our home standard amounts to more than the sum in question, a further deposit will be required at the end of each fiscal year.

For the benefit of those who may read this article I would say that this reserve at the end of 20 years, estimating that the business is normal, will amount to about 50 per cent. of the face value of the insurance in force. In other words, if a company should do yen 5,000,000 of business per annum for 20 years, such a company would be compelled to have in the hands of the Japanese Government something over yen 49,000,000 of money. Of course there would in all probability be a considerable shrinkage from this amount by reason of lapse, death and expiry, but on the other hand, it would be only reasonable to assume that a company doing yen 5,000,000 per annum now, would be doing far more 20 years hence, consequently the amount of money deposited would probably be larger, although the ratio to the amount insured would be, perhaps, less; or, to put it in another way, the reserve the first year would amount to about 60 per cent. of the premium collected, constantly increasing until at 20 years it would amount to something over 95 per cent. of premiums paid.

Thanking you for your fairness towards the companies in the article mentioned and for the courtesy of printing this letter.

I am, very respectfully, BASIL H. BETTS.
Yokohama, August 5, 1903.

SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS:—H. E. Sir Claude Macdonald; H. E. Lloyd C. Griscom; Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D.; Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim, D.D.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, D.D.; Capt. F. Brinkley, R.A.; Rev. B. Chappell, M.A.; Rev. H. H. Coates, M.A., B.D.; Rev. H. H. Guy, Ph.D.; Rev. S. W. Hamblen, M.A.; Richard J. Kirby, Esq.; Rev. H. M. Landis, M.A.; John Trumbull Swift, M.A.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:—Mrs. Harper H. Coates, Chairman, 16 Tatsukawa Cho, Hongo; R. S. Miller, Esq., Treasurer, Legation of the United States; Mrs. W. Pengelley Buncombe, 52 Tsukiji; Mrs. F. E. Hagin, 72 Myogadani, Koishikawa; Mrs. S. W. Hamblen, 30-A Tsukiji; Mrs. B. C. Haworth, 6-B Tsukiji; Mrs. Richard J. Kirby, 8 Tsukiji; Mrs. R. S. Miller, Legation of the United States; Mrs. John Trumbull Swift, 9-B Tsukiji.

HONORARY DIRECTOR:—One of the Patrons who is to preside on public occasions.

TEACHERS:—English.—Eleanor Forthingham Haworth, Superintendent of Academic and Intermediate Departments, graduate Rockford College, Lady Principal and Instructor in Latin, History and Literature, Corning Presbyterian Academy, Corning, Iowa. Classics.—Prof. T. Takasugi, Ph.D., taught classics two years at De Pauw Univ., U.S.A., is now Prof. of English in the Higher Normal School and at Waseda University. Mathematics.—Mary Holbrook Chappell, formerly teacher in Ingleside Seminary, German.—Mrs. H. M. Landis, Graduate Royal Normal School for Women (Königliches Lehrerinnen Seminar) Dresden. French.—Mrs. W. Pengelley Buncombe, Diplômée of Rouen Academy. Kindergarten.—Miss Carrie Newman, Superintendent of Primary and Kindergarten Departments. Assistants

in Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten Departments: Mrs. F. E. Hagin, Mrs. S. P. Fulton and Mrs. H. H. Coates.

DRAWING:—Miss Mary E. Lloyd, Graduate South Kensington School of Art. Vocal Music.—Miss Schereschewsky. Wood Carving and Clay Modelling.—A Teacher sent by the Ueno Academy of Art. Physical Culture.—To be supplied.

NOTE:—As soon as funds allow a first class teacher who is a specialist in Mathematics and Science, will be brought from home for the Academic Department. If funds do not allow, two of the last four subjects on the list will not be begun till the Second Term.

BUSINESS MANAGER:—Mrs. Harper H. Coates, 15 Tatsukoka cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

The great need for a school for foreign children requires no argument when one considers that hitherto, as a rule, each mother has had to teach her own, in most instances endeavouring to carry on three or four grades of work with no proper school room or appliances; and that, if the mother had not strength, time or equipment for this, the children have had either to be untaught, or insufficiently taught, or to be sent home at the tender ages of even seven, nine and ten years. In some cases, where it was impossible to send the children home, or for the mother to go with them, they have been kept beyond the age of fourteen with imperfect instruction, though there is no reason, as far as climate is concerned, why they should not remain in Japan until they have matriculated for College. That this can be successfully done was proven in the case of the school that was carried on for a number of years under Miss Fannie McCrae's able management.

Profiting by the successes and failures of this and other small private schools that have from time to time been started to meet the needs of the community, it is the earnest purpose and strong determination of the present committee (which fairly represents all interests) to establish a school that shall be thorough in its work and permanent in its character, and moreover as broad in its scope as friends and patrons can make it by their support and contributions.

AIM OF THE SCHOOL:—The aim of the school will be to give a thorough training in all the essential branches of learning, and to prepare pupils for University Matriculation. In the belief that normal physical development is essential to successful intellectual and moral development, physical culture will be introduced into the school, and careful attention paid to all matters pertaining to health.

A department of manual training—including carpentry, clay modelling, wood-carving, etc. will be added as soon as the necessary equipment can be secured.

Special attention will also be paid to drawing, nature studies and the correlation of subjects.

Drawing, Vocal Music, French and German will be a part of the regular course. French conversation beginning in the Kindergarten and continuing through the Primary and Intermediate grades, German being added in the third grade. A training class is also contemplated for the assistant teachers in the Kindergarten.

An earnest effort will be made to enable the pupils to use their mental powers independently and effectively and to encourage in each pupil habits of self-control and self-respect. In a word, the aim will be, thorough physical, mental and moral training, to develop character.

None but well-qualified and experienced teachers will be engaged for the work. Pupils will be under the supervision of a teacher during lunch and recreation hours.

RESIDENT PUPILS:—In order to accommodate pupils from the interior, it is hoped that during the coming year, arrangements may be made for a Home, presided over by a Christian lady who has resided in the country for a length of time; in the meantime, the Committee will arrange for the accommodation of a limited number of pupils in private homes.

DAY PUPILS:—The electric street railways to be opened this summer will afford much more easy and inexpensive access to the school than would have hitherto been possible; and an endeavor will be made to provide means of transportation for those out of reach of the tram lines so that the cost will be reduced to a minimum for all alike.

SCHOOL BUILDING:—The Y. M. C. A. Building, 3 Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, in which class-rooms have been secured, is conveniently located in a healthy part of the city on a broad, quiet street. The electric tram line to be opened this summer will run right in front of the door. Being a substantial brick structure it is as safe as a building can be made in cases of both fire and earthquake, having been especially built with reference to the latter. Three of the classrooms are on the south side of the building, and are well-ventilated and lighted, and provided with desks and blackboards.

A building that can be used exclusively for the school, and, if possible, more centrally located, will be secured as soon as funds will allow.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT:—The furnishings required

for the school are a good microscope, a magic lantern with slides for the illustration of lessons in art, history and geography, a set of geographical maps, stereoscopic views, photographs, laboratory supplies, outdoor and indoor apparatus for physical culture, work tables and tools for manual training, chairs, tables, piano and other supplies for the Kindergarten Dept., a bus for the transportation of city children off the tram line, and a good school library. Gifts of any of these, or donations of money towards the same will be most thankfully received.

DEPARTMENTS:—The school proposes to have four Departments, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and Academic—there being no elective courses, except in the academic work for matriculation.

The Kindergarten takes children from about four to seven. The Primary and Intermediate Departments cover three years each, and aim to give a thorough training in the fundamental subjects of education.

The objective point of the Academic Department is matriculation into the University, arrangements being made with one of the best Universities for the examinations to be taken here. It is expected that most students will require four years to complete the work of this department.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS:—The promotion of each pupil will be determined by daily work more than by examinations. The marks for daily work will be reported at the close of each half-term, and examinations will be held at the close of each term. Pupils may be promoted during the year at the discretion of the superintendent of each department, when the majority of the teachers in that department recommend such promotion.

When students are promoted, their books will be re-bought by the school if so desired.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS:—Parents are urged to co-operate with the school in the endeavor to promote habits of regular attendance, without which satisfactory results are impossible—and to secure faithful preparation of lessons and a proper subordination of other interests to the work of the school.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC:—Arrangements will be made by which those who desire may take instrumental lessons on the piano and practice at the school, the teachers for this being chosen by Mrs. J. T. Swift.

TUITION FEES:—Kindergarten, Primary and Intermediate Departments—yen 25 per term for one child from a family; yen 40 for two; and ten yen more for each additional child from one family. Academic Department—yen 40 per term for each student. Fees are payable not later than the middle of each term. No reduction will be made for withdrawal before the end of the term; but in case of more than three weeks unavoidable absence, the loss will be shared equally by the parent and the school.

CALENDAR:—1903. September, Thursday 24.—Autumn Term begins. December, Monday 21.—Autumn Term closes, Christmas Vacation. 1904. January, Monday 4.—Winter Term begins. March, Thursday 31.—Winter Term closes, Easter Vacation. April, Monday 11.—Spring Term begins. July, Friday 8.—Spring Term closes.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION:—Application for admission to any of the departments of the school or inquiries about the same should be made to the Business Manager. As only a limited number of boarding pupils can be provided for this year, application should be made early. City pupils should also apply early so that the teachers may have an idea of what size the different classes will be in time to make preparations for the opening of the Autumn term. In applying, parents will please state the age of the children and mention what grade they are likely to be able to enter. Also, what text-books they now have so that only those necessary may be ordered from home.

NOTE:—If mothers who have hitherto been teaching their own children have text-books they would be willing to loan to the teaching staff, a list of these would be thankfully received.

THE POPE'S DYING PRAYER.

A peculiar and pathetic interest attaches to the following Latin poem written by the late Pope Leo XIII. a few months ago. A copy of the poem was presented to every Cardinal of the Sacred College who went to Rome to offer congratulations on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee.

SUPREMA LEONIS VOTA.

Extremum radiat, pallenti obvolantur umbra
Iam iam sol moriens. Nox subit atra, Leo,
Atra tibi. Arescent vena, nec vividus humor
Perfluit, exhausto corpore vita fugit.
Mors telum fatale tacit; velamine amicta
Finereo, gelatus contigit ossa lapis.
Ast anima aufugiens, excussis libera vinculis,
Continuo ætherias ardet anhelat plagas.

*Huc celerat cursum, longarum hæc meta vicarum.
Explorat, o clemens, anxius vota, Deus!
Scilicet ut tandem, superis de civibus unus
Divino æternum lumine et ore fruatur.
Detur ei ora tuo, cæli Regina, beati,
Que dubiæ errantem per salebrosa via
Duxeris in patriam; materno munere sospes
Carmine te memori, Virgo benigna, canam.*

The translation below is from the columns of the *New York Independent*:—

LEO'S LAST PRAYER.

Leo, now sets thy sun; pale is its dying ray;
Black night succeeds thy day.
Black night for thee; wasted thy frame; life's flood
sustains
No more thy shrunken veins.
Death casts his fatal dart; robed for the grave thy
bones
Lie under the cold stones.
But my freed soul escapes her chains, and longs in
flight
To reach the realms of light.
That is the goal she seeks; thither her journey fares.
Grant, Lord, my anxious prayers,
That, with the citizens of Heaven, God's face and
light
May ever thrill my sight;
That I may see thy face, Heaven's Queen, whose
Mother love
Has brought me home above!
To thee, saved through the tangles of a perilous way
I lift my grateful lay.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PROTEST AGAINST FOOD TAXATION.

London, July 31.
Mr. H. H. Asquith was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of London citizens, which resolved to protest against the taxation of food and condemned Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

DISAFFECTION IN RUSSIA.

Later.
Fresh symptoms are constantly manifesting themselves in Russia, pointing to a widespread movement, which is almost revolutionary, among the working classes. The labourers at Nihilologo, in the Caucasus, struck work and obstructed the railways. The troops charged, killing ten and wounding eighteen. There has been a similar outbreak in Odessa. The strikers at Baku have ignited the petroleum works, destroying twenty boring towers.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, July 31.
The Colonial Office vote has passed the House of Commons.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, replying to strong criticisms passed on his policy in South Africa, said that he did not attach the slightest importance to General Botha's letter (referred to by Reuter on July 16). He believed that it would lessen Botha's influence and that it was evidently written to order. He added that, if he found the work of pacification being undone, he would not hesitate to deport the mischief-makers.

THE KING'S IRISH TOUR.

Their Majesties the King and Queen were warmly welcomed in Galway city after a motor tour through Connemara and Galway.

A FRENCH AIR FLEET.

London, August 1.
M. Santos Dumont has offered an aerial flotilla to the French Government for war purposes. The Minister for War has accepted the offer in the belief that aerial navigation is now a practical achievement.

THE SACRED CONCLAVE ASSEMBLES.

London, August 2.

A series of imposing ceremonies lasting for five hours marked the inauguration of the Sacred Conclave. The ceremonies began with the solemn entry and oath-taking by the Cardinals and the functionaries attendant on the Conclave, and ended with a minute inspection of the precincts, with the object of excluding all strangers. With the formal locking of the doors, the Cardinals proceeded to their apartments in the Vatican.

KING EDWARD AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

Their Majesties had an enthusiastic reception at Cork. The Lord Mayor and Corporation participated.

The King presented colours to two Irish Regiments. He made a felicitous address. The ceremony was witnessed by a large assemblage and was greeted with tremendous cheering on the part of the crowd.

In reply to an Address, wherein reference was made to the Land Bill, the King said he hoped that an equitable settlement of the long-standing controversy would be arrived at, for it would powerfully contribute to the contentment and prosperity of his Irish people. But good laws alone would not suffice. They must endeavour to better the industrial training of the young and create a spirit of co-operation among all classes.

Their Majesties have sailed for Cowes.

It is admitted everywhere in Ireland that the King's sympathy and interest have produced a remarkable change, which no legislation could possibly have effected.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

London, Aug. 3.

During a Cricket Match at Perth, a stand whereon 1,500 spectators were gathered, collapsed. There was a terrible scene. One person was killed and 150 injured, whereof one-fifth are in hospital.

KING EDWARD.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived at Cowes.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

London, August 4.

Lord Iveagh has given King Edward fifty thousand pounds sterling for distribution among the Dublin hospitals.

THE KING AND THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The King in an address to the Irish people, said he was deeply touched by the kindness and goodwill of the people as shown to the Queen and himself. The manifestations exceeded expectations and he eagerly awaited the fulfilment of the hope of a brighter day dawning for Ireland. This hope would depend upon the development of self-reliance, co-operation, and the increase of mutual toleration. It was his earnest prayer that means of national well-being would multiply year by year.

Copies of this address will be posted up in every town and village in Ireland.

THE PERTH DISASTER.

Nobody was killed at the Perth disaster. There are fourteen people still in hospital.

THE SACRED CONCLAVE.

The Conclave is still indecisive. An attempt has been discovered to communicate between the Conclave and a neighbouring house by means of flashes from a mirror.

Cardinal Herrera, who fell ill on entering the Conclave, is reported to be dying.

AUSTRALIA AND COLOURED LABOUR.

Sir Edward Barton replying to an influential deputation urging the repeal of the coloured labour prohibition law, said it was

useless to ask for a repeal until prohibition had been tried. He preferred even foreign white to coloured labour.

THE NEW POPE.

London, August 4.

11.45 a.m.

The Conclave of Cardinals have elected as Pope Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, who will rule under the name of Pius X.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

London, August 5.

A large party of members of the House of Commons are to return the visit of the French Deputies on the 25th November (?) Seventy members have already accepted the invitation.

IRISH LAND BILL.

The House of Lords has read the Irish Land Bill a second time.

THE NEW POPE.

The scene on the announcement of the election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope was very impressive. Pope Pius X. addressed the people from the balcony of St. Peter's. Cardinal Sarto is known as being broad-minded and a friend of the Quirinal.

King Emmanuel has telegraphed his satisfaction at the election.

The general opinion is that the new Pope will be a spiritual rather than a political ruler.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

London, August 6.

Lord Curzon's term as Viceroy of India has been extended.

THE NEW POPE.

Cardinal Sarto's election is immensely popular in Italy. There are universal rejoicings in Rome.

THE SHANGHAI NATIVE JOURNALISTS.

On the 6th inst. Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Henry Norman's question, said that Sir Ernest Satow had been telegraphically instructed that the Shanghai prisoners should not be surrendered.

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT.

Mr. Whitaker Wright has returned to London and has been charged at the Guildhall with issuing a false balance-sheet. He has been released on bail of £5,000.

MACEDONIA.

The news from Macedonia is more disquieting. It is believed that a general uprising is imminent.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

TROUBLES IN ALGERIA.

Saigon, August 4.

The military post at Beni Abbas barred the road of bands of Barradders, who were pillaging. They were stopped just as they were passing the frontier, and several camels which they had stolen were taken from them. Several of the Barradders were killed and wounded. Some of the French soldiers were wounded.

THE SACRED CONCLAVE.

The voting of the College of Cardinals continues; two votes are taken daily. There is no result yet.

THE NEW POPE.

Saigon, August 5.

A telegram from Rome says that Cardinal Sarto has been elected Pope.

(The Almanack of Gotha says that Gueseppe Sarto was born at Nice on the 2nd of June, 1835, and that he was created Patriarch of Venice on June 12th, 1893.)

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.

The American Consulate at Hankow has been converted into a Consulate-General.

THE KOREAN LAND TROUBLE.

There are indications that the land sold to Russians at Yong Am-pho is to be bought back by the Imperial Estates Bureau and will then be leased to the Russians for a term of 20 years.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

FIRE ON THE M. M. "TONKIN."

Kobe, August 6, 3.40 p.m.

Fire broke out on the French Mail steamer *Tonkin* while discharging cargo in Kobe harbour at 2 p.m. The fire is in the forehold, it is believed in Saigon cotton, and is still burning.

Kobe, August 6, 5.30 p.m.

The fire is still burning in the forehold, which is practically gutted. The bridge and front funnel, and two boats were burnt. Officers from the P. & O. steamer *Candia* and other ships are assisting to put out the fire, as well as the staff of the Kawasaki dockyard. The fire is attributed to an explosion of chlorate of potash, of which 1,300 barrels were aboard and 500 of which were landed this morning.

(Note—The Yokohama Acting Agent of the M. M. Company courteously informs us that the fire has been extinguished but the departure of the *Tonkin* for Yokohama has been postponed.)

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN POST.")

THE NEW POPE.

Berlin, Aug. 5.

The election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope is satisfactory to the German Government, which since 1898 has regarded him as a possible candidate for the Papal throne. He had the undivided support of the German cardinals. The Emperor William and Count von Bülow are both personally acquainted with him.

THE STEEL MAGNATE.

Mr. Schwab, the President of the American Steel Trust, has resigned.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Aug. 10
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	M. Aug. 10
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	W. Aug. 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Aug. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. Aug. 13
Tecoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra	F. Aug. 14
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Klautechou	Sa. Aug. 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Aug. 18
Europe	M. M. Co.	Caledonien	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Aug. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	W. Aug. 26
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Aug. 31
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 27th ult.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 23rd ult.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 25th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
- 7 Left Tacoma on the 26th ult.
- 8 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 9 Left San Francisco on the 31st ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Aug. 8
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	Sa. Aug. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Aug. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Aug. 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Aug. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. Aug. 12
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. Aug. 13
Tecoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Th. Aug. 13
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	F. Aug. 14
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Aug. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	F. Aug. 15
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Sa. Aug. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Aug. 21
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Aug. 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Aug. 27
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Wineland, Danish steamer, 1,668, J. Degu, 31st July.—Sourabaya, 11th July. Sugar and General.—Browne & Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 31st July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th July. Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curran, 31st July.—Shanghai via ports, 25th July. Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

C. Ferd Laeisz, German steamer, —, Sachs, 31st July.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Keelung Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Sobashima, 31st July.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Marquis Bacquehem, Austrian steamer, 2,744, T. Raskevich, 31st July.—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 27th July, General.—Pollak Bros.

Montcalm, French cruiser, 9,500, Captain Bonifay, 31st July.—Shanghai.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, R. Meyer, 1st Aug.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 31st July. Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Scharfeldt, 1st Aug.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, R. C. Thompson, 1st Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Elba, German steamer, 2,634, Bruhn, 2nd Aug.—Java, Sugar.—M. Kaspe & Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, R. J. Craven, 1st Aug.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 2nd Aug.—Seattle, Wash., 16th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,354, Stuart, Aug. 2nd.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Sultan van Langkat, Dutch steamer, 1,510, C. E. Remmers, 3rd Aug.—Singapore via Kobe, 1st Aug., Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

On Sange, British steamer, 1,787, J. L. Davis, 4th Aug.—Java, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,129, J. F. Robinson, 4th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 15th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, G. C. Cundy, 6th Aug.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Silthonia, German steamer, 4,239, Hildebrandt, 6th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 6th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,115, Sellier, 31st July.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Banca, British steamer, 3,794, J. B. Ferguson, 31st July.—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 1st Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 1st Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingworth, 1st Aug.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nomina, German ship, 1,921, C. Hasselmann, 2nd Aug.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Marquis Bacquehem, Austrian steamer, 2,744, T. Raskevich, 3rd Aug.—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Pulawan, British steamer, 2,996, J. D. Andrews, 3rd Aug.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

C. Ferd Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, Sachs, 4th Aug.—Tsingtau, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 4th Aug.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ajax, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 4th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hansa, German steamer, 1,202, Weidlich, 4th Aug.—Moji, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, W. S. Hunter, 4th Aug.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, R. J. Craven, 4th Aug.—Portland Or., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benarly, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 5th Aug.—Kuchinotsu, General.—Cormes & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,129, J. F. Robinson, 5th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Scharfeldt, 6th Aug.—Singapore via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Triumph, German steamer, 769, Hansen, 6th Aug.—Moji, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Wineland, Danish steamer, 1,668, J. Degu, 6th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Browne & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. W. E. Hay, Mr. A. E. Parson, Miss Cater, Rev. E. J. See, Mr. A. Paget, Mrs. A. Russell, child and amah, Mrs. Young, Master Young, Miss Young, Mr. D. L. Abbey, Mr. P. H. Powers, Mr. Dubois, and Miss Yamamura, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. Byerley, Lieut. James, R.N., Mr. A. Moir, Lieut. Thesiger, R.N., Mrs. Fletcher, R.N., Mr. Stchakoff, and Rev. and Mrs. Hand, in cabin; 151, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Miss Lili Lavers, Mrs. M. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Knowlis, Mrs. Henkler, Miss M. Glower, Rev. G. Bennett, Miss R. H. Murten, Miss Godson, Mr. Wlad Koliankowsky, Mr. John Stevart, Mr. Fritz Machler, Mr. M. Ebinger, Mr. C. H. Wood, Mr. E. Pilleg, Mr. F. Bonnet, Mr. N. Steffen, Mr. Y. Suzuki, Mr. F. Stark, Mr. Root, Mr. Popoff, Mr. Gaiewsky, and Mr. Harris, in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. Ellen C. Gage, Mr. T. J. Murphy, Mr. J. Heckman, Rev. E. S. Ufford, Mr. T. Mottet, and Mr. M. B. Konatsu, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. J. M. McCloskey, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss E. L. Day, Mrs. A. F. Woodsum, Miss E. B. Hook, and Mr. A. Trezenkoff, in cabin. For Manila:—Mrs. H. E. Altus, Mr. E. W. Bratton, Mr. S. A. Campbell, Mr. M. G. Caulfield, Mr. J. E. Corley, Mr. L. G. Dawson, Mr. O. A. Dinnun, Mr. Burton Garrett, Miss A. Hennessey, Rev. M. G. Johnson, Mr. A. O. Richardson, Mr. M. F. Lowenstein, Mr. W. N. Mahon, Mr. W. Meadowcroft, Mrs. E. J. Pond, Mr. Mante Reyes, Mr. W. J. Shay, Mr. Ralph Skinner, Mr. D. M. Stewart, Miss E. A. Woodsum, Mr. N. M. Nelson, Mr. A. J. Barnard, Mrs. G. N. Brink, Mrs. S. A. Campbell, Mr. W. E. Cobey, Mrs. J. E. Corley, Mr. E. Desnonie, Mr. C. Donghue, Mr. J. M. Garvin, Mr. J. S. Hard, Mrs. M. G. Johnson and servant, Mr. S. M. Jones, Mrs. F. L. Macondray, infant and nurse, Mrs. W. N. Mahon, Mr. V. E. Miller, Miss G. D. Pruitt, Mrs. W. Quinan, child and infant, Mr. R. C. Round, Mrs. Asa Skinner, Mr. Walter Sorrell, Mrs. M. M. Vogel, Miss M. E. Woodward, Mr. E. H. Hamlin, Miss M. C. Berry, Mr. E. J. Brownson, Mr. A. F. Cassidy, Mr. W. W. Coleman, Mr. S. V. Cartleyon, Mrs. E. Desnonie and infant, Mr. B. H. Gibbs, Mrs. J. S. Hard infant, Mr. J. P. Jones, Miss E. Keith, Mr. W. F. Martin, Mr. W. S. Parkes, Mr. C. C. Pyle, Mrs. S. E. Russell, Mrs. Fay Skinner, Mrs. S. E. Spittler, Mrs. D. R. Williams, Mr. Rouman, and Mr. F. Fjarnan, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. J. J. Nesbit, Mr. G. Filmer Guy, Mrs. J. J. Nesbit, and Mr. W. J. Kenny, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong, via ports:—Mr. W. H. Peery, Mr. T. W. Tagant, Mr. Strachan, Mr. E. E. Lockard, Mr. B. M. Greenwood, Mr. C. S. Lindsay, Mr. G. H. Purcell, Mr. H. A. Keiky and servant, Mr. P. W. Irvine and servant, Capt. E. Housbury, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Clarke, Miss E. Bolden, Mr. and Mrs. Saito and two daughters, Miss W. Kasagi, Miss M. T. Gleason, Mr. C. H. Bush, Mrs. Emma Beiben, Mr. James Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Bariff, Mr. C. W. Ure, Mr. J. Trevor Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Miss Barrie, Miss Callender, Mr. N. K. Hemans, Mrs. Wier, Mr. W. Silver Hall, Dr. Wier, Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Miss Dorothy Campbell, Master A. K. Campbell, and one servant, Mr. C. W. M. Birch, and Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Morgan, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mrs. D. K. Richards, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Chas. Esdale, Mr. G. L. Andrews, Capt. Patterson, Capt. A. E. Knights, Miss Zilk, Mr. S. R. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Miss Doh Townsend and sister Mr. A. L. Mae, Dr. B. Pfookes U.S.A. Mr. L. B. Harris, Mrs. H. E. Wolf, Miss J. W. Bolles, daughter and maid, Mr. C. H. Stone, Mrs. Q. C. Freir, Miss Jeanette Allen, Mr. Wong Si Fuen, Mrs. Go Shu, Miss Ah Dan, Mrs. Sen Yon, Mrs. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. E. Steffa, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. H. Bellingham, Mr. C. E. Fiske, Mr. J. Mierwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Tracy, Master Geo. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mrs. Carl H. Page, Mr. H. C. Denson, Mr. J. E. Kinsworth, Dr. W. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Thomas, Mr. C. A. Wolf, Mr. L. Y. San, Mr. See Kong, and Mrs. Chin Sing and children, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Lamza*, for Marseilles via ports:—Dr. Jas. C. Rutledge, Mr. H. Hamada, Miss M. Matsuda, Miss J. Colomb, Mrs. Protabas, Mr. A. Beileman, Mr. C. Dubois, Mr. G. K. Brutton and native servant, Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Octave

Bloch, Mr. H. Abdul Gaffor, Mr. Louis Gaveau, Mr. Le Rolland, Mr. G. Le Bouard, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. Abe, Mr. G. W. Ballantine, Mrs. G. W. Ballantine, Master Ballantine, Mrs. Ollie Blazer, Mr. James Clabby, Mr. Eng Hok Fong, Mr. A. J. Francis, Miss V. French, Mr. E. F. Gillett, Mrs. E. F. Gillett, Mr. M. A. Hamburger, Mr. W. H. Hastings, Mrs. W. H. Hastings and child, Mr. J. S. Hill, Mr. T. Inouye, Mrs. N. J. Leary and child, Mr. D. Mann, Miss Edith McCormick, Miss Louise McCormick, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Miss T. Miyata, Mr. E. W. Moir, Mrs. E. W. Moir, Mr. K. Ono, Mrs. K. Ono, Mr. M. A. Polaski, Mr. V. Quogue, Mr. C. E. Steele, Mrs. C. E. Steele and child, Mr. R. Tsukahara, Mr. G. H. Van Mater, and Mr. T. H. Wedges, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. E. Anderson, Mrs. M. A. Brewster, Mr. J. H. Byerley, Mr. J. Cropper, Mr. E. T. Fletcher, R.N., Lieut. F. James, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNab, Mr. A. Moir, Lieut. B. S. Thesiger, R.N., and Mr. Thos. Jones, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Mr. B. M. Stiebel, Mr. A. Simon, Mr. K. J. Jo, Mrs. W. S. Scott and child, Mr. C. C. Ransome, Mr. R. Singleton, child and amah, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Preston, Miss Preston, Mr. J. A. Kiss, Miss N. Yulsay, in cabin; Mr. N. Mezaki, Mr. S. Yoshitani, and Mr. T. Katano, in second class; 13, in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. F. Allen, Mrs. H. E. Altus, Mr. A. J. Barnard, Miss M. C. Berry, Mr. E. W. Bratton, Mrs. G. N. Brink, Mr. E. J. Brownson, Miss M. Bunnham, Mr. S. A. Campbell, Mrs. S. A. Campbell, Mr. A. F. Cassidy, Miss M. G. Caulfield, Capt. O. J. Child, Mr. W. E. Cobey, Mr. W. W. Coleman, Mr. J. E. Corley, Mrs. J. E. Corley, Mr. S. V. Cartleyon, Mr. L. G. Dawson, Miss E. L. Day, Mr. E. Desnouee, Mrs. E. Desnouee and infant, Mr. C. A. Dineen, Mr. C. Donohue, Mr. R. C. Duncan, Mrs. M. E. G. Dunster, Capt. J. Eaton, Mr. Burton Garrett, Mr. J. M. Garvan, Mr. H. B. Gibbs, Mr. G. Filmer Guy, Miss A. Hennessey, Miss E. B. Hook, Mr. J. S. Hord, Mrs. J. S. Hord and infant, Rev. M. G. Johnston, Mrs. M. G. Johnston and servant, Mr. J. P. Jones, Mr. S. M. Jones, Miss E. Keith, Mr. E. Killyko and servant, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Mr. M. F. Lowenstein, Mrs. F. L. Macondray, infant and nurse, Mr. W. N. Mahon, Mrs. W. N. Mahon, Mr. W. F. Martin, Mr. T. D. McKay and servant, Mr. W. Meadowcroft, Mr. J. B. McCloskey, Mr. V. E. Miller, Mr. R. Montinola and servant, Mr. W. S. Parkes, Mrs. E. J. Pond, Miss G. D. Pruitt, Mr. C. C. Pyle, Mrs. W. Quinan, child and infant, Mr. Vicente Reyes, Capt. C. O. Richards, Mr. B. C. Bound, Mrs. F. E. Russell, Mr. W. J. Shay, Mrs. Asa Skinner, Mr. Fay Skinner, Mr. Ralph Skinner, Mr. Walter Sorrell, Mrs. S. F. Spiller, Mr. D. M. Stewart, Mrs. M. M. Vogel, Mrs. D. R. Williams, Mrs. A. F. Woodsum, Miss E. A. Woodsum, and Miss M. E. Woodward, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst, Miss and Master Brockhurst, Miss C. Burdett Leach, Mr. Tsai Shun, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Y. Tsi, Major-General and Mrs. Koizumi and child, Mrs. E. A. Roat, Mrs. B. M. Pursell, Capt. B. M. Pursell, Mr. John V. Pursell, Mrs. Young and child, Master Young, Mrs. E. Davis, Miss Scruton, Mr. R. Clarke, Miss M. Thompson, Mr. Lin Si Kan, Mr. W. E. Hay, Mr. Lee Lin Yoo, and Mr. H. B. Clarke, in cabin; Mr. Y. Uyenatsu, Mr. M. Ichijo, Mr. Y. Kujo, Mr. H. Yamazaki, Mr. H. Koaze, and Mr. Yo Ran, in second class; 31, in steerage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Some 400 bales of 2 60's and 2 80's gassed have changed hands at low prices, but regular yarn buyers did not take part in the business.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD	PER PIECE
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.09 to 0.1	
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60		
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 2.80 to 4.25		
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00		
Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40		
WOOLLENS.		
Flannels... V. 0.35 to 0.50		
Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.30 to 0.50		
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.33		
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches... 0.50 to 0.95		
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00		
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... 0.60 to 1.00		
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66		
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.50 to 12.00		
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80		

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards,	
30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards,	
32 inches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

PER HALE.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y.	140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles		—
Nos. 38/42, Singles		—
Nos. 32, Doubles		145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles		155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed		425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	31
Indian Broach	Nominal. 26
Chinese	23

METALS.

There is not much business doing.

PER POUND.

Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward	V.	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted		4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron		4.50 to 6.80
Galvanised Iron sheets		10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted		5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box		6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3		2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch)		5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American	\$2.96
Russian	2.70
Langkat	2.45

SUGAR.

The Market for Hongkong Refined is firm, a moderate business passing at quotations.

PER POUND.

Brown Takao	V.	5.00 to 6.25
Brown Manila		5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong		4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton		5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang		7.00 to 8.10
White Refined		8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

The market continues quiet.

PER POUND.

Java, Medium to best	280.00 to 330.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	200.00 to 235.00
Madras (Kurrak), Medium to best	135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business in Raw Silk continues on a large scale, more especially for Europe, and prices show another advance as per quotations given below. It seems that the activity on this side is gradually pulling up the market in Lyons, and probably the business may continue for some time longer.

QUOTATIONS.

Y.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,090 to 1,100
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,010 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Coarse	990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,030 to 1,035
Re-reels—No. 1	1,010 to 1,015
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 2	960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 3	940 to 950
Kakadas—Extra	1,010 to 1,020
Kakadas—No. 1	990 to 995
Kakadas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	960 to 965
Kakadas—No. 2	930 to 935
Kakadas—No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	890 to 900

WASTE SILK.

The market remains without change. Holders are very strong and exporters do not seem able to pay freely the dear prices now quoted. Still there is some business done every day though it is by no means general or of large extent.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	185 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	175 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	165 to 170
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Beshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Beshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Beshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshui, Best	120 to 130
Noshi—Joshui, Good	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	145 to 150

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap can be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. FOWLER & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27, 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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Kibiso—Joshui, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

No change to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	43 to 44
Fine	38 to 41
Good Medium	35 to 37
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	27 to 29
Common	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 6.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ higher and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier, but other rates are mostly slightly higher for Private paper and finner for Bank paper.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bills on demand	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	263 @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	264 @ $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 10 days' sight	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai—Bank sight	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
— Private 10 days' sight	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	156
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 30 days' sight	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver (London)	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Nominal.

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Yokohama, March 17th, 1903. M.17.

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YOKOHAMA, AUG. 15TH, 1903.

明治三十五年三月十日
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1903.

DEATHS.

At his residence at Sendai, Miyagi Ken, after a short illness, the Rev. Dr. J. G. CLEVELAND, at the age of 46.

On the 10th instant, at his residence No. 76-A, Bluff, Cavaliere FRANCESCO BIAGIOLI.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE KUNI proceeded to Nikko on August 12th.

THE Italian cruiser *Lombardia* left Nagasaki on Aug. 9th for home.

THE *Asahi* states that Mr. Sonoda, Governor of Hokkaido, will be placed on the retired list.

MR. PLAYFAIR, the new British Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, left Shimonoseki on Aug. 9th for his post.

TOKYO papers state that Japanese Catholics intend presenting a pair of large vases to the new Pope.

THE discontented coal coolies at Moji on Aug. 12th were pacified with a promise of a 5 per cent increase.

A TELEGRAM from Fusan, Korea, states that a case of cholera appeared on Aug. 12th. The patient died.

On the night of Aug. 6th, a thunder-storm prevailed at Sapporo. A Christian church was

destroyed by lightning, and buildings at Takast and Ishikado were burned.

A SON of Dr. Kagami, of Yokohama, was drowned while bathing at Oiso on the evening of the 10th inst.

A MAN named K. Kaneko living at Asakusa, Tokyo, was arrested on Aug. 10th on a charge of counterfeiting.

TOKYO papers state that the Siamese Crown Prince will pay another visit to this country in October this year.

THIRTY-TWO Chinese students enlisted in the Second Division, Sendai, on Aug. 6th, to study military training.

GAS exploded on Aug. 12th at the Hokoku coal mine, Fukuoka, with the result that two persons were severely injured.

GAS exploded on Aug. 4th, at the Nagasawa coal mine, Yamaguchi prefecture. Three men were killed by the accident.

MR. JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER, the noted artist, died suddenly on the afternoon of July 17 at his residence, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

IN connexion with the loss of yen 8,000 from the Treasury of Nara prefecture, N. Nakamura, a banker, was arrested on Aug. 7th.

AT the 34th Bank, Osaka, a sum of over yen 3,000 was stolen on Aug. 9th by a jinrikisha coolie, from a collector of the bank.

TEN Chinese women students arrived at Nagasaki, on Aug. 10th from Shanghai. They are to come to Tokyo for their education.

MR. N. WATANABE, chief engineer of the Yokosuka Naval Station, was drowned on Aug. 8th while bathing off Toda-machi with his wife.

NEW rice was shown on Aug. 11th in the Kanazawa market. The quality was good. The price was temporarily quoted at yen 15.50 per koku.

ONE of the soldiers belonging to the 2nd company, 3rd Regiment, Tokyo, was drowned, on August 5th off Omori, where he and others were swimming.

A GOODS car on the up-train which passed Kanagawa at 11 35 a.m. on Aug. 8th over-turned at a point between Kanagawa and Tsurumi, through an axle breaking.

A MAN named M. Kawaji was arrested on August 6th at Shimonoseki on a charge of having counterfeited a Russian note. He had four hundred copies in his possession.

A DOUBLE suicide was reported on the morning of Aug. 7th. It occurred in a brothel at Yairakucho, Yokohama. The girl was named Koto and the man I. Suzuki. A razor was the implement employed.

BARON IWASAKI, president of the Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kaisha, will pay a visit to America and Europe leaving on August 14th by the steamer *Empress of China*. He expects to return by the Siberian Railway.

WE learn that Mr. N. W. McIvor has received the Order of the Double Dragon from the Emperor of China in recognition of the services he rendered as Protector of the Chinese during the Japan-China War, when he held the post of U.S. Consul-General for Japan.

R. FUJIKAWA and three other painters engaged on the steamer *Hokuriku Maru* in the shipbuild-

ing yard at Sakuragi-cho, Yokohama, fell on August 12th from a scaffold and received such injuries that they died on the way to the Juzen Hospital.

MR. S. HOSHINO, member of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, was tried on Aug. 12th at the police station. The charge is alleged to be that he had accepted a bribe of yen 300.

FOUR men were arrested on Aug. 12th at Sakademachi, Takamatsu, on a charge of having counterfeited Korean nickel coins. It is believed that all of their production was sold at Osaka and Kobe.

ROBBERS broke into the Beach House Hotel and the villa of Mr. E. H. Hunter at Shioya on Monday night and carried away watches, jewelry and clothing valued at yen 765 in all. The offenders are still at large.

MR. HASHIGUCHI BUNZO, ex-Governor of Taipei, Formosa, died at his residence in Kojimachi Rokuchome, Tokyo, on the night of 10th Aug. The Emperor conferred on him the third-class of the Sacred Treasure and raised him a step in rank.

SIR Claude M. MacDonald, British Minister, paid a visit, on August 11th, to the Department of Foreign Affairs and there had an interview with Baron Komura. The same day Count Aro Valley, German Minister, also paid a visit to the Department and saw Mr. Chinda, Secretary-General.

A TELEGRAM dated Aug. 9th from Yamagata states that owing to the recent heavy rain, all the rivers over-flowed and many houses were flooded. The bridges over the Mogami river were all swept away. A landslide occurred at Jionji, Nishi-murayama district, and two children were killed.

THE Osaka Municipal Assembly held a meeting on August 11th when it was decided to purchase the mechanics hall of the Exhibition for yen 24,860; to establish a warehouse at a place near the harbour; and to pay yen 17,000 to the police officers who have attended the Exhibition, as rewards.

THE Governor of Nagasaki prefecture has reported to the Agriculture and Commercial Department that seven cows out of twenty-two were attacked by rinderpest and died on the voyage between Korea and Nagasaki a few days ago. He added that the rest of the cows were killed at Hinoura, Minami Tahei-mura, in that prefecture.

THE Kego fall has caused another suicide. Joji (18), son of K. Tatsuta, formerly Secretary of Finance, asked his parents frequently to consent to his visiting Nikko, partly to see the water-fall, but his request was declined. The lad at last threw himself on the railway near Okubo, Tokyo, on Aug. 6th, and was killed.

A TELEGRAM dated August 6th from Osaka states that competition between the Imperial Marine Insurance Co., the Nippon Marine Insurance Co., and the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. has become very keen within the past few weeks. One of the companies has reduced the rate of premium to half or less than half of the rate that had been arranged between them.

MR. R. NAITO, President of the Aichi Prefectural Assembly, and two educational officials, connected with the text book affair, were sentenced, on Aug. 10th, in the Tokyo District Court, to from 2 1/2 months to 3 1/2 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of yen 7 to yen 15. The bribes which they had received were ordered to be confiscated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, August 8.

Mr. Kato Hiroyuki, speaking through the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, denounces the idea of abolishing the Department of Education. He conjectures that the example of England has had some influence in directing Japanese opinion towards abolition, but England's case, he declares, is peculiar. Her conservatism alone keeps her from having a Department of Education, and she actually devotes to educational purposes nearly one-tenth of her annual income. The fact is, according to this distinguished philosopher, that the advocates of abolition are influenced not by their professed desire to renovate the administrative machine, but by a latent contempt for education. They see results but do not appreciate causes. They see that Japan conquered China eight years ago, and that she was able to take a creditable place in the world's military federation three years ago. But they do not see that she owed those successes to education. They want to save money for the purpose of increasing armaments, and the first thought that occurs to them is to dispense with the machinery which alone can give efficacy to armaments. And when we come down to arithmetic, what economy would really be effected? The salary of a Minister of State, that of a Vice-Minister and those of a few officials, perhaps a hundred thousand *yen* in all. The project can not commend itself to any man of intelligence.

The House of Representatives, yielding to one of these fits of almost feminine petulance that sometimes overtake even grave legislators, rejected in its last session the small appropriation of twenty-three thousand *yen* sought by the Department of Education for the purpose of compiling text books, in accordance with the policy of undertaking this work officially. Of course the House's decision created a most difficult situation. Books had to be provided; those tainted with the stain of corruption, though doubtless excellent as mere text-books, could not be legally kept in use, and the money required for replacing them had been refused by the House of Representatives. In such a conjuncture there can be no doubt that the duty of the authorities is to ignore the Diet and treat the matter as a question of urgency. That is what Baron Kodama, the temporary holder of the portfolio of Education, is understood to have decided. The requisite funds will be drawn from the reserves, and the item will be included among extra-budgetary appropriations. It may be assumed that we shall hear a great deal on this subject from the politicians of the Opposition. They can easily make out an imposing case. But they can scarcely induce the public to acquit them of a very imperfect faculty for appreciating responsibility.

Tuesday, August 11.

The advocates of a strong foreign policy met in the Kinki-kan at Kanda on the afternoon of the 9th, the principal persons present being Messrs. Komuchi, Sasa, Kudo, Hirakawa, Toyama, Takano and Suzuki. Altogether some eight hundred assembled. These politicians have now resumed a less equivocal attitude. They call themselves the *Tai-Ro Doshikai*, or Society of Fellow-Thinkers with regard to Russia. The manifesto compiled by their leaders was read and unanimously endorsed. Its contents were partly historical. The writers enumerated the self-effacing steps taken by

Japan *vis-à-vis* Russia on five several occasions during the past 8 years, commencing with the rendition of Liao-tung. They then passed on to claim that Japan has a heaven-sent mission to maintain the peace of the Far-East, and that the present policy of drift and opportunism can never accomplish that end. Therefore they asked the meeting to resolve:—"That whereas it is the heaven-sent mission of this empire to make firm the bases of lasting peace in the Orient by requiring Russia to give effect to her treaty-engagements for evacuating Manchuria, and by requiring China to actually carry out the policy of opening that region, we earnestly trust that the Government will not show any perfunctoriness but will carry out these aims at once."

Mr. Nakai Kitaro then introduced an urgency motion to the effect that Russia's procedure at Yong Am-pho in Korea is a violation of her conventions with Japan, and this resolution also the meeting endorsed unanimously. An executive committee of 10 was then elected. Congratulatory messages or expressions of opinion were then read from Prince Konoye, Viscount Watanabe, Mr. Ohigashi Gitsutsu, Count Okuma, Count Itagaki and several others. Prince Konoye declared that Japan's policy is to preserve China's integrity and to act as Korea's guardian, such a policy being dictated by motives of self-protection, of peace-preservation and of civilized progress. He then spoke of the National Union, over which he had presided in former years, and he denounced the arbitrary aggressions of Russia in Manchuria, declaring at the same time that she is already stretching out covetous hands towards Korea. The Prince recalled the fact that on the occasion of the dissolution of the National Union, he had warned them to be prepared for its reorganization, and he concluded by urging them to work zealously in their country's interests.

Count Okuma, in his statement of views, pointed out that the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was to maintain peace, and since the date of its signature the nation had heard more or less about the doings of one of the allies in the interests of the alliance's aims. But nothing whatever was heard about the doings of the other. What were Japanese statesmen about to-day and what had they been about in the past? It was said that they had tendered advice to China, but it did not appear that they had taken any direct step as regards Russia. There could be no doubt about the dangerous character of Russia's doings. It was therefore necessary to stimulate the country's statesmen and to awaken public spirit at home, and, at the same time, to recall Russia to a sense of her neighbourly obligations, so that the guarantees of peace might be made complete. Japan was universally acknowledged to be a peaceful nation, but it must not be forgotten that if her vital interests were threatened the whole country would rise into vehement activity as one man. That was a fine motive power in the cause of peace, but the danger of complete inactivity could not be underestimated and he urged the new party to work zealously.

Count Itagaki's main argument was that Russia had required Japan to evacuate Liao-tung on the plea that its possession by a foreign Power must endanger China's integrity and Japan had only to apply the same argument to Russia's tenure of the place to-day.

Several speeches were then delivered. Mr. Kudo Kokan insisted that it was foolish

and futile to talk of negotiating this question without a resolve to appeal to the sword if necessary. He asked what object could otherwise be served by Japan's armaments.

Mr. Otake Kanichi took for text the doctrine that history repeats itself. They knew how Japan had been obliged to step out of Liao-tung. That was written in history. Was it to be supposed that Russia would not have to step out of the same place now?

The meeting broke up with cheers for the Emperor, and the members repaired to the Maple Club.

Thursday, August 13.

This new association is acting vigorously in pursuance of its programme. Its operative committee (*jikko-in*), dividing into several sections, have been paying visits to the various Ministers of State. Baron Komura declined to receive them and so did Admiral Yamamoto. But they obtained access to Baron Kodama, who told them that he thoroughly sympathised with them, though he refrained from making any statement of the Cabinet's policy. They obtained access also to the Prime Minister. He begged them to maintain an attitude of the utmost circumspection and to work quietly for the consolidation of public opinion. The Committee are to continue their peripatations.

Why are the people of Japan so quiet at this crisis, asks the *Kokumin*. Are they without feeling or are they indifferent? Why will they not dance to the piping of the agitators? It is because they have more sense than the latter. They trust the officials charged with the conduct of foreign affairs, and they leave the business of trumpet-blowing and drum-beating to those that find their account in it. The Greeks made a din before they fought with Turkey. Then, at the first symptoms of disaster, they bowed their heads. That is not the way of the Japanese. They are quiet, but in the hour of trial they will be found resolute. On the other hand, if they trust their officials, if they have given to these an unspoken mandate, all the greater is the responsibility devolving on the officials and all the sterner will be the reckoning demanded of them.

CHINA.

Saturday, August 8.

A traveller who has just returned from Newchwang to Japan by the *Tategami Maru* is reported to have stated that the Russian authorities at Newchwang are adopting a very practical method of checking alarmist rumours about war between Japan and Russia. They are treating the circulation of such rumours as a criminal offence. And a criminal offence it certainly is. Men who for the sake of manufacturing a maleable sensation do not hesitate to invent or exaggerate incidents calculated to bring upon mankind the horrors of war, may justly be called the worst kind of malefactors. It is a pity that the Russian Authorities at Newchwang can not have a free hand to deal with journalistic stirrers-up of strife everywhere. Since the Manchurian complication attracted active attention, there have been published by English newspapers in the Far East articles of the most violent and offensive character; articles which apparently derive their unsightly color not from any genuinely patriotic or moral impulses, but merely from a sense of commercial expediency—the desire to obtain notoriety by creating a commotion. It is not difficult to estimate what effect such writings

must produce on the mind of every Russian, and to conjecture how much they can not fail to contribute to the growth of international prejudices. If all writers who seek to elude insignificance by clamour could be dumped down at Newchwang and submitted to the tender mercies of the Russian authorities there, the atmosphere would be appreciably cleared.

Major Watanabe, of the Japanese Legation in Peking, who has just returned to Shimonoseki, is represented as saying that the Empress-Dowager has developed a swelling under one eye, and that a German physician who examined Her Majesty, pronounces a very unfavourable opinion. He says that the malady will probably prove mortal, and he speaks of one year as the apparent limit of Her Majesty's survival. This is indeed an important piece of news if any reliance can be placed in it, but we find some difficulty in imagining that an event of such world-wide moment would have reached the public for the first time through a channel so round-about.

According to the *Jimmin*, which alone publishes the statement, the authorities of the Military School at Nanking have decided to employ Japanese instructors to the exclusion of German. This decision is said to have resulted from the reports made by Chinese officers present at the autumn manoeuvres in Japan in 1901. Our contemporary gives the text of an agreement said to have been concluded by the Chinese authorities of the one part and Major Sakata of the other. The period covered by the compact is two years; the rate of pay is 300 yen a month, with a promise of increase at the end of one year in the event of zealous discharge of duties; the school authorities provide a house and furniture, and it is stipulated that although Major Sakata will have to take instructions from the principal of the School and the Viceroy, he will be independent of all foreign interference. Major Sakata is the first Japanese instructor engaged in Nanking, but there are already some twelve Japanese civilian teachers in the Yangtse Valley.

News has already been received and published as to the intention of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China to summon on the 7th instant a great conclave at the Palace, consisting of princes of the blood, ministers of state and other high officials. The *Kokumin Shinbun's* correspondent confirms the intelligence, and gives for reason the receipt of a secret communication from St. Petersburg conveyed through M. Lessar. The gist of the communication will be laid before the Council.

What truth there may be in this story we can not tell, but there is no denying that during the past few days there has been a feeling of negotiation in the air, and that some peaceful exit from the Manchurian complication is anticipated by the public. We need scarcely add that under these circumstances there is a rumour—the third of its kind—that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and China.

Monday, August 10.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes one of those little side-whispers which generally accompany a big noise. It is that the Russian military authorities at Antung have ordered the Chinese to set up the Russian flag under penalty of a fine of 70 taels, and that the Chinese have perforce obeyed. It is not stated whether this was in connexion with any special occasion or under what new

system private individuals are required to display flags. The story comes as we have related it, bald of details and too curious to be credible.

Up to the morning of the 7th instant, that is to say, up to the morning of the day when the much-talked-of council was to meet in the Palace at Peking, the public seems to have remained uncertain as to the cause of the conference. Rumour, however, persisted in saying that some grave communication from Russia was to be taken into consideration, although there was also a suggestion that the thing to be discussed was the attitude of China herself towards the Manchurian problem, even the infinitely patient statesmen of the Middle Kingdom having grown weary of waiting for the fulfilment of a treaty obligation which matured 4 months ago. Two months more ought to see the complete evacuation of Manchuria, and it is not unnatural that Peking should be getting somewhat startled.

Tuesday, August 11.

It is now stated that the conference of high dignitaries in Peking had no other object than to consider the manner of celebrating the Empress Dowager's seventieth birthday, which falls this year. At all events the telegram says that, so far as the public knows, the conference did not consider anything else. On such an occasion it would be in accordance with Chinese custom that the people should present sums of money to the Imperial lady in proportion to their means, but it is stated that in view of the condition of Chinese domestic and foreign affairs, the Empress-Dowager has signified her desire that nothing of the kind shall be done this year.

Wednesday, August 12.

Rumours agree that the Chinese Government in its distress is inclined to turn for aid to the United States. It is even alleged that Prince Ching has actually approached Mr. Conger with a request for mediation, and that Mr. Conger has promised to move his Government in that sense. There is just possibility that President Roosevelt might be induced to take up the matter, but we greatly doubt it. One of the skilful features of Russia's diplomacy has been her care to make America the prominent recipient of all her reassuring communications, and Washington has now been so fully sated with declarations of St. Petersburg's good intentions, that it would be hard for the President to throw constructive doubt on Russia's mood by attempting to mediate. Russia would simply say, "There is nothing to mediate. We are doing the best we can, with the most pacific and benevolent purposes conceivable, and we can not improve upon our conduct." The time to interfere with a great Power is while it is preparing to take a step. Once the foot has been planted opportunity is lost.

Thursday, August 13.

It is stated by the *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent that the Emperor of China is rumoured to have addressed a telegram direct to the President of the United States, requesting the latter to lend his good offices for the disentanglement of the present complication. This confirms the news, received on the 10th, as to the Peking Government's appeal to Washington. We presume that the advisers of the Chinese Throne adopted the precaution of ascertaining whether an appeal made by their Sovereign would meet with a favourable reception. Emperors and Kings do not usually run the risk of prefer-

ring requests that may be rejected. On the other hand, the question remains, has any such step been taken by Peking.

Friday, August 14.

Sir Ernest Satow reached Shanghai en route for Peking on the 12th instant. It is stated that he intends to remain some days in Shanghai before proceeding to the capital. Much surprise has been expressed at Sir Ernest's absence from Peking during the Manchurian crisis, but as to that there are two things to be said: the first is that had Sir Ernest seen any occasion for his presence in China or had the British Government seen any occasion, his return would have taken place long ago; the second, that in view of the conditions existing in the Far East since 1900, any man who disposed himself to wait for an interval of complete quiet would be like the rustic by the river side. Probably Sir Ernest's presence in London was quite as serviceable to the Government as would have been his continued residence in Peking. For his health's sake, however, we regret that his period of leave expires in the middle of August, especially such a sweltering August as this.

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN EXCELSIS.

Many and wonderful are the tales which the American papers print regarding important personages in the Orient. To give an air of verisimilitude to their stories these versatile but most unscrupulous journalists, after manufacturing the yarns from whole cloth, father them on Shanghai—as if that place had not enough of its own inventions to answer for—and once in a while on Tokyo. The following which is printed in the *San Francisco Call* should, we imagine, be awarded the "banner" for unscrupulous invention:—

WISCONSIN GIRL WEDS AN EMPEROR.
SHARES THE THRONE WITH RULER OF KOREA.
DAUGHTER OF AMERICAN MISSIONARY WINS
A CROWN.

EMILY BROWN OF APPLETON IS NOW THE
EMPERESS OM.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 11.

A local daily prints the following under a Tokio, Japan, date: Last January Yi Heyung, the Emperor of Korea, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his coming to the throne, and on the same day a beautiful Yankee girl, Emily Brown, the daughter of an Appleton (Wis.) missionary, was crowned Queen of Korea. Her infant son was also proclaimed heir to the throne. Up to the time of her coronation the new Empress of Korea bore merely the title of "Lady Emily," in Korean "Emmy," but now she is called "Empress Om," or, translated into English, "The dawn of the morning."

Emily Brown, with true American shrewdness, after the tragic death of the first wife of the Emperor of Korea and her own elevation to imperial rank, made it a condition that she should retain her Christian name. Although previously only the "first favourite" of the Emperor, she nevertheless was always greatly honoured by the courts of Tokio and Peking.

At the beginning of this year, to the surprise of every one, the Korean *Official Gazette* announced that the favourite had been raised to the rank of Imperial Princess, with the full title of Empress-Queen. The official announcement also stated that after the death of his first wife the Emperor of Korea had been quietly married to "Lady Emily," and in view of the fortieth anniversary the Emperor had seen fit to elevate his wife and son to their proper ranks.

The father of Emily Brown was a Presbyterian missionary and the first Protestant to settle in Seoul, the capital of Korea. His youthful daughter, who possessed a beautiful voice, sang frequently in the mission church. The beauty of the maiden was reported to the Emperor, and the ruler commanded her to enter his harem, which she indignantly refused to do. Two years later she concluded to move into the palace after the Emperor had promised to marry her.

KOREA.

Saturday, August 8.

News comes to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* from Seoul that the Korean Government has decided to introduce the system of conscription, and that eight thousand men will be raised, one thousand of them for service in the Capital. A few days ago the telegraph said that representations had been made to the Throne urging the importance of organizing a navy, the spectacle of the *Yang-mu* lying useless at Chemulpo having stirred the regret of some patriotic Koreans. It is certainly time that Korea woke up and equipped herself with the paraphernalia of modern civilization, namely, the means of inflicting injury on others.

Tuesday, August 11.

All reports from Korea go to confirm the recently received news that the Imperial Estates Bureau has agreed to lease the Yong-Am-pho lands to their present Russian holders. It appears to be regarded as certain, however, that the period of the lease will be limited to the period of the timber-felling concession, namely, twenty years, and that the rumour as to 99 years is unfounded. Not that the period is a matter of much consequence. After a Russian settlement has been established for nearly a quarter of a century at Yong Am-pho and after large vested interests have been acquired there, it is not on the slender assertion of a lease's duration that Korea will recover possession.

Another point of uncertainty is the extent of the land concerned. Two hundred acres has been generally spoken of, but that estimate is not now either confirmed or denied. Further, it is suggested that the Korean Foreign Office may not be cognisant of what the Bureau of Imperial Estates is doing—a wonderful and forlorn hypothesis. What is beyond all question is that if Russia establishes herself at Antung and Yong Am-pho, the Yalu will be completely controlled by her.

The Korean Ministry have decided, it is said, not to endorse the proposals for organizing a separate Department of Naval Affairs. The business of the empire's maritime defences is to remain in the hands of those hitherto responsible for it, which means, of course, that nothing is to be done, and that the *Yang-mu* will continue to decay quietly in the harbour at Chemulpo.

Thursday, August 13.

It is now stated that although the Korean Household Department has agreed to the leasing of 350 acres of land to the Russian lumber company at Yong Am-pho, a convention on the subject has not yet been concluded between the Korean Foreign Office and the Russian Representative. Korea has no written constitution, so far as we know. It is not possible to tell, therefore, how far a compact signed by the Household Department without the endorsement of the Foreign Office would bind the country *vis-à-vis* a foreign state. But the public will recollect that this whole business of timber-felling concessions has been hitherto managed independently of the Foreign Office. The concession was granted by the King—then only a King—in 1896, during his time of refuge in the Russian Legation, and the five-years' limit for commencing operations was extended in 1901 by the same authority. If the Russians have been able to persuade the Throne that a spacious grant of land at the mouth of the

Yalu is essential to the successful management of such work as floating timber-rafts down the river, the grant may be held to fall legitimately within the capacity of the power that made the original concession. M. Pavlov has always been shrewdly careful to contend that all the alleged needs of his countrymen in the Yalu Valley flowed naturally and necessarily from the practical enjoyment of the concession made by the Korean Monarch in person, but it is plain that no foreign Representative can insist upon any line of divided authority in such a matter unless he has the complete support of the Court. If, at this juncture, the Court has been successfully persuaded that Russia is the real enemy in the gate and that Japan as a potential protector must be counted a bruised reed, the Foreign Office will probably be thrust aside, or an attempt will be made to thrust it aside, which result would involve very curious complications. It is not easy for Occidentals to conceive such a complete reversal of ordinary routine as that the negotiating authority and the confirming should change places.

The *Asahi Shinbun*, commenting on this important incident, lays emphasis on the timber-felling claim possessed by the *Rizai Kaisha*, a Chinese-Japanese association. This company was formed to take over a lumber concession granted by the Korean Court to a Korean subject. The grant was made, not when the Sovereign was under duress within the walls of a foreign legation, but when he enjoyed the full exercise of his free agency. It would be extravagant—the *Asahi* thinks—that Russia should acquire a large settlement at the mouth of the Yalu for the purposes of the timber enterprise, even if she possessed a monopoly of it, but when the privilege is shared by Chinese-Japanese concessionaires, her arbitrary aggressions become flagrantly unjust. What is wanted in the very first place is some clear definition of what the various concessions involve and what are the limits of the privileges they give. There are those who say that Russia's doings in the Yalu Valley are a mere diversion. Be that as it may, they are bearing very substantial fruit.

Friday, August 14.

According to a telegram in the *Jiji Shimpō*, the Japanese Representative in Seoul has entered a strong protest against the leasing of land to the Russian lumber company at Yong Am-pho. The points made by Mr. Hayashi are that whereas the terms of the lumber concession provide for offices in the neighbourhood of the work, Yong Am-pho is far removed from the scene of actual operations and the formation of a Russian settlement there in alleged connexion with the Company's operations is a plain violation of the agreement. Further, that whereas any transaction such as the leasing of land to foreigners should have been preceded by application to the Korean Government, in this case the Russians acquired the land at the outset without any permission from the Korean Authorities, and if the latter now set their seal upon such an arbitrary arrangement, the sovereignty of the country would be manifestly impaired.

It does not appear from this statement that the Japanese Representative has actually entered an objection to the consummation of the lease. He seems to have confined himself to urging that suitable steps should be taken in the premises (*yoroshiku sengo no shochi wo hodokosu beshi*).

SUBSIDIES.

It has often been suggested that the Japanese lack staying power; that, in short, they are fickle, speedily wearying of one enterprise when the eclat of starting it has failed. We do not attach any credit to such sweeping generalizations, but they undoubtedly derive some semblance of probability from suggestions of the nature of those now advanced by the *Niroku*. That journal has been at some pains to collect figures showing the amounts given by the Treasury in the form of subsidies during the past 13 years. The figures stand thus:—

Year.	Total amount of Subsidies. Yen.
1890	8,578,661
1891	3,296,359
1892	11,963,575
1893	2,666,914
1894	3,074,126
1895	11,931,287
1896	8,258,469
1897	7,339,679
1898	15,393,294
1899	12,674,794
1900	14,181,692
1901	14,034,693
1902	14,646,331

Total 128,039,880

Analysing these figures, the sums granted on account of maritime enterprise during the same period stand as follow:—

1890	953,025
1891	952,200
1892	953,083
1893	949,590
1894	958,600
1895	1,105,424
1896	2,177,394
1897	4,391,560
1898	6,021,333
1899	6,462,680
1900	7,121,211
1901	7,501,233
1902	8,172,046

47,719,345

Of course the Nippon Yusen Kaisha receives the major share of the navigation subsidies. The grant is thus divided among the six principal shipping companies and the Kawasaki Dockyard:—

	Yen.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	5,171,983
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	401,634
Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha	417,729
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	1,013,880
Daito Kisen Kaisha	50,993
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	198,321
Kawasaki Dock-yard	74,158

The capitals of these companies, the amounts paid up and the latest dividends declared, stand as follow:—

	Capital in Yen	Paid Up	Divide d. per cent.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	22,000,000	Fully	12
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	11,000,000	Half	10
Mitsui Bishi Goshi	5,000,000	Fully	?
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	6,500,000	Half	12
Daito Kisen Kaisha	100,000	73.375	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	1,000,000	Fully	?
Kawasaki Dock-yard	4,000,000	2,500,000	16

It need scarcely be said that in setting forth these figures, the purpose of the *Niroku* is to preach a crusade against subsidies of the above nature and to recommend sweeping retrenchments, such as, for example, the abolition of the American and the European services of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. In other words, just as Japan is beginning to attract the attention and the applause of the world for her maritime enterprise, she is to shrink back terrified by her own courage and to draw her purse-strings for the sake of saving two or three hundred thousand pounds. We have "little Englanders" in our midst, but it was not expected that "little Nipponers" would so soon appear upon the horizon of Japan's budding reputation.

THE RAILWAYS.

The Japanese Railway Authorities are always glad to receive information from the public as to the state of the lines under their control. We may mention, therefore, that there appears to be a feeling of growing dissatisfaction against the management of the Tokaido road. People were formerly unanimous in their praise of the cuisine and the sleeping arrangements, but we have heard it stated of late by competent observers that the former has conspicuously deteriorated and that an unpleasant degree of dirt and disorder is connected with the latter. Such things are easily remediable.

Another point which really calls for protest is the extreme insufficiency of the accommodation on lines giving access to the sea-coast. Why should the railway authorities endeavour to convert into a purgatory the journey to and from a summer resort? Business men, foreigners and Japanese alike, who travel to Zushi, Kamakura, Oiso, Odawara and such places on Sunday to breathe the sea air for a few hours, must be prepared to undergo a painful ordeal on the way out and back. A railway journey in summer is not unpleasant under reasonable conditions. The brisk movement of the air as the carriage travels rapidly through it, the beauties of the constantly changing scenery, these things ought to constitute an agreeable experience. But travellers are completely robbed of such consolations when they are compelled to pack themselves as tight as sardines, and to endure the sweltering heat of such conditions with the accompanying inconvenience of not being able to view the scenery at leisure. This complaint is so old that we repeat it almost hopelessly. Still we should like to know, as a mere matter of psychological interest, why Japanese railway authorities have an inveterate unwillingness to supply sufficient passenger accommodation—it is not to be supposed that they are incompetent to do so—and why they endeavour to render travelling by their lines as disagreeable as possible. It is not a sufficient explanation to be told that they have to deal with the most patient public in the world. They have no right to abuse their nationals' patience.

Yet another point is the condition of the Tokaido roadway. Things have gone from bad to worse in this respect, and are going to a still more deplorable pitch, so far as we can judge. The rocking and jolting of the carriages is something shocking. We remember the time when reading in a railway carriage was comfortably easy and even when writing memoranda was not too difficult. But now-a-days reading is a painful labour and writing is out of the question. The engineers in charge of the line seem to have left something undone, which is a pity.

The Japan Railway Company held its half-yearly general meeting in Tokyo on the 7th instant, when the following accounts were presented and passed:—

	YEN.
Net Profit for the half year	2,675,136
Brought over from Previous Account.....	337,900
	3,013,036
To Legal Reserve.....	133,757
To Payment of Debts and Interest on same	21,892
To Wear and Tear of Plant	14,991
To Losses	21,008
Rewards to Officials.....	107,000
Dividend (10 per cent. per annum)	2,325,000
To Special Reserve	200,000
To Relief to Employees	20,000
Carried Forward	169,388
	3,013,036

Viscount Soga, President of the Company, explained that the gross earnings of the Company during the half year had been 5,105,106 yen, showing an increase of 126,876 yen, or 2.55 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period last year. The increase did not, however, constitute any indication of business prosperity. On the contrary marked trade depression had produced a reduction in the number of passengers and the quantity of small goods. Special causes had operated, however, to increase the larger class of freight and thus a fairly favourable result had to be recorded. He further stated that on two occasions since last spring sweeping measures of reform had been adopted, each involving a reduction of staff to the extent of 150 persons.

We observe that the 50 yen shares of the Company are now quoted at 76½ yen, so that, as an investment, the stock pays 7.65 per cent. The principal shareholders are:—

	Shares
Fifteenth Bank	301,913
Imperial Estates Bureau	24,422
Baron Iwasaki (H.)	22,982
Marquis Asano	17,947
Marquis Shō (former King of Rikyu)	16,851
Marquis Mayeda	12,352
Mitsui Bank	10,392
Baron Iwasaki (Y.)	10,500
Marquis Tokugawa	10,076

It is a remarkable fact that the Fifteenth (Nobles) Bank should have over 15 millions of yen invested in this stock. One often hears it said that the Bank's capital is, for the most part, in an unliquifiable condition, and that its volume of ordinary banking business is consequently much smaller than that of the Mitsu Bishi or the Mitsui Banks which work with a much smaller capital. A figure like the above explains and justifies the criticism. On the other hand, the main purpose of the Fifteenth Bank is to find safe investments for the funds entrusted to its care by the nobility. Its purchases of Japan Railway stock were made at a time when such a transaction seemed eminently useful in the cause of railway expansion in Japan, and as the shares were bought at figures below par, the Bank's clients have now the satisfaction of not only receiving an income of 10 per cent. at least on their original investment, but also of knowing that their property has appreciated fully 50 per cent.

THE WAKAMATSU FOUNDRY.

The Government has appointed a council of men well known in the worlds of officialdom, business and politics to investigate the condition of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, and presumably to give advice as to the best manner of dealing with the troublesome problem. We speak partly from conjecture, for although the names of the councillors (*shōgi-in*) are published, there is no public statement of the functions assigned to them. The names are:—

Admiral Saitō Minoru, Vice-Minister of the Navy.	
Mr. Sakatani Yoshiro, Vice-Minister of Finance.	
Major-General Ishimoto, Vice-Minister of War.	
Dr. Furuichi Kintake, Chief of the Railways Construction Bureau.	
Viscount Hotta Seigo, Member of the House of Peers.	
Dr. Sengoku Mitsugu, President of the Kiushu Railway Company.	
Mr. Hotta Rentaro, } Members of the House of	
Mr. Kuribara Ryoichi, } Representatives.	
Mr. Masuda Ko, of the Mitsui Firm.	
Mr. Shoda Heigoro, of the Mitsu Bishi Firm.	
Dr. Hasegawa Yoshisaburo, Professor of Engineering.	

It is now definitely stated, as might indeed have been conjectured, that the remarkably composed committee which is to examine the affairs of the Iron Foundry, will have to

determine, in effect, whether the enterprise should be transferred to private hands or carried on under State auspices. In either event a radical policy of change will have to be adopted—so it is said—and the Government, desirous of obtaining an unbiased statement of popular views as well as of official, has constituted the committee so that it includes several of the acknowledged leaders of commercial and parliamentary society as well as some of the most distinguished among the younger generation of statesmen. The general anticipation seems to be that the advice of the committee will be accepted, and that this exceedingly troublesome problem will thus be finally solved.

MEETING OF PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS.

On the 10th instant the usual semi-annual meeting of Prefectural Governors took place at the Home Department. The Premier addressed the meeting in very general terms. He hinted that the Government is engaged in administrative reforms which will be published when due opportunity offers and he urged national unanimity in carrying out the policy hitherto pursued, but as no indication about the nature of that policy accompanied the advice, His Excellency's words do not convey anything definite. Baron Kodama was more explicit, but even he confined himself to broad advice as to the necessity, first, of not confusing local with central governmental functions; secondly of directing close attention to the economy and administration of the communities; and thirdly to conducting with absolute impartiality the elections of members of local assemblies.

In his capacity of Minister of State for Education the Baron recommended that the danger should be carefully avoided of allowing sentiment to preside at the building of schools instead of being guided by strictly economical considerations and by due regard to natural requirements. In short, he warned his hearers against being carried away by transient agitations, and thus subjecting the people to outlays that exceeded their strength.

Baron Kioura repeated excellent advice given by him at Osaka with regard to the preparation and choice of specimens for the Louisiana Exhibition. He strongly admonished on the abuse of selling things at nominal prices, as such figures became standards and the progress of trade suffered consequent restraint.

Much interest attached to the statement of Mr. Okada, Vice-Minister of Education, with regard to text-books. His announcement showed that while the critics have been talking, the educational authorities have been steadily working. They have completed the compilation of text books on morality, language, geography and history, which will be ready for use by the schools from the commencement of next fiscal year (April 1st, 1904). With regard to the publication and sale of these books the Educational Department will superintend the book stores in Tokyo, and a similar duty will devolve on the local authorities in the provinces. The text-books of mathematics and drawing can not be ready until 1905. Instructions will therefore be given that schools where the present text-books were to be employable next year, shall carry on teaching without text books until the year after next.

The Prefects subsequently lunched with the Prime Minister.

FOREIGNERS IN TOKYO.

The *Nippon* publishes an interesting list of the numbers and nationalities of foreigners residing in Tokyo:—

Chinese.....	684
Americans.....	298
English.....	198
Koreans.....	90
Germans.....	83
French.....	81
Indian.....	23
Russians.....	10
Canadians.....	8
Swiss.....	8
Austrians.....	6
Belgians.....	6
Siamese.....	5
Italians.....	5
Brazilians.....	3
Dutch.....	2
Spaniards.....	1
Portuguese.....	1

Total..... 1,512

As to the localities in which these foreigners reside, they are as follow:—

Ushigome District.....	384
Kyobashi.....	330
Koishikawa.....	168
Kojimachi.....	124
Shiba.....	87
Kanda.....	84

The preponderance in favour of the first three districts is attributable to educational questions: the Chinese and Korean students and many foreign teachers in schools live in these quarters. Kojimachi covers most of the foreign legations, and Kanda, being the region of the University, has naturally many foreign residents. We observe a note of disappointment, very emphatic disappointment, in the writing of the *Nippon*. It observes that when the barriers of extraterritorial jurisdiction were broken down, a flood of foreign visitors was expected. But they have not come and Tokyo feels lonely and neglected. Our contemporary further quotes an official as insisting upon the marked difference between the quality of the Tokyo foreign population and the population of a commercial open port. In Tokyo the foreign element, apart from students, consists almost entirely of diplomatic officials, men of science and gentlemen (*shinshi*), so that from year's end to year's end they have virtually no relations with the police—in marked contrast with the record of tradal marts such as Yokohama or Kobe.

We wonder whether the *Nippon's* informant intends to exclude merchants from the category of "gentlemen." That would be a strangely ancient proposition, wholly foreign to Occidental ideas.

THE HEAT.

It is many years—10 according to the Meteorological Authorities—since such a wave of heat reached Japan as that now inundating us. Up to the present, the 10th instant seems to have been the hottest day, though a worse record seems likely to be achieved before we emerge into the cool of autumn. Throughout the day on Monday the thermometer stood at 90° F. in the coolest and most shady places, and at 10 p.m. it had fallen only three degrees, while at 6 a.m. on the 11th it registered 85°. Ninety during the day is not extravagant, but a night of such temperature as 85° to 87° is very trying.

One result has been to drive numbers of Japanese to the sea. Zushi and Hayama are crowded and Kamakura is packed. It used not to be a Japanese habit to repair to the sea-shore in summer. They always

preferred a mountain resort in the vicinity of a spa. But foreign example seems to have affected them. Last Sunday the writer of this note counted over 150 people bathing in a little bight at Hayama. They all wore bathing costumes and they spent as much as from two to three hours alternately entering the water and sitting on the sands under the shelter of a wooded promontory. The shallow waters at the base of Yokohama Bluff swarm with hundreds of Japanese every afternoon and evening, while the beaches farther along at Honmoku and Negishi also attract a very large concourse of Yokohama's superheated citizens towards the close of the afternoon.

On the afternoon of the 11th a centre of depression developed in the vicinity of the Riu-kiu Islands. There is as yet no certainty as to the direction in which the centre is moving, but the comparative coolness felt in Tokyo and Yokohama from the evening of the 12th was evidently due to this disturbance.

The heat seems to be very great at Gifu. A telegram reports that it was 99° on Aug. 12th. The *Asahi* states that at Kyoto it was 95.4° the same day.

A resident of Canton writes that the heat there is something worth writing about. But he does not grumble at it as most folk are doing nowadays, for he always calls to mind a quaint jingle he learnt years ago in London, which runs:—

As a rule,
Man's a fool;
When it's hot,
He wants it cool;
When it's cool,
He wants it hot,
Always wanting
What is not.
As a rule,
Man's a fool.

TELEGRAMS.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* says that the Government is earnestly endeavouring to complete arrangements for reducing the telegraphic charges between Japan and foreign countries. The problem has been solved so far as South China is concerned, but until India and North China can be brought into the arrangement there will be no public announcement. To persons in Japan the Asiatic points of communication seem to be the most important. In 1901, according to the *Shogyo's* figures, three hundred thousand paid messages were sent across the wires from this country, two hundred thousand of them going to Asia, sixty thousand to Europe, thirty thousand to America and ten thousand to various places. There has hitherto been a decided preference for the Vladivostock route in consequence of its superior cheapness, but whereas the new reductions will affect the Vladivostock line to the extent of only 20 per cent., it will effect the Shanghai route to the extent of 27. Doubtless the Manila-Hawaii route will henceforth attract a good deal of traffic. The sum collected by Japanese telegraph offices and transmitted to foreign governments or companies for services outside Japan is about 1¼ million yen annually. A reduction of 20 per cent. both ways—which is the average cheapening now contemplated—will therefore mean a total yearly saving of some 70,000 yen to senders of telegrams from Japan. One immense advantage of the Manila-Hawaii line is that telegrams by it reach their American destinations in 4 hours, against 15 hours by the route hitherto used.

STEEL CORPORATION'S BONUS PLAN.

The practical operation of the plan of the United States Steel Corporation in selling stock to employees is illustrated by the settlements recently made in the case of a number of employees who have died. Life insurance, as well as a profitable investment, is afforded. Here is a statement of one of the cases as reported by the *Iron Trade Review* of Cleveland. Peter Collins, deceased, formerly in the employ of the Illinois Steel Company, subscribed to and was awarded four shares of the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation at \$82.50. The deceased had made partial payment on his subscription, amounting to \$40, and under date of June 6 the United States Steel Corporation paid to his heirs the sum of \$149.06, as follows:—

Amount paid on subscription.....	\$ 40.00
Dividends credited.....	14.00
	\$ 54.00
Less for interest at 5 per cent. on deferred payments.....	4.94
	49.06
Special bonus of \$5 per share per year for five years which deceased would have received had he lived and remained continuously in the employ of the company.....	100.00
	149.06

Had this workman lived and remained in the employ of the company he would have received as of January 1, 1904, a special bonus of \$5 per share upon his subscription. This would have reduced the price of the stock to him to \$77.50 per share. Each year, for five years, this would have been repeated, so that at the end of the five years his stock would have cost him \$57.50 per share, and he would have received, in addition, dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the per value of his stock, or \$28 per annum, less, of course, the interest at 5 per cent. on deferred payments. This figures an average return for the first five years of about 10 per cent. on his investment. At the end of five years he would therefore have four shares of stock costing him \$57.50 per share, or \$230, on which he would receive thereafter \$28 per annum, or 12.17 per cent. on his investment. Thus far fifteen employees, subscribers to the preferred stock under the above plan, have died, and the United States Steel Corporation has settled with their heirs or estates on the same basis as the above illustration.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

The Somaliland campaign is still blundering wearily along, taking its toll of human lives as well as its dole of British treasure. It is a campaign typical of those "little wars" from which the British empire is never free, wars which Lord Salisbury once described in the House of Lords "as the foam-flecks on the advancing wave of modern civilization." These foam-flecks are nevertheless annoying things and those connected with Somaliland are particularly so. As the *Spectator* put it, nobody in England wants Somaliland, or would give a sovereign for it in fee-simple; yet the Government is now pledged to a war which may cost millions in money and hundreds of good English and Sikh lives. And for all this outlay of blood and treasure there is nothing to gain, while perhaps a liability is being incurred which will compel the victors to annex another desert province which can never pay expenses, or police itself, or be free from

the risk of dangerous and costly surprises. The thing began in a natural way enough. When Great Britain took Aden and made it an important post, though it is a place which has been described as "a bit of the floor of the infernal regions thrown up to show us what they looked like"—it was found to be a region that produced nothing whatever, either to eat or drink. Obstinacy develops resource in the British. The water difficulty, which for a moment seemed insuperable, was overcome by distillation, and the food difficulty by buying supplies from the coast tribes of the opposite Somali country, to whom British appetites appeared a source of wealth untold. "Aden was provisioned sufficiently, and as we were much obliged to the coast tribes and a little afraid of their striking, we scattered promises of protection against the universe broadcast. Now the promises have to be kept. Out of the depths of the Somali Hinterland appears an able Mussulman with a gift for preaching and organising, and an ambition which, like that of all Mussulman religious leaders, has no limits except the air and the ocean. His real objective, it is believed, is Abyssinia, which from its history and its situation is a permanent irritant to Mahomedan pride; but in order to gather force the Mullah attacked tribe after tribe, absorbing each as he defeated it, and at last began harrying our own 'friendlies.'" They appealed to Great Britain for help, and, of course, it was given, but it was given in the inept way in which the British commence all their never-ending military undertakings. In the present case the British are co-operating with the Abyssinians and after the usual preliminary muddles, petty disasters, and break-down in transport arrangement, the Indian Army has been placed in full charge of the affair, as it should have been from the first, and before long we may hope to see General Egerton and his staff producing order out of chaos. For there can be no drawing back, firstly, as the *Spectator* points out, "because our good faith is at stake, and secondly, because a retreat evidently due to the Mullah would send a thrill of exultation through all the Mussulman tribes of Africa, and perhaps compel us, and the French, and the Italians to fight for our lives on larger and more important fields. We are all three hopelessly outnumbered, our enemies are brave men with many potential Hyder Alis among them, and if they once believe that attack on the white men can be successful in the end, Europe must either bid adieu to North Africa, or deliberately subjugate it at a cost which will be the despair of statesmen as well as economists." The Mullah in the end will be smashed, for the British have a silent though none the less effective contract with their Government that they must win in the end. All the same it would be infinitely more to their credit could the element of muddle be eradicated once and for all from their national policy.

A YEAR'S TRADE.

Mr. H. G. Parlett's report on the foreign trade of Japan for the year 1902 worthily maintains the traditions of the past and must be set down as masterly in its handling of facts and lucid in its grouping of figures. In his introduction he says:—

Notwithstanding the fact that the sum total of Japan's foreign trade for 1902 was in excess of that for 1901, last year cannot be called a prosperous year. Various causes combined to aggravate the commercial enervation and inactivity from which Japan had been suffering for three years or more,

and from which she was only just showing signs of recovering. It is true that the announcement in February of the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance gave a temporary fillip to trade, but this did not last, for, with the advance of spring, came a long period of late frosts, heavy rains, and weather so generally unseasonable that much anxiety was manifested, not only on account of the wheat and barley harvests, but also for what is far more important, Japan's silkworm crop. Fortunately the fears for the latter proved unfounded, and in the second half of the year export trade in raw silk reached a height of prosperity hitherto unknown, proving, indeed, the saving factor in the country's commerce for the year. The sale of 50,000,000 yen worth of Government bonds in London in the month of October would have fostered a further revival of activity in commercial circles had it not been for the apprehensions, unfortunately too well grounded, which had been all the summer entertained of a bad rice crop. It had been hoped at first that the harvest might equal that of an ordinary year, but the storms and floods of autumn effectually banished this hope, and the year closed on quiet markets and full banks.

Under the heading, Locomotives, we read:—

The following is an approximately correct list of the locomotives ordered from abroad:—For the Government railways, 30, to British makers. For the Hokkaido Government Railway, 6, to America. For the Hakodate-Otaru Railway, 3, to British makers. In addition the Nippon Railway Company ordered 12 locomotives from British makers, and the Kyushu 12 from American. In Japan itself during the same period three or four engines were made at the Government works at Kobe, in the Sanyo Railway Company's shops and at the Osaka Locomotive Works.

At the beginning of 1903 a certain amount of excitement was caused in engineering circles by the action of the Nippon Railway Company in deciding between tenders they had asked for, for 32 locomotives were ultimately given to the highest tenderer. An explanation of the company's action was subsequently given by the President of the company at a general meeting of the shareholders, but it is doubtful whether it would entirely commend itself to the disappointed competitors.

The final paragraph of the report deals with the question of Foreign Capital and thus epitomises the present situation:—

A great deal has been written and said during the past year about foreign capital, the need for which is as pressing as ever it was, but the obstructions against its influx still exist. In the spring of last year negotiations were started between certain railway companies in Japan and British capitalists in London with a view to raising loans, an expert being sent out from the United Kingdom to inspect the lines of the companies in question. Of course the much vexed question of land tenure at once cropped up. As has been stated in previous reports, no foreigner can singly and individually own land in Japan outside the foreign settlements, though an association of foreigners, registered as a "juridical person," can. The "juridical person," however, is a complication of which the foreign capitalist fights shy though it is believed that an understanding was arrived at according to which money would be advanced to the negotiating companies, provided they were able to get the Diet to sanction certain amendments in the law for the hypothecation of railways. Unfortunately the amending Bill never came before the Diet, for the latter was dissolved shortly after the Session began. Matters therefore remained *in statu quo*, and the railways have to go without their much-needed money. Then, in the month of June, an attempt was made on behalf of the Tokyo Gas Company, but the shareholders thought it calamitous that the foreigner should enjoy equal privileges with themselves, and the result was that the negotiations fell through. The last attempt made to introduce foreign capital is in connection with the Tokyo Electric Railway, and the money is to come from the United Kingdom or Australia. Such a storm of opposition has, however, been raised by a certain though not very reputable portion of the Tokyo press, that it seems doubtful whether the negotiations will reach a conclusion. In fine, Japanese business men want money; they are aware, too, that capital in the West is cheap, that 5 per cent. is there considered a good return for money invested, whereas, in Japan, under ordinary circumstances, it is difficult to borrow under 8 per cent., and then only on the best of security. They would wish, therefore, to borrow of the foreigner at 5 per cent., use in their own enterprises his money, which, at no unreasonable estimate, should return 9 or 10 per cent., or even more, but at the same time debar the alien from sharing in their privileges, and leave him the poor satisfaction of a not always very reliable security.

TELEPHONES.

Some interesting comparative figures are published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the subject of telephones. The three cities of Japan, Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, have 24 exchanges, 144 places where telephonic messages may be sent, and 120 automatic telephones. The total number of subscribers having telephones in their own houses is 33,418. This sounds a sufficiently satisfactory state of affairs, but when a comparison is made with even the second-rate countries of Europe, Japan takes very low rank. Thus:—

	Number of population per subscriber.	Area in square miles per telephonic exchange.
Norway	61.6	95.6
Sweden	63.2	155.4
Switzerland	76.4	8.4
Denmark	81.5	34.3
Luxemburg	119.6	2.0
Holland	297.8	45.6
Belgium	393.1	112.4
Japan	1,602.6	1,180.7

Certainly these figures are eloquent, but surely even without consulting statistics it is possible to affirm confidently that the supply of telephonic machinery in Japan is wholly inadequate. The really important figures are those not published by our contemporary, namely, the figures showing how many applications are vainly waiting satisfaction in the archives of the Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs, and how many have been satisfied within the past five years. Nothing saves the situation now except that a great many folks, allowing themselves to be carried away by the novelty of the thing at the outset, subscribed for telephones which they now find onerous, and which they are consequently seeking to dispose of. Many advertisements in that sense appear in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpo*. Thus by spending 60 or 70 yen those in most urgent need of a wire can obtain it. But none the less the supply is quite inadequate.

RUSSIA AND MARQUIS ITO.

We do not know whether Marquis Ito will be pleased or chagrined to find himself strongly eulogized by the Port-Arthur journal. In England it has generally been the custom to conclude that when a prominent statesman became the object of laudation in Paris, in Berlin or in St. Petersburg, the time had come for his own nationals to look askance at him. Although on the whole a tolerably miserable prejudice, that kind of instinct is not without elements of common sense. Happily it is no longer active in the case of France. Englishmen would now regard any expression of French public opinion without jealousy or distrust. But unhappily they would not take the same frank view of anything appearing in the journalistic columns of the Russian and German capitals, and we suspect that one of the present causes of Mr. Chamberlain's popularity is the abuse he receives in Berlin and St. Petersburg. That kind of thing contributed materially to make Lord Palmerston beloved in his day. At all events the Port-Arthur journal would have shown more tact had it been less demonstrative. It piles a heap of flattering adjectives on Marquis Ito's name; calls him the influence that makes for Far-Eastern peace and for Japan's security; alludes in a cryptic way to some action taken by him in St. Petersburg while the negotiations for the Anglo-Japanese alliance were progressing in London; and denounces the Katsura Cabinet as having pushed Japan to the verge of

a precipice. We query whether that kind of writing will either discredit the Katsura Cabinet or augment the nation's confidence in Marquis Ito, and we observe with some surprise that our Port Arthur contemporary seems disposed to regard Marquis Ito's appointment to be President of the Privy Council as placing him in a position of greater power than he enjoyed previously. It makes very little matter really what official position Marquis Ito occupies. He is always, and must always be so long as he lives, the tribunal of last resort immediately after the Throne in all questions relating to Japan. But the Japanese public would scarcely be disposed to endorse the Port-Arthur newspaper's estimate of the effect of his appointment to preside at the Privy Council.

RICE.

The very favourable weather now prevailing inspires strong hopes of a fine rice crop. It is of course possible, and indeed the great heat now prevailing renders it not improbable that the close of the season will be marked by tempests which may undo much of the good wrought by previous sunshine. But just now hope runs high, and special interest being thus aroused, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* takes occasion to revert to the old problem that however good the harvest may be, Japan never grows as much rice as she needs. In support of this proposition our contemporary adduces figures for the past 5 years:—

Year.	Produce in <i>koku</i> .	Area of land under rice.	Population.
1898.....	47,387,666	2,817,624 <i>cho</i> ⁸	41,718,264
1899.....	39,698,258	2,839,550 "	43,228,863
1900.....	41,466,734	2,828,479 "	43,760,815
1901.....	46,914,943	2,847,468 "	44,235,315
1902.....	40,856,217	2,847,295 "	44,709,815

Finally our contemporary adds a table showing the export and import of rice from Japan during the same years:—

Year.	Export in Yen.	Import in Yen.
1898.....	6,141,118	48,219,810
1899.....	10,282,012	5,950,166
1900.....	3,576,569	9,021,536
1901.....	6,908,913	11,878,958
1902.....	6,676,294	17,750,817

Under the best of circumstances, seeing that the population grows steadily while the area under rice cultivation shows no corresponding development, Japan must expect to be dependent upon foreign countries for a part of her food supply. The *Nichi Nichi* puts the figure at 5 millions of *yen* on a minimum estimate, but if that were all, the matter need not cause much anxiety, seeing that if Japan imports a part of her food stuffs she exports many times as large an amount of other products. Twenty years hence, indeed, when her population will have increased by ten or twelve millions, this problem may become much more serious. But we do not see what she is to do about it. To turn from rice to wheat would be to jump out of the frying pan into the fire for she can be more nearly self-supplying in the matter of rice than in anything else.

THE ELECTRIC DISPUTE.

The hearing of the law suit in the case of the electric railway companies commenced on the 12th instant in Tokyo; not the actual problem itself, but merely the question of an injunction to restrain the advocates of amalgamation from proceeding to carry out the resolutions adopted by them at the meeting which Mr. Amenomiya and his friends declare to have been illegally

constituted. Many side-issues were raised by counsel for each party, but it will suffice to say that, according to present appearances there is not the remotest chance of a speedy settlement, so far as the law is concerned. Several of the leading citizens of Tokyo are known to be heartily ashamed of these disputes, but it is by no means clear that Mr. Amenomiya and his supporters are not taking the wisest course in the interests of the shareholders.

The latest difficulty is that the Street Railway Company wants money to continue its work, and can not obtain it in the present unsettled state of affairs.

COST OF AMERICAN WAR SHIPS.

The contracts awarded for the battleships *Minnesota*, *Vermont* and *Kansas* show, remarks *The Call*, a considerable increase in cost of navy work as compared with the contracts of 1901-2. Newport News, for example, increased its bids for the *Louisiana* 11.14 per cent. over the *Virginia* figures, and in the *Minnesota* the cost is again raised 3 per cent. over the *Louisiana*, making an apparent increase of 14.14 per cent. in two years and five months. While the *Virginia* has 1,052 tons less displacement than the *Louisiana* and *Minnesota*, the horse-power is 2,500 greater in the first named ship than in the latter two, making the *Virginia* relatively more costly to build. On the basis of \$160 per ton displacement and \$63 per horse-power for the *Virginia*, the corresponding data for the *Louisiana* rose to \$176.7 and \$70.5, and is now increased to \$181.6 and \$73 in the *Minnesota*. The following table show the increases:—

Ships.	Tons	Horse Power.	Date of Contract
<i>Rhode Island</i>	14,948	19,000	Feb. 15, 1901
<i>Virginia</i>	14,948	19,000	Feb. 15, 1901
<i>Louisiana</i>	16,000	16,500	Oct. 15, 1902
<i>Minnesota</i>	16,000	16,500	June 9, 1903
<i>Kansas</i>	16,000	16,500	June 9, 1903
<i>Vermont</i>	16,000	16,500	June 9, 1903

Ships.	Contractors.	Contract Price.	Cost Per Ton.
<i>Rhode Island</i>	Fore River	\$3,405,000	\$227.80
<i>Virginia</i>	Newport News	3,590,000	240.20
<i>Louisiana</i>	Newport News	3,990,000	249.30
<i>Minnesota</i>	Newport News	4,110,000	256.80
<i>Kansas</i>	Camden S'yard.	4,179,000	261.20
<i>Vermont</i>	Fore River	4,165,000	260.30

The *Connecticut*, building in the New York navy yard, is estimated to cost \$3,952,000, against \$3,990,000 for the *Louisiana*, building by contract at Newport News. The sum authorized by Congress to be expended on each of these five ships is \$4,212,000, exclusive of armour and armament, leaving \$260,000 for equipment for the *Connecticut*, but only a \$33,000 surplus for the same purposes for the *Kansas*. This latter margin will be entirely wiped out in extras to contractors and work done by the Government to complete the ships and it is evident that there will be a deficiency in the building of the ships of not less than \$500,000 in the aggregate.

THE LATE REV. J. G. CLEVELAND.

The Rev. J. G. Cleveland, Ph.D., for six years in charge of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Yokohama, where he enjoyed a wide acquaintance, and for the past three years in charge of the work of this Mission in Sendai, passed away suddenly at 1.15 on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 9th, of heart failure.

Dr. Cleveland had been spending the summer with his family in the mountains some distance from Sendai. He had not been well for some days before, being worn

out after some severe evangelistic trips during the hot weather, and also a very severe case of quinsy. The day before a doctor lanced his throat and he seemed so much relieved that his family looked forward to a speedy recovery of spirits and strength, when suddenly, in the night, he called to his wife, "My dear, come to me at once, I am dying." After a few moments of severe suffering he said, "It is all right. It is all right, good-bye my wife, good-bye my children. O God, take care of my family," and his spirit returned to God who gave it.

The funeral services were held in Sendai on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th, at 3 o'clock. They were conducted by the Rev. G. F. Draper, of Yokohama, assisted by many missionaries and pastors. The church was filled by a large congregation, among whom were some of the most prominent people of Sendai, Prince Date, the Governor, the Vice-Governor, and many officials, to whom Dr. Cleveland had greatly endeared himself during his residence in Sendai.

On Monday afternoon previous to taking the remains to the crematory a short service was conducted at the house by Rev. Mr. Jefferys.

Dr. Cleveland was a member of the Star in the East Lodge of Freemasons, No. 640, S.C., and worthily filled its chair as R.W.M. in 1897. He was also a member of the Rose Croix chapter of the 18°. In the Masonic brotherhood he had many warm friends who will mourn the death of one of the kindest and gentlest natures ever called to be a ruler among them.

Dr. Cleveland was born in Centre Brunswick, U.S. in 1857, being in his 46th year. He graduated at Syracuse University, which university gave him his Ph.D. He came to Japan in 1886, and in the 17 years took but one furlough. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn the loss of as true and good a man as ever came to Japan, and one who truly gave his life for the uplifting of his fellow men and the betterment of Japan.

J. L. C.

IDEALS OF THE EAST.

The Women Writers dinner in London this year was presided over by Mrs. J. R. Green, the widow of the well-known English historian. It proved a most delightful affair but the most striking feature was a short speech delivered by a Parsee visitor, the Lady Cowasjee Jehanghir, who was called upon rather unexpectedly for a few remarks. Her address made a profound impression, its simplicity and sincerity striking a chord of feeling in the hearts of all the ladies present. She said:—

Mrs. Green and Ladies—I profoundly appreciate the compliment of having been invited to this most interesting "Purdah Party," and I thank you most gratefully for the high honour implied in your courteous request that I should address a few words of good fellowship to you on this distinguished occasion. But while I have heartily enjoyed the hospitality extended to me this evening, I feel very embarrassed in attempting to give expression to my fraternal feelings towards you in words, and these words, in a language, so to say, foreign to me. My only resource therefore is frankly to tell you exactly the thoughts that have been passing in my mind amidst the delightful company about me. I have called this a "Purdah Party," a party of ladies exclusively, "screened" literally cut off from the other half of the human race—"the mere man." But there the connection of this assembly with anything vernacular in the life of the ever Ancient East ends absolutely. Women have no public life in the East, or only on the rarest occasions, and quite casually. Their lives are wholly domestic, within the doors of their houses. There they reign as Queens, with a sovereignty of which you have no parallel in the West of to-day, and over subjects—their husbands, and their children—whose

devotion to them knows no bounds. Outside their doors they have no real life. I confess I regard old Eastern economy of social life as the more natural; and certainly, so far as the Parsees are concerned, nothing could be happier in its results. Your social life was apparently organised in a similar manner in ancient times; and it would still seem to be truer to your own instinctive ideals, if I may judge from a delicious incident that came to my knowledge a day or two ago. Two dear English children, a brother and sister of 8 and 7 respectively, were asked what they intended to be when grown up. The boy said, "I intend to be a soldier and fight the King's enemies all over the world"; while the little girl, drawing herself up to the height of all her little inches, replied "And I intend to be a Mamma." Ladies, I have felt quite unequal to address you in your responsible, brilliant, and proud position as writers; but I think that in the words of that dear little girl, I have found a way to the heart of all and each one of you, as a fellow-woman. Yes, in the East, in this matter of woman's mission in life, we live nearer the divine beginnings of all things, for happily we still recognise throughout the historic East, that the "True Sovereignty of Woman" is based, as alone it can be securely and most beneficially based, on Motherhood, on the ever divine miracle of the Mother and her pre-born Child.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We read in the *Hochi Shinbun* that the Japanese Admiralty will soon be in possession of three shallow-draft gun-boats for river service. One, the *Uji*, has been built at the Kure dockyard and is now lying at Saseho. Two others have been ordered in England and ought to be on the verge of delivery had not the makers asked for an extension of time until the end of the year. These vessels are of the *Woodcock* and *Woodlark* type—200 tons displacement, drawing only 3 feet of water and armed with quick-firing pieces of small calibre. It is claimed that they will have no difficulty in ascending the Yangtse as far as Chungking. They would, of course, be available for service on the Yalu and the Tadong.

It may be mentioned in this context that according to Japanese journals Viscount Hayashi in London has already received instructions to obtain estimates for a new line-of-battle ship of the *Shikishima* type, and that the Japanese naval experts in England are in consultation with Armstrong's Company and one or two other eminent ship-building firms.

A telegram received in Tokyo gives the gist of a statement published by a semi-official Russian organ and reproduced in the "Political Correspondence" of Vienna. Russia, says this pronouncement, has no intention whatever of swallowing up Manchuria. But in consideration of the large railway interests she possesses there, it is inevitable that she should insist on certain conditions before evacuating the region. The maintenance of Russian influence in parts of Manchuria is not only useful, but also can not impair the commercial interests of other Powers in any way. With reference to the opening of the country a satisfactory announcement will soon be made. Japan herself will reap the advantages of the Manchurian railway. Russia habitually recognises the political and racial interests that Japan has in Korea, and does not entertain any idea of opposing them.

Such is the gist of the utterance as telegraphed.

A new complication has arisen in connexion with the electric-railways' dispute. This time the trouble comes from the *Densha Kaisha* (former Horse Tram Company) which has hitherto been supposed to be all in favour of amalgamation. Certain shareholders of the Company have taken legal action to obtain a reversal of the decision of

the general meeting on July 28th. They claim that the provisions of the Constitutional Code were not complied with in the matter of giving preliminary notice of the subjects of discussion, and further that the President and Vice-President not only exceeded their legitimate powers in previously concluding an arrangement for amalgamation, but also took an unlawful course when they voted for a measure which they had themselves contrived. The complainants finally declare that Japanese companies suffer from grave abuses of power by large share-holders, who adopt whatever courses they deem convenient and profitable without due reference to the views of their less wealthy associates.

The International Statistical Institute publishes some curious information regarding the average age attained in various European countries, which is summarised in the *Leisure Hour*. Norway and Sweden head the list with 50 years. Then comes England with 45½ years, France 44½, Prussia 39, Württemberg 38, Bavaria and other parts of Germany 36. In Austria and Spain the inhabitants have the shortest lives, the average age being only 33. From other countries no complete statistics have been obtainable, but it is computed that Holland and Belgium are pretty much on a level with Prussia, and that Russia and Turkey are not much ahead of Spain owing to the terrible infant mortality in those countries.

With regard to the occupations which ensure longevity, it is the universal testimony of Protestant and Catholic countries alike that clergymen reach the highest age, being close run by gardeners and vine-dressers. Ordinary agricultural labourers, although their occupation is so largely in the open air, are not conspicuous as long-livers, except in France, Sweden, and England. People working with wood are longer lived than those whose occupations are with metals, and both attain a higher age than textile workers and workers in chemical industries. The shortest-lived people are miners, except in England, where the superior mining regulations and admirable sanitary arrangements have a beneficial effect. In England and Norway sailors and fishermen live to a far greater age than in Germany and France.

The telegraph informed us the other day that Lord Iveagh had given £50,000 to King Edward, which the latter distributed among the Dublin Hospitals. Lord Iveagh, like his father before him, has ever been ready to apply his wealth for the benefit of his beloved Dublin. Only the other day, we read, he promised to provide the capital sum of £34,000 to build and equip laboratories and lecture-rooms for teaching science at Trinity College, Dublin, as soon as a sufficient amount has been collected to produce the annual outlay contemplated by the College. The offer will hold good for three years from next May.

The well known artist whose death is announced by the telegram was born at Leeds in 1864, and is the second son of Mr. Philip May, an engineer. The following account of his career is taken from *Men and Women of the Time*:—

He was educated at St. George's School, Leeds. He began his artistic career when he was twelve years old, at which time the Grand Theatre, Leeds, opened, and he became acquainted with the son of the local scene painter, and helped to mix the distemper. Here Mr. May used to sketch sections of other people's designs of costumes, and eventually he designed comic masks and dresses. This brought him orders for portraits, and after a year or two the late Frederick Simpson engaged him to play small parts and to do six sketches a week as advertisement to window bills. He got an engagement

to design the dresses for the Leeds pantomime in 1882, but then determined to come to London as tragedian, his finances at the time consisting of twenty shillings. An aunt had married an actor there, and he sought her out. By his uncle he was next day despatched again to Leeds, but he left the train and walked back to London. Then ensued a time of great privation, and the first turn of good fortune he had was when he met the owner of a photograph shop, who took his drawing of Irving, Bancroft, and Toole and published it. At last a drawing by him of Mr. Bancroft in *Society* brought him to the notice of the *St. Stephen's Review*, where he was set the task of designing a cartoon, illustrations, cover and initials for a Christmas number. A week was given him to do this in. He worked night and day and finished the whole in time. He was employed on the illustrations of the *Review* till an agent came from Sydney to secure an artist. He went out to the Colonies, and was three years on the *Sydney Bulletin*. He was later an artist on the staffs of the *Graphic* and *Punch*, for both which journals he did notable and characteristic work. He travelled for the *Graphic* in America. Since 1892 he had published "Phil May's Annual," and had also given to the world "The Parson and the Painter," 1891; "Phil May's Gutter-snipes," "Phil May's Sketch-book," 1896, &c.

The season called *doyo* came to an end on the 8th instant and autumn commenced on the 9th. It was only a calendar commencement, however, for the great heat experienced throughout the preceding days of the month continued without abatement, the thermometer reading 90° at noon on the 10th, even when placed in the shade and exposed to the breeze. The people are rejoicing, of course, for such weather gives promise of an abundant rice harvest.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the First Class order of the Rising Sun is to be conferred on Sir Marcus Samuel, Lord Mayor of London, and that several other Japanese Decorations from the Second Class downwards, will also be given to British subjects.

A travelling correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence*, who was recently in Japan, tells a good story, to which he naturally tags a moral, under date at Kobe of May 20. He says:—

Some three or four months ago a local firm asked for agencies in the enquiry column of *Commercial Intelligence*. A London house, which was not very well satisfied with its trade here, promptly sent out a representative who knew the market. The representative arrived here; studied the conditions, ascertained whether the enquiring firm was likely to do justice to the manufactures of his company, secured a few hundred pounds' worth of orders from local dealers, and then offered the local firm his agency. At the same time a letter arrived from another British firm, offering an agency. Both the firms offering the agency were of first class standing, but the local house promptly accepted the offer of the man on the spot. In the other case no terms were even mentioned, and a lot of time would have been wasted in correspondence. In the case of the two firms which came to terms a feeling of personal friendship has been established which will go a long way to smooth over difficulties in the future, and such a footing cannot be established by correspondence.

The tendency throughout Japan is to do away with the middleman, and Japanese traders are endeavouring to establish direct relations with manufacturers. The consequence is that the foreign merchants here are very pessimistic, and give very bad accounts of the present state of trade. A close investigation reveals the fact that a very healthy tone prevails just now. The business may not be so great as in past years, but the conditions are much more sound. At the same time, I must say that the manufacturer's positions is a very difficult one. Should he entrust his business to a local foreign firm, he is not likely to do a very large trade, as the prices put on by the middleman prevent sales. On the other hand, dealing direct with Japanese dealers is attended with a certain amount of risk. If the local merchants would be satisfied with a reasonable buying commission, manufacturers would do well to send their business through them. Failing a satisfactory arrangement in this direction, I would advise direct dealings, even with a risk. Japanese traders have a bad reputation, but signs are not wanting that considerable improvement is taking place in this respect.

Commenting on our remark that "we

do not find in the treaties any provision that "no tax, charge or license of any sort shall be imposed upon foreign companies that is not imposed upon native companies," the *Japan Gazette*, with some show of exultation, quotes the well known provision, that "the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties * * * shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce or navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts or duties of whatever nature * * * other or greater than those paid by native subjects, &c." It would seem, therefore, that the *Japan Gazette* discovers identity between the two formulae: "no tax, charge or license of any sort" and "taxes, imposts or duties of whatever nature." We suggest that a little more accuracy is desirable on the part of a journal undertaking to denounce the Japanese Government, or any Government, for violating the letter of a treaty.

The standing committee on Rescue Work in Tokyo, consisting of fourteen ladies, seven Japanese (the wives of presidents of Mission Colleges, and wives of prominent pastors and business men) and seven missionaries (representing as many different denominations), are putting up a new Rescue Home, on land purchased eight years ago at Okubo, a suburb of Tokyo. The building now in process of erection will accommodate forty women; and there are also suitable rooms to accommodate a foreign lady superintendent. Three thousand yen toward this new building has been contributed by the Florence Crittenton Mission in the U.S. and over nine hundred has been collected in Japan. Foreign missionaries, and Christian Japanese women, have given generously, yet the committee need between four and five hundred yen more to complete fence, drains, walks, and some inside furnishings, before they can move their family of fifteen in. Anyone desiring to add their contribution so that the Committee may occupy the new home free of debt, will aid in a most worthy cause, as well as raise a burden from the shoulders of the Building Committee. Contributions can be sent to J. K. McCauley, Karuizawa.

The Manila *Sunday Sun* has the following pertinent comment on the exclusion from the Philippine Islands of a clerk, who came out from home to fill an appointment in the Chartered Bank at Manila:—

Mr. Shuster, Collector of Customs, has decided that one Frank Allen, an employee of the Chartered Bank, has no right to enter these islands, inasmuch as he comes here under contract for a number of years. With all due respect to Mr. Shuster, and without impugning his honesty and sincerity of purpose, I am sorry to say that I consider Mr. Shuster Quixotic and silly in the extreme. Furthermore he is doing his best, although undoubtedly unintentionally, to injure the business interests of these islands and create ridicule for us and our laws in the eyes of foreigners. According to the strict letter of the law, Mr. Shuster could keep out of these islands three-fourths of the people who come here to accept positions. He might have kept out the thousand or less school teachers who came here under contract to serve the government for two years unless otherwise released from their agreement. He might, following out the logical course of his argument, exclude from these islands every American soldier who is brought here under contract, signed and sworn, to give his services and his life if needs be, to the American government at any time during a period of three years. He might, also, turn back to America, all young women (God bless 'em) who come to the Philippines under either oral or written agreement to love honour and obey, for all time earthly, the insular American who has sent for them. He might—but what is the use of specifying? Mr. Shuster might, and for that matter is liable to, do almost anything. He is a slave to duty, an immolated martyr upon the altar

of red tape and restriction, a youthful Canute endeavouring to single-handedly oppose and wave back the sea of common sense and public opinion. When Mr. Shuster is older he will view things in a different light.

Now that the cable is laid and the telegraphic service opened between Hawaii and Manila, it is possible to send a telegram from Japan to Honolulu for 1.32 dollars (gold) whereas the charge hitherto has been \$2.77. That is a very marked difference.

The English Law School (*Tokyo Hogaku-in*) founded some years ago by Mr. Masujima, has been raised to the rank of a university under the name of the Tokyo Hogaku-in Daigaku.

BASEBALL.

A VICTORY FOR THE "BACHELORS."

Close and interesting was the game on Saturday afternoon between the "Bachelors" and the "Stars"; in fact it was probably the best game played this season. At one-time the result seemed a sure thing for the "Stars," who were seemingly jubilant over what appeared an easy victory against the "young'uns," but an unexpected streak of luck in the 8th inning for the "Bachelors," not to mention some all round good batting, turned the tide in their favour and resulted in a win for them by 13 runs to 10, with an inning to spare. The "Stars" went to the bat first and by some good hitting, principally by Merriman, scored three runs before they could be put out. Van Cleve started batting for the "Bachelors," and reached first, Thorn bringing him home on a strong hit over left-fielder's head, a three bagger. The play from now on was close and interesting, the score being 5-4 up to the seventh inning, when, the "Bachelors" becoming slightly rattled, the "Stars" did wonders with the bat and scored four runs, 9-4. Things looked gloomy for the "Bachelors," while the "Stars" ineffectually tried to hide their beaming satisfaction and the spectators displayed sympathy for the "young'uns." But in the end of the eighth the "Stars" went to pieces and the "Bachelors," every one of them, knocked the ball around with a determination to "win or die!" Nine runs were scored before they were put out amid loud yells and much chaffing at the expense of the "Stars." Side remarks such as "fallen stars," "lob-stars," etc., were frequent, and when the "Stars" had batted for the last time, only adding one run, all the "Bachelors" grew hilarious and wore a perpetual grin. There were several good plays throughout, the "Stars" playing an excellent game, and batting very strong. Cowan, the "Star" captain, received a very nasty hit while batting and was obliged to take centre field. Parker, the "Bachelor" second base, played a splendid game, most of the time hopping around on a sprained ankle. E. W. Kilby and Cable played excellent ball, Van Cleve and Edwards pitched very steadily throughout, though the latter at the end, owing to lack of practice, grew rather wild. Thorn's throwing from home was better than it has ever been, catching four men on second and one on third. Mr. Stone umpired and Mr. Devin scored. Tea was served in the Pavilion after the game.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
The Stars.....	3	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	=10
Bachelors.....	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	9		=13

"BACHELORS."					"THE STARS."				
Thorn (Capt.)	.....	C.	.....	Kilby	.....	P.	.....	Edwards	.....
Van Cleve	.....	P.	.....	Waddilove	.....	J.B.	.....	McGlew	.....
Parker	.....	2B.	.....	Merriman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jenks	.....	S.S.	.....	Cowan (Capt.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mollison	.....	3B.	.....	McChesney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Smith	.....	L.F.	.....	Cable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goddard	.....	C.F.	.....	Towell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	.....	R.F.	.....	Dr. Post	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

What purports to be the greatest gold strike ever made in Colorado is heralded from Waunita Hot Springs in the Box Canyon district, twenty-eight miles east of Gunnison.

YACHTING.

Yachting on Saturday was confined to two events—a competition for 21-raters, the course in this case being out round the Tsurumi mark, the Lightship, the Mandarin Bluff mark, a second turn to Tsurumi and home—and another for the "Larks," who raced round one of their courses outside the breakwaters.

A faint air direct from the land sufficed to carry the 21-raters with spinnakers out of the harbour and off to the Tsurumi mark where *Chocho*, which in this weather with her large canvas was exactly suited, got round first, *Winsome* second. It was a fairly close race to the Lightship and here *Edna* was first; *Winsome*, having mistread the course and so overstood, being second, *Chocho* third and *Pelee* last. On the second leg to Tsurumi *Winsome* caught up and passed *Edna*, and the order was varied in that respect, *Chocho*, third, *Pelee* having given up. Thence home *Winsome* had the race rather easily in hand; *Chocho's* time allowance did not suffice to bring her within sight of a prize. Times:—

	Finish.	Club Time.	Corrected
	h.m.s.	m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Winsome</i>	5.02.45	.....	5.02.45
<i>Edna</i>	5.09.26	.....	5.09.26
<i>Chocho</i>	5.15.25	1.22	5.14.03

Fourteen "Larks" went out very prettily before the southwesterly breeze, and though for a time it seemed as if they were going to spend the night at the Lightship, twelve of them succeeded in going round the course. Times:—

	h.m.s.
1. (Thompson)	6.10.05
2. (Manley)	6.04.10
4. (Mason)	6.02.55
6. (Poole)	5.42.55
8. (Russell and Alcock)	6.10.52
10. (Watt and Drummond)	5.47.10
11. (F. H. Abbey)	5.47.20
12. (R. Sander)	5.43.02

In addition to winning the Club first prize Poole captured a silver cup subscribed for by owners and sailed for on handicap.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

On August 4th, the Yokohama Customs delivered a decision in a protest lodged by the Nozawa Gumi. The company imported a dairy machinery, including the Alfir Dairy Separator, Champion Churn, and Cunningham's Butter Worker, together with a certificate of origin, and on these the appraiser imposed *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. under No. 497 of the tariff. The importers protested, contending that the duty should be 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 13 of the tariff which enumerates implements, tools and farmer's machines. The protest was rejected on the ground that the goods in dispute were not to be classified as machinery needed for agricultural work, but for purposes of manufacture.

The same day another decision was rendered by the Customs on protest filed by the Toyo Shokai. The Japanese firm imported a quantity of cotton and satin trimmings, with a certificate of origin, on which the customs authorities imposed *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent under No. 62-B of the tariff. The importers protested, holding that the goods were cotton and silk satin and the duty should be 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 349. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the style of manufacture was different from that of satin, and the goods could not be used for any purpose other than as trimmings.

In the Yokohama Customs, a decision was delivered, on August 8th, on a protest filed by Messrs. Berrick Brothers, No. 75, Yokohama. The firm imported two kinds of iron hinges, viz. one 4 inches in length and another of larger size on which the appraisers imposed *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. in accordance with No. 263 of the tariff, and of 20 per cent. by No. 271 respectively. The importers contended that duty should only be imposed under No. 263 of the tariff. The protest was sustained on the ground that the hinges in dispute are intended for doors in dwelling-houses.

THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

THE British Government has been practically forced into a strange position. In the hands of the Settlement Police at Shanghai are certain Chinese subjects apprehended under warrant from the Chinese authorities on a charge of acting in a manner calculated to disturb public peace and good order. There appears to be some uncertainty whether the gravamen of the prisoners' offence should be sought in articles published by a vernacular journal, the *Supao*, or in utterances publicly made on the 25th of April when a meeting was held at Chang Su-ho's garden to denounce the Governor of Kwangsi, who was suspected of having invited French military aid to quell the rebellion in that province. That part of the question does not greatly matter, however. The undeniable fact is that the accused persons have been guilty of treasonable declarations, whether verbal or written. Their surrender is demanded of the Settlement Police by the Chinese Authorities, and the British Government has instructed its Representative in Peking that there shall be no surrender. So flagrant a conflict of jurisdictions seldom occurs. It is a collision between a system representing the fullest freedom of speech and a system absolutely denying that freedom. Moreover, Downing Street's decision virtually converts Shanghai into an Alsatia for Chinese political offenders, and that is a very hard nut for the Chinese Government to crack. It is our own belief that the doctrine of asylum is considerably abused by the present practice of some Occidental Powers, yet in this particular instance we fail to see how the British Government could have acted differently. What has to be asked is, would these men have been surrendered to Chinese justice had they effected their escape to Hongkong or to Tonquin or to Kiaochow. Most certainly they would not. From the moment that they set foot upon land permanently or temporarily included in the dominions of Germany, of France or of England, they would have enjoyed an inviolable right of asylum against the consequences of their political transgressions, and however questionable such asylum might seem in the case of assassins like the bomb-throwing miscreants of Russia or the savage soldiers of Servia, no one would query its propriety when the offence had been limited to some abuse of the natural privilege of free speech. The Shanghai Settlement is not British territory, or American territory or German territory, but for judicial purposes it is, in effect, the territory of all the Treaty Powers, and whatever privilege of asylum they would extend to political refugees in the home countries, that same privilege must be extended to political refugees in Shanghai even when they are Chinese subjects. We need not consider how it would be if a police-hunted nihilist managed to effect his escape to the Far East and take up his

residence at Nankipoo or on the Bubbling Well Road. It is enough for present purposes that when a Chinese political refugee enters the Settlement he becomes entitled to asylum which Great Britain is not the most likely Power to surrender. Every one can appreciate the strangeness of the incident, and the impossibility of reconciling it with any theory of Chinese Sovereignty. But the whole situation bristles with curiosities, and there is nothing for it but to cling tenaciously to fundamental principles, undeterred by the anomalies that lie in the path.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

TOKYO newspapers attribute to the *Kenkin-kai* a suggestion that among other retrenchments possible and advisable a large reduction might be effected in the subsidies now granted by the Treasury for the encouragement of maritime enterprise. The *Kenkin-kai* is an association including in its ranks a large number of the members of the House of Peers. The advice tendered by such a group of men has therefore much importance. They do not, so far as we can perceive, indicate the exact amount by which these subsidies should be reduced, but if any inference may be drawn from the sum total of the retrenchments recommended by them in certain items of State expenditure, the conclusion is that they would cut down by at least two-thirds the sum now appropriated annually to this purpose; that is to say, reduce it from six million *yen*, approximately, to two millions. That would be a signal reversal of the policy deliberately adopted by the State after the China-Japan war, and we believe that it would be an extremely mischievous reversal. There is, of course, no reason to suppose that the members of the *Kenkin-kai* have allowed themselves to be influenced solely by the desire of saving money. They must have fully considered the consequences of the course they recommend. Those consequences would be virtually to deprive Japan of her merchant marine, or at any rate of that portion of it which includes all her fine ocean-going steamers. Without assistance from the State nearly all the services now carried on by Japanese shipping companies in foreign waters would have to be abandoned, and the vessels must either be sold or left lying in harbour, where they would soon become totally useless. It is scarcely necessary to demonstrate the weight of the blow that would thus be given to Japan's reputation as a progressive nation. The members of the *Kenkin-kai* must be fully cognisant of that phase of the affair. On the ground of pure economy, therefore, their proposal claims consideration. Have they fully examined that ground? We greatly doubt it. For in the first place they seem to take no note of the earnings of the country's merchant fleet in foreign waters. That item alone is of great importance, and there can be no question that it will grow in importance, and that the profits

thus accruing to Japanese subjects will occupy a large place in the records of her foreign trade. At the present moment it may appear that the country is incurring much expense for the sake of educating this profit-winning capacity. But everything must have a beginning. Already indeed the initial stage has been passed, and the Japanese flag floats over a fine fleet of freight-earning vessels. To annihilate at one coup all these results that have been achieved at such cost and labour would be an unhappily retrogressive and uneconomical step. And there is another point. Have the members of the *Kenkin-kai* reflected that if the State abandoned its system of subsidies, it must either equip itself with a fleet of transports or finally abandon its position on the continent of Asia inclusive of Korea? It would be a case merely of taking the hand out of one pocket and putting it into another. Twice since the very early days the Government has made signal incursions into the field of maritime enterprise. The first occasion—we are not speaking of the very beginnings of the country's mercantile marine—the first occasion was when the *Kyodo Unyu Kaisha* came into existence under the aegis of the Treasury. Korea was the main cause of that event. The incident is sufficiently remote to be frankly discussed. Every one intimately informed knows that the consideration which mainly moved the Government on that occasion was a perception that the country did not possess means to protect its vital interests on the Asiatic continent, and that the development of the Mitsu Bishi fleet was too slow to meet the needs of the situation. Therefore the State made a large sacrifice to start the *Unyu Kaisha*. The second occasion was after the war of 1894-5. A large scheme of armaments' increase was then mapped out, and as a matter of sheer necessity provision had to be made for some corresponding growth of the mercantile marine; in other words, of the fleet of transports. Therefore the Government devised and gave effect to a liberal scheme of navigation encouragement, which, however, had to be subsequently modified since it threatened to overtax the convenience of the Treasury. It is this modified scheme which the *Kenkin-kai* would now subject to heroic reductions, thus striking away one of the pillars of the country's efficiency in foreign politics and upsetting the programme of national expansion which the country has pursued steadily since 1896. We find it very difficult to believe that these points have received due attention from the members of the *Kenkin-kai*.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

IN our issue of the 7th instant we published a letter from Mr. BASIL H. BETTS; a clear, moderate and business-like letter, which has doubtless been widely read and duly appreciated. Mr. BETTS, at the outset, corrects some assumptions made by us with

regard to the total amount insured by "the most prosperous company in Japan" and with regard to the time the Company has been operating in this country. We place entire reliance in our correspondent's explanation, but as to the disagreement between our own figures and those actually constituting the record of the Company to which he refers, we would point out that we had not any particular company in view, and that the data of our calculation were purely hypothetical though the theory was in agreement with that enunciated by Mr. BETTS.

This very important question presents itself under three aspects. The first is the amount of security that the foreign companies will actually be required to put up. The second is the form which that security must take. The third is the legality of the Government's Order from the point of view of the treaties.

As to the first point, stated in the briefest terms, the case is this: the Japanese authorities are understood to claim that the amount practically required by the Order will never greatly exceed one half of the amount of the premia. Mr. BETTS and other foreign insurance exports whom we have consulted, allege that the amount will ultimately be equal to one half of the sums insured. It will be observed that the difference is between "premia" and "sums insured:" a serious difference, for whereas one half of the premia collected by a company writing twenty million *yen* worth of insurances would be half a million *yen*, approximately, one half of the sum insured would be 10 millions of *yen*. In fact, the latter figure is twenty times the former. It appears useless to enter into an editorial discussion of a matter of arithmetic. We must assume that this discrepancy can easily be explained.

The second point, namely, the form which the security must take, is of much interest. It is here that the value of Mr. BETTS' lucid statement becomes chiefly appreciable. What he says, in effect, is that the great insurance companies of modern times derive the bulk of their profits, not from payments made by policy-holders, but from clever financial manipulation of their assets. In other words, if a company collects a million sterling annually in the form of premia, it looks to obtain by skilled investment of that sum such a return as shall not only pay all its own running expenses but also enable it to share a large bonus with the persons insured. To do that it must have absolute control of its assets; not absolute in the sense of eschewing official inspection from time to time, or declining to comply with any precautions imposed by law in the interests of insured; but absolute in the sense of being able at any moment to transfer its funds from one kind of security to another and to take instant advantage of opportunities such as frequently present themselves to great capitalists. Now the Order in question requires, according to our correspondent, that the for-

eign companies must lodge their security in the form of Japanese five-per-cent. bonds; a practically permanent investment, since the bonds would necessarily remain always in the hands of the authorities. If the sum to be lodged were of trifling amount, say two or three hundred thousand *yen*, such a restriction might be tolerable. But when the amount rises to one half of the policies written, then it is evident that the Company's financial operations would be crippled beyond endurance. Probably in the whole world there is not any one form of security in which an insurance company would be willing to permanently invest its funds. Even English consols, if they carried 5 per cent. interest, would be ineligible. Thus far the ground taken by Mr. BETTS seems to us to be quite incontrovertible. But the question is, has he been accurately informed. Our own information as to the form of the security shows the Japanese expression to be *shumu-kwan-cho no ninkyo shitaru yuka-shōken*, or "negotiable securities sanctioned by the chief of the office having control of the business." That, as we read it, may mean any and every kind of security, foreign or Japanese, and is by no means limited to Japanese State bonds. Here, then, is a cardinal difference, and when we observe that the first point also involves a radical discrepancy, it appears to us that not only more light but also more conference is needed.

The third point is the conventional legality of the Order. We confess that we approach this problem with reluctance as it has already inspired some writing so intemperate as to damage the cause of the foreign companies. All experience of Japanese statesmen goes to show that they observe their treaty engagements with the utmost scrupulousness, and it is a fair assumption that when they take a step which has been under contemplation for three years, they have amply examined it by the light of the conventions. At all events, before engaging in any public discussion of this kind, it is well to be sure of the premisses, and we do not find in the treaties any provision that "no tax, charge or license of any sort shall be imposed upon foreign companies that is not imposed upon native companies." However, without considering actual phraseology, we entirely agree that the spirit of the treaties is to place foreigners and Japanese on an equal footing in Japan for purposes of trade and manufacture. But it is essential that the footing shall be equal. Is it equal in the present case? Do foreign insurance companies carrying on a branch business in Japan, having their assets invested abroad beyond the reach of Japanese creditors, and not being subject to the official inspection and control which Japanese companies must submit to, do such companies stand on an equal footing with Japanese companies in Japan, and are they entitled to claim exemptions equal to those enjoyed

by Japanese companies in one direction while, at the same time, enjoying in another exemptions which the Japanese do not enjoy? We should like to hear what view Mr. BETTS, evidently a man of impartiality, takes of these considerations. It appears to us that since foreign insurance companies doing business in America or in an European State—with, perhaps, a few exceptions—do not in the eyes of the law stand upon the same footing as native companies, it would scarcely be just to claim more favourable treatment for foreign companies in Japan.

THE SHANGHAI CASE.

A TELEGRAM to the *Jiji Shimpō* says that counsels are divided among the foreign Representatives in Peking on the subject of transferring the political prisoners to the Chinese Government. The British and Japanese Representatives oppose all idea of surrender, but the French and Russian support the demand of the native authorities. We do not learn anything about the views of the German or the American Ministers.

Speaking of this, we may allude to a statement made by the *North-China Daily News* that the revolutionary notions ventilated by the men whose rendition is demanded have their origin among Chinese students educated in Japan. Indeed, the Shanghai journal goes so far as to say that "whatever revolutionary tendencies are abroad among the rising generation in China are due to the influence and teachings of students from Japan." This is strongly traversed by the *Japan Times*, which declares that "no Chinese reformers of a revolutionary, that is to say, anti-dynastic tendency, are likely to find here any sympathy, much less support." The *Japan Times* further asks, pertinently, where KANG YU-WEI and his followers learned their scheme of reform, and whether, with any shadow of justice, Japan can be accused of having been the seed plot of their crop of agitation. For our own part we are disposed to ask the *N.-C. Daily News* whether, when foreign sources of revolutionary propaganda in China come to be enumerated, the columns of the English local press in Shanghai must not be placed at the head of the record. It seems to us that they must. Had we read them with Chinese eyes and had their arguments and their earnest outspokenness carried any conviction to our minds, we could not but be advocates of the overthrow of the Manchu rulers, whose corruption, lack of patriotism and total incapacity to administer the affairs of the huge Chinese empire on a basis of national efficiency, have been perpetually denounced, and are still denounced by Shanghai journalists. In truth it is a manifestly unwarranted shirking of responsibility to lay the whole of this burden on Japanese shoulders. We can no by any means follow the *Japan Times* to

the full length of its repudiation. Years ago, years before the war between China and Japan, the Kiao-chow affair, the Port Arthur affair, the Boxer affair, and the Manchurian affair had equipped the most moderate observers with practical arguments against the misrule of the Manchu, we with our own ears heard propounded again and again in Japan the doctrine that only a revolution could prise China out of her conservative grooves. Of course we have no intention of suggesting that any such view prevailed widely in the country, but had it so prevailed, and had we then been asked to indicate its source, we should have unhesitatingly pointed to Europe and America. It is in Europe and America, and above all in the Far-Eastern organs of European and American opinion, that an unflagging crusade has long been carried on against the Manchu dynasty; carried on in times when the notion of Japan becoming China's educator had not even been conceived by the general public. Whatever Japan may have said and done in this matter has been merely a reflection of what the Occident has done and said, and if justice really possessed any of the level-headedness commonly attributed to her, it is not the scribes of the *Sin-pao* that should now be on trial in Shanghai for seditious writing but the scribes of the local foreign press. We are stating hard historical facts without any attempt to discuss their merits. It appears to us quite extravagant, laughably extravagant, to pretend at this eleventh hour that anti-Manchurian preaching finds its present texts in Japan. From a Western pulpit the doctrine of such sermons has been proclaimed for years, and one need only recall the manner of KANG YU-WEI's flight from Peking and the kind of enthusiastic support given to him by English journals in China and Hongkong, as well as the writings that emanated from the press in Singapore then and subsequently, one need only recall these things to be assured that the Manchu have been long on trial in a forum much larger than the school-rooms of Japan and have been again and again condemned. The modesty of the leading Shanghai journal assumes a *sous-pçon* of mockery when, with its own library of files beside its elbow, it attributes the birth of revolutionary ideas in China to the labour of "students from and in Japan," and as for *L'Echo de Chine*, which ascribes the reactionary tendency to the influence of Protestant missionaries, we would ask that journal whether it has adopted the policy of endeavouring to foment another Boxer outbreak.

YONG AM-PHO.

JAPANESE newspapers agree in stating that arrangements for the formation of a Russian settlement at Yong Am-pho have been definitely made. The agreement is said to have been signed on the 20th ultimo, Mr. BODISKO (?) representing the concessionaires. It consists of six clauses.

- 1.—The Korean Government leases to the Russian Timber Company certain lands at Yong Am-pho.
- 2.—The rent on such lands shall be paid by the lessees to the Korean Government. (Some versions say to the Korean Household Department).
- 3.—The Russian Company shall purchase at a reasonable price all rafts of timber floated down the Yalu by Korean subjects.
- 4.—The Russian Company shall pay suitable compensation to the people in the event of the removal of any graves from the leased land.
- 5.—Korean subjects offending against the law within the leased area shall be handed over to the Korean Authorities; Russian offenders shall be handed over to the Russian Authorities.
- 6.—Russian subjects shall not keep oxen and horses at large outside the leased area.

The period of the lease is put at 20 years, and the area of the land is stated to be 400,000 *tsubo*, or 350 acres.

Thus it would seem that Russia has obtained a large concession—a concession four times as spacious as the new Hibiya Park in Tokyo—in such a position as to command the estuary of the Yalu. And it will be observed that while making arrangements for this signal concession on her own account, a concession which practically throws open the whole Yalu Valley to her people, Russia has been steadily opposing the opening of Wiju to the trade of other nations. It will also be observed that this agreement places in Russia's hand a monopoly of the lumber trade in the Valley, since the Company is authorized to purchase all rafts floated down the river by Korean subjects. The facts, then, are accomplished. Russia is firmly seated on the Korean side of the Yalu, and she holds also the Chinese side. She has done well for herself, supposing unlimited imperial expansion to be the aim of her national policy. It would be idle to blame her. Everybody's hand being for himself and against everybody else in international affairs, victory is not to be railed at by the vanquished. But Korea's action is not so easily dismissed. If Korea had it in mind—and she has obviously had it in mind for at least a month—to open the Yalu Valley to Russia, signalling the fact by a big grant of territory, what shall be said of her refusal to open a part of the Valley to other treaty Powers? She has placed herself in a very equivocal position, and so evidently thinks the British Representative in Seoul, who is said to be peremptorily insisting on the opening of Wiju without further delay. We can not, for our own part, express any surprise at the course things have taken. Events have followed in one another's footsteps with a logic of sequence that always enabled on-lookers to be prophetic. If the Japanese regard with indifference the results now confronting them, that is their own business. When Russia obtained the lease of Port Arthur with accompanying permission to extend her Trans-Asian Railway to Liaotung we ventured to say, and our conclusion was copied and endorsed by the Shanghai and Hongkong journals, that Manchuria had then and there been converted into a Russian province. The same fate can not be said to have quite overtaken the Yalu Valley. But it is easily in sight. If Great Britain had insisted on the opening of Talien to foreign trade in 1897, Manchuria would

have been saved to China. If she now insists upon the opening of Wiju, the Yalu Valley may be saved to Korea. But the balance of a situation is hard to preserve when one side acts steadily and resolutely while the other is occupied with thoughts of acting.

THE BOOKSHELF.

English Literature, an illustrated record, by Dr. RICHARD GARNETT, C.B., LL.D., and Dr. EDWARD GOSSE, M.A., LL.D. London, William Heinemann: Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

ALL lovers of English literature will welcome the handsome volumes which Mr. Heinemann has just published in London, and which the Macmillan Company will introduce to the United States. From the time when Green's "Short History of the English People" was issued in an illustrated edition, the demand for a work of this kind has grown steadily, and now that it has appeared nothing but praise can be accorded. The work will consist of four volumes, as follows:—Vol. I. From the Beginnings to the Age of Henry VIII., by Dr. Garnett; Vol. II. From the Age of Henry VIII. to the Age of Milton, by Dr. Garnett and Dr. Gosse; Vol. III. From the Age of Milton to the Age of Johnson, by Dr. Gosse; Vol. IV. From the Age of Johnson to the Age of Tennyson, by Dr. Gosse. The complete set will cost £3 in cloth, or £4.4s in half morocco, while each volume can be bought separately at 16 shillings each. So far only Vols. I. and III. have appeared, but the publisher hopes to have Vols. II. and IV. ready by the autumn.

In the course of the Publisher's Introduction we read that the design of the work was to produce a book which should stimulate and gratify curiosity concerning the leading authors of the British Isles and their literary history. This curiosity, it was felt, could not be confined within the limits of an acquaintance with a few dry manuals. "It appeals to the eye as well as to the ear, and as the reader becomes attracted to the writings of this or that writer, and feels his enthusiasm enkindled, he desires to know, and to know instantly and without disturbance, not only who the writer was and what he wrote, but what he looked like—perhaps at various ages; where he lived, what his handwriting was, and how he appeared to his contemporaries." And so we have presented to the eye curious old manuscripts and missals, coins, seals and portraits innumerable, scraps of handwriting and pages from old books, many of them reproduced in their proper colours, and one and all eloquent of the wise discrimination which has been exercised in their selection.

The literary work of Dr. Garnett and Dr. Gosse as shown in the volumes so far issued, exhibits these scholarly writers at their best. They have taken the greatest pains to make their work harmonious in design and properly proportioned in all its parts, and throughout a high literary level is maintained in which the dominating quality is judicious impartiality and widespread co-ordination such as scholars can appreciate and the ordinary reader freely admire. Some criticism has been evoked in London by the great weight of the books. But this, under the circumstances, cannot be avoided. The illustrations to show to proper advantage required a highly glazed paper, while the reproductions of illuminated manuscripts of necessity called for a thick and heavy material to bring out their multi-

colouring and diapered gold-work with any sort of success. And success has been achieved all through. The great charm of the book to those who can never hope to have an opportunity of examining the originals of these manuscripts, missals, psalters and portraits, lies in the illustrations, and the large section of the reading public to whom this applies will cheerfully put up, we imagine, with the additional weight which the nature of the case necessitates.

Mada Minu Oya, by K. GORAI, Tōkyō, Fukuin Shimpō Sha, 48 Ichiban Chō.

This is a translation of Hector Malot's *Sans Famille* into simple colloquial Japanese, making welcome addition to the small collection of books—many of which are translations—suitable for family reading. In the dedication—written, strange to say, in the simplest colloquial style—to the daughters of the pastor of the Ichiban Chō Church, the writer says that his happiness will be complete if, through reading this story of an orphan boy, they come to realize more the kindness of their parents.

The proceeds from the sale of the book, the first edition of which is nearly sold, the author, a young lawyer, gives to the fund for the erection of a new building for the Ichiban Chō Church. As, besides its use for family reading, the book may be of interest to students of Japanese, two extracts, with a free translation, are given. The book opens thus:—

In the beginning it was my fortune to be left helpless foundling in the world; but, until the end of my eighth year I thought of the woman who brought me up just as my true mother. This was not unnatural for when I happened to cry she embraced me, wiped away my tears and soothed me. Every night she never failed to kiss me, and, when it was cold and snowy, while warming my feet with both hands, she sang pleasant nursery songs to put me to sleep.

In talking to his performing dog, Shiro, the boy says: "You see as we had no permission to perform in the park we happened to be driven out. Do you understand?" Shiro, who was listening without blinking, shook himself and looked at me as if to say:

"Then what shall we do?"

"Well, it can't be helped. I suppose we shall have to sleep out-of-doors somewhere to-night without any supper.

The Japanese version runs:—*Moto wata-shi wa yo ni tayori nai sutegono mi no ue de aru. Shikashi yattsu no toshi no kure made wa watashi wo sodatete kureta hitorino onna wo makoto no hana to bakari omotte ita. Sore mo muri de wa nai no de aru, watashi ga naki demo shiyō mon' nara, watashi wo daki-age nanda wo fuite, sō shite damashite kurerushi. Maiban watashi ga neru mae ni wa kitto kissu shite kurerushi, sore ga yuki de mo furu samui ban nara ryōte de watashi no ashi wo atatame-nagara omoshiroi komori uta wo utatte nekashite kurerushi.*

"Ano atai tachi wa mada kō-en no naka de gei wo suru yurushi wo ukete nakatta mon' da kara sore de tsui oidasarete shimatta n'da. Wakatta kai."

Majiroki mo sezu kiite ita Shiro wa karada wo hito-yuri-yurutte watashi no kao wo nagamete iru,

"Jā kore kara dō shimashō," to iu kokoro de arō.

"Sō sa, shikata ga nai kara kyō wa kore kara yūmeshi wo tabe-naide, dokka de no juku seniya narumai."

"HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN CENTRAL JAPAN."

THE HAYAKAWA VALLEY.

[BY THE REV. WALTER WESTON M.A., F.R.G.S., ALPINE CLUB.]

In the course of a paper in the *Japan Mail*, describing a journey, undertaken last summer, in the great mountain mass that rises on the western border of the busy and beautiful plain of Kōfu, the present writer drew attention to the commercial developments bound to result from the opening up of the railway between the capital of the Empire and the chief city of one of its most prosperous provinces.

During the intervening ten months the work of construction and tunnelling has been actively progressing, and the human antitypes of ants and moles engaged in it, are now able to congratulate themselves on the completion of one of the most important lines in the country; for the official opening of the last section took place on June 11 and the long eight years of toil over the short fifty-three miles of hills and dales ended. Kōfu, both commercially and geographically, one of the most interesting inland towns in Japan, can now be reached by an "all rail route" from Tokyo in about 6½ hours, and many and varied will be the effects, both on travel and trade, that this last engineering enterprise of Japan's restless energy are bound to produce.

To trade and labour the boon of increased facilities will be by no means unmixed. By far the greatest part of the carrying trade between Tokyo and the wide thriving Kōshū plain has hitherto been carried on almost entirely by means of the Tokaido Railway to Iwabuchi, then up the Fujikawa to Kajikazawa, a long and weary task, by hauling, sailing or punting against a swift stream with many a rapid to be negotiated, often costing nearly a week of toil; after that pack-horses across the plain to Kōfu, itself the centre of all things thereabouts—and all this costs money. The freight on a bag of flour was 47 *sen*, and a bag of sugar *yen* 1.20 to 1.30; while the carriage of the raw and waste silk, in the reverse direction entailed corresponding charges. Now, however, the snort of the locomotive, as it pierces the mountain rampart that had hitherto barred the way of free access to the Kōfu plain, is a herald of radical change. Not only are these prices from 50 to 75 per cent. less, but transit is even still more reduced. The week's journey dwindles to a day or so, and the whole region will speedily feel the effect of this new mesh in the great network of railways, now slowly, but surely, bringing the fertile mountain-girt plateaus of inland Japan into closer touch with the "heart of the Empire."

The blessings are not unmixed, however, for the present, since the change is greatly felt by the pack-horse owners and the boatmen of the Fujikawa, of whom the latter are especially hard hit, and the number of boats has already fallen in a few months from 800 or 900 to about 200. I am also informed by a very competent authority that one of Japan's greatest industries, the silk-trade, is likely to suffer, in that this opening up of the Kōshū region will probably lead to an admixture of Idzu, Sōshū, and other cocoons, with the Kōshū produce. The natural result will be to the detriment of the Kōshū quality, as has already happened in the case of the Shinshū sort.

Still, to the ordinary observer, the line offers considerable advantages, both in its own course and the scenes to which it proves a welcome stepping-stone, and it was with considerable interest that with my friend Mr. John Kennaway, I left Shinagawa on May 11th last, for a journey through Kōshū and down the Hayakawa Valley, a long projected visit to one of the least known recesses of the "Mountains of Kai."

Beyond the account of the earliest recorded journey, described in that wonderfully interesting 2nd edition of "Murray," made some twenty odd years ago, I had only been able to learn of one other entire traverse of the valley, accomplished by an energetic Englishman in 1894. The experiences of the latter journey seemed to differ little from those of the earlier one, everything being unusually primitive, and the accommodation as rough as the travel itself. Information from

other sources also seemed to confirm the statement of "Murray" that the finest part of the route is only possible in good weather, heavy rains often either destroying what little track there is, or rendering it temporarily impassable through broken bridges and swollen mountain torrents. May in the mountains is always a fickle month, for she is like the little proverbial girl of whom we are told that

When she is good, she is very very good.
But when she is bad she is horrid.

Downpours then are apt to be uncompromisingly hopeless, but there is no sunshine after rain like hers! The journey from Shinagawa to Hachioji was much the same as that of 12 months earlier, except that the sandwiches Kennaway purchased at Shinjuku, in one of the neat tin boxes that then so took my fancy, proved to be covered with great green spots of mould. After all this was but emblematic of the most striking aspect of nature hereabouts, for I have never been more impressed with the variety of Japan's verdure than in the constant kaleidoscopic changes on this route at this season. Almost every village along the line had its show of azaleas, but we could only see enough from the train to excite curiosity and compel us like *Oliver Twist* to want still more.

The finest part of the line is between Hachioji and the Kobotoke-toge, with its many glimpses of picturesque green-clad hills and the flashing, winding river far below. It is here that most of the forty-two tunnels pierce the opposing barriers, their united length totalling the twelve miles, now nearing completion, of the one great boring under the Simplon Pass between Switzerland and Italy. The effect of their passage is interesting but tantalising, and one might compare it to a journey through a gigantic flute. One misses some of the familiar features of the Kōshū Kaidō route, such as the picturesque span of Saruhashi, "the Monkey Bridge," over one of the most striking bits of the Watarasegawa. At each of the many wayside stations a crowd of curious-eyed rustics gather, for the novelty of a labouring locomotive has not yet grown stale in this old-world upland valley.

Before reaching the Sasayo tunnel the train backed up a zig-zag in order to achieve several corners at most acute angles, and then the three miles of the tunnel were traversed in 8 minutes, a greater speed than was attained on any other section of the journey.

The transition from the narrow ravine on the East to the bright, prosperous valley on the west of this part of the hill-girdle of the Kōfu plain was most agreeable and decisive. A half mile stroll down from Hajikano, the first station west of the tunnel, brought us to the *basha* depot, and then a half hour's wild rush in the rear and the dust of half a dozen other lurching creaking vehicles gave us active exercise to an unexpected degree. At Katsunuma we just caught the 6.15 p.m. train for Kōfu, and two hours later saw us at the Yonekura inn. The white crest of Fuji gleamed in the dying sunlight over the rim of the encircling hills southwards, as we crossed the plain, and towards the sun-setting the great serrated snow-clad ridge of Shirane San raised its triple pyramid above the sombre purple of a lower range.

A kind welcome awaited us and we were given the best room in the house, where no ordinary *amado* kept out rain and robbers but smooth walls of solid *kake* eighteen inches thick, whose no less massive doors swung heavily on their hinges and fitted with microscopic exactness in their place.

All was quiet and restful, and our landlord did his best to entertain us, sending in a Japanese dinner interspersed with coffee, green peas, apples and similar delicacies.

The following morning, before we were up, a maid arrived with fish and chicken cutlets, the last fresh meat we expected to have before the end of our week in the wilds.

It was in keeping with such luxuries that we were provided with—in lieu of useless *jirikisha*—a small gaily painted baker's hand-cart—in sky-blue and vermilion with black lettering—for the transportation of our rucksacks and pro-

visions from Kofu to Arino, the first stage of our walk westwards.

The morning was brilliantly fine and very warm; Fuji's fascinating form claimed constant attention, behind us, and straight ahead a delightful scheme of colour passed through purple vetches, bright green corn, a sombre belt of pines, and then, in startling contrast to the deep blue haze of the hills beyond the dazzling snows of Shirane San itself. All the great mountains of Koshu were in view, Hoozan, with the two great granite pillars that form its highest point; the fine forest-clad flanks of Komagatake, with its rugged granite cliffs, and then, on the borders of Koshu and Shinshu, the many peaks of Yatsugatake, seamed with snow-filled ravines—all these peaks are nearly 10,000 feet in height, and rise 8,000 or 9,000 feet above the plain. May there not be something in such surroundings as these that helps to render the Koshu folk more independent, resourceful, and self-reliant than most?

Hard by the hamlet of Enokihara, we passed through an old Shingon shrine dedicated to Kwannon Sama, whose *Honden*, or main building, is now used as a school. Very quiet and stately it stands in a great grove of scented pines. At Hyakuda, some 7½ miles from Kofu, we cross the road that leads north to Nirazaki (and so on into Shinshu) about 5 miles, and south to Kajikazawa, nearly 8 miles. Less than a mile further on we found ourselves at Arino, where I renewed acquaintance with the charming little Surugaya, the inn which so captivated my fancy last year. A willing maid soon brought water for our feet, carp were caught for our lunch from the tiny pond in the garden, and famously we fared. A trellis-trained wistaria shaded the entrance as one stepped from the dusty road, and azaleas of brilliant pink or dazzling white stood out against the varied foliage of the garden. Inquisitive children from the school next door peeped through the knot-holes in a fence they dared not climb, for was not the barbed wire that surmounted it very new, and were not the spikes thereof exceeding sharp? At 2.30 we most reluctantly betook ourselves to the dust and heat again, and by 4 o'clock we had entered the gateway into the hills, passed up the broad pebbly bed of the Midaigawa, and I was at Ashiyasu once again. Here I found the civil and enterprising *soncho*, Natori Unyichi, in whose house I stayed last year, had opened a village store, and two clean rooms with new fresh mats were at the disposal of those who fare this way. The usual kindly welcome made us feel at home and only a long delay in the arrival of our coolie with the baggage, transferred from the scarlet-cerulean bread-cart marred our content.

On Wednesday, May 13th, we were up at 5, cooked breakfast, aided by "home grown" eggs, photographed the proud father with his family and domestics, and at 7 were on our way. Passing by the house of one of my friends of last year, the *on-san* of my Kaigane hunters, we stopped and had a chat, and then descended to the bottom of the valley opposite Kozori, where we crossed the torrent just as it escapes out of a rocky defile called Noto-no-kuchi. A little beyond we saw a fresh proof of the *Soncho's* enterprise in a new bathhouse, named Iwami Onsen, where tepid water flows from a hole in a tall cliff on the opposite side of the ravine into baths artificially heated for the use of a few old folk who come in from the adjoining hamlets. Crossing the spur on the left, we gradually bore southwards, and, in an hour and a half from Ashiyasu, found another mineral spring, the waters of which, supposed to be impregnated with alum, iron, etc., are held to be very useful for the eyes. Our two hunters were greatly impressed with this spring, which they said was discovered by one Suzuki Minosuke, a local celebrity now studying in India. The water is pumped up through an iron pipe that crosses the stream to a remarkably dirty hovel, whose owner has a monopoly of the use of the pump handle over which she keeps jealous watch and ward.

Higher up the valley we found the path gradually dwindling to an ill-defined track that crosses and recrosses the rough boulders of the torrent bed or winds along the foot of broken cliffs on either side.

Bright pink azaleas dot the vegetation-clad slopes high above the valley, and at an altitude of 3,000 feet we touched our first snow in the foot of an avalanche, on its right bank. Here the ravine, known locally as Idezawa, narrows, and in 3 hours from the start the track left the main valley of the now attenuated Midaigawa, and, in the steepest zig-zags I ever climbed, labouriously mounted for nearly an hour westwards to gain the summit of the Naradatoke, 5,120 feet, over which lay our way into the Hayakawa valley itself. Greatly to our surprise, as I was pushing on ahead, and listening to a pigeon's call in the trees, I heard the sound of human voices above me, and soon was greeted by the sight of a nearly dozen young girls laden with bales of charcoal, timber planks, bundles of spade handles and small blocks of wood, not yet shaped, for *getu* (wooden clogs). On reaching the pass, and looking down into the wild valley below me, I found still other toilers struggling up under their burdens. One of these, a consumptive looking girl of 16, let me sit down and shoulder her load, but I found it no easy matter to rise with the 100 lbs. represented by the great wheel-shaped bundle, and get under way up the steep hill side. Cruel as such a burden must be for a young girl, there is evidently a knack in both lifting and carrying it, and the upward movement is largely a matter of balance combined with the judicious swaying motion, one has often noticed in the case of guides and porters in the Alps. Clouds hid all view of distant peaks, and we went down to the woodcutters' huts at the foot of the steep descent below the pass, and there in one of the rough shelters I found the third of my Kaigane companions, Masao, the youngest, but by no means least sturdy, of that faithful trio. After an hour spent in chatting and cooking cocoa, we left at 12.30 for Narada, the highest village of the Hayakawa valley. For the next hour progress was slow, for the track, often almost invisible, proved disagreeable to the highest degree. Rough, broken rocks, which always had the sharp corners uppermost when a member of the party unaccustomed to these regions sat down inadvertently and with undue violence; a torrent that had to be crossed with inconvenient frequency; slippery broken banks on which hob nails were almost useless; and the absence of all view all combined to leave a distinctly disagreeable recollection behind. Indeed of this part of the journey I can find no fitter description, *mutatis mutandis*, than the remarkable terms in which the *Japanese-English* "Guide on Hakone" sets forth the charms and perils of hill walking in that famous region. "For the most part, the celebrated places . . . preserve mostly in steep and unapproachable points, as in precipices or valleys. Here, the most steep and precipitous point in Tokaido is Hakone Mountain, to whose summit we can reach after ascending about ten miles from its either base. Owing to toilsome ascent, many difficulties must be endured by travellers. The result of toleration is pleasure!" One great compensation, however, to the disagreeables and deficiencies of the route, was the abundance of pure delicious spring water, a veritable nectar after the boiled and filtered liquid of Yokohama. As the above-quoted mentor so eloquently describes such delights: "Streams of water issuing forth are used by whole inhabitants. Transparent and delicate liquid is constantly overflowing from the vat, and its purity free from defilement so fully values on the applause of visitors as it is with the air."

We were glad to get out of the torrent bed at last and scramble up the steep hillside on the left bank, gradually rising towards the crest of a ridge by a faint path that traversed the track of a landslide where, in the worst place, long dried creepers twisted into a rope were fastened as a security in case of a slip. This was one of the few open places on the mountain side, but clouds still concealed the massive form of Kaigane on the east. Even in good weather the distant views are limited, owing to the dense vegetation through which the track lies. In this forest, at a height of about 4,000 feet, I found great quantities of a very pretty cream-coloured flower, in shape much like a soldanella, with lobe-shaped leaves on long

slender stalks. The name I could not learn, but I was told that later on, and lower down, it reappeared pink. The crest of the ridge was gained at 2 o'clock, and we at once descended to the bed of the Hayakawa proper, for the torrent we had just left was only a tributary. The main stream cuts its way through a deep cleft whose rocky walls rise sheer from deep green waters that well deserve their title of "the rushing river." Nothing could exceed the delight of our hunters at the prospect of shouldering us and staggering through the swift current, a hundred and fifty yards or more in width, that barred the way. The way that my faithful Shimidzu stepped from boulder to boulder in water up to his waist, with Kennaway's twelve stone and a half (to say nothing of the boots) was a treat to witness. He certainly regarded it as such to go through. Skirting along the slopes on the right bank for a while we again had to cross, this time on a wire suspension bridge of interesting construction. As this was the first, and general type, of a number of such bridges in this valley one description will serve. In Murray's notes on this route (more especially in the very interesting 2nd edition) special reference is made to the primitive structures known as *tsuri-bashi* and *mannem-bashi* which once formed one of the most peculiar features of the route. The former was a rude sort of suspension bridge, with a road-way consisting of planking a-foot wide laid on a netting of ropes made from creepers or bamboo. The latter was merely a long beam fastened to supports fixed in the bank at either side, and was only used at the narrower crossings. Both kinds have now totally disappeared from the valley, and are replaced by neater structures of a uniform style similar to the *tsuri-bashi* in which telegraph wire takes the place of creepers, and occasionally an extra wire, a foot or two above the planking, offers a little extra protection. Still it is an odd sensation to find oneself 70 or 80 feet above a swift, swirling torrent on a plank eight inches wide which sways from side to side and dips and rises with every step. The best plan is to go over alone, as then one can better control one's own movements and with more equanimity, not to say entertainment, observe the antics of the other man! One ceases then to wonder why some of the older forms were known as *mannem-bashi*, "the bridge of ten thousand years."

At 3.15 p.m., after 8 hours leisurely going from Ashiyasu, we found ourselves at Narada. Again the existing descriptions must be revised, for the people, primitive as they are in many ways, are much better off than formerly, though I noticed that the most frequent topic of conversation between them and our hunters was invariably the price of rice. Seldom have they had visitors from the outside world, and we were only the third party of whom the "oldest inhabitant" had knowledge as having crossed the pass into their lovely valley. All own one common surname, Fukasawa, and rarely do they intermarry with outsiders. As we sat on the verandah of the chief man's cottage, we made tea in the presence of a dirty unkempt crowd who examined all our belongings, ourselves, and our actions with intense curiosity. The article that seemed to attract most attention was my camera, which was explained by a spokesman of the assembly to be a telescope! After tea we were taken to see some of the sights of Narada, for these folk regard themselves as unique in their possessions as others consider them in their habits. Some fine cryptomeria on the hillside shade the Shrine of Nara-O, a lady who "once upon a time" visited the place, gave it a name, and a title to fame in the bestowal of many rare objects of both use and beauty. Of these gifts Narada is amazingly proud and the chief of them are known as the "Nana Fushigi" or "seven wonders" of Narada, and doubtless, in the opinion of this numerous Fukasawa family, of the whole world. They are as follows:—

- 1.—A flag, called *kataka no ashi*, whose leaves all spring from the same side of the stem.
- 2.—A couple of crows, no more, and no less. Before the arrival of the Princess, no crows existed in Narada, but she brought a pair with her,

and since that time the number is practically always the same.

3.—*Seitaku-ike*, a tiny pool whose water has the property of rendering soap unnecessary for washing purposes.

4.—*Biraji-ike*—"Betel nut pool"—Articles of clothing embedded in mud at the bottom of the pond for a certain time take the fine black colour known as *binroji-some*.

5.—*Shiwo-ike*—"the salt-pool"—In early times salt was a luxury rarely enjoyed in the valley, till Nara-O bestowed this pool, in the water of which food can not only be cooked but salted at the same time.

6.—*Go-o-sui* "the August Princess's water," a spring with healing virtues of many kinds, but especially efficacious in disorders of the stomach.

7.—The last and crowning marvel of Narada is that Nara-O ever went there at all!

Close by the shrine dedicated to her memory a track turns off to the right (eastwards) to Hirabayashi, whence either Kofu or Kajikazawa can be readily reached. This track would be an easier way of getting into the best part of the Hayakawa valley from either of those places by those who wish to avoid the disagreeables of the passage of the Narada-toge between Ashiyasu and Narada.

At 4 o'clock the rain came on, and we went off down the valley towards Kami Yujima. Abundance of pink azaleas brightened the otherwise monotonously dense vegetation, on the way. By 5 o'clock we were so soaked that we decided to abandon the very doubtful prospects of accommodation at Kami Yujima for the certainty of at least a hot bath and some shelter at the Onsen between us and it. On our left a wild precipitous ravine opened up, on the left bank of the river, and in the dimness of the pouring rain, we saw the smoke and steam of two bath houses struggling upwards. The upper and larger one looking the more likely, we also struggled on, and soon found ourselves once more the objects of unbounded rustic interest on the part both of the keepers of the bath-house and of the motley crowd of bathers of both sexes soaking in the great wooden tank at the front of the building. This *yuba* is, at present, one of the least tempting of the many primitive establishments of the kind I have visited, but no doubt the repairs now in progress will improve it. After a long wait we were shown up to the dirtiest and most forlorn imaginable of rooms, but the offer of compensation and a further wait procured us the use of the best, such as it was, that the *yuba* affords. Dirty *futon*, the paper hanging in shreds from walls and *fusuma*, the wind and wet driving against the tattered *shoji*, combined to render the situation the reverse of attractive.

Still "any port in a storm," and after retiring to drown the thoughts of our discomforts in the sulphur spring, we returned to deal with a feast of trout of considerable size—10 being offered for 70 *sen*—fried eggs and bacon, and cocoa. The *futon* were few and poor, but happily, so were those greatest of my *betes noires*, and in spite of draughts and half a gale with torrents of rain, we slept in comparative comfort.

On Thursday, May 14th, we were up at 6, but heavy rain forbade a start till 9.30, breakfast meanwhile occupying us agreeably on coffee and trout.

Shortly after leaving I found my pocket book with nearly all my money, besides much more valuable contents, was missing, and the faithful Shimidzu was forthwith sent back to search for it at the *yuba*, at Narada, and on the road between. No traces, however, were to be found, and its fate is still a mystery.

After waiting an hour or so we passed on down the Valley, and in less than a mile found a track turning N.E. to Kajikazawa in about 8 *ri*. A walk of some 45 minutes from the Onsen landed us at a point opposite the hamlet of Kami Yujima, which does not appear to be mentioned in "Murray," whilst the paths and bridges here and elsewhere in the valley as there described are considerably different from the present actual condition of things. Several crossings and recrossings are there mentioned which are now non-existent or needless, and the track adheres to the left bank of the river all the way from Onsen to beyond Shimo Yujima.

At various points hereabouts gold is found in the river bed, and I subsequently learned that a "foreigner from Tokyo," had heard of its existence, and was about to work a "claim" in a lateral ravine of the Norokawa just south of the base of Kaigane San.

Shimo Yujima was reached at 11.45, and we spent a couple of hours agreeably in lunch and conversation with the Soncho, whose father, 86 years of age, was a fine-looking old gentleman with white hair. The Soncho spoke of a visit he had received from Professor B. H. Chamberlain 21 or 22 years ago.

Below Shimo Yujima we descended to the river bed again, and saw one of the channels at the side used by prospectors when washing for gold. Here we crossed the torrent on a shaky narrow bridge devoid of hand rails, and a stiff, steep climb of an hour and a quarter landed us on a ridge 1,500 feet above the floor of the valley. The walk through the vegetation-clad slopes where little air was moving on this hot and stuffy afternoon was very trying, but the view down to the rushing stream far below, and the scarred and torrent-seamed hillsides beyond relieved the monotony of the trudge.

Dropping down the now bare slopes, for all the trees had been shorn away on the opposite side of the ridge, we passed a wayside post indicating a former track over the Denzuku-toge, due South of the Shirane San range, then round the Northern extremity of Akaishi San to Okawara in Shinshu. The track however has long since gone to pieces, and was even said to be impracticable some years ago when I ascended Akashi San, the first occasion by a foreign traveller I was told. Hereabouts I noticed quantities of a beautiful white-flowered shrub called *zumi* (*pyrus toringo*), with beautiful pink azaleas in its company.

Once more the track descends to the river-bed and crosses it at one of the most picturesque spots in the whole of the valley by a wire *man-nembashi* some 200 feet in length and 50 feet above the swift green current of the Hayakawa. Half an hour lower down on the left bank came the hamlet of Arakura, not Arakawa as in "Murray," where we rested and made tea, sheltering from the rain at a wayside cottage whose owner showed us with pride a squirrel skin, some gold embedded in quartz, and some gold dust from the river-bed.

At 4 o'clock we left Arakura, but not the rain, behind, and with the valley gradually widening, as the hills decreased in height, the track rose, and soon passed under a long series of sheds that shelter it from the destructive avalanches of shale in this neighbourhood. In a curved hollow of the hills beyond this nestled the hamlet of Misato, probably the best stopping place between Shimo Yujima and Homura whither we were bound. Nearly opposite Misato we were once more forced over the stream by the nearly perpendicular banks on its left, and crossed by a two-spanned *mannenbashi* no less than 500 feet in length. The wet had rendered the narrow planks disagreeably greasy for hob-nailed boots, and the passage needed no little care. The valley now begins to show signs of more fruitfulness and greater care, in the abundance of tobacco and paper shrubs that are cultivated here. At 5.45 p.m. our day's journey was done, as we traversed the most beautiful corner of the whole route where, outside Homura, a miniature Gibraltar rose high above the river, just beyond a wild glen down which a rushing torrent hurried under a quaint and shaky bridge to join the Hayakawa.

At the Hoshiniya we found comfortable quarters and traces of 'civilisation' in prices twice or three times those in similar but less frequented spots. The explanation lay in the fact, as I learned later, that a party of German tourists had been there some years before, and had used the inn in such a manner as justified the imposition of almost any charges that might have been demanded. The march of such 'civilization' like the restive donkey, hits hardest those who come in its wake!

Still, civil attention, of which we needed little, with Shimidzu ever on the alert, was not wholly wanting, and we would gladly have spent an extra night, had time permitted, in order to visit

the interesting gold mines of which we saw the evidences high up on the mountain side above the village.

At 8.15 we had to move on, and soon were over on the left bank near Kyogashima, where the stream only fills a tiny part of the great granite bed through which it flows. Here we diverged from the route described in "Murray" and the remainder of our journey followed the bank, a course which offers the advantages of both a shorter distance and much more picturesque surroundings. It keeps also at a more uniform level and follows much closer to the river, a consideration in the heat of an early summer's day.

At 9.45 we crossed the Amebata-gawa, near to where it debouches into the main stream of the Hayakawa, a striking spot, and just beyond it we found a stone marking the spot, where an Emperor of early times had rested, probably on some expedition to the far-famed glories of Minobu-san hard by. Yet still a little further we were forced into the broad pebbly delta of another tributary stream, the Haruki-gawa, whose many reticulations we had to jump or wade as well as we could. A fine new inn is being built just before the crossing place, and ought to be well worth a visit when completed. The river scenery here was delightful in the extreme and we were glad we had neglected the older way, of which we caught glimpses from time to time as we saw it winding up and down the uninteresting sun-smitten slopes on the other side. Lovely ferns of many kinds engaged attention close at hand, and the exquisite pale lavender of the delicate scented flag *gogwaitsu no shobu* (*acorus spurius*?) was a treat worth coming far to see. At Motodate we halted at a wayside cottage, half hostelry half shrine, for 20 minutes and near here noticed quantities of wistaria of considerable size. At 12.15 we crossed a stream at a point where a track diverges up its glen by a post marked "Shimoyama 41 cho," which would be a convenient way of gaining the valley of the Fuji-kawa over the northern slopes of Minobusan and so of reaching the famous shrine that forms the glory of this region.

Half an hour later we reached a hamlet, not found on the Topographical Survey Map, named Obarajima, but just below the place there marked Awakura. Beyond this the Hayakawa widens and sweeps grandly round an intervening spur, opening out a fine prospect of its junction with the Fujikawa.

A splendid new "suspension" bridge built in 1902 of wood and wire, crosses the former about a mile before that point, and after traversing its 700 feet or so of palpitating length, we quietly strolled into Iitomi, at 2.15 p.m. where, in the quiet cool of the Ogiya, our Hayakawa journey found its completion.

In the earlier part, most praised of "Murray" we were distinctly disappointed, but in the latter, of which we had formed milder expectations, we were agreeably surprised. It is in any case, a journey not lightly to be undertaken in the heat of summer, as the general altitude is but modest, and there is little breeze to be looked for in the somewhat secluded windings of the valley. Still to those who enjoy the combination of considerable scenic attractions with the quaint and primitive old world ways of a peasantry not yet civilised out of native simplicity, it is one of the most interesting routes now rendered accessible by the Tokyo-Kofu railway. The distances are not great, nor are the *ri so cho* (instead of the orthodox 36) as a later Murray suggests, and the whole route can well be combined with the Fujikawa trip within the limits of "the inside of a week" from Yokohama or Tokyo.

At Iitomi my friend had to leave me, and carried out that arrangement by an early start on Saturday, May 16th, the price he paid for the boat journey down to Iwabuchi being but 2 *yen* all the way.

Shimidzu and I, however, after seeing him off, retraced our steps from the river bank, and walked up to a point between Yokachiba and Kiriishi, where we were ferried across to Tambara. From here we crossed the hills via Furusaki to Shoji, the distant snows of Shiranesan and the closer wealth of azaleas, which exceeded anything

I had ever seen, helping to render the walk one of the most delightful imaginable, and a fitting end to an expedition that will long be dwelt on with interest and satisfaction.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Readers of George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life" will be interested in hearing that "Milby Mill" is about to be offered by auction. It stands across the river Anker at Nuneaton, and is more than once noticed by the novelist in those early North Warwickshire scenes. There is said to have been a mill on the site in the days of the Conqueror.

Berlin is to have a theatre sacred to Shakespeare. Dr. Turck, a well-known writer on English literature, is at the head of the undertaking, which will be in direct opposition to the Kaiser's play-house, representing the conventional traditions. The managers, however, hope by expending a large sum on the decorations of the theatre to draw the Kaiser over to their side. The new Shakespeare Theatre will open with Tuck's version of "Hamlet."

Sir William Des Vœux, in his book of Colonial experiences which has just been published, relates an anecdote showing Lord Rosebery's early interest in Colonial affairs. They met, when Lord Rosebery was a young man, in Brooks's, and casually discussed the question of the Colonies. Sir William was struck with his knowledge of Greater Britain, and presently Lord Rosebery asked him if he knew anything of Mr. Des Vœux, whose Colonial reports contained much more suggestive information than such reports usually do. Years after, when Lord Rosebery was entertained at Sydney, Sir William told the story.

An English contemporary points out that the removal of Fordhook, near Ealing, once the residence of Henry Fielding, the immortal creator of "Tom Jones," has received curiously little notice, even in the local press. The silence is the stranger because of the outcry raised some time ago when Hogarth's house at Chiswick was threatened. It was to Fordhook that Fielding retired in the spring of 1754, feeling thoroughly ill and worn-out after his great attempt to rid the streets of London of robbers. Here he breathed sweet air and drank tar-water, but obtaining no benefit he started on his famous voyage to Lisbon, sailing from Rotherhithe at the end of June.

The Letters written by Madame Waddington during the time her husband was French Ambassador to the Court of St. James prove very agreeable reading. Perhaps one of the most entertaining episodes is an account of a luncheon given at Hatfield in honour of the Emperor William II. and the Empress. Madame Waddington was taken in to lunch by our present King—then of course Prince of Wales. During the meal her pearl necklace came unclasped and she asked the Portuguese Minister to re-fasten it for her; he tried but could not manage it and the Emperor, who was vastly amused, called M. Waddington's attention, to what was going on with the remark: "le Portugal était en train d'étrangler la France." The Prince of Wales then asked to be allowed to try, but he was no more successful and called forth another remark from the German Emperor, "Maintenant c'est plus sérieux—l'Angleterre s'en mêle."

The first four volumes of the Clarendon Press edition of the "Letters of Horace Walpole," edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, will be ready in November. There will be sixteen volumes in all, and there will be a limited edition, Demy 8vo, on hand made paper, and Crown 8vo editions on Oxford India paper and ordinary paper, all of which will in the first instance be offered to subscribers. Mrs. Toynbee has obtained the use of over 400 letters not included in the latest edition of the collected letters, and upwards of a hundred of these have never before been printed. A careful collation of the text with the original MSS. has revealed many curious and interesting passages hitherto suppressed, and also many serious errors in transcription. The notes,

except those written by Horace Walpole himself, have been compiled anew by Mrs. Toynbee, who has also prepared a very full analytical index. This new edition will be illustrated with fifty photogravure portraits of Walpole and his circle and with facsimiles.

If, as now seems virtually settled, General Sir J. F. Maurice, is to be the late Colonel Henderson's successor as chief editor of "The History of the Boer War," the selection, says the *Outlook*, could hardly be bettered. He comes of a famous literary family, and has himself been a prolific and authoritative writer of military history and biography any time since he carried off the Wellington Prize Essay more than thirty years ago. As Professor of Military History at the Staff College he was found to possess the valuable gift of imparting to his pupils some of his own enthusiasm, and as official historian of the Egyptian 1882 campaign he will come as no novice to his task. But many important details remain to be settled, including the selection of an adequate staff of coadjutors to ensure that the History shall not lag. In addition General Maurice has first to get out of hand his edition of Sir John Moore's "Diary," upon which he has been intermittently engaged in his infrequent snatches of leisure these many years past. Colonel Henderson's portion of the Official History, delayed by his death, cannot see the light before Christmas at the earliest.

Literary satire is looking up in England; witness the Encyclopedia Britannica skits, Mr. Hilaire Belloc's "The Aftermath, or Gleanings from a Busy Life, Called upon the Outer Cover for Purposes of Sale, Caliban's Guide to Letters," and also such pleasing sarcasms as Mr. Owen Seaman's portrait in *Punch* of Mr. Bertram Blighter—

His novel, "Neath a Woman's Spell."
His book of poems, "Past Repealing,"
Those jeux d'esprit, "Half-hours in Hell,"
That trifle, "Round my Study Ceiling."
All these are in a harmless vein
And leave suburban bosoms lighter,
But cannot possibly explain
The splendid vogue of Bertram Blighter.

A moon amid refulgent orbs,
A bee among a bed of roses,
Their light and sweetness he absorbs
And as his own elsewhere imposes;
So swarming up the rungs of fame
With ever surer grasp and tighter.
He bears his undisputed claim
To be "the well-known Bertram Blighter."

Mr. Sidney Lee was in the United States when the controversy to which Miss Corelli contributed so vigorously about the erection of a Free Library in Henley-street, Stratford-on-Avon, broke out. But since his return he has looked into the matter for himself as one of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, and in a letter he has expressed his views at length. No one can possibly be less open to the charge of disrespect to the memory of Shakespeare than Mr. Sidney Lee, and his deliberate judgment that there is nothing in the scheme of the Stratford-on-Avon Corporation destructive to the historic character of Henley-street is not only reassuring but ought to put an end to the campaign. If the street in question had in it no houses later in style and construction than the sixteenth century there would be sound reason for protesting against the introduction of a lofty modern building overshadowing the poet's birthplace. But there are already modern houses in the street, and the new library is not to be a towering structure. It will not overshadow the famous house, and, so far from destroying anything of historic value, all existing work of really ancient origin is to be preserved, and anything that is new will be made to conform in style with what is old.

Some interesting particulars concerning the *London Gazette* are given in the July *Strand Magazine*. The *London Gazette* is now part of the Constitution, and is the oldest and least read of all newspapers; yet it yields an annual profit of £20,000. In size it may vary from one page to hundred; it is the only paper whose word is law, and its authority is accepted in the witness box. At one time the *Gazette* was published directly

by Government; now it is in the hands of Messrs. Harrison, of St. Martin's Lane, who are responsible for it. A good story is told about the *Gazette* and the battle of Alma. The news reached England on September 30, 1854. Mr. Harrison was sitting in his office when a messenger arrived from the Duke of Newcastle, the First Secretary of State for War, asking him to hasten to Downing Street:—

Hurrying back with the messenger, Mr. Harrison found the Duke in a state of great excitement. "We have such glorious news," said the Duke, explaining the nature of it. But the puzzle was how to make it known. Of course it would be printed in the *Gazette*, but it was Saturday evening, and there were no papers until Sunday, and it was important that the public anxiety should be allayed by the widest possible circulation of such a piece of news. "Nobody knows it, and I don't know how to communicate it," the Duke went on.

Mr. Harrison's imagination jumped at the theatre. He went back to the offices, set up the news himself, and sent men round to the theatres with early copies of the *Gazette*. The result was finely dramatic.

THE LATE MR. BIAGIONI.

Foreign residents generally will learn with deep regret of the death of Cavaliere Francesco Biagioni, which took place on Monday evening. Mr. Biagioni had suffered from a long and painful illness which developed into cancer, and this, combined with a bronchial attack, eventually carried him off.

The deceased gentleman was a native of Italy, from which country he had received, about two years ago, the order of Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia, in recognition of services rendered during his stay in Japan. He arrived in this country about thirty-five years ago and had been at the time of his death connected for twenty-two years with the firm of Dell'Oro and Co. Mr. Biagioni was very popular among all nationals that knew him, his kindly and courteous disposition winning the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him.

FIRES.

On the morning of August 6th, fire broke out in the stone godown of a hemp refining factory in Sapporo, destroying the building and the contents, valued at about fifty or sixty thousand yen. The cause is reported to be incendiarism. It is added that the factory discharged many workmen a few days ago.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the night of August 5th at Kita-futaba-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, burning down three houses and damaging five.

Fire broke out on August 8th at Kagoshima, destroying thirty buildings. On the previous night, fire appeared in the Nagoya Petroleum Refining Mill, destroying two buildings. The loss is estimated at about yen 16,000. Another fire occurred on the morning of the 8th at Hongo, Tokyo, destroying one house and damaging two.

About 11 o'clock on the night of August 12th, fire broke out in a shed belonging to a straw braid manufacturer, M. Ishikawa, at No. 2,223, Negishi. The flames spread to a neighbouring building and destroyed it also.

PLAGUE.

A case of bubonic plague appeared in Yokohama in the evening of August 6th. The patient is a boy named Hamazo (8) whose parents live at Buta-yato, Nishi-toke, where a case was reported on July 19th. The boy was immediately removed to the Manji Hospital. The usual isolation steps were taken.

Another case was reported on August 10th at Kitagata. The patient was a young girl named Ine (4) and she died before 11 a.m., when the medical officials arrived at the house. The body was cremated in the evening of the same day at Kuboyama.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following Report is submitted at the request of the Executive Committee by those Members of the Special Committee appointed at the General Meeting, with the exception of Mr. Smith who was unable to serve:—

After full consultation with the Executive Committee and an inspection of the Hospital, we consider that the premises are quite suitable (with possibly some minor improvements) that it is necessary for this Community to continue to maintain the Hospital under its present title, and that it is impossible to recommend that it should be run by any medical man as a private enterprise. We consider that the present site is eminently suitable and that the question of removing it without the Settlement boundary should not be considered, as an experience of many years has proved that it is very convenient for patients, medical men and friends of patients, and causes little or no inconvenience to residents in the vicinity. To rebuild elsewhere, even if the present premises were disposed of, would be an expense that it would be very difficult to provide for, even if desirable.

We consider that the Hospital can be efficiently managed by a resident Matron, assisted by European and Japanese Nurses and with one or more visiting Surgeons, and that medicines should be dispensed, as far as possible, on the premises, which could be arranged by one of the European Nurses holding qualification as a dispenser, and by this means the medicines could be supplied to leave a profit to the Hospital, at less than their present cost. At least one trained male Nurse (Japanese) should be engaged, who could be obtained from one of the Government Hospitals.

The appointment of Matron and Staff should be left in the hands of the Executive Committee, subject to such arrangements as they might make with the Matron to secure her efficient control of the staff.

Fees are recommended to be charged as follows: 1st Class yen 5.00, 2nd Class yen 4.00, 3rd Class yen 3.00 per diem, the 1st and 2nd Class Patients having private rooms, without medical attendance or medicines and the 3rd Class to include medical attendance without medicines, but that the Committee arrange with the Visiting Surgeons, as to a daily weekly or monthly charge for 1st and 2nd class Patients, should they desire to avail of it.

The Executive Committee to have power to appoint a visiting committee of ladies, who will make recommendations to them on any points that suggest themselves as to its working.

It must be considered impossible to properly conduct any Hospital on a paying basis, and the Community will no doubt appreciate this fact and give it every support. Recent statistics as to London Hospitals show that 56 per cent. of the income is from bequests (a form of support so far conspicuous here by its absence) 37 per cent. from voluntary contributions, which hitherto residents here have willingly given, and only 7 per cent. from Patients' Fees, whilst here the proportion of income from this source has been much larger. This Hospital particularly appeals to Shipping Companies, Landing Agents and all employers of labour, as most of the accident cases comes from these sources, but to every resident it also appeals, as no one knows when he or his friends may require it.

An estimate of the probable cost of maintaining the Hospital is very difficult to give, as the fewer patients in the Hospital, the more the Community will have to provide, the expenses necessarily running on whether few or many patients are under treatment. With the exceptional advantage of situation, climatic conditions and an efficient nursing and medical staff, the Hospital can doubtless be made popular and be more largely availed of by residents than in the past, and it is considered that residents from the outports would gladly avail themselves of it, if judiciously advertised.

The isolated Hospital for infectious cases, after due consideration, we consider should be kept up by the Community, as at any time it might be absolutely necessary and its upkeep is not heavy. The generous offer of a visitor to provide necessary appurtenances for an operating room on condition that this Community provides the building, has been left open till 31st August, and we consider that the offer is one most generously made and of the greatest importance and one that this Community should gladly accept, and that a special Fund should be opened for the object.

We would suggest that in future the following rules be observed in connection with the appointment of Committee and Meetings of Subscribers:

1. That the Committee consist of 7 elected Members, who have power to add two to their number.
2. That at future meetings, only Subscribers or Representatives of Firms subscribing, for the

current year, or at the Annual General Meeting, for the preceding or current year, be entitled to vote, but that any individual subscribing in one sum, an amount of yen 200 or over, be a Life Member and entitled to vote at any Meeting.

With regard to the appointment of a Matron, we strongly recommend Mrs. Davies to the favourable consideration of the incoming Committee: and understand she is prepared to take charge of the Hospital on terms which we think will meet with their approval.

The question of charging Patients for extra nurses where required in difficult cases is one that should have the attention of the incoming Committee, with a view to seeing if Hospital Fees could not be so arranged as to average this expense.

In electing a Committee the Community is reminded of the advisability of electing those who would represent the various Mercantile interests as also different Nationalities, and to secure a representative Committee the names of any who are sent to the Chairman, Mr. F. S. James, No. 119, Bluff, by noon on the day of the meeting, will be printed on a Voting Slip with space to add any names subsequently proposed.

In conclusion, we beg to express our appreciation of the cleanliness and good order of the Hospital, under its present supervision, and of the willing way in which the Executive Committee have met us to discuss this matter, as well as the work they have done for the Hospital under somewhat varied and difficult circumstances, and strongly recommend that they reconsider their wish to resign, as their experience would be invaluable to the incoming Committee.

E. FLINT KILBY.
N. GORDON MUNRO.
ARTHUR M. KNAPP.

MATTERS AMERICAN.

The *Chiefos Express* learns that some excellent shooting was done by the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* lately with her 12 inch guns. She fired 15 shots at the target (a canvas screen 32 feet by 20) at a range of 1800 yards with the vessel travelling at the rate of 12 knots. The first two shells struck the platform of the target, and the remaining 13 went through the canvas.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended was the largest in American history. The total amount was \$2,445,610,417, of which \$1,025,619,127 were imports and \$1,419,991,290 exports. The imports were the heaviest on record and the exports were exceeded only by the fiscal year 1901.

The United States team won the Palma Trophy at Bisley, with a record score of 1,570. Great Britain came second with 1,555. The interest in the competition was greater than ever owing to the number and excellence of the competing teams. Canada scored 1,518, Australia 1,501, Natal 1,399, Norway 1,241 and France 1,230.

Mrs. Harriet Stanwood Blaine, the widow of James G. Blaine, former Secretary of State and candidate for president of the United States, died at her home at Augusta, Me., on July 15 after a short illness. Mrs. Blaine's surviving children, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale and James G. Blaine, were at her bedside. Mrs. Blaine was born in 1830 in Augusta.

The *Tribune* of Chicago has been making a religious census of the governors. Maine has a Universalist governor, Delaware has a Quaker governor, Utah has a Mormon governor. Two of the governors (Rhode Island and Wisconsin) are Unitarians. Pennypacker is one of the four Protestant Episcopalians. Six of the governors are Baptists, seven are Presbyterians, eight are Methodists. Twelve governors are not church members.

Exceptional interest has been excited in social, political and diplomatic circles in London by the prevalent report that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., eldest son of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is engaged to be married to Miss Muriel White, the only daughter of Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States embassy in London. This in itself would be news of international interest, but additional interest is imparted from the fact that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is bitterly opposed to the marriage. It is

reported that in his opposition is found the reason why the engagement has not been formally announced.

The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* says: "When it gets to a point where an ocean liner has to take out a cargo of sand in her hold to supply the place of valuable cargo, as did a Leyland liner sailing last week and when many of the first-class ships in regular service between this port and England have to be laid up for lack of business, it is time somebody bestirred himself to hold for Boston its place as the second port of the United States."

It is believed that the question of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the United States will be decided by the time their round of visits to the west of England, which are just about to begin, have been concluded. The diplomatic intermediary, who is chiefly concerned in making the arrangements, said recently that he had nothing official to say for publication at the present time. It is known, however, that the Prince has been informally approached on the subject and that he will accept the invitation.

Mr. Robert Shaw Oliver, who has been appointed to succeed Colonel Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War, is an accomplished soldier and admirably fitted for the post. He was born in Boston fifty-six years ago, and served through the civil war with the fifth Massachusetts cavalry. He entered the regular army in 1867, but resigned three years later to engage in business in Albany. During his residence there he has been an active member of the national guard, and now commands the third brigade of the N. G. N. Y.

The total immigration into Canada for the year ending June 30 is announced as 124,658. The origin of this immigration is given as follows:—

United States	45,980
British Isles	41,787
Continent of Europe	37,891

The arrivals for the three preceding years appear thus:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
United States	8,543	17,987	26,388
British Isles	5,141	11,810	17,259
Continent of Europe	10,211	19,352	23,732
Totals	23,895	49,149	67,397

The *Jewish Chronicle* states that the community of Hungarian Jews in Chicago recently wrote to the Chief Rabbi of Pressburg (Hungary), requesting him to recommend them a strictly orthodox Rabbi who would be able to preach in their native language. Owing to the great distance it was impossible for a candidate to visit Chicago in order to preach a trial sermon. It occurred, therefore, to the candidate recommended by the Chief Rabbi to speak sermons, both in the Hungarian and German languages, into the phonograph. The records were sent to Chicago, and the sermons, on being reproduced, gave such general satisfaction that the preacher was elected at a handsome salary.

The collapse of the United States Ship-building Company and the appointment of a receiver by Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States District Court, seem to be generally regarded as incidents highly discreditable to the reputations of Mr. Charles M. Schwab and the other "promoters" of this trust. The *Baltimore American* goes so far as to say:—"This eventuation is the natural outcome of the wildcat scheme of financiering employed in the organization of the concern. Never before in the riot of trust promotion with which this country has been so enormously inficted during the past few years was there perpetrated such a bold-faced, unblushing crime of finance as marked the formation of the Shipbuilding Trust."

The United States Department of Agriculture has decided to make Nacogdoches, in eastern Texas, a big tobacco experiment station, and it is announced that on August 1 a plant for the curing, baling and warehousing of all tobaccos at experimental stations in the south will be opened. This move is the outcome of experiments and tests which have been going on in eastern Texas

for the last year and a half, and coupled with the announcement of the opening of the Nacogdoches curing station, the still further important announcement is made that the Governmental tests have demonstrated that tobacco grown in the soil of east Texas is the equal of, if not superior to, the celebrated costly tobacco grown in the Vuelta Abajo district of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, known as the finest tobacco in the world.

Professor Morgan, of Ruskin university, believes that divorces are caused by women being unable to understand husbands. He has therefore decided to establish a department which will teach them how to do so. Special attention is to be devoted to the housewifery class, in which the student will be instructed so that she will know round-steak from ham and eggs, be able to raise bread without a derrick, to tell when enough prunes are sufficient, and to vary the daily menu without hash. The novelty of Professor Morgan's course will be the psychological studies designed to fit the graduates to select a compatible husband. A man's conduct before marriage, the faculty holds, is no criterion of his fitness; but by the psychological course the expectant brides will be trained to study his disposition and read his mind.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

An editorial on "how to stop lynchings," from the Portland *Oregonian* has been going the rounds of the southern press, each paper adding a word of approval of the *Oregonian's* prescription, which was simply that Negroes should cease to give provocation for mob executions. That this is no remedy at all, remarks *Public Opinion*, is promptly shown by last week's lynching in Kentucky of a white murderer, and by the South Carolina lynching of a Negro because he refused to tell the hiding place of a murderer that the mob was looking for. The *Oregonian* asserts that lynchings would stop if "Negroes would let white girls alone." The fact is that the majority of lynchings are not due to the crime this paper has in mind, but to a spirit of lawlessness which breaks out on constantly lessening provocation. The week's lynching record was increased to three by the Negroes themselves, a black mob in Florida hanging a black assaulter.

John Donoghue, the sculptor who was awarded first prize among more than seventy competitors at the Columbian exposition in Chicago for his classical group, "Sophocles leading the Chorus after the Battle of Salamis," committed suicide in New Haven recently. He was born in Chicago, and studied at the École des Beaux Arts, in Paris, where he soon won notice. He travelled and worked in many countries of Europe. In Rome, in 1885, he produced his "Hunting Nymph." It was in that city, too, that he planned his gigantic winged figure, "The Spirit," using the baths of Diocletian as a studio. It was Donoghue who designed the "St. Paul" in the congressional library in Washington, the "St. Louis of France" of the appellate court building in New York city, and busts of Governor Ames and John Boyle O'Reilly in the Boston public library. Other works were his "Venus," his "Diana," and his "John L. Sullivan," and the best known of all, his "Egyptian Ibis."

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who is to be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, was quoted recently as saying that it will not be necessary to pass any currency legislation at the next session of Congress. There is, he thinks, no reason why the increase in the circulating medium in the coming twelve months should not be as great as in the last twelve months without additional legislation if the business of the country should demand an increase. Mr. Cannon will hold, as Speaker of the House, a position of great power in the next Congress, but for that very reason, says *Bradstreet's*, it is hardly appropriate for him to indicate thus early the line of currency policy which he thinks should be followed by the next House. He seems to forget, also, that one of the demands of those asking for monetary legislation is that the currency shall be made more elastic, so that it may be contracted as well as expanded, as need requires.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A case of cholera was reported on August 11th at Akita.

The Japanese Standing Squadron left Otaru for Hakodate on 11th August.

The training vessels *Suma* and *Akashi* arrived at Ominato on the 10th August.

Marquis Ito proceeded, on August 11th, to Tonosawa where he lodges at the Kwansuiro hotel.

The German cruiser *Illis* arrived on August 11th, at Nagasaki from Shanghai to undergo repairs.

A telegram from Nagasaki states that rinderpest has appeared at the village of Taira, Kitamatsura district, and shows signs of spreading.

New rice was shown on August 11th in the Tokyo market from Nigohan, Saitama Prefecture. The quality was good.

Several persons attacked, on the night of August 10th, the village office of Akatomari, Sado, where the election of members of the village assembly was taking place. They carried off the election books.

H. Sakai (36) official of the Department of Communications, was arrested on August 6th on a charge of having accepted bribes from several merchants. His dwelling was subsequently searched by the judicial authorities.

Mr. Dan Leno, who was attacked by mental aberration has, it is stated, so greatly improved in health that he will soon take a sea voyage. Mr. Arthur Collins believes that Mr. Leno will take his usual place in the next Drury Lane pantomime.

Mr. Jacob Phillips, who started the firm of Phillips, Moore & Co. at Hongkong, early in the forties (the firm of which the late Mr. Lewis Moore of Shanghai was a member), and who went home in 1851, has just died in his hundredth year.

The Directors of the Hokkaido Railway and Colliery Company held a meeting on Aug. 9th at the office of the Tokyo branch when Mr. Inoue, managing director, reported on the business conditions of the first half-year. The net profit was yen 907,920.

A correspondent telegraphing from Taipei, Formosa, states that a gale raged in the locality for two days commencing on the night of Aug. 5th. The training ship *Matsushima* and two others arrived at Keelung on the 5th from Manila. They will leave for Fusan shortly.

Mr. H. Takenchi and three other directors of the Tokyo Commercial Bank, who were under suspicion of having embezzled yen 120,000 belonging to the bank, were released as the result of the preliminary trial in the Tokyo District Court, on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient.

In addition to the names in the Birthday Honours List already reported should be noticed that of Dr. Patrick Manson, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., C.M.G., Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, in Formosa, Amoy, and Hongkong before he settled down at home. He receives the honour of K.C.M.G. for special services in connection with tropical diseases.

We read in Vancouver papers that Lady Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, intends paying a visit to Japan this fall. She and her party will sail from Vancouver for Yokohama on board the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of China*, which is scheduled to depart on September 7. The party will consist of the Countess of Minto, Lady Aileen Elliott, Lady Ruby Elliott and Capt. Bell, A.D.C. The party will leave Ottawa for the coast on September 2nd and in the Government coach *Victoria*. The run westward to Vancouver will be made without stop. Special quarters for the party will be fitted up on board the *Empress of China* when she arrives at Vancouver from the Orient on August 26.

LAW CASE.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. v. NIPPON KENMEN BOSEKI KAISHA.

The hearing of this action, instituted by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., against the Nippon Kenmen Boseki Kaisha (the Japan Silk and Cotton Spinning Co.) in which a decree of bankruptcy was delivered on August 5th on the application of plaintiffs, was again brought up in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano, on the protest of defendants.

The Court was closed to the public. The decree of bankruptcy given in the case instituted by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. against the Nippon Kenmen Boseki Kaisha was cancelled on Aug. 10th in the Yokohama District Court, where the defendants had brought an appeal against the decision.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEED FOR BETTER OPERATION FACILITIES AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In some quarters, there seems to be an opinion that a properly equipped, "up to date" operating room is a luxury, rather than a necessity, and that Yokohama cannot afford luxuries. As this view may be prevalent, and therefore inimical to the proposed reform in the General Hospital, I take the liberty of troubling you with this address to the public of Yokohama. Although somewhat egotistical, for which I humbly crave pardon, I think that it may perhaps throw some light on modern surgical methods, and thus may help to form a basis on which to form a proper judgment. If I depart from my rule not to parade medical matters in public, it is because this occasion is a very exceptional one, and I feel sure that a statement of personal experience will do more good than volumes of reasoning.

The popular prejudice against "operating theatres" and surgical interference generally, is not without reasonable foundation. Operative surgery has saved millions of lives, during the last century which has passed, and the use of anesthetics has, during the latter half of it, enabled it to do so with comparative immunity from pain. In the pre-antiseptic days, however, it sometimes happened that death resulted from comparatively trivial operations, owing to the entrance into the wound of the deadly micrococci which produce blood-poisoning. Hence the general belief that operations are frequently, if not usually, attended with great risk to life, and should only be permitted as a *dernier resort* when all other means, however speculative, have been tried and failed. This procrastination has, in its turn, been the cause of myriads of surgical failures, the fatal sentence, "too late," being often too visible on the visage of the unfortunates who seek this last resort. In this way a "vicious circle" has been established in which prejudice has prepared the way for failure, and failure has nourished deep rooted prejudice.

I cannot remember the pre-antiseptic days, but when I commenced the study of medicine the antiseptic precautions used were rudimentary, and carried out usually in a half-hearted fashion which courted failure. Lister, the founder of antiseptic, and therefore of aseptic surgery, the man whose beneficent genius turned the work of the great Pasteur to the use and lasting benefit of humanity; Lister had gone to London, and left a few disciples and many half sceptics behind in Edinburgh. When I was clinical dresser, in my second year of study, I fell under the favourable notice of that great surgeon, Sir James Spence, and continued till his death two years later, to act as clinical clerk, during which time I assisted at nearly all his Hospital and private operations. From this experience in the University wards, and frequent visits to those of other surgeons, I am in a position to compare the results then and now, and the difference is as that of night from day.

The antiseptic system then depended on the partial use of antiseptics, chiefly the steam carbolic spray, which, under the impression that the infection came from the air, was employed to kill the invading hosts of microbes. I well remember Spence, in a sarcastic semi-jocular fashion accusing a student of attempted manslaughter, because he had momentarily stepped in between the spray and the "field of operation." Yet that patient did not die!

There were other surgeons who did attempt to try the efficacy of the new doctrine, and, although a contrast of the two schools would be of little use now, I can safely say that I have seen dozens of lives lost, after operations, which would involve not the slightest risk now! In those days, a surgeon never opened the abdomen, nor a joint, for exploratory purposes,

as the mortality was so high (about fifty per cent). Now, with strict aseptic precautions, the mortality following such explorations is less than one in ten thousand! I have seen several deaths result from simple operations, such as that for "knock knee" or "varicose veins," performed by the best surgeons of the day. Now, any surgeon who does these operations aseptically, will run practically no risk at all.

Personally, I have had over three hundred aseptic operations, and in not a single instance, have I seen failure to secure primary union in a wound not previously infected. In such cases, the wound heals as if one had sewed up a tear in a glove. There is no inflammation, no suppuration, and the patient feels little or no pain. Nature works unimpeded, so that the process of flesh-knitting is completed in a few days, stitches are taken out on the eighth day, and firm union already results.

I claim no special knowledge or dexterity in connection with the aseptic technique. If I have met with a degree of success beyond the average, it is solely because personal attention has been given to every detail of sterilisation. It has seemed to me, as no doubt it has seemed to thousands of doctors just as keenly alive to its necessity, that if it was worth doing, it was worth doing well, and that the great secret of success in this method lies in the scrupulous care which is given to each detail.

All towels, sheets, dressings, bandages are sterilised by steam under pressure and are never afterwards touched by unsterilised instruments, or hands. The patient's skin is rendered as sterile as possible by rubbing into it a solution of soap in alcohol, containing in solution the potassium-mercuric iodide, or other antiseptic. After a soaking in alcohol it is then covered with a sterilised dressing, and this process is fully as important as the sterilisation of the surgeon's hands, and should occupy not less than twenty minutes. Thorough cleansing of the surgeon's hands is a very important procedure and not very easy to secure. The hands should be scrubbed for ten minutes, with alcoholic soap and a hard brush, after which the sterile overalls, or other covering, are put on, and the hands are submitted to fresh scrubbing, everything used, including brushes and water, having been previously rendered sterile. With the greatest precautions, soaking in antiseptic solutions, &c., it is not possible to be sure that the hands are absolutely sterile, and for abdominal work therefore, it is wiser to use sterilised rubber gloves. It is needless to say that instruments, ligatures and all material which has to come, directly or indirectly, in contact with the "field of operation" are freed from the presence of living germs, even the basins and other utensils having been previously boiled. Everything being thus "surgically clean," it is the duty of the surgeon, his chief assistant, and surgical nurse, to see that, before or during the operation, no inadvertent contact of sterilised with unsterilised, on the part of others who have not yet developed the "aseptic conscience," is allowed to introduce an element of risk into the proceedings, such as would be furnished by the introduction of a few of the blood-poisoning cocci into the wound. The air is not now regarded as such a fertile source of infection as formerly, but it is not germ-free, and its being in constant motion adds to the risk. It is therefore most expedient that the air of an operating room should be as free from germs as possible, and this object has been secured, I think, in the design which I have made for the General Hospital. In the proposed building there is no direct communication with corridors. On one side, the operating room is approached through the anaesthesia room, the patient never seeing the operating room at all. The two doors are always locked, except at an operation. On the other side, the operating room is reached through two doors, first that of the sterilising hall, and secondly that of the surgeon's "wash-up" room, where hands are sterilised, and clean gowns are kept. The windows do not open, and are merely large surfaces of glass, arranged to admit the greatest amount of light, but ventilators which filter the incoming air, and remove the used air, ensure a comparatively pure atmosphere. This is especially important in prolonged operations where there is greater exposure to infection from the air.

From the above outline sketch, it will be seen that the whole success of the aseptic technique depends upon constant and unremitting care and attention to the slightest details. *No surgeon has a right to operate upon a fellow being unless he is prepared to guarantee a faultless chain of asepsis, so far as human foresight and stringent care can assure it.* It is not only in surgery that the value of the aseptic method is demonstrated. Thanks to it, that dread wolf "puerperal fever" is now seldom seen. In over six hundred accouchement cases I have seen but one, which was not fatal, due to the officiousness of a nurse. The whole system of quarantine, disinfection, &c. is nothing but the carrying out of the aseptic method in other directions, so that its utility extends beyond the range of operating "theatres."

The present operating room was designed by

myself about eight years ago, together with the pharmacy, cold storage and extra accommodation, all of which were urgently needed. For the sake of economy they had all to be built together and there was only one corner into which they could be squeezed. For this reason and for the reason also that aseptic surgery had not yet decided upon the best type of design, there are faults in the room which it would cost much to remedy, and there is no room in this quarter to add improvements. Besides it is necessary that there should be a room for minor surgery, the dressing of certain cases, plaster of paris dressings and special examinations. These proceedings must never be allowed in a room which is devoted to the service of aseptic surgery. The present operating room is eminently suited to such purposes.

But for those cases which occur from time to time, when a human being is in deadly peril of his life, and safety depends on having the best conditions for the strictest aseptic work; for those more numerous cases where health and activity can be retained, as frequently happens in the opposite sex, by an operation, involving practically no risk under aseptic conditions, there must be a place where such work can be done, without the anxiety which it otherwise involves to the patient, and much more, to the surgeon. Surely nothing should be considered of more importance than the safeguarding of human life and the relief of human suffering!

A stranger to these shores has offered to provide three thousand yen for the purchase of the best appliances for securing asepsis, provided the community erect a suitable building for the purpose. This gentleman wishes his name to be withheld, but his catholic humanity, his benevolent aim to aid his fellow creatures calls forth our deepest gratitude and earnest wishes for his welfare.

For an equal sum, a building can be erected of ample size, and the most modern type, thoroughly adapted to the demands of aseptic surgery. I shall be glad to place in that building, for public use, an operating outfit, which embraces the instruments for nearly every possible operation. These instruments, like the aseptic appliances, which have been offered as a gift to the Hospital, will be at the disposal of resident doctors. This latter point was expressly stipulated in the offer above mentioned. I emphasise this point, because there seems to be some misunderstanding about it. Practically the only condition made was that a doctor should be appointed by the committee to take the care of and responsibility for these appliances. They are mechanisms which require such care, and this proviso is a proper and reasonable precaution. It remains for the Yokohama community to decide whether they will take this opportunity to supply a suitable building for the purpose, and thus possess a reliable means, often so urgently needed, of aiding our fellow mortals.

N. G. M.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 11th instant, you present this very important question under three heads, as follows:—

First.—The amount of security that the foreign companies will actually be required to put up.

If a company issues one contract each year for yen 1,000 for 20 years upon the 20 Year Endowment plan, (which is the average plan of business in Japan,) at age 35, premium yen 52.13, they would receive from those insured yen 10,947, and they would have to put up as reserve, yen 9,248. This leaves a balance of yen 1,699, in the hands of the Company, out of which the expense of management and dividends are provided. Of course, as I stated in my former letter, a large percentage of dividends comes from keen financiering, but a certain percentage is also earned by economical management. This serves to illustrate the point that I want to bring out, viz:—That nearly the entire premium collections of a company are invested in the reserve. These figures it must be remembered, are exact, and as immutable as the laws of life and death, consequently they end the matter in so far as the amount of reserve deposits demanded are concerned.

Second.—As to the form which that security must take. Like yourself, I am not certain that the Japanese Government has ever asked that the companies shall deposit as a reserve fund 5 per cent. Japanese Bonds. The order, as you state, says there must be deposited with the authorities designated "Negotiable securities, sanctioned by the Chief of the Office having control of the business," but a gentleman who called upon the authorities in Tokyo in reference to the matter, advises me that he was told by such authorities that only Japanese 5 per cent. Bonds would be accepted. I immediately wrote to a Japanese gentleman in Tokyo, who could get at the heads of the Insurance Department, asking him to look up the subject and advise me as to just what the Government wanted. He writes me,

under date of July 8, 1903, that after interviewing the proper authorities he learns:—First, that the Department requires a deposit of yen 100,000 in Japanese Government Bonds. Secondly, the Department requires the actual deposit of each company's legal reserve in cash; or, in Japanese Government Bonds.

Under these circumstances I assume that my correspondent was properly informed and that the Government has made a demand that reserve deposits shall be in Japanese Government Bonds, inasmuch as a deposit of cash, without some guarantee of interest sufficient to meet policies at maturity, would be out of the question.

The third point, as you state, is the conventional legality of the order, and upon this point hinges, I think, the most important part of the controversy. You state:—"We do not find in the Treaties any provision that no tax, charge, or license of any sort, shall be imposed upon foreign companies that is not imposed upon a native company."

In answer to this I would call your attention to Article I, last paragraph of the Japanese-British Treaty, which says:—"They (British subjects) shall not be compelled under any pretext whatsoever to pay any charge of tax, other or higher, than those that are, or may be, paid by the native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation." Article III, last paragraph, also says:—"They (British subjects) shall enjoy respectively the same treatment in matters of commerce without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name of, or for the profit of the government, other or greater, than those paid by native subjects."

The American Treaty has, I understand, the same rights and privileges granted it as the most favoured nation, and would, of course, come under this clause. If there is nothing else in the Treaty bearing upon this subject, and I must confess I have been unable to find anything of such a nature, then the Treaty seems conclusive. At any rate, no attempts that I have made so far, either by letter or through the American or British Ministers, have been able to elicit any further information upon the subject; and yet I must confess that my experience with Japanese statesmen would make me hesitate to believe that they would attempt to issue any such order as the one in question, without some foundation upon which to proceed, and I am sure the insurance interests will be most grateful for any additional information upon the subject.

I concede that the Japanese Government acted in a most liberal spirit in making the Treaty in question, (assuming that there is no rider attached to the parts I quoted), but at the same time, the Treaty, having been made, should not in any way be abrogated. If the Japanese Government thinks it has acted too liberally in this matter, it is within its province to arrange another Treaty with the governments in question. As a well-wisher of Japan, however, I must say it seems a little inconsistent for a government to come forward with a dishonored Treaty in one hand (always provided, however, that the order No. 146 is in violation of Treaty provisions) and at the same time ask that enormous amounts of money shall be invested in its bonds.

As to the equality of footing that would exist between Japanese and foreign companies, I can only say that all American companies hold their books and assets open to the inspection of the Japanese authorities precisely as they do to the American Insurance Commissioners; and any representative, either ministerial, consular, or otherwise, that may be designated to examine into the finances and management of the American companies, will receive every courtesy and be offered every opportunity that they may desire for an investigation of any company's affairs.

As I said in my former letter, these companies are mutual in their operation, giving to their members insurance at the exact cost of producing and maintaining same. This would not be the case did every government under which they operate require that they should invest their assets in bonds issued by them. No two countries perhaps are on an exact par as to the value of bonds they issue, and it would certainly be unfair to the insured of some nations to compel them to invest their money in the bonds of others. On the other hand, it would hardly be fair to allow the Japanese insurers the benefit of the wonderful results of investment and financiering that has been accomplished elsewhere, when their government says that the companies must invest that portion of their assets collected in Japan, in securities that under the most favourable conditions must curtail the companies' earnings. Therefore it must be apparent that one governmental supervision must be accepted or rejected by all; and as a matter of fact, this is the policy adopted by every other civilized country in the world.

There are some governments which require that the assets of the companies operating therein shall not be invested in certain classes of securities, to which requirement some companies object and

refuse to comply, but the certificate of the American Insurance Commissioner is always accepted as to the value of the securities held by the different companies and their manner of conducting business. Some governments require that a certain amount of securities shall be deposited before insurance companies shall do business therein, but these requirements have only been put forward after such countries have developed life insurance companies of their own nationality sufficient to take care of the business therein. This is certainly not the case with Japan. While it may be that some of the Japanese insurance companies are quite as good as those of other nations, the fact certainly remains that it will be many years before the Japanese companies will be financially able to carry the insurance of the Japanese people, as compared with the insurance of other nations. I might mention in passing that no company can take more than 20 per cent. new business per annum and deal fairly with its old policy holders. It should, therefore, not be the object of Japan, in my opinion, to prevent any reputable company from doing business within her jurisdiction, nor do I think there should be any fear that any creditor of the foreign insurance companies now doing business in Japan could not obtain ample satisfaction through the Japanese court. Certainly there has been no instance in which any foreign life insurance company has sought to evade the payment of any judgment rendered against it, and should any Japanese company seek to enter a foreign field, they would find that no country would ask them to put up the reserve collected therein in the hands of the government under which it decides to operate. Should an entrance fee be charged, that is another matter, and one that I do not blame Japan for taking up. If she cannot do so under the Treaties, then by diplomacy have the Treaties revised. If, on the other hand, the treaties permit a charge to be made and Japan chooses to make such charges, it is clearly her right, and those companies who do not care to comply can withdraw, but it seems to me that it would only be courteous and fair for the Japanese Government in promulgating an order of this sort to state under which of the Treaty provisions the deposits in question are asked for, and not leave the question open to discussion. It seems rather difficult to get an interview with any of the heads of Departments at Tokyo, or to get any satisfaction of a nature to finally settle the question; but I presume that the matter will be made plain to us in time as to why the demand for the deposits is made and what disposition will be made of the part of the order referring to reserve deposits.

To recapitulate this last clause:—I cannot see wherein the native companies are in any way placed upon an unequal footing under the arrangement which foreign companies are working. I am aware that in some quarters an opinion prevails that native companies are required to deposit some security before commencing business. This is really not so. Native stock companies, organized for the purpose of making money for their stockholders are required to put up 25 per cent. of their capital stock when chartered. But no such deposit is required of mutual companies, nor do I think there is any charge or tax of any kind levied upon such companies. The 25 per cent. required of stock companies is in the nature of a charter guarantee and not for the privilege of doing business. This is in keeping with similar requirements in other countries. The only remaining question, therefore, if the right of the Japanese authorities to inspect and supervise the foreign companies' assets and investments is conceded, and as I said before, such right is not only conceded but invited, is the advisability of having some assets that can be reached easily in the event of suits at law. This matter can be easily settled by the companies in question giving satisfactory indemnity bonds to cover the amount in question in the event of suits.

Very truly yours, BASIL H. BETTS.

FIRE ON THE "TONKIN."

Shortly before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, says the *Kobe Herald*, fire broke in the forehold of the French mail steamer *Tonkin*. By three o'clock the flames on the fore bridge and forward part of the upper promenade deck were fairly under control but blazing chunks of wood still kept dropping from the iron skeleton, which was practically all that remained of this portion of the steamer. The port side seemed to have fared worse than the starboard, for it was still too uncomfortably dangerous to invite mere onlookers to risk their skins. The port midship boat was entirely destroyed while on the starboard side the steam launch had been gutted of its woodwork. On the first alarm of fire the *Tonkin's* stern had been towed round toward the wind, the Norwegian steamer *Actin* and the N. Y. K. liner *Kamakura* assisting in this task. In order to prevent the flames from the fore part of *Tonkin* spreading to the after part while the vessel still

lay bows on to the wind, an awning had quickly been spread and this was speedily thrown overboard when it was no longer necessary. This step indeed was rendered necessary as the flames had caught in several places and so that no obstacle or fitting of an inflammable nature should remain, chairs and other things were quickly thrown overboard. The officers and men of the P. & O. steamer *Landia* as well as many of the vessels in harbour, the Kawasaki launch, Water Police and others had come to the aid of the French steamer as quickly as they could do, and several jets of water were playing on the burning portion of the deck as well as into the hold. The hold itself was one dense cloud of smoke and steam and it was impossible to see anything beyond. An iron bulkhead separates the fore hold from the engine room so that when once the deck flames were got under control there was very little chance of the fire spreading to the after part of the ship. By half-past four things were steadying down and it is only a matter of time before the fore hold either burns itself out or is flooded. This latter action does not appear to have been taken probably for sufficient reasons were it known, although the chances of saving any of cargo seemed very remote. Chlorate of Potash seems to have caused all the trouble and it is said that an explosion of this chemical started the conflagration which speedily took hold of the inflammable cargo—mostly of Saigon cotton—that is said to have been stowed away. Eventually it was found necessary to take the *Tonkin* to Mirme, where she was beached and the fire was flooded out.

Latest information with reference to the M.M. steamer *Tonkin* which was on fire at Kobe, was given by the *Kobe Herald* of Friday which said:—

At about half-past six last night it was determined to tow the *Tonkin* down to Mirme where she could be run ashore and where she would not endanger the rest of the shipping. The Kawasaki's tug boat *Matsuko Maru* was selected to do the work and before night the French mail boat had been run aground about fifty yards from the shore and five hundred yards west of the Mirme boathouse. There was a discussion as to whether she should not be run aground stern first so that the scuttling which had been decided upon should be more effective for the fore part of the steamer, but Captain Schmidt said that if this were done the flames would blow aft and endanger the rest of the vessel. The actual scuttling consisted in removing some of the rivets below the water line and this was done about ten o'clock. All through the night the flames were battled with, the coal bunkers which had ignited adding more work for the already tired out men.

A visit to the vessel this morning showed how fierce had been the flames through the night, for the coal bunkers had ignited the alleyways and burned up all the work shops and other things on either side, beside eating through on to the upper deck and charring it up in such a way that it was only with difficulty that one could pick one's way along it. A glance down the big number two hatchway showed that the water was nearly on a level with the 'tween decks and the smoke still coming up was thick enough to blot out everything from sight every now and again. Farther forward the desolation was still more complete, and the smoke thicker, owing to some of the cargo still burning below number one hatch. The men's quarters were entirely demolished and an inspection of the fo'castle head showed that every scrap of wood work had been reduced to charcoal or ashes, while several of the smaller pieces of iron were bent about here and there as if they had writhed under the intense heat. The iron decks were still too hot for bare feet or hands.

As to the actual cause of the outbreak it seems doubtful whether this will ever be known. There are, however, as usual in such a case, a variety of rumours from which to select and it seems to us that the most feasible is that a coolie threw a lighted cigarette end into the hold and that this landed on a broken keg of chlorate of potash which immediately flared up. The outbreak was so sudden that it was impossible to get at the cocks for flooding the hold and it was in attempting to do this that one of the engineers got severely burned and had to be removed ashore to a hospital, where from all accounts he is now doing well. The Messageries is one of the companies which insures its own fleet so that the loss will fall entirely on them and it is impossible at this stage to form even the roughest estimate. It is certain however to amount to a very big sum and the damage, if it can be repaired here, is likely to take some weeks. Doubts are expressed in some quarters as to whether the company will consider it worth while to refit and practically rebuild the fore part of the vessel and from the looks of things now, nothing else can make the *Tonkin* sea-worthy.

Our contemporary added that the fire in the

fore-peak was still smouldering but there was no longer any danger of its spreading.

The *Asahi* states that the steamer *Tonkin*, which was beached after the fire, was floated on the morning of Aug. 9th. She will be taken into the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard to have temporary repairs made and will then return to Marseilles. The paper adds that the damage to cargo is estimated at about yen 100,000 and that to the hull at about yen 500,000.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

Dame Deborah Bowring, widow of Sir John Bowring, a former Governor of Hongkong, has died at Exeter at the age of 85, leaving an estate valued at £13,392.

The Rt. Rev. John Moorhouse, the lord bishop of Manchester, has resigned the bishopric. He was born in 1829 and was appointed bishop of the Anglican See of Manchester in 1886.

With summer weather come accidents in the Alps. A party of scholars from the Zurich University, numbering eighteen, were on a visit of pleasure to Val Piora, near Airolo, in July, when while on the Piz Blas, which is nearly ten thousand feet high, they were overtaken by an avalanche. Three of the excursionists were killed and five injured.

Sir Charles Elliott, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the London School Board, presented his annual statement to the members of the Board last week. The year's expenditure, he said, had exceeded the estimate by only £486. The total increase in the outgoings had been £132,000. For the current year they estimated that they would require £116,000 more than in 1902-3, to be provided by the rate, which would for this purpose be fixed at nearly 15½d., as against the previous rate of 14 2-3d. This represents an increase of nearly one half penny.

A French Agricultural engineer calls attention to the Chinese pony, and suggests its acclimatisation in Europe. Its endurance and courage is remarkable. Last February, in a race from Tientsin to Peking (126 kilometers, or about 84 miles), over bad roads, in a storm of wind and rain, 23 of them ran, and the first arrived in 7h. 33m., the last in 9h. 7m. The result is comparable to that of the Brussels to Ostend race. The principle characteristic of this small horse is to cover long distances at moderate speeds.

A widespread conspiracy for the manufacture and circulation of false Austrian bank-notes has just been discovered, and 40 persons have been arrested. The gang operated mostly in Dalmatia and the Italia Irredenta provinces, which enabled them to work extensively in Northern Italy and the Italian Tyrol. One peculiarity in their methods was to acquire a yacht of their own, so as to move about without being dogged from one railway station to another. Dropping anchor in a coast town, they have disposed of as much as £160 in spurious notes in a day or two.

There will be universal congratulations to Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark on the birth of a son who, it may be of interest to mention, comes twelfth in the line of succession to the English throne and sixth to the throne of Denmark. The new Prince is the King's eighth grandchild, the first being Lady Alexandra Duff, the eldest daughter of the Duchess of Fife, who was born in 1891, and is three years older than Prince Edward of Wales. Princess Maud, as Princess Charles will always be known, is now in her 34th year, and was married to the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark in 1896.

Only a few weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Langham, whose death is announced, received the degree of D.D. at Glasgow University in recognition of his long and useful life as an evangelist and a scholar. Dr. Langham was for 40 years a missionary in Fiji under the Wesleyan Missionary Society, having commenced his work there when cannibalism prevailed. Since 1898 he had been

engaged in the revision of the Fiji version of the Bible, under the direction of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the task of perfecting the edition was completed shortly before his death.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the seventy-sixth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall (Hongkong) on the 15th prox. at noon.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1903.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,435,472.73, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,590,683.17.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$6,000,000.

They also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of \$200,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$2,875,683.17, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$533,333.33.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1/8, the rate of the day, amounts to \$906,666.67.

The balance \$1,435,683.17 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. M. Moses, Mr. G. Balloch, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony. Messrs. E. Shellim, H. W. Slade, and E. S. Wheeler have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

AUDITORS

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood; the latter acting in the place of the Honourable C. S. Sharp, who is absent from the Colony.

A. J. RAYMOND,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1903.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Paid-up capital.....	10,000,000.00	
Sterling reserve fund	10,000,000.00	
Silver reserve fund	5,500,000.00	
Marine insurance account	250,000.00	
Notes in circulation:—		
Authorized issue against securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies.....	10,000,000.00	
Additional issue authorized by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	3,118,158.00	
Current account:—		
Silver.....	74,688,764.18	
Gold, £2,108,271. 17s.		
2d.==	25,132,124.77	
	99,820,888.95	
Fixed deposits:—		
Silver.....	44,758,114.56	
Gold, £4,481,456. 12s.		
4d.==	53,434,925.24	
	98,193,039.80	
Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers and short-sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)	12,273,675.78	
Profit and loss account	3,590,683.17	
Liability on bills of exchange re-discounted, £6,256,836. 12s. od. of which up to this date £4,471,496 have run off		
	252,746,445.70	

ASSETS.

Cash	33,143,734.24	
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000	5,500,000.00	
Bullion in hand and in transit	3,974,550.63	
Indian Government rupee paper	2,207,901.65	
Consols, Colonial and other securities.	9,960,868.75	
Sterling reserve fund investments, viz. —		
£250,000 2½ per cent. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve, at 90, £225,000.....	1,900,000.00	
£267,500 2½ per cent. Consols, £255,000 2½ per cent. national war loan at 90, £470,250.....	4,702,500.00	
£357,000 other sterling securities standing in the books at £339,750	3,397,500.00	
	10,000,000.00	
Bills discounted, loans and credits ..	96,592,382.43	
Bills receivable	90,055,865.46	
Bank premises	1,311,142.54	
	252,746,445.70	

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1903.

Dr.	\$	c.
To amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to directors	15,000.00	
To Dividend account:—		
£1.10s. per share on 80,000 shares==		
£120,000 at 4/6	533,333.33	
To dividend adjustment account:—		
Difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1/8, the rate of the day.....	906,666.67	
To transfer to silver reserve fund	500,000.00	
To transfer to bank premises account..	200,000.00	
To balance forward to next half-year..	1,435,683.17	
	3,590,683.17	
Cr.	\$	c.
By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1902	1,435,472.73	
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1903, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due.	2,155,210.44	
	3,590,683.17	

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance	10,000,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1902	10,000,000.00
(invested in sterling securities)	

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance	6,000,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1902	5,500,000.00
By transfer from profit and loss account	500,000.00
	6,000,000.00

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for July, and comparison with corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

1903.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	Quantities.	Values.
		Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	155,504	2,142,895
Silk tissues, kaiki.....	411,269	132,078
Silk handkerchiefs	80,355	267,753
Cotton tissues.....	385,114	36,848
Carpets, hemp or cotton S.yard	50,763	601,760
Matches	2,045,673	270,254
Mats and matings, Hanagoza	—	325,789
Porcelain and earthen ware.....	—	88,205
Lacquered ware.....	—	119,345
Umbrellas, European.....	205,072	1,870,542
Others.....	—	—
Total		6,240,583

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw.....	Kin	432,204	4,345,976
Silk, noshi and waste	—	43,831	44,032
Cotton yarns	7,870,265	3,650,278	
Straw-plaits	Bun.	278,842	104,712
Tea	Kin	6,586,594	2,696,275
Camphor.....	—	403,220	359,515
Kanten or colle vegetale. ..	—	159,652	85,306
Others.....	—	—	1,247,028
Total			11,533,122

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal.....	Ton	269,792	1,461,961
Rice	Picul	43,710	291,048
Cuttle-fish	Kin	600,977	119,165
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds ..	—	3,672,131	80,893
Mushroom, shitake	—	129,931	80,022
Copper, coarse & refined. ..	—	3,222,979	1,091,538
Fish oil	—	2,961,526	230,064
Vegetable wax	—	251,833	74,779
Others.....	—	—	1,336,102
Total			4,766,472

Grand total

22,540,177

1902.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
Silk tissues, habutae	Kin	137,936	1,823,900
Silk tissues, kaiki.....	Yard	314,417	109,570
Silk handkerchiefs	Doz.	106,567	352,235
Cotton tissues.....	—	—	427,126
Carpets, hemp or cotton S.yard ..	—	102,106	52,527
Matches	Gross	2,181,657	682,130
Mats and matings, Hanagoza ..	—	—	296,345
Porcelain and earthen ware....	—	—	233,281
Lacquered ware.....	—	—	109,775
Umbrellas, European.....	No.	118,158	71,669
Others.....	—	—	1,633,807
Total			5,792,365

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw.....	Kin	364,524	3,476,726
Silk, noshi and waste.....	—	70,440	50,000
Cotton yarns	—	4,091,703	1,383,110
Straw-plaits	Bun.	333,051	110,617
Tea	Kin	6,247,737	2,196,075
Camphor.....	—	174,608	144,536
Kanten or colle vegetale. ..	—	118,874	73,775
Others.....	—	—	869,045
Total			8,303,884

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal.....	Ton	260,251	1,530,287
Rice	Picul	19,487	117,362
Cuttle-fish	Kin	1,115,351	213,718
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds ..	—	4,458,185	83,091
Mushroom, shitake	—	190,947	106,581
Copper, coarse & refined. ..	—	2,827,859	861,842
Fish oil	—	3,978,492	307,848
Vegetable wax	—	464,915	90,820
Others.....	—	—	973,330
Total			4,274,879

Grand total

18,371,128

IMPORTS.

1903.

GROUP I.

		Quantities.	Values. Yen.
Cotton, raw	Picul	210,320	4,656,441
Cotton yarns	Kin	36,682	26,752
Wool	—	549,954	345,894
Iron nails.....	—	2,326,302	108,002
Rail	—	13,117,284	467,384
Iron, bar and rod	—	7,868,881	327,317
Other iron and steel	—	9,478,444	495,726
Indigo, dry	—	105,362	269,149
Paper (except Chinese paper) ..	—	—	156,844
Leather, sole and other ...Kin	—	198,684	134,055
Machinery and engines.....	—	—	583,309
Locomotive-engines, rail- way passengers and railway freight.....	—	—	99,667
Steam vessels	No.	2	245,549
Others.....	—	—	4,210,759
Total			12,136,848

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	S.yard	917,289	303,480
Woolen & worsted cloths ..	—	353,868	308,828
Italian cloths	—	239,081	97,336
Flannels	—	27,432	15,764
Shirtings & cotton prints ..	—	12,888,109	1,224,401
Cotton satins & cotton velvets.....	—	878,248	224,168
Sugar, brown & white.....	Picul	443,020	2,367,556
Watches	No.	5,003	18,314
Others.....	—	—	1,768,519
Total			6,348,366

GROUP III.

Rice	Picul	1,026,949	4,147,963
Beans, peas & pulse		156,273	422,201
Kerosene oil	Gal.	5,385,982	1,024,588
Oil-cake	Picul	422,855	1,303,863
Others		—	2,442,241

Total 9,340,856

Grand total 27,816,070

Total of exports & imports ...	50,356,247
Excess of exports ...	—
Excess of imports ...	5,275,893

1902.

GROUP I.

Cotton, raw	Picul	134,181	3,215,025
Cotton yarns	Kin	182,843	130,255
Wool		496,459	475,858
Iron nails		1,619,623	83,920
Rail		2,270,714	84,880
Iron, bar and rod		6,871,915	276,961
Other iron and steel		14,621,484	713,788
Indigo, dry		71,811	160,629
Paper (except Chinese paper)		—	226,381
Leather, sole and other	Kin	156,535	93,186
Machinery and engines		—	460,786
Locomotive-engines, rail- way passengers and railway freight		—	434,957
Steam vessels	No.	—	82,986
Others		—	2,857,393
Total		—	9,296,987

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine ...	S.yard	1,216,657	319,195
Woolen & worsted cloths ..		141,589	123,814
Italian cloths		537,555	203,314
Flannels		83,357	41,724
Shirtings & cotton prints ..		12,821,937	1,113,601
Cotton satins & cotton velvets		1,070,242	292,680
Sugar, brown & white	Picul	221,127	1,279,995
Watches	No.	10,346	30,488
Others		—	1,132,173
Total		—	4,536,984

GROUP III.

Rice	Picul	1,026,949	4,147,963
Beans, peas & pulse		156,273	422,201
Kerosene oil	Gal.	5,385,982	1,024,588
Oil-cake	Picul	422,855	1,303,863
Others		—	2,442,241

Total 9,340,856

Grand total 27,816,070

Total of exports & imports ...	50,356,247
Excess of exports ...	—
Excess of imports ...	5,275,893

Summary of total value of specie and bullion
exported from and imported into Japan for the same
period.

EXPORTS.

	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Gold coin and gold bullion	1,477,270	7,315
Silver coin and silver bullion ...	191,226	56,379
Total	1,668,496	63,694

IMPORTS.

Gold coin and gold bullion	3,397,356	1,098,349
Silver coin and silver bullion ...	358,998	1,311,423
Total	3,756,354	2,409,772

Excess of exports	—
Excess of imports	2,087,858

Summary of the foreign trade of Taiwan (Formosa)
for the same period.

	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Exports	1,387,214	1,681,005
Imports	502,996	906,164
Total	1,887,210	2,587,169

Excess of exports	881,218	774,841
Excess of imports	—	—

Exports, specie and bullion	58,516	2,917
Imports, specie and bullion	74,783	373,486

Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	16,267	370,569

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE POPE'S CORONATION.

London, August 7.

The Coronation of the Pope is fixed for Sunday.

The Pope not having communicated the news of his election to the Government of Italy, Premier Zanardelli has instructed the State officials that they may not participate in the fetes on the occasion.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The House of Lords has read the London Education Bill a third time.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The British Naval manoeuvres have begun on an unprecedented scale, extending from Berehaven to Madeira.

THE TROUBLED BALKANS.

Later.

The Porte in a Note addressed to the Powers declares that it is impossible to withdraw the troops from Macedonia, and describes the situation as very serious.

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

There has been a serious strike, accompanied by a riot, in L'Orient. The mob stoned and stormed the Court where the strikers were being tried. The fighting lasted for three hours.

THE MUCH-WORRIED PORTE.

London, August 8.

The Russian and British Ambassadors have made serious representations to the Porte regarding the situation in Armenia. The Porte has consequently instructed the Valis to vigorously repress the excesses of the Kurds. The British Vice-Consul at Bitlis has been ordered to proceed to Mush and report on the situation.

In consequence of the excesses in Macedonia, eight battalions of Turkish troops have been sent to Monastir.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

The unrest in Russia continues unabated. The Cossacks have fired on 2,000 strikers at Kieff, killing three and wounding twenty-four.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Baron Northcote will be appointed Governor-General of Australia in December.

NOTE.—Baron Northcote was the second son of the late Lord Idlesleigh (better known as Sir Stafford Northcote), and since 1896 he has been Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Devonshire. After receiving his education at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, he was appointed clerk in the Foreign Office. In 1876 he became Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury when the latter proceeded to Constantinople on his famous Embassy. He after became financial Secretary to the War Office and became Surveyor-General of Ordnance in 1886. He married an adopted daughter of Baron Mount Stephen. He is now Governor of Bombay and is 57 years of age.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

London, August 9.

Four battalions (of infantry), supported by artillery, routed 1,700 Bulgarians near Sorovitch (Macedonia) on Thursday.

MORE RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

The Governor of Nikolaieff sustained a scalp wound and a police officer was mortally wounded in rioting that took place on Tuesday, when 20 (rioters) were killed and 200 wounded.

The rioting in Kieff continued yesterday, the troops again firing upon the rioters and wounding several.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through

Committee in the House of Lords. The Irish peers carried a number of amendments against the Government, to which it is expected the House of Commons will not agree.

THE BALKANS.

London, August 9.

The revolt of Bulgarians is provoking a counter insurrection among the Albanians. A number of Turkish troops are being called out, and Sushdi Pasha is hastening from Albania to Monastir with 30,000 regulars.

THE HUMBERT TRIAL.

The trial of the Humberts has opened in Paris.

RUSSIAN CONSUL MURDERED.

London, August 10.

M. Noskowsky, Russian Consul at Monastir, when returning to the town from the plains, was shot dead by a Turkish gendarme, with whom, it is stated, he had an altercation about the gendarme's omission to salute him.

THE PAPAL CORONATION.

The coronation of the Pope was a brilliant ceremony.

FRENCH PREMIER ATTACKED.

M. Combes, the French Premier, was fired at twice with a revolver in Marseilles, but was not hurt.

THE MURDER OF A RUSSIAN CONSUL.

London, August 11.

The murderer of M. Noskowsky has been arrested. The Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs called at the Russian Embassy and expressed regret.

VILLAGERS MASSACRED.

Hilmi Pasha, Inspector General of the reforms in Macedonia, reports that a large force of insurgents has massacred the whole of the inhabitants of several villages in the Clisurus district of Monastir and attacked others, taking many prisoners and burning some alive.

THE SULTAN DEPLORES.

Later.

The Sultan sent a personal telegram to the Tsar deploring M. Noskowsky's death. The Tsar, replying, ordered the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to demand the immediate and exemplary punishment of the murderer and of all military and civil officers upon whom responsibility for the audacious crime falls.

THE RUSSIAN CONSUL'S MURDER.

London, August 12.

Turkey has assured Russia that the murderer will receive the severest punishment, and that a court-martial has been summoned at Monastir to try him.

MORE FIGHTING.

There has been further fighting near Sorovitch, and 24 battalions have been ordered from Anatolia.

NOT REASSURING.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, regretted his inability to say anything reassuring as to the situation in Macedonia. It was the duty of Europe to support Austria and Russia so long as they were unambiguously striving to ameliorate the population.

ALARMING INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

London, August 13.

Intelligence from Russia continues to depict an alarming industrial situation. Half a million workmen are involved in the strikes in the south.

PARIS RAILWAY CALAMITY.

A crowded passenger train on the Paris Underground Electric Railway caught fire and ninety perished, all asphyxiated. A later telegram states that the accident occurred at 11 p.m. near Menilmontant. A carriage caught fire and the lights were extinguished. Other trains arrived and were blocked, four trains being unapproachable until midnight. By three in the morning the fire was extinguished. The victims number 84.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

"NO QUARTER" IN THE BALKANS.

Later.

Four thousand Turkish troops with artillery have surrounded Krushewo where, it is rumored, the insurgents after repulsing two attacks offered conditional surrender. But when Constantinople was consulted it ordered that no quarter should be given. The revolt is spreading daily. The Bulgarian youths are leaving the villages and joining the bands in the mountains.

ROYALTY AND MARIENBAD.

King Edward has started for Marienbad.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

ADMIRAL POTTIER.

Saigon, August 7.

Vice-Admiral Pottier died at Rochefort.

THE ATTACK ON M. COMBES.

Saigon, August 11.

M. Combes arrived at Marseilles on the evening of the 9th to preside at the closing of the Congress of Educationists. He received an exceedingly warm welcome. An Italian named Picolo fired two shots from a revolver as the President of the Council passed. Nobody was wounded. It is said that the attempt was not directed against M. Combes.

INSURRECTION SPREADING.

Insurrection is spreading in Macedonia. The Russian Consul at Monastir has been assassinated by a Turkish gendarme.

THE HUMBERTS.

Saigon, August 12.

The trial of the Humberts continues at Paris without interest or incident.

M. COMBES AND THE CONGREGATIONS.

At a banquet in Marseilles, where 3,500 covers were laid, M. Combes declared that he would continue to apply the law to the Congregations. He set out for Paris always much cheered.

THE FIRE ON THE "TONKIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Kobe, August 7, 8 p.m.

The M. M. steamer *Tonkin* was beached at Mirume last night. The fire raged until 2 o'clock in the morning, when it was got under control. The Captain and officers of the British India steamer *Ikhona* lent fine assistance.

The fore half of the steamer is a complete wreck. The ship is half full of water, and the fire is still smouldering.

No lives were lost. The second engineer was injured and now lies in Sano hospital.

The repairs are expected to take quite two months.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE SHANGHAI CASE.

London, August 6.

The British Government objects to the extradition of the Shanghai journalists to the Chinese Govern-

ment, and sent instructions to that effect to the British Minister at Peking.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The British naval manoeuvres are being held in the Atlantic. The Mediterranean Squadron, commanded by Admiral Sir Compton Edward Domville, consisting of 23 battleships and 43 cruisers, is attacking a squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur K. Wilson. A detachment of Admiral Wilson's squadron is at Madeira, commanded by Lord Beresford, and another in English and Irish waters. A torpedo fleet is holding separate manoeuvres in St. George's Channel. The fleet participating in the manoeuvres numbers some 200 vessels.

SUBSIDY TO THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.

The British Government has decided to pay the Cunard Steamship Co. an annual subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds on the condition that none of the steamers of a greater speed than 17 knots, owned by the company, shall be sold to a foreign power.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Fighting has occurred in the Balkan Peninsula. The railway has been twice wrecked by means of dynamite in Monastir vilayet.

DEATH OF MR. PHIL MAY.

Mr. Phil May, the well-known artist, is dead.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Japanese bonds have gone up by 15s.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

London, August 7.

Bolice (?) and Saraphoff, (?) have declared a revolution in Macedonia.

The Porte has despatched a note to the Powers with reference to the steps necessary in the present crisis.

Bulgarians have killed fifty Turkish soldiers with bombs, at Conack (?) and Culepho. (?)

Eight battalions of Turks have been despatched to Monastir and three others to Salonica.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is still absent from home.

JAPAN AT THE MANOEUVRES.

Captain S. Tanari, naval attaché of the Japanese Legation, at London, is present at the naval manoeuvres as the guest of Admiral Wilson.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

London, Aug. 10.

The revolt in Macedonia is extending. The number of the rebels is 20,000 and half of them are armed with Mauser rifles.

Five villages in the Katothria (?) Kastoria, Monastir district inhabited by Mahomedans have been captured, the villagers killed, and the crops destroyed. There are fears that counter attacks will be made, in which case matters may lead to a dangerous crisis.

The Turkish Government has despatched a number of battalions to the scene.

CORONATION OF THE POPE.

The enthronement of the new Pope took place yesterday and was a brilliant ceremony. Fifty thousand persons were present in the Basilica.

TURKEY'S REGRETS.

London, Aug. 11.

The Grand Vizier of the Sultan has paid a visit to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople and expressed profound sorrow with regard to the murder of the Consul at Monastir.

A warehouse of the Gibetie(?) Railway has been blown up.

RAILWAY CALAMITY.

Fire occurred in a train on the Paris underground railway with horrible results. A hundred corpses have been found. The remainder are being searched for.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

The Czar has ordered the establishment of a direct telegraph line between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE NEW POPE.

London, August 6.

While the late Pope was descended from an old family of Italian nobles his successor was born in the humblest circumstances, and never had a university education. His brothers and other relations keep shops, and one of his sisters is married to an innkeeper at his native place.

RUSSO-JAPAN CONVENTION.

Berlin, August 8.

The reported convention between Japan and Russia has been declared at Berlin to be baseless.

THE SHIPPING TRUST.

The U.S. navigation trust of Mr. Morgan has concluded a contract with British shipping companies for a term of twenty years. According to the con-

tract, British steamers which entered the trust will still use the national flag.

MACEDONIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Aug. 12.

The Macedonian Committee have circulated a note among the representatives of the Powers saying that the tumults can not be put down unless a Christian Governor is appointed.

THE RUSSIAN RIOTS.

During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, bands caused riots at Kiev. Sixty were killed and a hundred seriously injured.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN POST.")

SIR ERNEST SATOW ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, August 7.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to China, has arrived at Shanghai. The Chamber of Commerce presents an address this afternoon.

OPIMUM-TAX IN CANTON.

The Viceroy of Canton is trying to resuscitate an additional tax on opium.

THE NEW POPE.

Rome (via Berlin) August 6.

The enthronisation of Pope Pius X will take place next Sunday.

Italy failed to receive an official notification of the new Pope's election, and the Government have, therefore, prohibited their officials from being present at the church ceremony.

THE NEW POPE.

Berlin, August 10.

The new Pope was enthroned at Rome yesterday with great solemnity.

The new Papal Minister of State has not yet been appointed.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH PREMIER.

An attempt was made on the life of M. Combes, the French Premier, as he was attending the Teachers' Congress at Marseilles. The assailant who is an Italian, was arrested. M. Combes was unhurt.

THE CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Ministerial crisis continues.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Russians in Monastir (West Macedonia) have been shot by the Turks.

The unrest in Macedonia presents a serious aspect.

THE MURDER OF A RUSSIAN CONSUL.

Berlin, August 10.

The Sultan has given Russia satisfaction for the murder of the latter's Consul at Monastir. The Consul had refused the sentry because the latter refused to salute him.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

The Berlin papers give prominence to the statement that the visit of the German squadron to Vladivostok is only one of courtesy and does not indicate any feeling against Japan.

(The German flagship was previous to the visit, and is now in Japanese waters.)

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE CULT OF REFORM AT PEKING.

Peking, August 1.

Shen K'e-wei, journalist and reformer, was beheaded at Peking on the 31st of July.

THE BEAR'S PAW.

London via Bombay, August 1.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that several hundred Cossacks have been sent into Tibet.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

Mr. Chamberlain has denied that he ever proposed to tax foreign raw cotton while exempting that grown in the Empire.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

London, August 1.

Replying to an address at Queenstown, the King said he looked forward to renewing in future years the happy experiences of his present visit to Ireland.

His Majesty has knighted the Rt. Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, Commissioner of the Congested Districts Board and Vice-President of the Irish Department of Agriculture, for his eminent services to Ireland.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

London via Bombay, August 3.

The Emperor of Austria is to issue on Tuesday an imperial ordinance abrogating the sugar legislation of the empire wherever it conflicts with the Brussels Convention.

A HOLIDAY FOR LORD MILNER.

London, August 1.

Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, is proceeding to England on leave.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

The Italian Financial Year ended on the 30th June shows a credit balance of sixty million lire (£2,400,000).

CUNARD LINE AND THE STATE.

London, August 4.
The agreement between the Government and the Cunard Company, dated the 20th July, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons with a draft of the deed for securing the debenture stock. It will be published shortly.

ARMY AND ITS DOCTORS.

Mr. Brodrick stated that he hoped to announce next session that he had organised a civilian reserve medical staff for the army, formed from the higher class candidates now competing for army medical appointments.

SOMALILAND.

London via Bombay, August 4.

Mr. Brodrick announced in the Commons that ammunition possessing greater stopping power than the service ammunition had been sent to Somaliland.

THE NEW GREEK KALENDS.

Peking, August 6.

Mr. Conger, the U.S. Minister, had an interview with Prince Ching yesterday and again asked for the opening of Moukden and Tatungkou.

Prince Ching assured Mr. Conger that he would open these two places after the Russians evacuate Manchuria, but at present he cannot do it.

Prince Ching asked Mr. Conger to assist the Chinese Government by allowing the Russians to evacuate Manchuria. The sooner they evacuate the sooner the ports will be opened.

THE CUNARD COMPANY.

London, August 6.

The Cunard agreement embodies the provisions already published last October.

The Company holds its whole fleet at the Government's disposal. The officers and three-fourth of the crews must be British, and half the crews of the two new vessels must be naval reservists.

The Government's loan is not to exceed £2,600,000, secured by debentures paying 2½ per cent interest. In addition to these debentures, the Government receives special £20 shares carrying certain eventualities, and a voting power equal to one-quarter of the total votes of the other shareholders.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND THE EASTERN.

The Russian newspapers publish a message addressed to the Holy Synod of Russia from the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople conveying an invitation on the part of the sister Eastern Churches for a joint examination of some of the more important questions affecting contemporary Christian life. They also publish the reply to this message from the Holy Synod of Russia, from which the *Morning Post* gives an extract. One of the passages of the reply is to the effect that with rare exceptions English missionaries do not endeavour to convert Orthodox Christians, but that they seize, on the contrary, every occasion to show their respect towards the Holy Apostolic Eastern Church, recognising that she, and not the Church of Rome, is the true guardian of the traditions of the Fathers.

The reply then proceeds as follows: "The love and sympathy which they show to us cannot fail to awaken in us the same sentiments and inspire us with the happy hope of the possibility of an ecclesiastical union with them in the future. There will, however, still be much to be done and to be elucidated before it will be possible to dream of a determined definite step in one direction or the other. Above all, it will be necessary that the desire for union with the Orthodox Eastern Church shall be the sincere wish not only of the High Church party in England but also of the entire Anglican Church. For our part, we must be ready as brothers to help the English with our explanations, always having in view the realisation of their best desires, and be as indulgent as possible towards their very natural perplexities after centuries of separation, but we must at the same time remain firm in our confession of the truths of our Ecumenical Church as being the sole guardian of the heritage of Christ and the sole ark of salvation of the Divine Grace."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra 1	F. Aug. 14
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou 3	Sa. Aug. 15
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	M. Aug. 17
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 1	Tu. Aug. 18
Europe	M. M. Co.	Caledonia 4	W. Aug. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Aug. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 5	M. Aug. 24
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 6	W. Aug. 26
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Aug. 31
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Sept. 3
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Sept. 10
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10

- 1 Left Tacoma on the 26th ult.
2 Left Kobe on the 14th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 31st ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
5 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Aug. 15
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Sa. Aug. 15
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Th. Aug. 18
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Maru	Th. Aug. 20
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Aug. 22
Europe	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Aug. 22
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Aug. 25
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Aug. 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Aug. 27
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 31
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. Sept. 2
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Sept. 4
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Su. Sept. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Renglow, British steamer, 1,933, James Potter, 7th Aug.—London via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,410, F. E. Cope, 7th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 7th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yezo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 7th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 8th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Brazemar, British steamer, 2,316, Watt, 9th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 9th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 9th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 9th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenartney, British steamer, 1,944, J. S. Stevenson, 9th Aug.—Rangoon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 10th Aug.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 10th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 10th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 10th Aug.—Nemuro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Riojin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 10th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 11th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Grosser & Co.
Hector, British steamer, 3,003, Walker, 11th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Candia, British steamer, 4,195, H. E. Kitcat, 11th Aug.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 11th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 11th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kinokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 11th Aug.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, T. H. Dobson, 12th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Platice, Austrian steamer, 2,442, G. Giech, 12th Aug.—Batoum, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Rajah, British steamer, 3,634, J. Clingen, 12th Aug.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 12th Aug.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Aristomene, British ship, 1,662, F. Young, 12th Aug.—Port Tampa, Phosphate.—Otto Reimers & Co.
Shakano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,064, Fujita, 12th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Atsuke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 13th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nestor, British steamer, 2,386, A. D. Baker, 13th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 13th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, N. Trennt, 13th Aug.—Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 13th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,354, Bailey, 7th Aug.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, R. C. Thompson, 7th Aug.—Java, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Sultan van Langkat, Dutch steamer, 1,510, C. E. Remmers, 7th Aug.—Singapore, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 7th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Montcalm, French cruiser, 2,531, Commander J. Bonifay, 7th Aug.—Kobe.
On Sang, British steamer, 1,789, J. S. Davis, 7th Aug.—Kobe, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, R. Meyer, 8th Aug.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 8th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,814, F. L. Sommer, 8th Aug.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 8th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 8th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Barton, British steamer, 2,408, H. Haines, 8th Aug.—Singapore via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.
Elba, German steamer, 2,634, Bruhn, 8th Aug.—Karatsu, Ballast.—M. Raspe & Co.
Samaritan, British ship, 1,997, H. H. Dexter, 9th Aug.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Otto Reimers & Co.
Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, I. Sato, 10th Aug.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,950, G. C. Cundy, 10th Aug.—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Hildebrandt, 10th Aug.—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 10th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 11th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 11th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 11th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Riojin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 11th Aug.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Renglow, British steamer, 1,933, James Potter, 12th Aug.—Moji, Ballast.—Carnes & Co.
Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 12th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 12th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hector, British steamer, 3,003, Walker, 12th Aug.—Batavia, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 13th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 13th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, Overland from Kobe:—Capt. B. Harner, Miss Matsumoto, Mr. S. von Sulerzsky, Mr. M. Schwarz, Miss Nettie Mooman, Rev. W. H. Elwin, Miss Elwin, Consul W. von Loehneissen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carrillon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barmont, Mr. O. Brussel, Dr. L. Abelin, Mr. A. Berthet, Mr. G. Ferrand, Mr. R. L. Gray, Mr. E. H. J. Hogg, Mr. E. C. Meyer, Mr. C. McBain and native servant, Mr. G. W. McBain, Mr. R. R. Freeman and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, child and native servant, in cabin; 5 French sailors, and 2 Indians, in third class.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Kondo, Governor Tokuhisa, Governor Okubo, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pugh, Mrs. Bolles, Mrs. G. Mills, Miss Wynn, and 4 Japanese, in cabin; Mr. M. Yamamoto, Mr. Satohara, Mr. H. Rochiram, Mr. L. Chasamall, 6 Japanese, and 3 Chinese, in second class; 28 Japanese, and 5 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. B. Campbell, Mrs. B. Campbell, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mrs. W. C. Langfitt, Mr. Romulo Castaneda, Mr. E. R. Kellogg, Mr. H. Nagaoka, Mr. G. Aldrich, Mr. J. R. Steers, Mrs. J. R. Steers, Mr. W. W. Bassett, and Mrs. H. M. Bassett, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Wm. Booth, Mrs. H. Brooks, Mr. T. H. Lee, Mrs. M. Lewis, and Mrs. P. Irvine, infant and maid, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. J. Anon, Mr. M. S. Beal, Mrs. T. S. Beal, Jr., Miss C. L. Buckley, Mr. M. J. Byrne, Mr. J. L. Conner, Mr. A. V. Dalrymple, Mr. C. S. Darling, Mr. T. Dalgado, Mr. F. V. Doherty, Mr. J. R. Duggan, Mr. A. J. Finlay, Mr. W. H. Finch, Mrs. W. H. Finch, Mrs. C. L. Gorham, Mr. V. H. Gregg, Mrs. J. Hall, Mr. G. G. Hard, Mrs. B. E. Ingersoll, Mrs. E. V. Johnson, Rev. M. Martin, Mr. L. H. McAdow, Miss E. McDonald, Mr. J. A. McManus, Mr. D. L. Monson, Mr. H. M. Phillips, Mrs. J. J. Peterson, Miss M. Peterson, Mr. J. B. Powers, Mr. M. J. Ryan, Mr. W. L. Shuck, Mr. A. B. Switzer, Mr. Edw. Taylor, Mr. H. S. Walker, Mr. C. A. Wenzel, Miss C. Wilson, and Mr. L. C. Ables, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Japanese Minister and Madame Okoshi and child, Mr. S. Bernard, and Mr. T. Thompson, in cabin; Mr. W. R. Wilson, and Mrs. C. Wilson, in second class; 7 Japanese, and 1 European, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. F. J. Morse, Miss M. Sloane, Mr. J. McClure, Mr. Wm. McClure, Miss A. Sloan, Mr. L. Sloan, Mr. H. M. Clark, in second class; 4 Japanese, 7 Chinese, and 5 Filipinos, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Andie Cheradame, Dr. H. C. Dubose, Mrs. H. C. Dubose and child, Dr. Carl Detzner, Mr. C. J. Dunlop, Mr. Edward Eagger, Mr. Archibald Firth, Miss Carrie Herman, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Una Kelly, Miss Edna Kelly, Miss May Kelly, Mr. C. Kay Kleensang, Mrs. Menzies, Miss A. Menzies, Miss F. Menzies, Mr. F. W. Nash, Mr. J. J. Patterson, Mr. L. C. Pareto, Mr. Paul Reiss, Dr. Mary Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Tharp, Miss E. Talbot, Dr. O. H. Wilson, Miss F. O. Wilson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Riojin Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss L. Cuelpo, Mr. and Mrs. Brumfield, Mr. and Mrs. von Dikmor, Mr. H. Shubridge, Mr. A. Rebuffet, 8 Chinese, and 1 Japanese, in cabin; Mr. J. Hannerig, and 3 Japanese, in second class; 28 Japanese, and 60 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. B. Wright, Mr. G. Thornhill, Mr. T. B. Deacon and servant, Mr. Hart Buck, Mr. Victor Kritz, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore and servant, Dr. A. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Merrill, Mr. Groundwater, Mr. H. E. Morris, Mrs. W. Finch, Mrs. Stroski, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mr. Helen, Mr. Madella, and Mr. J. Thorn, in cabin; 1, in intermediate. For Vancouver:—Miss H. Lewis, Hon. Robt. Shewan, Mr. C. S. Moody, Mr. J. L. Hess, Major E. C. Eicke, Judge W. W. Foster, Mr. Martin Eagan, Lieut. L. B. Kromer, Major G. A. French, Sub-Lieut. J. F. C. Patterson, R.N., Sub-Lieut. C. E. Kennedy and Purvis, R.N., Sub-Lieut. H. B. Taylor, R.N., Miss K. B. Stayner, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clarke, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, and Mr. C. N. Crosse, in cabin; 13, in intermediate; 318, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. K. H. Sherman and native servant,

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crow, Mr. J. Sellis, Miss F. R. Clarke, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. S. Hannhauser, Mr. Henri Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Nitschke, Miss E. H. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Krieg, Mr. F. H. Hodgson, Mr. Richard Petrich, Dr. and Mrs. F. Grosser, Mr. O. Clews, Mr. R. Guessefeld, Rev. E. S. Ufford, and Mr. Richard Goltzman, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakata Maru*, for London via ports:—Admiral Ito, Com. T. Kamizumi, Miss Cain, Mrs. King and child, Dr. J. Itami, Mr. S. F. Pate, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. H. Hasliguchi, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ono and child, Dr. S. Kitamura, and Surgeon I. Yoshikawa, in cabin; Mr. K. Ikeda, Lieut. H. Sagawa, Mr. R. Nimura, and Mr. F. Shidate, in second class; 41, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. E. Ainsworth, Miss J. Allen, Mr. G. L. Andrews, Mr. A. W. H. Bellingham, Mrs. A. W. H. Bellingham, Mr. J. C. Bentz, Mrs. J. C. Bentz, Mrs. J. W. Boles and maid, Miss Boles, Mr. S. W. Childs, Gov. A. S. Cleghorn, Miss Ah Dan, Dr. W. B. Davis, Mr. H. C. Denson, Col. Henry E. Dosch, Dr. F. Dubois, Mr. Chas. Esdale, Mr. Wong Si Feen, Mr. C. E. Fiske, Mrs. P. C. Freer, Mr. Perry Gavin, Miss Isabel Gillespie, Mrs. L. B. Graves, Miss Marcia Graves, Miss Dorothy Graves, Dr. C. W. Hack, Mr. L. B. Harris, Mr. Lee Hong, Miss Gladys Howard, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Mr. C. Knipp, Capt. A. E. Knights, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mr. A. L. Mace, Rev. John S. Macknight, Col. G. W. Macfarlane and servant, Mrs. G. W. Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Mr. J. Mierwitz, Dr. A. Mudra, Mr. J. D. Murray, Mr. F. H. Nollenius, Mr. Carl H. Page, Capt. Patterson, Dr. B. Pfookes, U.S.A., Mr. S. B. Price, Mr. C. W. Porter, Mrs. D. H. Richards, Mr. J. F. Rodewald, Mrs. J. F. Rodewald, Miss Rodewald, Mr. L. V. San, Mr. C. Schroder, Mrs. G. Shee, Mrs. Chin Shin and child, Miss Helen Steel, Mr. E. P. Steffa, Mrs. E. P. Steffa, Mr. C. H. Stone, Mr. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Mr. David Townsend, Miss A. Townsend, Master Dole Townsend, Mr. Geo. A. Tracy, Mrs. Geo. A. Tracy, Master Geo. Tracy, Mr. R. L. Turk, Mr. A. C. Vroman, Mr. F. A. Vivanti, Dr. Geo. S. Wallace, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, Mr. C. A. Wolf, Mr. W. S. Wright, Mrs. W. S. Wright, Miss Adelaide Wright, Miss Catherine Wright, Master Howard Wright, Mrs. Sen You, Miss M. Young, and Miss Zitz, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. L. C. Ahles, Rev. J. Anon, Mr. M. S. Beal, Mrs. M. S. Beal, Mrs. Emma Bieber, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. Wm. Booth, Miss Bowie, Mrs. H. Brooks, Mr. M. J. Bryne, Miss Callender, Mr. J. L. Connor, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. T. Dalgado, Mr. A. V. Dalrymple, Mr. C. S. Darling, Mr. F. V. Duggan, Mr. W. H. Finch, Mrs. W. H. Finch, Mr. A. J. Finlay, Mrs. C. L. Gorham, Mr. V. H. Gregg, Miss J. Hall, Mr. G. G. Hard, Capt. E. Housbery, Mrs. B. E. Ingersoll, Mr. P. W. Irvine and servant, Mrs. P. W. Irvine, infant and maid, Mr. L. Jackson, Mrs. E. J. Johnson, Mr. W. J. Kenney, Mrs. E. B. Lambkin, Miss Lambkin, Mr. T. H. Lee, Mrs. M. Lewis, Rev. M. Martin, Mr. L. H. McAdow, Miss E. McDonald, Mr. J. A. McManus, Mr. M. L. Monson, Rev. J. J. Nesbitt, Mrs. J. J. Nesbitt, Mrs. J. J. Peterson, Miss M. Peterson, Mr. H. M. Phillips, Mr. J. B. Powers, Major C. E. Pritchard, Mrs. C. G. Pritchard, Mr. M. J. Ryan, Mrs. F. von Schrader, Miss Schrader, Mr. W. L. Shuck, Mr. H. H. Stein, Mr. A. B. Switzer, Mr. Edw. Taylor, Mr. H. S. Walker, Mr. C. A. Wenzel, Miss C. Wilson, and Mr. T. Yukino, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Riojin Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. S. Takada, in cabin; Mr. S. Yebiko, Mr. S. Oura, Mr. S. Iitsuka, Mr. S. Yajima, Mr. S. Teruhara, Mr. R. Aoki, Mr. K. Ikeda, in second class; 57, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss Melhuish and amah, Prince S. Ichijo, Miss T. Ichijo, Miss Taka Ichijo, Mr. K. Toya, Mr. O. S. Kendall, Mr. F. J. Morse, Mrs. J. S. Kowles, Miss R. Brunet, Mr. Berthet, Mr. Lee Tian Lie, Mr. W. R. Wilson, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. W. McClure, Mr. J. McClure, Miss M. Sloan, Miss A. Sloan, Mrs. M. McClure, Mr. C. McClure, Miss G. Sloan, Mr. G. M. Ross, Mr. H. M. Clark, Mr. M. Abe, Mr. S. Nagaye, Lieut. A. J. Sutor, Mr. and Mrs. Brand and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon and infant, in cabin; Mr. T. Yasuzumi, Mr. K. Ichibe, Mr. T. Takegaki, Mr. Cho Hyo, Mr. Lee Sen Koh, Mr. R. J. Ko, Mr. T. S. Uin, Mr. R. J. Kin, Mr. Wao Tan Shin, Mr. Wao Yusu, Mr. T. Watanabe, and Mr. Hellman, in second class; 13, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. E. C. Carew and child, Mr. M. Ogata, Mrs. Y. Ogata, Master S. Ogata, Miss F. Ogata, Miss J. Ogata, Mrs. R. Shiratori, Mr. J. M. Gardner, Sub-Lieut. Y. Matsudaira, Mr. T. Hirayama, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pugh, Mr. Francioze, Mr. Chas. Amner, Mr. Herbert, and Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Sheppard, in cabin; Mr. H. Shijima, Mr. Puan

Sing, Sub-Lieut. Y. Suzuki, Mr. Damoder Sing, Mr. K. Sakamoto, Mr. W. Butchart, Mr. S. M. Han, Mr. R. S. Anthony, Mr. K. T. Sai, Mr. C. J. Lee, and Mr. R. G. Woo, in second class; 27, in steerage.

SILKSHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Sachsen*:

Germans, Option.	RAW.				WASTE.	
	Lyon.	Milan.	Brussels and Other Cities.	Genoa.	Marseilles.	London.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co. 169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co. 106	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co. 87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co. 124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co. 258	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha 21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Reimers & Co. 37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer Mazet Guille Co. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co. 49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard 29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 906	—	—	—	—	29	—

Raw silk shipped per steamer *Caledonia* (from Yokohama to Shanghai per *Shinano Maru*):

Lyon.	RAW.				WASTE.	
	Italy.	Marseilles.	Milan.	France.	Option.	Austria.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co. 37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co. 71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co. 169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co. 41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total 128	—	250	—	—	—	—

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Benlarig, British steamer, 1,453, R. Krobbe, 29th July.—Rangoon, Rice.—Otto Reimers & Co.
Elsa, German steamer, 1,702, Schonwandl, 30th July.—Rangoon, Rice.—To Order.
On Sang, British steamer, 1,787, J. L. Davis, 4th Aug.—Java, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bracmar, British steamer, 2,316, Watt, 9th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Glenartney, British steamer, 1,944, J. S. Stevenson, 9th Aug.—Rangoon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 11th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Gresser & Co.
Candia, British steamer, 4,195, H. E. Kitrat, 11th Aug.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Pluvier, Austrian steamer, 2,422, G. Gleich, 12th Aug.—Batoum, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Salsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 12th Aug.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co.
Rajah, British steamer, 3,634, J. Clingen, 12th Aug.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Aetor, British steamer, 2,386, A. D. Baker, 13th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Very little business has been done.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—	{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
Grey Shirting—	8 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	2.85 to 3.60	PER YARD.
Grey Shirting—	9th, 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25	PER YARD.
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...		3.00 to 5.00	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		0.20 to 0.40	PER YARD.
Flannels...		0.35 to 0.50	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in...		0.30 to 0.50	PER YARD.
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...		0.16 to 0.33	PER YARD.
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches...		0.50 to 0.95	PER YARD.
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches...		0.60 to 1.00	PER YARD.
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches...		0.60 to 1.00	PER YARD.
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb...		0.60 to 0.66	PER YARD.

VELVETS—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...		PER PIECE.
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards,		
30 inches...		1.90 to 2.35
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards,		
32 inches...		2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.		PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y.	140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...		—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...		—
Nos. 32, Doubles...		145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...		155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...		245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...		295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...		425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.		
American Middling...		31
Indian Broach...	Nominal.	26
Chinese ...		23

METALS.

A small and unimportant business passing.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward...		Y.	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted ...			4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron...			4.50 to 6.80
Galvanised Iron sheets ...			10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ...			5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box...			6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...			2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ...			5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No change to record.

American ...	\$2.96
Russian ...	2.70
Langkat ...	2.45

SUGAR.

There is a fair business about quotations.

Brown Takao ...		Y.	5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila...			5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong ...			4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton...			5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang...			7.00 to 8.10
White Refined...			8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

No special feature to report.

Java, Medium to best...		PIECE.	280.00 to 330.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...			200.00 to 285.00
Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best ...			135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...			100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been less doing this week, consuming markets refusing to follow the pace as set by Yokohama. Prices are nominally unchanged, but doubtless some "cuts" are made at the scales, and there are considerable rejections every day. Arrivals are plentiful. Stock is increasing and with a little prudence on the part of buyers they may be able still to operate at lower rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y.	1,090 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...		—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...		1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...		1,090 to 1,100
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...		1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...		1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...		990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...		1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...		—
Common—Coarse ...		—
Re-reels—Extra ...		1,030 to 1,035
Re-reels—No. 1 ...		1,010 to 1,015
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...		990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 2 ...		960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 3 ...		940 to 950
Kakedas—Extra ...		1,010 to 1,020
Kakedas—No. 1 ...		990 to 995
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...		960 to 965
Kakedas—No. 2 ...		930 to 935
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...		890 to 900

WASTE SILK.

The Waste Silk market is now fairly open and considerable parcels have been taken on the basis of quotations given below. The position is somewhat similar to that in the Raw Silk market. Consumers abroad hang fire at these prices, and the market is sustained by purchases for native consumption. Meantime if foreign shippers want to be in the market at all they have to pay the prices asked.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	185 to 190
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	165 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	185 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	175 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	165 to 170
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ...	—

ITCHING HUMOURS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Export Agents: Messrs. D. & C. Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Noshi—Bushiu, Good...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium...	—
Noshi—Joshui, Best ...	120 to 130
Noshi—Joshui, Good ...	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	145 to 150
Kibiso—Joshui, Good ...	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	60 to 65

TEA.

The market continues as before, the usual business passing.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	—
Choice ...	—
Finest ...	43 to 44
Fine ...	38 to 41
Good Medium ...	35 to 37
Medium ...	30 to 33
Good Common ...	27 to 29
Common ...	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 13.
London silver, China sterling quotations, and local rates have undergone no change, closing for the mails per steamers *Empress of China* and *Gaelic* as below.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/2 @ 1/8
— 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/2 @ 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258
— Private 4 months' sight ...	263 1/2 @ 3
— 6 months' sight ...	264 1/2 @ 4
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100. 88*
— Private to days' sight do. ...	86*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	84 1/2*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	84 1/2*
India—Bank sight ...	153
— Private 30 days' sight ...	156
America—Bank sight ...	50
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	210
— Private 4 months' sight ...	214 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...	25 1/2

* Nominal.

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The Japan Weekly Mail

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[Vol. XL.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1903.

DEATHS.

At Kobe on August 16th, 1903, JOHN CATTO ABELL, in his 64th year.

At Paignton, Devon, on the 8th July, 1903, JAMES WALLACE, formerly Chief Engineer of the N. Y. K. steamer *Wakasa Maru*.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE native party of Hawaii has demanded independence.

TWO cases of cholera were reported on Aug. 15th in Yamaguchi, and Ehime respectively.

THE Italian representative at Seoul and his family arrived at Nagasaki on August 14th en route for home.

IT is said that the United States is contemplating buying the Island of Tahiti from the French Government.

A THUNDER storm prevailed on Aug. 14th at Matsumoto, Shinano province, two persons being killed by lightning.

Y. AMANO, an official of the Hokkaido-cho, was arrested on August 15th on a charge of having accepted bribes.

MR. T. TOKONAMI, Secretary of Tokyo-Fu, has been decorated by the Kaiser with the 2nd order of the Red Cross.

A WORKMAN named T. Hattori (30) was killed

on Aug. 13th by an explosion of percussion caps which he was carrying in the Arsenal, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

THE *Yorodzu* states that the Crown Prince will probably pay a visit to the Exhibition at St. Louis, and may return through Europe.

THERE are now twenty-nine women of title in England who were American girls, including our Duchesses and two Countesses.

THE Emperor and Empress have contributed yen 800 in aid of the poor people in Hiroshima Prefecture, whose fields were damaged by the storm on July 14th.

THE Japanese warships *Takachiho*, *Chiyoda*, and *Chokai* arrived at Chefoo on Aug. 12th. The same day the *Saiyen* left Saseho for Masampo, Korea.

In connexion with the murder recently perpetrated at Tsuchiura, Mr. T. Ikeda and his brother were examined on Aug. 13th and their residence was searched.

A CHINESE tailor named Ching Chong-ho (30), living at No. 106, Yokohama, was arrested on August 16th, by the Kagacho police on a charge of having smoked opium.

A TELEGRAM from Fukuoka states that soldiers belonging to the 12th company of the 24th Regiment made trouble on the night of August 13th. Five of them were more or less injured.

TWO receipts of the Yasuda Bank, Tokyo, for deposits of yen 1,000 and yen 600 were found, on August 16th, at the Omori railway station, by a carpenter named Y. Sawaguchi living at Honjo, Tokyo.

A TELEGRAM from Kobe states that a primary school, in the village of Mikusa, Taka district, which was undergoing repairs collapsed on the 17th August. One person was killed and another injured.

A CONVICT named T. Uyeno (36) who was on his way from Tochigi Prefecture to Tokyo, in custody of a police officer, escaped, on Aug. 18th, through a window of the train at a point near Akabane.

THE 18th being the 74th anniversary of the birthday of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Emperor and Empress of Japan despatched congratulatory messages to his Majesty.

A PASSENGER train collided with a goods train at 4.25 on August 18th at Shimabashi station. Many passengers were more or less injured. The cause is reported to be the negligence of a pointsman.

THE investigations with regard to the house tax question have been almost completed at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The documents which are to be sent to the Arbitration Tribunal have nearly all been finished.

A PARCEL was received by post on Aug. 15th, at the Isezaki-cho police station, Yokohama, containing a gold watch which a merchant named K. Yamada living at Ishikawa lost on the 9th while travelling in a train between Fujisawa and Yokohama.

THE Suzuki Sugar Import Company in Kobe has purchased an area of land of 16,000 *tsuba* at Ohira, Buzen province, on which to establish a sugar refining factory. The work of construction will be commenced in October this year. A representative of the company has already gone abroad in order to purchase the machinery needed for

the work. The capital of the company is reported by the *fiji* to be yen 500,000.

AUSTRALIAN papers publish the following telegram from London:—The King has stated in reply to a correspondent that he considered that the toast of his health was equally honoured by those drinking it in water as by those who drank it in wine.

A LANDSLIP occurred on the morning of Aug. 13th at Gongenyama, Kanagawa, with the result that one coolie was killed while two others were severely injured. These three coolies were working under the hill, carrying sand and pebbles to be used in the reclamation off Kanagawa.

A MAN named K. Nakagawa (21) living at Yoshida-machi, Yokohama, was arrested on August 14th on a charge of having stolen a bicycle (value, yen 180) belonging to Mr. M. McGill, No. 81, and sold it to another man named Matsu, living at Hinode-cho for yen 25.

TOKYO papers state that as the result of the proposed administrative reform, the post of Governor-General of Formosa will be abolished. Dr. Goto, Director of the Civil Department of the Government, will be appointed Governor of the island.

MR. N. NAGAO, a passenger by the steamer *Taiyoku Maru*, which left Nagasaki on Aug. 10th for Shimonoseki, committed suicide by jumping overboard in the Genkai sea. The deceased left a letter saying that he was disappointed about something but did not like to explain its nature.

MR. M. BABA, of Etchu province, has purchased the steamer *Melanic* (built in 1881, of 2,265 gross tons) for yen 120,000. The Nippon Marine Insurance Company has insured the ship for yen 90,000. She will be used on the service between Osaka and Northern China waters.

MR. K. MAKINO, ex-managing director of the Takamatsu Rice Exchange, was sentenced in the local Court on Aug. 13th, to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 5 on a charge of having made a false statement when examined in the Court as a witness. He at once appealed.

THE Municipal councillors of Yokohama met on Aug. 13th and decided to extend the gas supply to 440,000 cubic feet, the original quantity being 170,000. The costs of the proposed extension are estimated at yen 90,000, which amount will be temporarily defrayed by the Treasurer and paid back out of the profits in the coming years.

ACCORDING to information from the Japanese Consul at Amoy dated Aug. 1st, cholera for a time prevailed seriously in the foreign concession and native town, but had lately almost disappeared. Three or four fresh cases, however, are now reported daily in the settlement and about thirty in the native town. There has been no case of plague.

THE Fuji Cotton Spinning Company, it is reported by Tokyo papers, has paid yen 126,500 to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. in behalf of the Nippon Kenmen Boseki Kaisha (the Japan Silk and Cotton Spinning Co.) which was recently sued in the Yokohama District Court by the foreign firm. The Fuji Cotton Spinning Co. has purchased the whole property of the Nippon Kenmen Boseki Kaisha for yen 225,000, which amount the former company was to pay the latter in the form of debentures. The purchasers of the property have now, however, paid the amount in cash on the security of the debentures which are to be delivered to the Kenmen Kaisha.

KOREA.

Saturday, August 15.

The *Fiji Shimpō* continues its powerful crusade on the subject of Korea. Our contemporary may be said to adopt from point to point the position taken up in these columns. It is quite evident that no security can be felt by Japan as to the stability of her own interests in a country where such incidents as that of Yong Am-pho can occur. A more flagrant violation of Korea's sovereignty could scarcely be conceived than that perpetrated at Yong Am-pho, where the Russians, without previous reference of any kind to the Korean Authorities, erected buildings and practically established a settlement. Yet Korea's manner of dealing with the situation was to legalize it by a subsequently granted instrument. Anything may happen where such a Power is concerned. To rely on the Seoul statesmen's observance of the ordinary principles of international intercourse would be plainly fatuous. What Japan has to do is to treat Korea in accordance with the indications furnished by Korea herself. She must keep pace with the aggressors, and to that end she ought now to insist upon receiving concessions for the Seoul-Wiju and Seoul-Wonsan lines. Hitherto the Japanese Government has done very little to promote the substantial interests this country admittedly possesses in Korea. Indeed, when the record is carefully considered, the Government is found to have rather impeded than assisted the enterprise of its nationals. Now, however, Japan is evidently confronted by the possibility that interests which she regards as secured to her by all the conditions of the problem, may be unexpectedly snatched from her by some abnormal act on the part of a foreign Power, abetted by unlooked-for helplessness on the part of Korea. Russia has set the example and, however reluctant Japan may be to follow it, she must be guided by necessity rather than by fine scruples.

Telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi* say that the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the Japanese Representative, denied that any lease of land at Yong Am-pho had been signed by Mr. Cho, Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Lands and Forests, and further expressed entire sympathy with the project of opening Wiju to foreign trade.

This denial as to the lease must be received with much incredulity. It is believed in well-informed circles that the document was signed on the 23rd of July. Possibly it had not been brought officially under the notice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the latter's interview with Mr. Hayashi, as now reported, but even that is difficult to believe.

Monday, August 17.

There are various rumours. Among other things it is said that the Japanese Government has decided to prefer important demands in Seoul by way of set-off to Russia's acquisition of territory at Yong Am-pho. The *Fiji Shimpō* continues to write in very strong terms. It declares the impossibility of regarding Russia's action at Yong Am-pho as a normal consequence of the lumber enterprise in the Yalu Valley. A big settlement at Yong Am-pho, far removed from the scene of the timber-felling enterprise, is plainly a development of imperial ambition. To associate it with the cutting of trees along the upper reaches of the river can be described only as an attempt to hoodwink the

public. Moreover, the method pursued by the Russians amounts virtually to seizure of a friendly Power's territory in time of peace, and Korea, by giving *post-facto* sanction to that method, has shown herself unable to assert her rudimentary rights of sovereignty. It is further to be noted that the Korean Government, in marked contrast with its treatment of Russia, has uniformly opposed all Japan's enterprises of late. The bank-note question, the illegal levy of transit duties on the Nak-dong, the opening of Wiju—all these matters found the Korean Authorities marshalled against Japan, whereas they yield incontinently where Russian interests are concerned. Japan has good reason to be indignant, and her Government must take strong steps if this country's merchants are to pursue their enterprises in security.

The third article of the Nishi-Rosen Protocol says:—"In view of the large development that the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan have taken in Korea, as well as the considerable numbers of Japanese subjects residing in that country, the Imperial Russian Government will not hamper the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea." How is that pledge to be reconciled with Russia's opposition to the opening of Wiju all the while she was acquiring for herself a large settlement at the mouth of the Yalu? It seems to us to be entirely beyond dispute that if Russia opposed Japan's application for the opening of Wiju, the St. Petersburg statesmen must have forgotten the existence of the Nishi-Rosen Protocol.

Tuesday, August 18.

Mr. Hayashi is said to have addressed a very strong note to the Korean Foreign Office. The line taken by him, according to the *Fiji Shimpō's* Seoul correspondent, is that the grant made by Korea to Russian subjects at Yong Am-pho is, in effect, the grant of a special settlement. If effect be given to the document, Japan will be compelled either to ask for a similar concession on her own account, or to demand from Korea such other equivalent as shall redress this very exceptional arrangement.

The telegrams indicate that Japan and England are working together in Korea, and that they are pressing for the opening of Wiju as well as of some place in the vicinity of Yong Am-pho. A settlement near Yong Am-pho would appear to be rather a white elephant from the point of view of any Occidental nation.

Wednesday, August 19.

The Yong Am-pho affair continues to excite interest. We observe in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a statement that the lease obtained by the Russian company contains a clause providing that all foreigners offending against the law within the limits of the concession shall be handed over to the Russian Authorities. Our contemporary criticises that as an impossible condition, and so of course it would be were it a fact, but we can not suppose that the Russian negotiators have made provision for any save their own nationals.

It is rumoured that the delimitation of the lands leased at Yong Am-pho has still to be effected, and that the matter is under discussion between the Korean Foreign Office and the Russian Minister.

Thursday, August 20.

The Korean Court has apparently reverted to its often-abandoned project of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Emperor's

coronation. The ceremony is to take place on the 21st of September, according to some authorities, on the 28th according to others. There is talk of the simultaneous consummation of Lady Om's patient ambition to be crowned Empress.

Between the upper waters of the Tumen and the Yalu there is a species of no-man's land within the limits of which there have always been uncertainties of jurisdiction, neither China nor Korea accepting the full responsibility. We read in Japanese journals that there are nevertheless thirty thousand habitations of Korean subjects in the district, from which fact it should be a reasonable inference that Korea is chiefly interested in the preservation of order. These people have suffered much of late from the lawless irruptions of Chinese, or Manchurian, banditti and the Korean Foreign Office has approached the Chinese Minister in Seoul with proposals pointing to a clear delimitation of the authority of the two empires. The Chinese Representative is said to have received these advances favourably.

It is rumoured that Li Kon-thaik and Li Yong-ik have combined to carry through a plan for raising in Belgium a loan of ten million yen on the security of Korean mines, twenty per cent. of the amount to be devoted to starting the central bank advocated by Li Yong-ik. These two statesmen have hitherto been bitter enemies. There was a time, not very long ago, when the chief staple of Seoul intelligence took the form of attempts on the part of one Li to compass the disgrace and even the destruction of the other. Apparently they have now found common standing room on a financial platform.

It is stated that the Directors of the Seoul-Fusan Railway have decided to float debentures to the extent of six million yen in the domestic market. The securities will bear 6 per cent. interest and the selling price will be 97 yen per 100-yen debenture. Rumour says that the following banks have engaged to take the sums indicated:—

	YEN.
Specie Bank	1,000,000
First Bank	500,000
Mitsui Bank	300,000
Yasuda Bank	200,000
Third Bank	200,000
Fifteenth Bank	200,000
Industries Bank	200,000
Total	2,600,000

JAPAN IN KOREA.

It is undoubtedly significant of the temper of the most intelligent classes among the Japanese that the *Fiji Shimpō* should depart from its usually calm attitude and should write in the strongest terms about the Yong Am-pho affair. The *Fiji's* view is that unflinching measures must be taken. There is no talk in our contemporary's columns of going to war with Russia. The Russians have taken clever, if unscrupulous advantage of a peculiar situation, and the direct sufferer is Korea, whose sovereignty has undoubtedly been impaired. It is difficult to conceive anything more hopelessly weak than the action of a Power which, finding that a number of aliens have defied its laws and broken their treaty, seeks to evade complications by legalizing their action. Japan, however, has no mandate to force Russia from the situation thus won. What she has to do is to insist that her own situation in Korea shall not suffer from the incident.

In other words, she must obtain from Korea some concession which will fully balance Russia's acquisition. The *Fiji* urges this in the most emphatic manner. Japan, says our contemporary, has always been patient with the Koreans. She has made many allowances for them in consideration of their imperfect international education, and she has suffered correspondingly at their hands. They do not, it would seem, appreciate her forbearance, and it is plain that the reasons hitherto dictating forbearance now suggest the necessity of exceptional measures. By no ordinary procedure can Japan hope to bring Korea to her senses. Mere protests will have no appreciable effect. The Seoul Government must be clearly shown that Japan's patience is exhausted, and that she has no idea of tamely continuing to submit her interests to the risk of being dealt with after the manner of the precedent now established. The *Fiji* does not definitely say what *quid pro quo* should be exacted, but we imagine that nothing less would satisfy it, and we think that nothing less ought to satisfy it, than concessions for the Seoul-Wiju and Seoul-Wonsan lines, together with the opening of Wiju and such other measures as may seem advisable to Japanese statesmen. It is impossible to forget that the causes which operated to bring about the China-Japan war were frequent acts of discrimination by Korea against Japan at the instance of the Middle Kingdom, acting through the instrumentality of Yuan Shih-kai, now Viceroy of Chili. If Korea embarks on the same route, not indeed at Russia's instigation but in obedience to Russia's dictation and aggression, war between Russia and Japan may not ensue—though the danger of such a contingency would be very great—but the break-up of the Korean empire could scarcely be avoided. We are not at all sure that any better solution could be found. Powers which have neither intelligence nor competence to manage their affairs so that their neighbours shall not be perpetually involved in perilous complications, deserve only to be deposed. We are perfectly conscious that the blame rests primarily with Russia, whose feverish ambition impels her to disturb the peace of the whole Orient. But in dealing with situations created by such factors, each State must seek the preservation of its own interests along the line of least resistance, which line in this case, leads to Seoul.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, also, which shares with the *Fiji* the reputation of habitual moderation, now departs from its quiet tone and denounces Russia's doings in the most emphatic terms. It reviews those doings at some length and comes to the conclusion that a parallel record of high-handed procedure and unscrupulous ambition could scarcely be found. Unlike the *Fiji*, however, the *Kokumin* advocates the address of a remonstrance direct to Russia. It notes the great consideration invariably shown by Japan in dealing with the Koreans and it notes the exceptional position occupied by Japan in the peninsula; a position having its foundations in long centuries of historical relations, confirmed by the war of 1894-5, and recognised internationally by the Russo-Japanese conventions and protocols and by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is impossible for Japan to submit tamely to the events now taking place. She must demand an explanation from Russia, and must also lodge an unequivocal protest in Seoul.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Monday, August 17.

A new political club—the *Kainan*—has been organized at Kochi. Its declared programme is to break down the barriers of existing political parties and to organize an association on broader lines. About a hundred members have joined, but among them we do not observe the name of Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi. It is indeed noticeable that Messrs. Kataoka, Hayashi and Ozaki have stood aloof from all the movements and commotions recorded since their exit from the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai*.

The Kumamoto section of the *Seiyun-kai* has broken away from the Party. Out of eight divisions included in the prefecture only one remains faithful. The seceders have formed themselves into the *Higo Dosli-kai*, and have announced a platform of which the principal plank is the overthrow of the "clan statesmen."

Wednesday, August 19.

We observe that the *Fiji Shimpō* has fallen into a mood of doubt about England's attitude towards the Manchurian question. The basis of this uncertainty is Lord Cranborne's statement made last month in the House of Commons to the effect that Great Britain recognises the exceptional position occupied by Russia in Manchuria. The *Fiji* interprets that to be the prelude of an agreement between England and Russia, the former making to the latter some concession as to the exact nature of which there is as yet no clue. Naturally the *Fiji* is very anxious to know what the concession may be, and is much disquieted lest it should take a form unpalatable to Japan. But we think it absolutely certain that the British Government will not in this matter take any step of which England's ally has not full cognizance, and to which the Tokyo statesmen are not consenting parties. It is beyond all question that Russia does occupy an exceptional position in Manchuria. She has expended enormous sums on the building of railways and she has been in military occupation of the district for nearly three years. The commonest principle of fairness, to say nothing of expediency and the interests of peace, require that these claims should be recognised. At the same time, England is bound to see that Russia's presence in Manchuria, whatever form her presence takes, shall not materially impair the rights already acquired conventionally by Great Britain and by her ally, Japan. Further, Japan also has a special position in Manchuria. The place belonged to her by right of conquest eight years ago, and she was deprived of it by a combination of Powers having Russia at their head: deprived of it for reasons just as valid against a Russian occupation as against a Japanese. If, then, Russia's subsequently acquired position deserves recognition, so also does the previously acquired position of Japan. The task for diplomatists to achieve, a very difficult task it may be frankly admitted, is to find a *via media* such that the three Powers may tread it with a measure of content and without loss of prestige or sacrifice of interests. We entertain no doubt that diplomacy will show itself equal to the effort.

It is an interesting fact that the arguments most unequivocally in favour of war have

emanated at this juncture from men of science in Japan. Our readers remember the manifesto of the Seven Professors. This is now supplemented by an essay from the pen of Professor Hasegawa. He sets out by explaining the well known differences between the international policies of the Anglo-Saxon, the Teuton and the Muscovite races. England and America wait until their merchants have shown the way, whereafter the army and navy are set in motion to protect the interests thus created. Germany leads her merchants and also follows them. She encourages them to push forward holding the flag over their heads all the while. Russia gives herself no concern about the merchants. Her Government takes upon its own shoulders the function of developing trade and expanding territory. Professor Hasegawa seems to think that Japan belongs to the Teutonic category. Her characteristics are loyalty to the Throne and military spirit. He then passes on very frankly to consider whether she could support the strain of a great war; support it in the matter of lives and treasure. As to lives, she can easily afford to lose a hundred thousand men yearly. Her rapidly growing population justifies that estimate. As to treasure, it has to be observed that only a small fraction of the sum expended goes out of the country, and, further, that the Treasury has now in its vaults an unprecedented stock of gold. Professor Hasegawa ridicules the economists who shrink with horror from an issue of fiat paper. He recalls France's experiences in this matter, and quotes the saying that if a fiduciary currency pulled France down, it also raised her up. The gist of his argument is that the country is now excellently situated for going to war, and that something very like a challenge has been addressed to it.

Thursday, August 20.

Mr. Yamane, a prominent member of the *Tairo Dosli-kai*, alleges that among the members of the working committee recently appointed, two are Russian spies. We refrained from publishing the rumour at first, but it is causing some excitement. Several of Mr. Yamane's fellow-members insist that he must either substantiate his charge or take the responsibility. We do not gather that Mr. Yamane has mentioned any names, but he affirms that he has proof of his statements. A meeting was held on the 18th instant at Prince Konoye's residence to consider the question.

THE WEATHER.

On the 16th instant it was announced that a storm had now become inevitable, a centre of depression having actually invaded the main island. Appearances seemed to support this forecast, for the day was more or less cloudy throughout, and the breeze—what there was of it—variously fitful. On the 17th however, disquieting predictions ceased to be heard, and the Meteorological Department announced that the country was surrounded by a belt of high barometric readings. Nothing seems to be certain, therefore, except that the fine weather shows good staying power and that there are as yet no definite indications of its break up.

A continued spell of fine weather is now predicted. The comparative coolness of the past few days is attributed to the proximity of a centre of depression which passed up the sea of Japan and visited a part of Hokkaido.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Wednesday, August 19.

Every one interested in the General Hospital of Yokohama—which means or should mean all the foreigners in the place—will note with approval the course taken by Monday's meeting. The report of the Special Committee was adopted without criticism, except on the question of appointing a resident physician, and those holding the affirmative view were too plainly in the minority to give effect to their wishes. That question has now been entrusted to the new Committee, who as practical business men will doubtless settle it in the way that will best suit the interests of the community. It is probably just as well that this question was not pressed on Monday. Meetings are curious bodies, and some times, led away by discussion and the side issues that always crop up, do the most inconsequential things. And it appears to us that it would have been most imprudent and thoughtless had the assemblage of residents on Monday permitted itself the dangerous luxury of dividing on the subject. Because in whatever way the vote went—whether it was decided that a resident physician should be appointed, or this proposition was negatived—the hands of the Committee would to some extent have been bound for twelve months, or until another meeting could be called. We hardly think those who advocated the resident physician project quite realised what would be the result if their views were adopted by the meeting. As it is, the Committee have, so far as can be gathered, a perfectly open mind, and may be trusted to do what is at once practicable and in the best interests of the hospital.

It is, no doubt, greatly to be regretted that with the exception of Mr. Mottet, the former Committee, (Messrs. James, Colomb and Keswick) could not see their way to continue in office. But we may to a certain extent understand their feelings in the matter, and certainly they will have the respect of the community in the step they decided upon. Their work has been inconspicuous and yet arduous, and in place of that praise and gratitude which should have been most ungrudgingly given to them they have been subjected to carping and indiscriminating criticism. The incoming Committee, we feel sure, will gladly avail themselves of the advice of their predecessors, and will receive and consider impartially any suggestion that may be offered to them. Let the community perform its part; we have no fear that the Committee will fail.

Thursday, August 20.

If it were possible to obtain accurate statistics of the amounts given in charity, privately and publicly, by the members of the Yokohama community, the figure would probably be surprising. We doubt whether any community in the world has to put its hand in its pocket to the same extent for such purposes, and it is certainly safe to say that no community in the world shows itself more liberal. A large expenditure has now to be faced for the sake of a general hospital. Unfortunately, however munificent may be the mood of the community as a whole, Yokohama has no millionaires capable of endowing a hospital, and what is still more unfortunate is that the small foreign population, partly as a matter of sentiment, partly as one of expediency, desires to have a hospital of its own, independent of Japanese coöperation. By thus reducing the area of assistance the burden becomes proportionately heavy, and the lowest

calculation goes to show that unless about five hundred persons can be found willing to pledge themselves for an annual subscription of at least twenty yen each, a hospital with a resident physician can not become an accomplished fact. Otherwise stated, that means that about one-quarter of the adult population of Yokohama must agree to make this considerable sacrifice. Where else shall we look for a community so benevolent that one man in every four, without distinction of income or station, is willing to subscribe two sovereigns a year for the support of a general hospital? The thing will be managed, we have no doubt. But it is well to understand the precise dimensions of the sacrifice involved. As to details, there has been much difference of opinion, especially with regard to the question of a resident physician. The balance of opinion seems to be in favour of having a physician resident on the premises and constantly available. That is certainly a feature of thoroughly good equipment. But is it really necessary in a place so small as Yokohama, where the delay involved in having to summon a physician would never be more than a matter of a few minutes? If two non-resident physicians undertook to be responsible on alternate days, it would be perfectly possible for either of them to keep himself in sufficient telephonic touch with the hospital. Possibly the matter is not of vital importance, seeing that the sum allotted for a resident physician is only 300 yen a month, and we can not conceive that any two competent medical men would undertake to be available on alternate days for a smaller honorarium. Then there is the question of classes and rates for paying patients. Some folks have raised a sentimental objection to distinctions of class. It is hard to sympathise with such theories. Few of us are so foolish as to be troubled by prejudices against a neighbour because he happens to earn his bread in some of the less "genteel" pursuits. But all of us may justly assert a predilection for the manners and customs of the rank in life to which we happen to belong, and if superior education or more refined habits influence a man's manner of living when he is well and hale, why should he be exposed to the propinquity of a different social atmosphere when he is ill, and therefore more nervously susceptible to all unpleasantnesses? It appears to us to be pure pragmatism that any one should seriously advocate abolishing in a hospital the social distinctions that prevail outside it. Concerning charges, too, it has been said that 5 yen per diem is too high for a first-class patient, medical attendance being separate. We believe that to be the charge at the Tsukiji Hospital, and we know it to be the charge at the Red Cross Hospital, where, however, medical attendance is included. After all, should not hospital charges be fixed with reference to the actual cost of living outside the hospital? No one can obtain accommodation at a moderately good hotel for less than 5 yen daily, and there is no apparent reason why a man should acquire a claim on public charity because he happens to fall ill. All sensible folk now-a-days go into hospital the moment they find themselves attacked by a malady demanding constant attention and careful nursing. They do not and should not expect to obtain these advantages in hospital at lower rates than they would have to pay at home. The only point that perplexes us is to account for the fact that a hospital can be maintained in Tsukiji by private enterprise alone whereas Yokohama, a much larger

community with a proportionately greater demand for hospital ministrations, is asked to pay something like a thousand yen a month. However, the whole thing is in the hands of shrewd and public-spirited business men who may be confidently trusted to make the wisest arrangements.

BARON SONE AND THE LOCAL GOVERNORS.

Baron Sone has addressed to the Local Governors an instruction which embodies simply a statement of the general principle that although officials may have different functions to perform, all should have the same end in view, namely, the welfare of the State. The Minister conveys this counsel in writing as he is prevented by illness from communicating it orally. He then cites some points demanding special attention. The first relates to petty savings banks which resort to various devices for attracting deposits, eluding the laws and deluding the public. The Minister recommends rigid supervision of all these small institutions. He speaks also of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and of dishonest practices by their officers, and he alludes to public associations which, under pretence of promoting the general interest, borrow money from such banks or from the Industrial Banks, and apply it to improper purposes. Want of integrity on the part of individuals is mainly responsible, but the Minister thinks that more efficient protection would lessen these abuses. Finally, Baron Sone makes a comment which he probably regards as the most important feature of his instruction. It relates to the financial liabilities of the communes. The records show that applications for official permission to incur local debts aggregated only 1,060,000 yen in 1902 as compared with 3,880,000 yen in 1901. But against that diminution of 2,800,000 yen has to be set the fact that the total debts of the communes amounted to 61 million yen at the close of 1902, whereas they had only been 51 millions at the corresponding period of 1901. The difference is doubtless attributable to the floating of bonds previously sanctioned but not issued, and to the raising of loans not requiring official sanction; namely, short-period loans. This last practice had lapsed into a serious abuse, short-period loans being freely issued with the intention of subsequently replacing them by means of officially sanctioned bonds. Against this last practice Baron Sone directs inspectors to take special precautions, but we confess that we do not clearly gather his meaning, since if proper care be taken when sanctioning the floating of bonds, the latter could not be diverted to the purpose of unwise debts previously incurred. At all events it is clear that the Minister sees many abuses in the management of local finances. Baron Sone speaks also of the sake tax. He attributes the diminished production of sake to the facts that a large supply was carried over from 1901 to 1902 and that a bad rice crop as well as other national calamities deterred brewers and consumers. There could be no doubt that the proceeds of the tax would again increase. Meanwhile local officials should exercise the utmost vigilance and prevent illicit brewing, and as the central Government is taking steps to encourage cheaper and more efficacious methods of production, it will be for the local officials to assist the working of the improved system. Finally, with regard to the camphor monopoly now extended to the whole empire, detailed regulations would soon be issued, but it was to be understood

that the Government's purpose is not to make camphor a great asset of Japan proper, so much as to protect I'ormosa's asset in that commodity, and to insure the future of the industry in general.

Press comments indicate that the meeting of Prefects in Tokyo is regarded as somewhat of a fiasco. The criticism is that all the communications hitherto made to the Prefects might have been equally well made by despatch, without bringing the forty-three gentlemen to Tokyo. But it appears to us as more than probable that had the Government refrained from convening the usual meeting of Prefects, these same journals would have had a great deal to say about the omission. It is not altogether unfortunate that there should be no burning questions for submission to a council of prefects.

A MODERN SATIRIST.

For many months past the most entertaining article in *Blackwood's Magazine* has been that contributed by the writer who heads his work, "Musings without Method." A shrewd yet kindly critic of the world he finds abundant opportunity for the exercise of a nice satirical wit which never grows offensive, aggressive, or banal. In July he turned his attention to the modern journalist and describing the latter's education said:—

"The examples of the great masters will be useless to him. For they aimed at expressing their thoughts in the most appropriate terms, and the journalist will of course scorn so poor an ambition as this one. The public, whom it is his pleasure to cultivate, his honour to serve, understands not words but phrases. For instance, suppose a distinguished editor be dead, the wise journalist will be content to say: 'He has left a blank which cannot easily be filled.' The public, which might have some difficulty in understanding these words taken one by one, palpitates at the phrase. As the saying is, 'it touches a chord,' and the chord responds like an Æolian harp. This, then, is the first and great lesson: never write a characteristic word, and you will always be understood."

Again, the smart journalist's attempt "to achieve banality and yet avoid simplicity" is satirically fostered:—

"Should he be a sporting reporter who desires to explain that Wavelet's Pride was not reserved for the Ascot Stakes, he should use the following phrase: 'The idea that Wavelet's Pride would be reserved for the Ascot Stakes did not materialise.' There is nothing simple about that although it conveys the simplest information. The reporter who wrote it certainly felt a glow when he spelt out 'materialise,' and that glow he imparted to those who read him. Again, should the journalist be asked to declare that there is no advantage in a certain course, he will miss his chance if he do not write that 'the advantage is non-existent.'"

Once in the vein for helping a fellow member of the scribbling fraternity, *Blackwood's* Muser without method warms to his task and tells the popular writer that he will show himself a master of his craft if he explains the direction of a coast or an opinion by "trend." A statesman should not attract attention, he should "loom" or "bulk large" in the public eye. Never write "before"; "prior to" is "at once the simple and better journalism." From this vein of banter the writer emerges at last, to discuss the invasion of the journalist's sphere by the expert advertiser. Not only is he taking up much space which the journalist has hitherto filled, and paying for the privilege of being paid, but "worst of all, he has the knack of interesting the public which once belonged exclusively to the journalist." In short, the journalist must soon follow the man of letters into the dark limbo of forgotten things: a prospect full of delightful possibilities for some good honest folk who love not the modern journalist or his methods.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

In our issue of the 14th instant we published a second letter from Mr. Basil H. Betts on the subject of the security which foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan are required to furnish according to the terms of the recent Order. One of the main points under discussion is whether in calling for this security, the Japanese Government is committing a violation of the treaties. Our correspondent is disposed to answer in the affirmative. In his previous letter he referred to the treaties as providing that "no tax, charge or license of any sort shall be imposed upon foreign companies that is not imposed upon a native company." But the treaty articles relating to this matter do not anywhere speak of "companies" or "licenses." Hence we were unable to identify our correspondent's reference. It would now seem, however, that he did not quote but only paraphrased, and in his second letter he clearly sets forth the grounds of his contention that the Japanese Government is violating the conventions. We therefore confine ourselves to this second letter.

Therein Mr. Betts adduces, first, the last paragraph of Art. I. of the Japanese-British Treaty which he quotes thus:—"They (British subjects) shall not be compelled under any pretext whatsoever to pay any charge or tax other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation." As to this there are two comments to be made. The first is that the word "they" does not mean "British subjects" alone; it means "the subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties." In fact, this Article, in common with the remainder of the Treaty, is essentially reciprocal in character. The point is not immediately vital, but it will presently be found to have importance. The second comment is that the First Article of the Treaty has no bearing whatsoever upon the question at issue. The First Article provides explicitly for certain things; namely, liberty to enter, travel and reside in the dominions or possessions of either Party; protection for persons and property; free and easy access to courts of justice; liberty to choose and employ lawyers; enjoyment of all rights and privileges accorded to native subjects in connexion with the administration of justice; rights to possess goods, succeed to personal estate, dispose of property, publicly exercise their worship and bury their dead. It is in connexion with these various rights and privileges that the two contracting Parties promise each other's subjects exemption from any charges or taxes higher than those paid by native subjects. The Article contains no word that can be construed as bearing upon the pursuit of an enterprise like insurance. Therefore this Article may be ruled out of the discussion altogether. At the same time we do not at all suggest that its elision affects our correspondent's argument. The First Article is quite unnecessary for the purposes of his contention. He can rest his case solidly on the Third. There it is undoubtedly written that "in matters of commerce and navigation, they"—that is to say, "the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties," not merely "British subjects"—"shall enjoy respectively the same treatment as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit

of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject always to the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations of each country."

Now it is here that the reciprocal nature of the Treaty must be insisted on. The Third Article explicitly and emphatically provides that the subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy within the dominions of the other in matters of commerce and navigation the same privileges and exemptions as native subjects or citizens, within the limits of each country's laws, ordinances and regulations. Let us suppose then, that a Japanese subject went to the United States of America or to Germany with this Treaty in his hand, and claimed the right of undertaking insurance business there on precisely the same footing as an American citizen or a German subject. Would his claim be admitted? Not for an instant. The Authorities would refer him to the laws of the country, which provide that certain special security must be put up by a foreign insurance company in order to compensate for the fact that its assets are beyond the reach of the national tribunals. If then, as Mr. Betts suggests, the Japanese Government acted too liberally in framing this part of the Treaty, so did the German Government, so did the United States Government, and so, in short, did all the Occidental Governments. For they, on their side, promised that within their territories the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by their own citizens and subjects should be extended to Japanese subjects. And if Japan is now "coming forward with a dishonoured treaty in one hand," so also are Germany, the United States and the rest. For they, on their side, are not prepared to grant such privileges and exemptions in the matter of insurance. They very properly refer to their national laws, ordinances and regulations, to which the Treaty explicitly assigns a limiting power, and by which in nearly all countries insurance business is subjected to special treatment.

We regret to differ from our correspondent in this particular, because on the whole we sympathise with his well marshalled arguments and endorse his position. There remains, however, one difficulty. It is that if only such companies as that represented by Mr. Betts were in question, problems about security and assets would at once sink into insignificance. But legislators can not take anything on trust. Their enactments must be contrived to meet contingencies of every kind. Is it not, then, within the range of very conceivable possibilities that were no security required, Japanese insurers might find themselves exploited by a firm of nationals possessing no valid claim to credit of any kind and unable to furnish any trustworthy certificates? There must be some special protection, we think.

COUNT ITAGAKI.

By desire of the new political association—the *Doshu Shinkwai-jo*—Count Itagaki has prepared a long document setting forth the platform and principles he advocates for adoption by the Party. There are 10 general principles, 21 political projects, and finally a statement of reasons. We do not propose to inflict all these upon our readers, but as Count Itagaki and his new followers represent a current of Japan-

ese ideas, we may say that the spirit of the document indicates socialism of a diluted kind. When Count Itagaki stepped out of the political contest a few years ago, he devoted himself to socialistic questions, above all, the relations between capital and labour. These same questions he now offers to the new Party as the best basis it can adopt. He is careful, however, to disavow all sympathy with the extreme views of European socialists. All that he aims at is to establish harmonious co-operation between capital and labour, with such limits as shall not interfere with freedom of competition. This he regards as one of the great problems pressing for speedy solution.

Another interesting point in the Count's programme is that he advocates the recovery of Japan's complete tariff autonomy, and proposes that simultaneously with its recovery the right to own real estate and to work mines should be granted to foreigners.

He also insists upon some modification of the military conscription system so that it may prove less injurious to the bread-winning capacities of the people. But we judge from his language that he proposes, not a shortening of the conscription period, but a larger measure of indulgence in the matter of releasing conscripts who have shown special ability and diligence in mastering their military duties.

The Count briefly announces himself in favour of a policy of protection for Japan. Apparently he does not think this important proposition worthy of lengthy discussion, for it is not alluded to in his statement of reasons. Yet Count Itagaki must be aware that if resort to a protective policy openly underlay an attempt to compass the immediate recovery of Japan's tariff autonomy, the Powers could scarcely be brought into line. Further, we should have supposed that he would see the logical necessity of reconciling such a policy with the basic principles of his whole political structure; the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. These he announces with all his fine old faith, but, at the same time, he would apply himself to the task of building tariff walls between Japan and the nations.

Another very important doctrine laid down by him is that all enterprises of public utility, as railways, telegraphs, telephones, gas-works and so on, should be in the hands of the State or of corporations.

We have not the least doubt that this enunciation of political doctrines will be ridiculed and even torn to pieces by the enemies of Count Itagaki. And indeed, for our own part, we have often been disposed to regard the "Father of Japanese Liberalism" as a somewhat visionary person; the Jean Jacques Rousseau of Modern Japan. History, however, tells us one thing about him; namely, that if he has lived for the past thirty years in advance of his time, his countrymen have always been ultimately found in the paths already trodden by his feet. His liberalism looked just as incongruous with its surroundings in 1875 as his diluted socialism looks now. But Japanese liberalism to-day is as far ahead of Count Itagaki's 1875 creed as his present socialism seems to be out of touch with contemporary sentiment. He may be a mere theorist in the eyes of some observers, but, on the other hand, he seems to be gifted with some subtle susceptibility which enables him to feel the set of the political atmosphere before its motion has become sensible to others.

CHINA.

Monday, August 17.

It is stated that British official assistance will be vigorously lent to the promoters of the Chingtu-Hankow railway. Their project has been hung up owing to Belgian and French opposition, but Sir Ernest Satow is expected to take up their cause resolutely. Undoubtedly if England intends to assert any claim to influence in the Yangtse Valley she must not allow this line to fall into non-British hands. Chingtu is the capital of Szechuan, the largest province in China, with a population estimated at 79 millions. It is at present a virtually segregated province, depending almost entirely on the Yangtse for means of communication with the outer world, and every one knows what is the nature of the communication furnished by the Yangtse in its upper reaches. Doubtless the engineering difficulties of the proposed line would be enormous, but its effect in opening up the interior of the Yangtse Valley would be proportionately great, for Hankow is within navigable reach of large steamers, and a railway thence to Chingtu would practically bring Szechuan into direct communication with the sea, and into communication with Peking also, for from Ching-tu the Peking-Paotung line will ultimately be continued due south to Hankow.

The *Hochi Shimbun* affirms that in spite of the competition of foreign ship-building firms, Viceroy Chang has ordered four gun-boats to be constructed at the Kawasaki Dock-yard. They are for the protection of the Yangtse, and these four will be supplemented later on. The dimensions of the boats are given as 180 ft. long; 28 ft. beam; 7 ft. draught; displacement 575 tons; horsepower 950, and speed 13 knots.

Tuesday, August 18.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* Peking correspondent, who seldom sends incorrect information, gives the details of a new secret treaty said to have been concluded between the Chinese authorities and M. Lessar. The gist of the document, according to this correspondent is that the appointment, dismissal, removal and promotion of all Chinese officials in Manchuria are to be matters of consultation with Russia; that the Chinese troops stationed in the Three Provinces are to be under the control of the Russian Representative; that the duty of punishing bandits and rebels is to devolve on the Chinese, but that, in the event of their failure, Russian assistance is to be given; that foreigners are not to be allowed to trade in Russo-Chinese marts in China or to have access to the mines in Manchuria; that the tax-offices are to be under joint Russo-Chinese control; and that the railways will be handed over to the Chinese after 20 years subject to arrangements then made, all foreign Powers being excluded from such arrangements; that the post-offices and telegraphs are to be jointly managed, the power of punishment and reward being reserved to the Russian Representative; that in the event of trouble with a foreign Power in Manchuria, China and Russia are to assist one another, unless China objects, when the task will devolve on Russia alone, in which event Manchuria shall belong wholly to her in the sequel.

It is added that this document is said to bear the signatures of Prince Ching, Wang Wen-shang and Ku Hung-ki, but Chang Chih-tung has denied its existence. It has at least the merit of being fantastic. For

our own part we regard it as a clumsy canard. The *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent refers to the story of the treaty as probably a Russian invention, designed to show the Chinese how futile Japan's objections are. That is rather far-fetched.

Wednesday, August 19.

The questions that had remained undecided in the matter of the revised commercial treaty between Japan and China are said to have been fully discussed and settled on the 14th instant in a nine-hours' conference between Mr. Uchida and Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. Nothing remains now except the ratification of the treaty. The abolition of *likin* is, of course, included, but the problem of customs' rate has been left for final settlement after the other Powers have concluded their treaties.

It is reported by the *Fiji Shimpō's* Shanghai correspondent that the master, chief engineer, purser "and others" of the steamer *Poyang* have all perished. Their deaths took place when the vessel was en route from Wufu to Kiukiang. Whether the cause was cholera or whether some poisonous meat had been eaten, there is as yet no information. The catastrophe recalls the awful experience last year at the Chefoo School.

The last rumour about a secret treaty has had but a short life. Sent across the wires on the 16th instant, the news was followed on the 17th by an emphatic denial. The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent, in announcing the baselessness of the rumour, says that there are symptoms of yielding on Russia's part.

Friday, Aug. 21.

It is stated by the Peking correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* that Prince Ching sees much inexpediency in immediately acceding to the Anglo-Japanese proposal that Manchuria shall be opened to foreign trade. He thinks that were such a measure adopted now, it would only furnish to Russia a pretext for evading her promise of evacuation. That promise is to be completely carried out—supposing that Russia intends to show good faith—by the 8th of October, and the Prince thinks it advisable to defer the problem of opening Manchuria until the evacuation is effected. A written reply in the above sense is said to have been forwarded by the Prince to the Legations of Great Britain and Japan. If that be so, it will stand on record as one of the weakest replies ever formulated by a Sovereign State. China's object, we may assume, is to recover possession of Manchuria, yet her Foreign Minister publicly informs Russia that so long as the latter's military occupation continues, the Peking Government will refrain from taking the only steps which would militate against the practical reality of that occupation. The whole business, so far as China's share in it is concerned, must be called supremely farcical. Yet the procedure of Peking is not illogical. The Chinese statesmen are well aware that the sequel of the Manchurian problem is entirely beyond their control. They have no more competence to arrest the march of Russian aggression than a cat has to stay the rush of a tiger. Therefore they are determined to refrain from everything like a defiance of Russia, and to rely entirely on her good will. Probably if they sincerely believed that either England or Japan was prepared to pull the Manchurian chestnut out of the fire for them, their attitude might be different. But seeing no such hope, they

have deliberately chosen the path of deferential consideration, and they are determined to adhere to it.

Telegrams from Peking to Japanese journals say that the news of Admiral Alexieff's appointment to be Governor-General of Russia's Far-Eastern territories is interpreted in Peking to mean the governor-generalship of Manchuria, and that corresponding consternation has been created in the Chinese capital. But of course the Peking statesmen must be aware by this time that the appointment refers only to Kwantung (Liaotung), the Amur district and the territories immediately bordering Russia's railways in Manchuria. There are still doubts about the scope of the new Governor-General's functions, some people being inclined to think that even in matters of foreign policy he will be competent to go above the heads of the Russian Representatives in Peking and Seoul. That is not likely, considering all the circumstances of the case, though it must be confessed that there is an interesting historical parallel between the story of Alexieff and that of his great predecessor Muravioff. Siberia was Muravioff's contribution to the Russian empire, and it is on record that when, in the face of huge difficulties he was working out his splendid plan of annexing the Amur region and defending it, not from Cronstadt, but from Transbaikalia, he met with such pragmatical and vexatious opposition at the hands of the Asiatic Department that the Tsar finally decided to leave to Muravioff in direct consultation with the Foreign Office the settlement of all questions relating to the frontier in the Far East. Similar authority may now have been given to Alexieff, but we doubt it, for the whole problem of Manchuria awaits solution at the hands of a tribunal very different from that by which Far-Eastern questions were considered in 1854, and besides if it was thought essential to officially inform the Chinese fifty years ago of the special powers delegated to Muravioff, the same necessity would surely be recognised to-day in the case of Alexieff. There is, however, another historical parallel of a more picturesque character. It is that the delegation of these special powers to Muravioff immediately preceded the European complications which culminated in the Crimean war, which complications, instead of impeding actually promoted the consummation of Muravioff's big designs. Apparently European complications are now again on the near horizon, just as Alexieff has been appointed Governor-General.

A telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun* says that in view of the proximity of the date (September 25th) when the two years' veto on importation of arms and munitions of war into China expires, a conference of Foreign Representatives assembled in Peking, on which occasion the Russian Minister urged that the period of the veto should be extended. The other Ministers, however, took a different view. It is easy to understand, of course, that Russia should endeavour to perpetuate the impression of a disturbed state of affairs in China, especially since the prevalence of such an impression would lead to an enforced continuation of China's military impotence. At the same time Russian diplomats probably find this policy not at all palatable. It is hard for them to reconcile such displays of distrust with any theory of neighbourly friendship, and neighbourly friendship has always been

kept in the ostensible forefront of their dealings with China.

It may be recalled here that this veto originally covered a period of three years and extended to all materials employed in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war. Owing, however, to Japan's intervention not only was the period reduced to two years, but also the nature of the veto was changed to materials used exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, commenting on the lapse of the veto, observes justly that its renewal could not have been varanted except by some fresh outbreak of disturbance in China. Our contemporary points also to the fact that Russia has never paid the least respect to the veto. She has freely imported arms into Chinese territory—Manchuria—for the purpose of equipping Manchurian free-booters who are Chinese subjects. Yet Russia is the Power which now presses for a renewal of this veto.

We doubt whether this last contention can be supported without reserve. Would it not apply also to the arms and munitions formerly imported by England at Wei-hai-wei for the use of her Chinese regiment?

SIR ERNEST SATOW.

During his temporary sojourn in Shanghai en route for Peking Sir Ernest Satow has had some interesting conversation with the Chairman of the China Association. The correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* wires the details, and we assume that he is approximately correct. Sir Ernest is represented as saying that England's policy will hereafter be devoted more resolutely than ever to the preservation of her tradal rights in Manchuria, and that she will not sanction any arrangements which impair those rights. As to the railway question, he expressed the opinion that, according to present appearances, railways in China are now employed as an instrument for the empire's partition. Referring to the *Supao* affair, the Minister entirely approved of the action hitherto taken by Shanghai. He further alleged that it is a mistake to speak of the foreign settlement at Shanghai as cosmopolitan (*rekoku kyodo kyorin-chi* are the words of the correspondent). On the north side of the creek the whole area is an Anglo-American settlement.

We anticipate that this last statement will cause some controversy. Yet it is historically unquestionable. There never were, and there are not now, more than three foreign settlements in Shanghai, namely, the British acquired in 1845, the French acquired in 1849, and the American acquired in 1862. It was in 1854 that the first Consular code of regulations applicable to the settlements was drawn up. The Consuls of England, France and the United States did the drafting, although 11 years were still to elapse before the American settlement came into existence. These regulations were to be operative in the British and French Settlements, which thus became an international area. When the American Settlement was added, the French decided to withdraw. They segregated their own area and promulgated special municipal regulations for its administration. The British and Americans, on the contrary, admitted to their amalgamated settlements all nationals that chose to settle there and to submit to the municipal system. In that way the amalgamated settlements gradually lost their exclusive character and acquired a cosmopolitan appearance from a practical

point of view. But the historical truth is that the whole settlement, apart from the French section, is Anglo-American, and Great Britain showed her appreciation of the fact in 1894-5 when she alone took upon herself the duty of guaranteeing the place against being involved in the China-Japan War. Considered by the light of these facts the despatch of troops to Shanghai in 1900 by Powers other than Great Britain, America and France might have been denounced as anomalous. But it must be confessed that Shanghai has virtually lived down its early history.

Sir Ernest left Shanghai on the 14th instant and was to proceed to Peking *via* Wei-hai-wei.

A letter from Mr. Sawara, the *Fiji Shimpō*'s Shanghai correspondent, confirms the news previously sent by him over the wires with reference to a meeting between Sir Ernest Satow and representatives of the China Association headed by Sir Charles Dudgeon. Mr. Sawara says that the interview was private, but that he managed to obtain a report.

Asked what policy England intended to pursue in the Manchurian question, Sir Ernest said that England intended to carry through her convictions with regard to the preservation of the rights and privileges already acquired by her in that region: that she would press for the opening of Manchuria to foreign trade, and that America and Japan would coöperate with her.

Sir Charles Dudgeon observed that in all their commercial and industrial enterprises British subjects worked entirely by means of their own resources and did not depend upon Government assistance. Thus the sum allowed by way of secret-service fund to the British Legation and Consulates in China did not exceed £65,000 whereas Russia had expended no less than 200,000 roubles to obtain a concession for one railway. He trusted that these facts would receive due attention, and that the British Government would adopt a more helpful course.

To this Sir Ernest replied simply that he sympathised with Sir Charles Dudgeon's remarks.

Sir Charles then observed that from the year 1891 to 1900, the imports of merchandise into China had exceeded the exports by 50 million taels on the annual average. In 1901 and 1902, the excess had reached 100 millions. In considering this latter figure they had to remember that it included overland trade and goods carried in Chinese bottoms. Still the discrepancy was such as to cause uneasiness and some remedial measure seemed necessary.

Sir Ernest replied that the best plan seemed to be the promotion of mining enterprises and the improvement of communication facilities.

In answer to another question, which is not given, the Minister expressed great satisfaction that the new commercial treaty had been ratified. As to the 8th Article, however, namely that relating to the abolition of *likin*, its operation would probably be deferred. The stipulation as to a uniform system of coinage would, on the other hand, be vigorously pressed.

Concerning the railway problem, he said that the lines built by Russia with Belgian and French capital, and the lines built by Germany, are of a military and political nature rather than of a commercial. British projectors had obtained a concession for the Chinting-Taiyuen road, but they had lost it through the machinations of the Russo-

Chinese Bank. Further Belgian projectors, acting in Russian interests, were seeking concessions in Honan. Thus British subjects were encountering opposition in their endeavours to build lines in Honan, Shensi and from Hankow to Chintung. In April, 1891, England had concluded with Russia a treaty by which the latter pledged herself not to interfere in any way with British railway enterprise in the regions westward of the Great Wall. Yet they were confronted with this interference, which amounted to distinct opposition. In point of fact, when this railway question was considered, it was found to be a lever for the partition of China.

His Excellency made some other remarks but their purport is of smaller interest and they are not very clearly set forth.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S VIEWS.

Saturday, August 15.

Ex-Viceroy Chang has been interviewed by the *Asahi's* correspondent. His Excellency takes the view that China is not strong enough to give effect to her protests against Russia's continued occupation of Manchuria, and that if some third Power intervenes to bring about evacuation, Russia will turn her hand towards Ili. It will be only a transfer of sinister activity from one place to another.

The old Viceroy is not represented as having followed out that train of reasoning. He does not say what he must have said had he pursued the matter to its logical sequel, namely, that since all China's outlying territories are doomed to be eaten up, it really doesn't matter much where the process of consumption takes place. History has been inexorably consistent in this matter. It began to be written in 1873 when Marquis Saigo led a Japanese force to Formosa to exact reparation for outrages against the Riuki islands. From that day Riuki, the first of the buffer states, practically ceased to be a Chinese dependency. Then followed the Kuldja affair in 1878. Russia, on that occasion, set out along pretty much the same route that she has followed with regard to Manchuria. She showed at first the utmost readiness to consider Chinese rights, and declared herself willing to surrender all the territory she had occupied so soon as China took steps to garrison it effectually. But when the moment came to sign the Livadia Treaty, St. Petersburg held the Tekes Valley while giving up Kuldja, thus retaining the passes through the mountains of Heaven to Kashgar. It is true that Russia subsequently conceded to Marquis Tseng's diplomacy nearly everything that she had refused to Chung How's, but this incident nevertheless belongs to the historical series of shocks that have loosened China's hold on her dependencies. The loss of Annam, Tonquin and the war of reprisals in 1885 stripped her of everything beyond the southern borders of Kwantung, Kwangsi and Yunnan. Burmah was torn off with similar ruthlessness, though not without the application of a slight anæsthetic in the shape of the O'Connor tribute. Korea, Formosa and the Pescadores all fell away simultaneously. Manchuria is now virtually gone, and Viceroy Chang seems to think that the best way to prevent Russia's hunger from entering at once upon another acute phase is to let her digest Manchuria at her leisure. But it is only deferring the evil. Ili, Kashgar, Mongolia—all will go as Burmah, Annam, Tonquin, Formosa, Riuki, Korea and Manchuria have gone, and China

will inevitably stand naked before the storm of foreign aggression, raging from the four quarters simultaneously. There is something plaintive and pitiful in Chang Chih-tung's caution: better that the stomach of the great territory-swallower should remain sated for a moment than that hunger should at once drive him to seek a new mouthful. China is like the traveller pursued by wolves. She throws her children one by one to the pursuing pack.

Wednesday, August 19.

A letter to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking represents Viceroy Chang Chih-tung as profoundly dissatisfied. Before visiting the capital he had been led to expect that he should find conditions favourable to life-long hope of reform. But everything has gone to prove the fallacy of any such hope. The representations that he ventured to make to the Empress Dowager, believing that he addressed himself to a sympathetic ear, had only the effect of angering Her Majesty. The high officials of the Government, for whose cooperation he looked, uniformly showed him the cold shoulder. Prince Ching, who, admittedly a weak man, was expected to welcome Chang's assistance, refrained from all recourse to him. The important position that he was led to anticipate for himself in the capital, did not take any real form. His counsels as to abolishing the old system of examination and selecting for official posts the graduates of modern schools, were resolutely opposed by the Council of State. Finally he found himself reduced to discharging the functions of a mere examiner, and even in that position he has just received a signal rebuff, for 27 youths passed by him as duly qualified, were rejected *en bloc* by the Council of State, not on the ground of want of scholastic proficiency nor yet because there was any fault to find with the method of their examination, but solely because, having been educated in foreign learning they were likely to entertain revolutionary ideas. It is alleged that the old Viceroy, utterly weary and disappointed, has now only one wish, namely, to return to his post in the Yangtse Valley and continue the task of creating at least a provincial centre of reform.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

It is stated that a long conference has occurred in Peking between Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Mr. Uchida on the subject of Chinese students in Japan. One can not be at all surprised that this matter gives much concern to the Chinese Government. During several years past there has been something very like a revolutionary party among the Chinese residents in Yokohama. At one time much literature of an inflammatory character emanated from the head-quarters of this association, and although there has been of late an apparent cessation, or at any rate a diminution, of that kind of crusade, the Chinese Government can not have forgotten it. Japan also offers asylum to all Chinese reformers that find their own country too hot for them, and there are certainly a not inconsiderable number of such persons enjoying her hospitality. Students coming here brought into contact with disturbing conditions, and Shanghai lately gave evidence that it is prepared to receive impulses from Tokyo or Yokohama. In view of all these circumstances we can not but consider it a marked evidence of liberality on the part of the Chinese Authorities that they should

allow hundreds of youths to come to this country for education. Germany, the United States, France, England—almost any Occidental country might seem to them a more suitable academy. But whatever dangers are incidental to a scholastic career in Japan may be largely, if not altogether, obviated by efficient superintendence, and that is the conclusion to which Viceroy Chang and Mrs. Uchida seem to have arrived.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

The *Official Gazette* of the 15th instant contains an announcement restoring the Exchange Regulations to their old form. That is to say, the kind of transaction called *nobutori-hiki* (deferred) will henceforth be allowed for a period of 150 days. The purpose of the much criticised change made last year was to put an end to bargains which have to be implemented within a certain limit of time, and to substitute bargains implementable at a fixed date: in other words, the idea of the Authorities was to put an end to time margins which are believed to encourage gambling. But whether the effort was wise or unwise, its failure is now practically acknowledged, and things revert to their old condition. One result is that the Government will now collect taxes on deferred transactions according to the regular rates.

The Government's action in restoring the Exchange Regulations to their old form, is severely criticised by the press of Tokyo. One journal charges officialdom with using the people's enterprises as a *corpus vile* for legislative experiments, and another says that in the presence of such capricious enactments there can be no security for business men. We do not observe, however, that even the newspapers which condemned last year's revision of the regulations, are sufficiently consistent to admit that reversion to the old form is in any sense meritorious. All seem to fix their eyes on one point only, namely, the somewhat sorry figure cut by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, when it has to cancel its enactments after a few months' trial. Would it not be more ingenuous to consider seriously whether the Department's original motives were truly reformatory, and, if so, to further consider why its reform has proved impossible?

THE AVALANCHE AT PIZ BLAS.

A Zurich correspondent sends us the following account of the catastrophe that took place on Piz Blas during the last week in June:—Sixteen youths between the ages of 17 and 18, belonging to the Cantonal Gymnase started off on a four-day tour in the Alps, accompanied by two of their Professors. Professor Grobli, a man of 50 years of age, was well known as a careful and experienced climber, and both he and Professor Bodoz were members of the Alpine Club. On the second day of their excursion they had reached Piz Blas, after a march of eight hours through fresh snow, and on a clear grassy spot they stopped to debate about their next movements. Six of the students stood off a little apart from the others, who, with the two Professors had seated themselves a little higher up. When the avalanche began to move, the six youths just saw it in time to spring aside, while at the same moment the other party was swept over the sloping ground, down over a steep cliff, and again on over another slope, a distance of about

100 metres. There was no one who was not hurt at all, but those who were only bruised at once hastened to the assistance of the others. One Professor and two students were past help. The other Professor and one other student were seriously wounded, and several of the others unable to help themselves. One student, slightly hurt, was particularly helpful, and when he was free to go, he started off, with the aid of a map, to seek assistance. In 3¼ hours a detachment of 16 men arrived to carry the wounded down to Piora, but as the population is scanty in those regions, the dead bodies could not be brought down till the next day. Later on the seriously wounded Professor Bodoz and one student, were brought on to the Canton Hospital in Zürich. This student has since died, but the Professor is improving. All the others were brought down in small detachments and were nearly all able to appear at the funeral. It was touching to see them, with their slings, and bandages, and scarred and peeling faces walking by the side of the three hearses. The third student died on the day of the funeral, and might have been buried at the same time, but he was a Jew and of course could not share a Christian funeral. It was a very sad affair. No one was to blame. It just happened. One student was the son of a shoemaker—one of nine children—and as he was particularly gifted, the parents had made great sacrifices to give him a College education.

In an account of the catastrophe in an English newspaper, it was stated that "the party was bound together by a rope, and when one fell over the cliff the others all followed!"

EXHIBITION OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

An exhibition of Amateur Photography was held in Taihoku, Formosa, for four days commencing July 18th. It was given under the auspices of the Formosa Society of Photography and Science, of which the American Consul is President. The exhibition was open to societies throughout the Far East, and Shanghai, Foochow, Tokyo, and Manila societies, in addition to individual workers in Yokohama, Amoy, etc., who sent exhibits. The work of the Judges was completed on the 2nd instant, and the awards were as follows:—First prize, Mr. A. L. Manley of Yokohama for landscape on black carbon; second prize, Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey of Foochow for portrait on platinum; third prize Mr. R. Hoki of Taihoku for night scene on velox. Messrs. G. W. Pearson and G. Siemssen of Foochow, Rev. C. E. Darwent, Messrs. M. Chaumont, D. Kennie and R. C. Howlett of Shanghai, all obtained honorary mention. Over 600 prints were hung.

A second series of prizes were given for work done exclusively by members of the Formosa Society, and the result was as follows:—

First prize, Mr. Y. Yokoo for landscape on cloth. Second Prize, Mr. James W. Davidson for sunset scene on velox. Third Prize, Mr. M. Isoda for river scene on velox.

The prizes are splendid examples of Japanese inlaid work in gold, silver and enamel. They were provided from a fund generously presented to the Society by His Excellency, Baron Kodama, the Governor General of Formosa. The Judges were Mr. H. Nagao, Chief of Formosan Public Works, Dr. Okada, a well known

Japanese authority on Photography, and Rev. Mr. Fraser, an enthusiastic amateur in Formosa. The Formosan Society has been in existence four years, and its members are almost exclusively Japanese. The exhibitions which will be held yearly will doubtless do much in stimulating amateurs throughout the East to take up artistic photography.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A very important commission is sitting in London, under the presidency of Sir David Barbour, to discover some means of effectually dealing with the ever-growing traffic of the London streets. To give an idea of the immensity of the problem we refer our readers to the evidence of Mr. Harper of the Statistical Department of the London County Council. He produced a table showing that the total number of registered daily passengers by railway, tram, and bus, to the central area of London alone, up to 10.30 a.m., was 514,155. From the West the number of passengers was 77,898; from the North 113,109; from the East 127,479, making a total of 318,486 from the district North of the river. From the south-eastern districts there were 113,332 passengers, and from the south-western district 823,337. The vast majority of these people desired to travel further than they were conveyed by the railway, and he suggested that the extension underground of railways and tramways through the central area would relieve both pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the streets. Mr. Harper also submitted figures showing that from the five districts mentioned 87 workmen's trains, 300 cheap trains, and 365 ordinary trains were run daily to the central area before 10.30 a.m. Dealing with the increase of population in the ten years between 1891 and 1901, Mr. Harper said the increase amounted to 45 per cent. in the western district, 43.9 per cent. in the northern district, 62.4 in the eastern district, 30.3 in the south-eastern district, and 29.1 in the south-western district.

A commercial journal in England, alluding to the rapid strides which Japanese trade is making in China, says it "is due to the very careful way in which, with the assistance of their Government, they study the Chinese market, and supply exactly the kind of luxuries the people want at a price to suit every pocket." After this it is amusing to read that "although Japan is not generally known as a wine-producing country, Japanese champagne is greatly in demand among local mandarins, who can become quite agreeably exhilarated at the low price of 1s. per bottle." Japanese champagne! Verily it is a case of what's in a name.

Great expectations are formed of the rice crop. There was abundance of water at the time of planting out the seedlings and since the hot season set in the temperature has been ideal. All parts of the country send most hopeful telegrams to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the estimate is that if no untoward calamities occur this year's yield will more than compensate for last year's deficiency. But it is too early to be sanguine. From the last part of August until the middle of September is the dangerous time.

In an article which severely criticises Japan for losing her opportunities, a local contemporary, speaking of the rescue of Peking and the accurate information possessed by the Japanese, says:—

So, with all this knowledge, so remarkably accurate while the others were so deplorably "at sea," the Japanese should have captured the fugitive Emperor and Empress, who actually did not leave the city until the 16th. Hesitation, indecision, diffidence, weakness in initiative, call it what one may, something caused the Japanese to waste time while the prize slipped through their fingers. They were busy selecting the best quarters they could get in the city, they were issuing regulations, they were consulting ponderously and writing despatches, while the Chinese Court was still hiding in terror within the palace, afraid even to run out by the back door. There are, no doubt, very satisfactory and sufficient reasons why the Japanese let the chance go by, but when all is said and done, it was an opportunity lost. A Napoleon, a Nelson, a Kitchener, any strong man of a strong race, would have calmly laid aside all other considerations and seized the Chinese Court, and taken them under his benevolent protection; would have made them continue the administration of the Empire, under his guardianship.

Yes, it might have been very convenient had the Japanese captured the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager—convenient mostly for nations other than the Japanese. But since the writer of the above paragraph evidently believes in the historical accuracy of his facts, we venture to ask whether he ever heard that the Japanese proposed to arrest Their Majesties and could easily have done it, but that they were prevented by the allies; especially by one of them. There was such a thing as an alliance on the occasion in question, and of all the nations that were parties to it, Japan could least afford to break away.

It is officially announced that Okayama has been brought within the telephonic circuit, and the following charges are tabulated:—

Telephone Charge.		Summ. us.
	Sen.	Sen.
From Okayama to Akashi.....	35	30
" Maiko.....	35	"
" Kobe.....	40	"
" Osaka.....	50	"
" Sakai.....	50	"
" Kyoto.....	60	"
" Nagoya.....	100	25

The service became effective from the 15th instant.

On the 13th instant His Excellency M. Lera left Tokyo on a short trip to Europe. He will perform the journey westward and eastward by the Trans-Asian railway. A number of persons assembled at Shimbashi to bid His Excellency farewell, among them being Their Excellencies Baron d'Anethan and Count Arco Valley.

German firms have come out first in the competition for 30 locomotives required by the Japan Railway Company—six-wheel tank engines. The figures are:—

Messrs. Illies & Co.	6 Engines.....	£11,970
do do	do	do
Messrs. Raspe & Co.	do	£11,934
do do	do	£11,924
do do	do	£12,641

Baron Iwasaki (Hisaya) left Yokohama on the 14th instant by the steamer *Empress of China* for a trip to Europe and America. He is expected to return by about the 20th of November.

The anti-amalgamation section of the Tokyo Street Railway Company, under the leadership of Mr. Amenomiya, are losing face by their method of conducting the law suit instituted by them. The question at issue is simply one of an injunction to prevent the pro-amalgamation shareholders from giving effect to a resolution adopted by them in the absence of the other side. But the course of the procedure in the law court makes it evident that Mr. Amenomiya and his friends are determined to employ every conceivable device for deferring decision, and that their great aim is to delay a judicial decision so long that their oppo-

nents must either come to terms or see themselves threatened with the loss of their character. That is not straightforward fighting and it is naturally bringing discredit upon those that employ such weapons. Meanwhile the directors of the Company have voted to deprive Mr. Amenomiya of his position as President, though they have not gone to the length of appointing any one in his place.

The Bank of Japan held its usual semi-annual meeting on the 15th instant, when the following accounts were read and passed.

	Yen.
Net profit.....	2,023,627
Brought over from last account	464,030
Total.....	2,484,657
To Dividend (6 per cent. per annum).....	900,000
To Reserves	200,000
To Rewards to officers	112,000
Extra Dividend (6 per cent. per annum)....	900,000
Carried to next account.....	372,657

We presume that the President made an address as usual, but it has not been published as yet.

The many friends in Japan of Dr. P. Koch, former Director of the German Naval Hospital in Yokohama, will hear with great pleasure that H. M. King Victor Emanuel has just made him a Commander in the Order of the Crown of Italy. This high distinction has evidently been conferred upon the worthy doctor in recognition of the care and attention which he bestowed upon a large number of Italian sailors who during the past few years were sent to the German Hospital and all of whom returned home safe and sound.

A correspondent writes from Miyagi as follows:—

I am glad you are calling the attention of the Railway Authorities to the very unsatisfactory conditions to which passengers have to submit now-a-days in travelling in this country for they are not limited to the Tokaido by any means, but are very general. A few days ago when coming up here from Ueno by the Mito route along the sea, I was made aware of the utter lack of care in the laying of the road-bed, for the rocking and jolting to which we were subjected was often so extreme that I was really alarmed a number of times, fearing that the wheels might at any moment leave the track. I come up here every summer, and remember coming over the same line shortly after it was first completed several years ago, when I remarked on the shocking character of the work of laying the road-bed. It has not improved. A level road-bed is a thing almost unknown in this country, and it seems to be due to the lack of ordinary care, or ignorance of the first principles of laying a track when the work is first done, or else to the habit of leaving the road to itself after it is once laid. I meet with uniform courtesy and kindness from railway officials in Japan, but that cannot compensate for a rough journey. This is surely remediable.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Mr. J. T. Hamilton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Mr. B. H. Betts, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, made a visit to the Agricultural and Commercial Department on Aug. 17th with reference to the order requiring the deposit of *yen* 100,000. They were met, it appears, by Mr. Wada, Chief of the Commerce and Industry Bureau, to whom they submitted their views on the subject. After discussion an understanding, according to the Japanese newspaper, could not be arrived at between the parties, and at the conclusion of the interview Mr. Hamilton made a statement (which we have since verified) to the effect that the order was carried into force he was afraid that his Society would be compelled to retire from Japan—though of course the final decision would rest with his directors in New York.

We do not think that there is any

truth in the statement that the Japanese Government has purchased the two Chilean warships—rumour says four, but that is only the usual ratio of exaggeration—now offering for sale in England. The vessels are very excellent craft, but they are of a special type and their addition to the Japanese Navy would impair the latter's homogeneity. Were there any apprehension of immediate war, these line-of-battle ships might be snatched up quickly enough, but since happily that is not the case, and since the Japanese Government has no fund immediately available for the purchase of two ironclads, we class this story as a canard.

General Joseph W. Congdon, President of the American Silk Association, who recently paid a flying visit to Japan, was interviewed on his return to America by one of the San Francisco papers. We give the interview as printed, but would premise that due allowance must be made for the journalist's interpolations:—

"I found the Japanese exportation of manufactured silk to this country was not as great as formerly," said he. "The tendency of the Japanese is to hold up prices. The handkerchief trade, formerly very large in this country, has fallen off as a result of greater trade in cotton handkerchiefs here."

"Exportation from Japan of *habutais* or piece silks, is also greatly reduced on account of frauds, discovered in the New York custom house, caused by the action of importers. We take in America fully one-half of the entire crop of Japan. It will this year be fully 15 per cent. more than the average, but the market will not be brisk on account of the high prices asked by the Japanese, who are taking advantage of the fact that the Italian crop is 30 per cent. less than normal."

"The Emperor of Japan, to whom I was presented, said he looked forward to closer commercial relations with America, particularly with regard to the silk industry, for he regarded the United States as really Japan's best friend among the nations. Personally, he said, he had only kindest feelings for Americans."

"Throughout Japan I noticed preparations seemed to be well in hand for the coming conflict with Russia, and it will be a surprise to me if there is not war, in view of the feeling existing in Japan. The country seems to be ready for any emergency."

During the fiscal year just ended, 921,315 aliens arrived in the United States, an increase of 190,517 over last year, and the largest number which has arrived in any year. The total number from Europe was 814,507, of which 206,011 came from Austria-Hungary, 230,622 from Italy, 135,093 from Russia and Finland, 46,028 from Sweden, 40,086 from Germany, 35,310 from Ireland, 26,219 from England, and 24,461 from Norway. Japan sent 19,968, the West Indies 8,170, and Asiatic Turkey, 7,118.

The Criminal Courts continue to be busy with the text-book trials. Judgments are delivered daily. It has been calculated that, up to the present time, the sums which the defendants have been ordered to restore, including, of course, the cases that have been appealed, aggregate 70,000 *yen*.

A new duty of the scientific housewife, according to Mary Moulton Smith, is to see that the members of her family receive the various elements of food in their proper proportions. "Before the breakfast has been prepared," she says, "or after it has been served and eaten, the housewife should add up the different amounts of proteid, fat, and carbohydrate found in the foods. In the evening you can find out whether you have taken too much of one kind of food or not enough of another." A writer in the *Tribune* comments on this in verse in the following fashion:

Mother's slow at figures, but she always has to count
The proteids to see that we secure the right amount,
She keeps a pad of paper and a pencil near the sink,

And estimates our victuals—all the things we eat or drink.

She lists our carbohydrates and she scribbles down the fat,

And our specific gravity—she always watches that.

Mother's slow at figures, but she wants to do her best.

She's listening to the lectures until she is possessed

Of scientific demons and a regulating-card—

And while she chews her pencil all the eggs are

boiling hard.

She gets bewildered with it, and she has to balance

up,

And the coffee is so sturdy that it almost cracks the

cup.

Mother's slow at figures—so our breakfast's always

late;

The proteids and the hydrates make the task for her

too great.

We never get a luncheon, for she figures on till noon,

And finds we've overdone it, and that almost makes

her swoon.

Mother's tabulating every pennyweight we eat—

Except the meals we smuggle from the restaurant

down the street.

LAWN TENNIS.

The final in the lawn tennis championship of the Y. C. and A. C., for the handsome Jackson Cup took place on Tuesday afternoon under almost perfect conditions. The contest naturally attracted a large concourse of spectators, who followed the games with interest. Van Cleve took the lead at first but fell off and P. A. Cox had matters rather his own way till the final set, when Van Cleve pulled himself together and made a stiff fight for it. Cox eventually won, the score reading:—8-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Dr. Wheeler, President of the Y. C. and A. C., presented the trophy to the winner amid enthusiastic cheering.

The Singles in the K. R. & A. C. Tennis Tournament were played off at the Boathouse on Monday evening, says the *Kobe Herald*, G. T. Shaw, Jur (plus $\frac{1}{2}$ 15) beating C. J. Lucas, (plus 15) by 3 sets, (6-0, 6-2, 6-3) to love. Lucas played a very plucky game against a much stronger opponent, and several good rallies were made. The "Doubles" were played off about a week previously, H. S. Wheeler and G. T. Shaw, Jur (plus $\frac{1}{2}$ 15) beating W. O. Hall and J. G. Murray (plus 15), easily, by 3 sets (6-0, 6-1, 6-1) to love.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following table shows the position of the English counties down to 23rd July:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Percentage.
Middlesex.....(12)	9	4	0	5	4	100.00
Sussex.....(2)	14	5	1	8	4	66.66
Essex.....(13)	13	5	2	6	3	42.85
Lancashire.....(5)	17	6	3	8	3	33.33
Yorkshire.....(1)	16	7	4	5	3	27.27
Worcestershire... (9)	13	5	3	5	2	25.00
Warwickshire... (6)	12	3	2	7	1	20.00
Somersetshire... (8)	11	4	4	3	0	—
Surrey.....(4)	17	5	6	6	1	9.00
Notts.....(3)	14	2	3	9	1	20.00
Derbyshire.....(10)	10	3	6	2	2	33.33
Kent.....(7)	10	2	4	4	2	33.33
Hampshire.....(15)	8	1	4	3	3	60.00
Leicestershire... (11)	13	1	6	6	5	71.42
Gloucestershire... (14)	10	0	5	5	5	100.00

Figures in brackets represent position last year.
The latest telegrams in Indian papers are as follow:

July 21.—Kent has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 76 runs.

July 22.—Surrey has beaten Somersetshire by 246 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts by 164 runs.

Essex has beaten Derbyshire by 232 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Leicestershire by an

innings and 10 runs.

The matches between Gloucestershire and Warwickshire and Lancashire and Middlesex were drawn.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

IN view of the interest attaching to the question of deposits by foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan, we have collected, and now publish below, some extracts from the statutes relating to insurance in the United States and Canada:—

Alabama.—A life insurance company (domestic) must satisfy the Insurance Commissioner that it has on deposit with the treasurer of this, or the proper officer of some other, State \$100,000 in State or United States bonds or real estate mortgages; certificate of deposit is to be filed, stating the name and amount of each of the securities; that the depository is satisfied that they are worth \$100,000, and that they are for the protection of United States policy-holders. * * * An insurance company must file with the Insurance Commissioner a sealed written instrument constituting him its lawful attorney to accept service in any legal proceeding.

Foreign Companies must, in addition to compliance with the above requirements, make a deposit of not less than \$200,000 with the Treasurer of Alabama or with the financial officer of some other State, for the security of United States policy-holders.

Canada.—Every fire and inland marine insurance company shall deposit with the Minister the sum of \$100,000 for the benefit of the policy-holders in Canada. Such deposits may be made by companies of the United States in the United States securities at their value not exceeding par, or any other securities approved by the Treasury Board at such valuation as the Board may direct. If from the annual statement, or by the examination of the conditions of any company, it appears that its re-insurance fund and liabilities in Canada exceed its deposits or assets in Canada, then the company shall be called upon at once to make good the deficiency, and upon failure so to do its license shall be cancelled. Life insurance companies are required to deposit fifty thousand dollars with the Minister upon admission to do business, and to make additional deposits from time to time sufficient to equal the re-insurance reserve upon policies in force in Canada, or to place such sum in the hands of trustees in Canada for the benefit of policy-holders resident therein, under a trust deed to be approved by the Minister. Reserve computed by institute of actuaries' table with interest at 4½ per cent.

Connecticut.—Every foreign insurance company doing business in this State must possess a cash capital of not less than \$200,000, and must deposit with the Treasurer of this State or the local public officer of some other State of the United States, not less than \$200,000 in securities authorized by law for investments by savings banks, to be held in trust for the benefit and security of the policy-holders of such company in the United States.

Iowa.—Every company organized under another government, transacting business in this State, shall have a capital of at least \$100,000 invested in stocks and securities, as required. Such stocks and securities, to the amount of \$200,000, shall be deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance, Auditor or chief financial officer of the State in which such company is located.

Kansas.—Foreign life companies must deposit with the Treasurer of this State \$200,000 in bonds or securities for the benefit of the policy-holders of any such company, citizens or residents of the United States, or furnish the superintendent with a certificate from the proper official of some other State showing that a deposit of like character and amount has been made with him.

Kentucky.—The same as Kansas.

Massachusetts.—Every foreign life company must deposit or keep in the hands of trustees in exclusive trust for policy-holders in the United States the net value of all its policies in the United States, and not less than \$200,000.

Minnesota.—Every foreign company must deposit with the proper official of some one of the States for the security of all its policy-holders in the United States, securities to an amount equal to the capital required of like companies under the laws of this State.

Mississippi.—No agent of a foreign company shall transact any business without first having filed in the office of the Auditor a statement under oath * * * furnishing evidence to the Auditor that the company has invested in the stocks of some one or more States of this union, or of the United States, of at least par value, the amount of \$150,000, held by citizens of the United States.

Missouri.—Every foreign life insurance company must either deposit in this State or in some one of the other States of the United States for the benefit of the policy-holders of such company, citizens or residents of the United States, \$100,000 in safe stocks or securities.

New York.—Every foreign fire and marine insurance company must have within the United States, deposited with insurance departments or held in trust, and invested in securities of the same general character as those which companies of this State are permitted to hold, not less than \$500,000, and not less than \$200,000 if a life or casualty insurance company. * * * Every such fire or marine company shall deposit with the Superintendent of this State, for the security of policy-holders residing in the United States, a sum of not less than \$200,000 in stocks of the United States or of the State of New York; or in bonds secured by mortgage on improved, unincumbered real estate in the State of New York, worth 50 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, or stocks or bonds of any country or incorporated city of that State authorized to be issued by the legislature, such stock or bonds not to be received by said Superintendent at a rate above their par value or above their current market value. * * * Every foreign insurance company doing a life, casualty or fidelity insurance business shall make a deposit with the Superintendent in securities to the value of \$100,000, and fire and marine insurance companies shall deposit securities to the amount of \$200,000.

Ohio.—Every foreign company must make a deposit with the Superintendent of \$200,000 in the stocks of the State of Ohio, or of the United States, for the benefit, in case of fire companies, of policy-holders in this State, and in case of life companies, of the policy-holders in the United States.

Tennessee.—Companies foreign to the United States shall make a deposit with the Treasurer of the State or with the financial officer of some other State of the United States, or with trustees who are citizens of the United States and approved by the Insurance Commissioner, to hold funds in trust for the benefit of policy-holders and creditors in the United States, a sum of not less than \$200,000 in securities approved by the Insurance Commissioner, which sum shall be deemed for all purposes of the insurance law, the capital of the company.

These extracts show clearly what special measures the law prescribes in the case of foreign insurance companies doing business in the United States or in Canada. We observe that, according to Japanese journals, the representatives of some of the foreign companies in Japan are disposed to cite the treaties in support of their claim that the agency of a foreign company should enjoy for the purposes of its operations in Japan exactly the same privileges and immunities as a purely Japanese company enjoys, and we observe also that one of our local contemporaries endeavours at this early stage to transport the question into the region of sentiment by a menace that if the Japanese Government persists in its present course, it will incur the same reproach of moral obliquity that already attaches to many Japanese merchants. There could be no greater mistake in our opinion, from the point of view of the interests of the insurance companies themselves than this attempt to unjustly convict the Japanese Government of a breach of conventional good faith. The result must inevitably be to bring the foreign companies into disfavour and to create on the side of the Japanese Authorities a mood of resentment not conducive to a mutually acceptable settlement of the question. The treaties do not provide, and were never intended to provide, that foreigners should enjoy in Japan business privileges which they would not enjoy under similar circumstances in a European or American State to which they were alien. Everywhere legislators have considered it necessary that the agencies of foreign companies whose assets are beyond the reach of native tribunals, shall be required to furnish, in the interest of policy-holders, security in a special form. It is obviously extravagant to contend that

the framers of the treaties had any idea of interfering with Japan's right to adopt precautions which their own legislators consider essential. A foreign company claiming privileges and exemptions equal to those enjoyed by a Japanese company must be in all respects on the same footing as a Japanese company, and the Government of the foreign company's State must be prepared to grant to Japanese companies within its own territory corresponding privileges and exemptions. The case for the foreign insurance agencies—a case admitting of excellent arguments on other grounds—is only injured by this unfair and unreasoning attempt to interpret the treaties in a unilateral sense, and to contend that they deprive Japan of legislative competence which Occidental countries deem it essential to exercise in the interests of their own nationals.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The adjourned general meeting of subscribers and others in connexion with the Yokohama General Hospital, took place on Monday. There was a fairly large attendance, including many ladies.

Mr. F. S. JAMES, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the report issued by the special committee and also for the election of an executive committee to carry on the work of the hospital. He had great pleasure in proposing that Mr. J. Dodds should take the chair.

Mr. E. FLINT KILBY seconded the proposal. Mr. DODDS thought it would be better that a member of the Committee should take the chair and so be able to answer any question that might be asked on subjects of which he knew only from the newspapers.

Mr. JAMES thought Mr. Dodds was the very man for the chair, being outside the committee, and members of the committee being present could answer questions.

Mr. JAMES put the proposal to the meeting, and there being no dissidents, Mr. Dodds took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said from the large number attending the last meeting and the interest apparently evinced in a question that so vitally concerned the whole community it might have been expected that there would be a larger attendance on that occasion to decide the very important question before them—that was to say how the General Hospital was to be carried on. He presumed that the weather and probably the absence of some from Yokohama accounted for the small attendance. (A number of persons entered later.) He hoped the result of the present meeting would be satisfactory to all concerned. He then read the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the report was only signed by three members but he understood the Executive Committee approved of it.

The Executive Committee were understood to assent to this.

Mr. JAMES WALTER strongly urged the necessity of a resident physician. There had been several schemes suggested but he thought the only solution was to have a representative committee to canvass the community and ascertain what funds would be coming from year to year. The community never had been canvassed and he suggested the first thing was to appoint a representative committee.

In reply to Mr. A. M. Knapp,

Mr. WALTER said he wished to suggest the appointment of a sub-committee apart from the Executive Committee.

Mr. F. FLINT KILBY said the question of a visiting as against a resident physician had had the full consideration of the committee and of the special committee. The hospital was a

small one: the average number of patients was under ten and they could not expect any physician of standing to give his whole time for that. If they appointed a resident physician they probably would not get the best available, but if they had visiting physicians they could doubtless make satisfactory arrangements. The experience of the past few weeks during which the hospital had been under the control of the visiting physicians had been quite satisfactory. Having eulogised Dr. Reidhaar for his services in that capacity, Mr. Kilby said he believed the medical profession would take an interest in the hospital, the hospital was centrally situated and even if they only appointed one doctor others would be willing to attend should he not be available. He thought the incoming committee should make up their minds to obtain subscriptions for at least three years, which was the minimum period for which they could engage nurses. The committee must apply to individuals, and he was sure if the matter was properly put before this community the necessary funds would be provided.

Mr. KNAPP moved that the report of the Special Committee be adopted and that all details of management including the appointment of a resident physician or that of a board of attending physicians be left to the judgment of the incoming committee.

Mr. S. KOMOR thought the question of a resident physician should be voted on at this meeting. As to the question of funds he could suggest to the committee how these could be collected. He did not see the name of a single employee on the list though there were seventy names of firms. Also he thought there should be only first and third classes. He proposed that there should be a resident doctor at the hospital.

Mr. L. E. DAVIS also spoke in favour of having a resident physician.

Mr. I. BUNTING wanted to know the cost of the respective classes of patients, the cost of medical attendance and of nursing. If that information could be got they would be able to decide about a resident physician.

Mr. KNAPP said he would be in favour of a resident physician if the funds were forthcoming from the community. He asserted that some of the most successful hospitals in America were conducted on the system of having a board of attending physicians.

Mr. JAMES said that the answer to Mr. Bunting's question as to the cost of patients would depend upon the number of patients in the hospital. There were no statistics to go by.

Mr. WALTER asked what was the deficit in running the hospital?

Mr. JAMES said it was impossible to answer the question. The hospital was not run by the community and if it were, it would be impossible to take three months of the year and say what the other nine months would be. They must take twelve months and make an average. When Dr. Meere left the hospital he took his books with him and unless they knew the number of patients they could not tell the cost.

Mr. JAMES WALTER understood that a resident physician could be got for yen 3,600 a year. What sum over that would be required to run the hospital in a satisfactory way?

Mr. JAMES said the committee would have to know how many patients were to be in the hospital for twelve months.

Mr. DAVIS asked supposing there were no patients what were the expenses.

Mr. JAMES should say about yen 600 a month, and if they were to appoint a resident physician that would add another yen 300.

Rev. W. FIELD doubted whether they could get a thoroughly capable man for yen 300 a month.

The CHAIRMAN here read Mr. Knapp's motion to the meeting.

Mr. F. J. LIAS seconded Mr. Knapp's motion, and pointed out that Mr. Komor's amendment was out of order, as it aimed to make an alteration in the report. The report was the work of the special committee and could not be altered. As to classifying patients, shipping companies had to make class distinctions between officers and seamen, and the hospital could not but

do the same. Another thing seemed to be forgotten by some of the speakers—many firms paid for their employees' medical attendance, etc.

Mr. WALTER agreed with Mr. Knapp, but added that the canvassing committee should be elected first, and go ahead canvassing, so as to relieve the general committee of extra work.

Mr. KESWICK thought canvassing out of the question until potential subscribers could be told what was to be done with the money. Nobody would buy a pig in a poke.

Mr. BUNTING agreed with Mr. Walter that it would be a good thing to let the canvassing committee feel the pulse of the community before going any further.

Mr. KNAPP pointed out that Mr. Komor's amendment, to instruct the committee to engage a resident doctor, would tie the hands of the committee, and might leave them in a hole. They could not engage a man until they had the money question settled.

After a little discussion Mr. KOMOR agreed to withdraw his motion and leave the matter as a suggestion for the committee to bear in mind.

The Rev. W. FIELD asked what would be the position of the Matron if Mr. Komor's idea was adopted. Who would be in authority?

This point was discussed for a few minutes without leading to anything, the Chairman saying the Committee could best consider all such details.

Mr. KNAPP's motion (to adopt the special committee's report and leave all details to the incoming general committee) was then put and carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was to elect the committee. Few names had been sent in:—Messrs. H. W. Buckland, E. W. Frazar, E. Flint Kilby, A. M. Knapp, T. M. Laffin, L. Motter, and M. Schellenberg. Other names had been sent in but these were all who agreed to serve if elected.

Mr. JAMES said—The members of the present Executive Committee feel grateful for the appreciation expressed in the Special Report, and, although they are willing to give the incoming committee all information possible, they cannot (with the exception of Mr. Motter) come forward for re-election. The day before the last general meeting, a paragraph appeared in the daily papers giving a list of names for a new Committee, and stating that they would be voted for at the meeting. No notice of this had been given to the present members of Committee and none of their names appeared on the list. It transpired that the paragraph had been inserted by Mr. W. K. Wilson, at the request of the Ladies Advisory Committee. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, we had every reason to believe that we were working in accord with the Ladies and their Advisory Committee, and naturally when this was sprung upon us, we considered it a very curious proceeding. If the Ladies or their Advisory Committee had any grievance, they might have consulted us, or stated it at the meeting in a straightforward manner, and not have tried to turn us out of office in the way they did. Our only reason for stating that we were willing to stand for re-election was, that we thought it would be a help to the incoming Committee to have some members who were in touch with the present state of Hospital affairs.

These remarks were received with loud applause.

Mrs. KNAPP—I should like to state that the ladies were not cognisant of these names having been sent in. It was a mistake.—(Applause.)

Mr. JAMES—I am very glad indeed to hear that; but I saw it in writing that these names were sent in "at the request of the Advisory Committee of the Ladies' Fund."

Mr. KILBY—That was in a letter to me, saying "Dear Kilby, I put the notice in the papers at the request of the Ladies, who held a meeting last Wednesday. The gentlemen mentioned had not all been asked if they would serve, but some of them had." Then the letter goes on to private matters, and afterwards mentions some names which the retiring committee were said to be proposing to submit, which names I have learnt are absolutely untrue.

Mr. N. F. SMITH, as a member of the Advisory

Committee (of whom he had consulted some but not all) said that the committee had never suggested nor would have permitted any such thing as putting forward a list like this, and whoever put the article in the papers acted entirely on his own initiative and without consulting the committee.

Mr. KNAPP understood it arose from a simple conversation at a meeting of the ladies which concerned other matters. They never went so far as to make any suggestions, and any publication was entirely unauthorised.

Mr. JAMES—Mr. Smith, I am quite delighted to hear what you have said.

Mr. SMITH—You are quite correct.

Mrs. SWAIN—May I be permitted to say a word, as representing not the Ladies Committee but a number of ladies who are working with them. The one desire of the ladies of Yokohama who have subscribed and have been interested in the hospital, has from the first been to work in harmony with the executive committee of the hospital, and in no sense to let any efforts of theirs hamper or hinder. They have had only one idea, to assist in a quiet way, without obstructing; and the majority of the ladies felt it was a very regrettable incident, and considered that the executive committee ought to have been asked to continue in the management; should it be necessary to add to their number I am sure the ladies would have been glad to see the matter openly canvassed. But that anyone should obstruct or pass reflections on the work of the general committee, who have done so much in the past, is to me quite inconceivable.

Mr. JAMES—Mrs. Swain, I am very much obliged for the kind way you have spoken, and I feel sure the ladies could not have had anything to do with that advertisement.

Mrs. SWAIN—Absolutely nothing!

Mr. KESWICK—I also wish to thank the ladies, on my own behalf, for what they have so kindly said. I must say I thought it was a most extraordinary thing, and I could not for one moment imagine the Ladies Committee doing such a thing, because I know from their work in connection with the hospital that they have done their very best to assist in every possible way. We on our part tried to do what we could, to get it on a proper basis, and the ladies have helped in every way in their power, and so when this notice was put in the papers I was very much surprised, and when I heard that it was said to have come from the Ladies Committee I was still more surprised; in fact, in ordinary parlance, I was rather sick about the matter, knowing how we had done our best. We thought this was not the proper way to be treated, and we said we would not serve again. You may think that was pique, but you can understand the reasons which actuated us. I can say for Mr. Colomb and myself, as Mr. James has said, we are obliged for the ladies' assurance that such a thing as putting that notice in the papers was not and would never have been done on their account at all. I have to thank the ladies' committee and all the people who subscribed to their fund, which has done a tremendous lot to keep the hospital up properly.—(Applause.)

Mrs. SWAIN—I wish to add that I spoke not for the Advisory Committee, as I am not a member of it, but I spoke from personal knowledge of the wish of the majority of the lady subscribers.

Mr. A. H. ATKINSON proposed that, as the majority of the community most fully appreciated the services of the old committee, they be asked and if necessary exhorted to continue their services.—(Applause.)

Mr. KESWICK—We thank you very much: we have considered the matter well, and tried to do our duty, and the special committee whose report you have heard to-day have been in close touch and had the whole of the running of the hospital explained to them, and so (I speak on behalf of the others though I am the junior) while we thank you for your kind words we should be glad if you will leave the work to those who are coming in, and they will have your full confidence.

The CHAIRMAN asked for other nominations.

Mr. ATKINSON proposed Mr. Lias.
Dr. MUNRO proposed Messrs. James, Colomh and Keswick. (Applause.)

Mr. KESWICK—You overwhelm us! We are sufficiently covered with shame already by the pretty things you have all been saying. Please let us have a rest! You have three gentlemen here who know all about it, and you must give us a rest and elect your own committee and do what you like! We have told the special committee all we know about it, and if there is anything that should crop up that they want to ask us about they can always come to us, but kindly let us off as we can't do it now!

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the fact that the special committee's report, now adopted, gave power to the new committee to add to their number.

Mr. LIAS said he would be very pleased to act on the committee but he would be going away in six weeks.

The CHAIRMAN then put to the meeting the names of the seven gentlemen who had been nominated for the Committee, no other names being forthcoming, and nineteen voting for and none against, the committee were declared to be so constituted with power to add two to their number.

Mr. JAMES, before the meeting closed took the opportunity of expressing thanks to Dr. Munro and Dr. Reidhaer for their gratuitous services to the third class and charitable patients up to July 13th. Especially he thanked Dr. Reidhaer who alone had looked after the patients since and had given great attention and constant care. His proficiency as a linguist greatly facilitated his relations with the nursing staff and made him quite a *persona grata* at the hospital.

Dr. MUNRO said he was sorry that illness prevented him from giving such attention to the hospital as he would have liked to give.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was accorded on the motion of some one as the people were filing out, but the proceedings had already terminated.

SOME EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

In the House of Commons on June 18th, in the debate on the Scotch Education Vote, Mr. T. Shaw pointed out that in the last thirty years the population had increased 30 per cent., teachers salaries 45 per cent., school accommodation 230 per cent., attendances 200 per cent., and certified teachers 350 per cent. The school board system had been amply justified by results. Sir John Gorst referred to the Sub-Commission appointed by the Commission on Physical Education to inquire into the physical condition of the children before determining what kind of physical training could be given. Dr. Mackenzie and Professor Mathew arranged to take 600 children in Aberdeen and an equal number in Edinburgh. Aberdeen was a fair sample of the rural parts and here 5 per cent. were in poor health; Edinburgh a fair sample for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, and 19.17 per cent. were in poor health. In one particular school in Edinburgh—North Canongate—out of 150 children examined, 115 came from families that occupied not more than two rooms, and 38 per cent. suffered from insufficient nutrition. 70 per cent. of the children examined in Edinburgh suffered from some kind of disease or other. The Commissioners said that physical exercise unsupported by adequate food and clothing must result in absolute physiological exhaustion and infirmity. What they said about physical exercise applied more strongly to mental exercise. So it followed that the first thing necessary was to feed the children. Mr. Bryce stated that the facts disclosed about Edinburgh children were not worse than about many schools in the North of England.

New Universities may naturally be expected to develop new ideas. Birmingham University Council has resolved to make a model coal mine, three-quarters of an acre in size, at Bournbrook,

near their new buildings. The purpose of the new mine is to demonstrate in connection with the classes, systems of working coal, methods of timbering, underground surveying and levelling haulage and ventilation. Especial attention will be given to research in ventilation. A metallurgical laboratory not to be excelled by any in Europe or the United States will be established, and the treatment of gold, silver, zinc, tin and copper ores, methods of dressing, &c., will be shown as carried out in actual practice. In summer, visits will be paid to various mining districts, and the programme this summer includes visits to Cleveland, and the coal mines of Northumberland and Durham.

Dr. M. E. Sadler speaking before the "private Schools Conference" at Harrogate (June 19) said that as supplementary to public effort private schools of the right kind would render far more service in the future than ever in the past. Those entrusted with the administration of education should make a careful study of what happened in Denmark in this regard, and also to some extent in other Scandinavian countries. We need, he said, for England, the best education in the world. Not a hurried copy of some foreign system, but a system carefully adapted to English needs—an education which trains the body, opens the mind, and touches the heart, which never forgets that among the most real of the tasks of human life are the spiritual tasks, unselfish service to others, family affection, public duty, and the purging and deepening of belief. We should seek to combine in the unity of a common but wisely varied purpose private effort and public powers.

At the closing ceremony of the Bangor College, Principal Reichel emphasized the different treatment accorded to education in Germany and the United States which were our keenest rivals in national and industrial competition. "The grants made to Universities in the United Kingdom were infinitesimal compared with what was received by Germany and the United States, and no thoughtful man who looked at the facts could doubt that the nation, which in these days of relentless competition, refuses to apply to the whole national activity the resources of a trained national intellect was preparing for itself loss and humiliation and possibly irretrievable disaster."

A Faculty of Commerce is to be instituted at Manchester University in October. £1200 for 5 years has been subscribed and £300 a year is still wanted to make up the income necessary to give it freedom of operation. The promoters are sanguine that the experiment will demonstrate the value of higher education in Commercial Manchester as it did in London.

Sir Richard Jebb, in an address on "Some Aspects of Modern University Education," at Bangor College, compared federal with city universities. The chief advantage of a city university was its concentration of local patriotism. But a federal university had another advantage. To represent Wales was not merely to represent a geographical area and a distinct nationality, it was also to represent a well-known type of national genius characterised by certain intellectual bents, by certain literary aptitudes, by certain gifts of imagination and sympathy, specially manifested in the love of poetry and music; a type of genius which is peculiarly susceptible to the influence of humane studies. A university which was the one academic expression of such a national genius held a position of unique interest and peculiar strength. To have but two would be to divide the national sentiment. With the modern type of universities—the city—there were two dangers. The pressure of local demands might lay undue stress on the technical attainments and relax the requirement in regard to science. The other was that the scientific side might overshadow the literary. The solution might be found in the German plan in the institution of technical high schools where the highest education was given. The ideal of an University was to form not merely an expert but an efficient man.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The following telegram dated Vladivostok June 23, appears in the *Noroe Vremya* of June 25 (July 8):—

The Japanese Government, in view of its present friendly relations with all the other Powers, has resolved not to hurry forward the building of its new armour-clads, in order that it may afterwards be able to raise the funds necessary for the purpose without having to levy new Land Taxes on the people.

The Japanese papers almost all admit that Japan need entertain no apprehensions with regard to Russia as Russia's actions are capable of being interpreted as tending towards the preservation of the peace. The Japanese furthermore see in the demobilization of the Russian fleet assembled at Port Arthur and the distribution of the vessels composing it among different other ports,—Chifu, Nagasaki and Vladivostok—a proof of Russia's peaceful intentions.

MANCHURIAN BREAD.

The *Daily Post* says that some time ago Manchurian bread sold for 20 kopeks a pood (that is five pence for 36.11 lbs. of bread). It declared at the time that if this price was maintained, the world would eventually be fed on Manchurian bread; and jokingly recommended the military authorities to turn loose in Manchuria as many raw recruits as possible. Things have now changed sadly, however, for the price is now about a rouble a pood. In Kharbin it is from 65 to 85 kopeks. Most of it goes to Vladivostok.

MANCHURIA.

The *Nori Krai* foresees a speedy and pacific solution of the Manchurian difficulty, a solution which will enable Russia to lay aside the weapon with which she has had to gird herself up to the present and to turn her attention to the establishment, in concert with the Government, of a civil, pacific régime in Manchuria. The Port Arthur paper regards the establishment of this régime as a complicated problem and cannot yet say in what way it will finally be solved. But all the responsibility of finding a solution for it falls on the high authorities of Kwantung who have up to the present directed in fact the policy hitherto followed in Manchuria and, that is why we believe the moment an opportune one, exclaims the *Nori Krai*, for laying stress on the absolute necessity of putting into the hands of the commander-in-chief of the region the entire direction of all the Russian administrative agents in Manchuria, that is to say, the civil as well as the military administration, the administration of the railways and everything else.*

THE RUSSIANS AND THE POPE.

A very remarkable feature of the latest Siberian papers to hand is the long telegraphic accounts which they contain about the late Pope's illness, the progress of which the Greek Church Russians seem to have watched with as much sympathy as the members of the Roman communion. The latest issue of the *Nori Krai* contains several bulletins giving details of the Pope's temperature, pulse, &c., on different days, as well as of the final scene.

The *Noroe Vremya* also publishes a handsome supplement giving many interesting pictures of the Pope and the Vatican and containing much interesting reading matter.

M. LEVITOFF.

It seems that M. Levitoff—Colonel Levitoff, I believe he is—has returned to Port Arthur, where he will resume the editorship of the *Nori Krai*. This remarkable man speaks our tongue so well that he recently delivered a lecture in London in fluent, correct, English; and, although over sixty, his feats of endurance would put many a younger man to shame. A veritable peripatetic journalist, he at one time went everywhere where anything was happening.

* The *Nori Krai* is Admiral Alexieff's organ and this article was probably intended to pave the way for the Admiral's elevation to the Viceroyalty of "the Far East."—Translator.

accompanying for instance the French expedition to Madagascar.

In one respect M. Levitoff is better off than the average Far Eastern editor inasmuch as he has quite a large European staff. One of the members of his staff is from the *Novoe Vremya* and all are very capable. The business side of the paper, too, is worked with more than American push.

JAPAN THROUGH RUSSIAN GLASSES.

A short time ago the *Novoe Vremya* congratulated the *Novi Krai* on the general excellence of its translations from the Japanese Press, and the praise is deserved, for the Post Arthur paper seems to have gone to the unusual expense—unusual, that is, for a Eastern paper—of stationing in Japan a capable and well-equipped representative with nothing else to do than to watch the Japanese and foreign Press and, more especially, to obtain information which does not appear in the local newspapers. H. B. Mashkevitch seems to be the name of this representative, that is if the name he appends to his articles is his real name. In the course of his latest article he speaks as follows of Marquis Ito:—

"I think that in this decisive moment, Marquis Ito may, by the formation of a new Cabinet, deprive the present Ministry of the amusement of playing with fire and by that means save the State from ruin and the Japanese empire from destruction. My supposition is founded on the fact that Marquis Ito, on meeting with the Mikado, criticized the foreign policy of Japan on this account, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs did not act the correct way towards Russia, by the instructions which he gave to the Japanese Ministers at Peking and at Seoul, Messrs. Uchida and Hayashi, who only excited by their conduct the suspicion that Japan wanted to place obstacles in Russia's path and to impede the growth of Russian interests. Marquis Ito pointed out that it was necessary to at once open negotiations with Russia, and to open them with friendly words and in a trustful and conciliatory manner. It is impossible not to be in harmony with the sympathetic views of Marquis Ito, for a frank exchange of ideas between the Russian and the Japanese Governments might at once disperse the dark clouds that are at present gathering on this Far Eastern horizon and threatening every moment a terrific storm. Such exchange of views would clear the air and leave not the slightest cloud behind."

GREEK CHURCH SONGS.

In the issue of the *Tserkovnii Vestnik* (Church Messenger) dated May 29 (O.S.) there is a short report from Seoul, Korea, according to which Archimandrite Khristauf, chief of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in Korea, who recently arrived from Russia, brought with him a fine Russian choir (*prekrasnyi khor pevchikh*) able to render the old songs of the Greek Church in a very beautiful manner. The singing of these songs by the new choir made, says the *Tserkovnii Vestnik*, such an impression on the members of the church that those who had previously been too much occupied outside to be able to spend a few moments in the church every Sunday, were now seen standing in the crowded church Sunday after Sunday till the end of the service, which lasts as a rule from 1 1/2 to 2 hours. Moreover, the church is frequently visited by the Korean Ministers and high officials who all seem to derive much pleasure from the peculiar foreign singing. The writer in the *Tserkovnii Vestnik* pertinently adds that the pleasure of these illustrious visitors would probably be much greater if the songs were translated into and sung in Korean so that they could understand them.

It might be mentioned in this connection that the choir of the Greek Cathedral at Surugadai, Tokio, is well worth going to hear. It consists of about 200 men and women who sing in Japanese without the accompaniment of any instrument, but whose singing is nevertheless a rare treat, calculated to make those who despise the Japanese as vocalists, considerably modify their opinion. This admirable choir is under the direction of the Rev. Deacon D. Liovsky and Mr. Y. Kisu, but as the former gentlemen has gone, I believe, on a visit to Russia and as many mem-

bers of the choir are absent owing to the summer holidays, the present is not a good time to visit the Church in question for the purpose of hearing the singing. But by the beginning of September, all the members of the choir will be in their places again.

FIRES.

A somewhat disastrous fire occurred in Nagoya on the 13th instant. It broke out in the Toyokwan, a large edifice erected in 1896 at a cost of some sixty thousand yen, for purposes of public entertainments. Thirteen or fourteen buildings of more or less importance were destroyed before the flames could be subdued.

A sort of fatality seems to hang over the Bible House at No. 60, Yokohama. Only recently rebuilt after being gutted by fire, a similar misfortune befel it on Sunday evening. Flames were first discovered in the back of the building about half past seven o'clock, and in a very short time they were shooting through the roof. Fortunately the night was windless and so the Fire Brigade had little difficulty in confining the fire within the bounds of the building in which it started. Still for all that the premises of Mr. John W. Hall and Messrs. Prett & Co. again had a narrow escape from being involved in a common catastrophe. An engine arrived on the scene early but half an hour elapsed before it could get into operation.

We learn that the insurance on the premises occupied by the Bible Society and the Vacuum Oil Company, which were burned on Sunday evening, amounted in the total to yen 37,200, being apportioned as follows: yen 13,000 on the building, yen 22,000 on the contents (Bible Society) and yen 2,000 on furniture (Bible Society). The Vacuum Oil Co., which occupied the second storey are insured at home. So far as the Bible Society are concerned, the damage is slight.

About 11 o'clock on the night of Aug. 18th, fire broke out in the upper storey of the Chinese stationers, Kingsell and Co., No. 53, Yokohama. It was immediately extinguished before serious damage was caused.

A fire occurred in a godown in the Railway station at Shimabashi close to Hama detached palace, at a little before seven o'clock on the evening of the 17th Aug. By 7.50 p.m. four godowns had been destroyed and the fire was still burning as our messenger left.

Details as to the damage by the fire which occurred on the evening of Aug. 17th in the compound of the Shimabashi railway station are given by Tokyo papers. The fire began in the 1st working department (150 *tsubo*) and the flames extended to the 2nd working department (60 *tsubo*), the 3rd working department (50 *tsubo*), a stock shed for wood material (200 *tsubo*) and a coal depot (200 *tsubo*) destroying all these buildings. Besides, ten goods cars and a 3rd class passenger car were burned. The damage is estimated at over yen 230,000. The cause has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed that sparks from a pipe negligently left by a workman may be taken as the origin.

An outbreak of fire occurred, on the night of Aug. 17th in the dwelling of Dr. S. Nagai, a military surgeon, at Ryudo-machi, Azabu, Tokyo. It was put out before damage was caused to the building, but a son of the doctor named Shuji, 8 years old, was killed and another of the family was injured.

A telegram from Shimonoseki states that the steamer *Saikyo Maru* which left there at 3 p.m. on August 19th for Formosa took fire about 4 p.m. while passing Mutsure island. The passengers were at once removed to the O.S.K. steamer *Kasuga Maru*. The origin of the accident is reported to have been ammunition which ignited from friction during the voyage.

Fire occurred about 2 p.m. on Aug. 19th in the office of the Meiji Hat Manufacturing Company, Honjo, Tokyo, destroying four workshops and two other buildings.

CRICKET.

COCKALORUMS V. THINGUMMIES.

The heat on Saturday was very trying, but there are still a sufficient number of men to be found in the Settlement willing to face the ordeal of a blazing sun and much violent physical exertion in the sacred cause of cricket. Not enough to make up two complete elevens, but enough to make a game, and these to the number of a round dozen and three found some compensation in the fun that the meeting of the Cockalorums and the Thingummies would naturally evoke. Play started after 3.30 p.m., when the worst of the heated term had passed. The Cockalorums went first to bat, and when their sixth wicket fell for 119, the captain of the team declared his last man in to be "unkonquerable," so he preferred to close the innings. It speaks well for the endurance of the Cockalorums that their first man, Foster, was not dismissed until 37 runs had been made. Edwards and Maitland carried the score to 41 and then White very neatly bowled Edwards. W. S. Moss joined Maitland and the runs came freely until Maitland, growing over-confident, succumbed to a straight ball from White. The score was now 68. At 60 Moss retired, leaving Ford and H. W. Kilby to keep up the honours. They raised the total to 103, when Ford left for the shelter of the Pavilion. Thompson took his place and though he made but one run, he was kept busily on the move, as Kilby lifted the score to 119—at which figure it remained, as before related.

The Thingummies were evidently the worse for wear when they went in to bat, and with the exception of P. B. Clarke (23) and F. E. White (16) made no stand at all, their score knocking 62 when one of their last batsmen "did a bunk"—as the score-sheet has it.

COCKALORUMS.

B. C. Foster, c. White b. Cox	9
E. B. S. Edwards, b. White	28
N. G. Maitland, b. White	13
W. S. Moss, c. Strome b. Pitts	23
S. R. Ford, b. White	12
H. W. Kilby, not out	29
J. W. Thompson, c. Stuart b. White	1
H. Bethell, not out	0
b.	14
	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
P. B. Clarke	24	19	—	—
P. A. Cox	36	30	—	1
F. E. White	54	34	2	4
O. Strome	12	9	—	—
W. H. Pitts	30	23	—	1

THINGUMMIES.

F. W. R. Ward, b. Foster	2
F. O. Stuart, c. Bethell, b. Edwards	3
P. B. Clarke, b. Kilby	23
F. E. White, c. Kilby, b. Thompson	16
W. H. Pitts, b. Thompson	3
P. A. Cox, run out	4
O. Strome	3
b.	8
	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
B. C. Foster	42	24	—	1
E. B. Edwards	30	14	2	1
H. W. Kilby	18	14	—	1
J. W. Thompson	7	2	—	2

CHINA PONIES.

A batch of 13 China ponies, which arrived about noon on Friday in the *Kobe Maru*, was landed and drawn for at 6 p.m. in Durand's yard. The following was the result:—

Nos.

- 1.—Mr. Jarmain.
- 2.—127 Mess.
- 3.—Count de Perigny.
- 4.—Mr. Tytherleigh.
- 5.—Mr. Kashiwagi.
- 6.—Mr. Hiranuma.
- 7.—Mr. Yezoye.
- 8.—Mr. Tytherleigh.
- 9.—Mr. Ward.
- 10.—Mr. Werckmeister.
- 11.—Mr. Marshall.
- 12.—Mr. Mori.
- 13.—Mr. Runge.

YACHTING.

Saturday was almost an ideal yachting day—indeed a little less heat and a trifle more wind with the smooth water would have made the weather quite perfect.

Under the auspices of the Yokohama Yacht Club two races were sailed, and the 21-raters of the Mosquito Yacht Club competed for Mr. N. B. Morton's cup, on arbitrary handicap. The cruising class of the former club started at 2 p.m., *Daimyo* being first across, *Asago* next, *Wanderer* third, *Spray* and *Nina* close together, and *Molly* last. They ran out before a moderate south-easterly wind and *Spray* (with her former owner at the tiller) gradually established a considerable lead. She passed the Tsurumi mark first, *Nina*, *Daimyo* and *Asago* following in that order about half a minute apart. In the beating to weather the lightship *Daimyo* by coming well inshore appeared to have been much advantaged for she was close astern of the leader as they passed this mark, and after the windward work to the Widow Buoy was well ahead. Running back to the Lightship *Spray* reduced her lead to about four minutes and all but caught her in beating up the harbour. *Daimyo* might easily have saved a minute by tacking when she could weather the lee end of the line but she held on starboard tack and stood almost parallel with the line till, warned by *Spray* which tacked as soon as practicable, she luffed and got across just three seconds to the good. *Nina* was a bad third but *Wanderer* which came in fourth took first prize on the handicap. Corrected times:—

	h.m.s.
<i>Spray</i>	4:57.58
<i>Wanderer</i>	4:44.25
<i>Daimyo</i>	4:52.55
<i>Nina</i>	4:56.35
<i>Molly</i>	5:11.55
<i>Asago</i>	4:55.20

Wanderer therefore takes first prize, *Daimyo* second with two points, *Asago* receiving one point.

The "Larks" raced outside the harbour the water being smooth and in the end No. 10 (Watt and Drummond) added another to her already long list of wins, No. 11 (F. H. Abbey) being second, and No. 2 (A. L. Manley) third. Their times were

	h.m.s.
No. 10	4:31.45
No. 11	4:33.20
No. 2	4:36.42
No. 1	4:48.25
No. 4	4:37.20
No. 12	4:41.35
No. 13	4:39.55
No. 14	4:39.20

First takes two record points and second one. Mr. Eytton with an allowance of 72 minutes, won the handicap cup.

The Mosquito Club yachts had a race for Mr. Morton's Cup. *Yugao* assumed the lead in running out and was first round the Tsurumi mark, *Pele* second. On the beat to the Lightship, the latter got in front and she led *Sunbeam* round the Lightship and again at the Mandarin Bluff, the order at the latter mark of the other boats being *Edna*, *Chocho*, *Yugao*, and *Vixen*. In the beating home *Edna* ran into second place, but *Pele* won the cup on actual time, finishing at 4h. 51m. 45s., five minutes ahead of the former.

W. C. T. U.

The eighth annual meeting of the Foreign Auxiliary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Japan was held in the Union Church, Karuizawa, on Tuesday, Aug. 11th, 1903.

It consisted of an all day conference, the morning session lasting from 9.45 to 2.2; the afternoon session from 3 to 6; while a social and musical evening to which all friends were invited, brought the whole to a pleasant close.

The President, Miss M. A. Spencer, was in the chair during the business sessions.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of yen 69,165. Interesting reports were received from the Superintendents of the following departments: Social Purity, Schools and

Colleges, Sunday School work, Loyal Temperance Legion, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Anti-narcotics, Unfermented Wine, Sabbath Observance, Health and Heredity, Physical Education, Presswork and Literature, Work among Foreigners, and Mothers' Meetings.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Auxiliary contained the following recommendations:—

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. We recommend that special effort be made to conserve the work already done for children in the interest of the Loyal Temperance Legion and that this work be pushed this year as never before, using the children's total abstinence pledge recently prepared by Miss Smart.

2. We recommend that an effort be made to circulate the purity pledge through the medium of the Y.M.C.A., as well as through all the Temperance Societies in Japan, and that we do our utmost to promote the purity movement as represented by the White Cross and White Shield Branches.

3. We recommend that the use of the monthly programme prepared by the National Committee, and to be obtained through Mrs. Yajima, be urged upon the Local Societies whenever practical.

4. We recommend the introduction of the W. C. T. U. Medal Contests which have proved so successful in arousing interest in America, and the acceptance of help kindly offered by Miss Smart in the preparation of necessary literature.

5. We recommend that a Department of Work for Soldiers and Sailors be adopted, and a superintendent appointed.

6. We recommend the use of the Manual on Parliamentary Law now in preparation to the local societies.

LAW CASES.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

Three Japanese bicycle dealers Hasegawa, Iizuka, and Hanayama, Tokyo, who are being prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court by Messrs. Andrews and George, No. 242, Yokohama on a charge of infringing a trade-mark used on bicycles imported by the firm, and who have been under-going preliminary examination, were committed for trial on August 13th.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

The hearing of this case instituted by Mr. J. Helm against Mr. G. R. Allen of the Occidental and Oriental Trading Company Claiming on a promissory note for yen 627 began in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda on Aug. 19th.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Sato, but defendant was present in person.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that defendant gave plaintiff on July 1st this year, a promissory note for the amount of yen 627, the due day of which was the 30th of the same month. On the due day, defendant declined to redeem the note and subsequently, on the following day, he refused through a bailiff, by a document, to pay it.

Defendant contended that he gave a promissory note for yen 627 for his firm, the Occidental and Oriental Trading Company, but not on his individual account. He was only an employee of the firm and not representative of the company, and therefore he had no responsibility for the claim.

The Judge then examined Mr. Allen as to the relations between him and the firm after which the Court rose, adjourning the case till Aug. 21st when judgement will be delivered.

CLAIM ON STOLEN BONDS.

In the Tokyo District Court, Mr. K. Tokuda, a share-broker, has instituted an action against the Tokyo branch of the 35th Bank claiming repayment of money which plaintiff paid to the defendant bank on receipt of one of the bonds which T. Ikeo is alleged to have stolen from the Department of Finance. Tokyo papers state that as the proceedings in this action will be of interest as to the public confidence in the circulation of bonds, the Minister of State for Finance will ask the Court for leave to participate in the case as an intervenor.

AN "EMPRESS" IN COLLISION.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Kobe, August 20, 10.20 a.m.

A Shanghai telegram dated at 4.42 p.m. on the 19th states that the Chinese cruiser *Huangtai* collided with the *Empress of China* near Swatow on Monday night. The cruiser sank, her captain refusing to leave and going down with her. The *Empress* rescued 184 of her crew and took them to Hongkong. Thirteen are missing.

The Chinese cruiser which is reported to have sunk after collision with the *Empress of India* near Swatow was a vessel of 2,110 tons displacement; 260 feet in length, 36 feet beam and 20 feet in depth with engines of 1,600 indicated horsepower. She carried three 7-in Krupp gun and seven 40-pdrs. Her speed is given as 15 knots, and she had two torpedo tubes.

A cable was sent to Hongkong for information on the subject of the occurrence—the first accident be it noted that has happened in twelve years service to Capt. O. P. Marshall, the greatly respected and popular commander of the *Empress of India*—and an answer was received on Thursday afternoon which makes it evident that the *Empress of India* has not sustained any serious damage. Her schedule stay in Hongkong is only eight days, and this would hardly suffice to make extensive repairs if they were necessary. Yet it is now stated in the Hongkong telegram that she will leave that port on her fixed date, August 26th, so that her departure from Yokohama will doubtless also be the schedule day, Sept. 4th. The fact that there has been a collision is merely confirmed.

TRADE MARK APPEAL.

The authorities of the Patent Bureau, says the *Official Gazette* of August 19th, delivered a decision, on July 30th, as to a protest lodged by Mr. C. J. Hampton, legal representative of Messrs. Perry and Company, No. 36, Lancaster street, Birmingham, England. The representative of the foreign firm claims cancellation of a trade mark No. 14,395 which K. Ichikawa, No. 5, Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, registered on Jan. 26th, 1900. The petitioner has registered at home two trade marks No. 9,562 and No. 10,381 showing a "Tiger's head" above the words "Spencerian Pen Co., New York" and these marks were provided to be used on pen and pencil. That of the Japanese contains the words "tiger neck, Spencer." The petitioner insisted that this one should be expunged from the registry, in accordance with Art. 2 of the Trade Marks Regulations. The protest was sustained.

In the same office, on the same day another decision was given on a petition by Mr. C. J. Hampton against the same Japanese with reference to a similar trade mark registered on Aug. 24th, 1897; the protest was again sustained.

CUSTOMS DECISION.

The Superintendent of the Yokohama Customs promulgated on August 17th a decision as to a protest filed by the American Trading Co., No. 28, Yokohama. The firm imported a quantity of woolen cloth, with the certificate of origin, on which the appraisers imposed a duty of yen 9.3 per square yard under No. 55-A of the conventional tariff between Japan and Great Britain. The importers protested, contending that the goods in dispute should bear the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. under No. 60-B of the tariff. The protest was, however, dismissed on the ground that the woolen cloth is woven with worsted yarns both warp and woof and its nature is that of a worsted coating but not serge as the importers contended. On similar appeals against the Customs decisions, the Minister of Finance has repeatedly given decisions in which the imposition of No. 55-A is involved.

about four times those of 1853, while exports are practically seven times as large. The table which follows shows the total imports and total exports and the grand total of imports and exports at decennial periods from 1853 to 1903, viz.:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1853	\$263,777,265	\$203,489,382	\$467,266,547
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	447,300,262
1873	642,136,210	522,479,922	1,164,616,132
1883	723,180,914	823,839,403	1,547,020,316
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	1,714,066,116
1903	1,025,619,127	1,419,991,290	2,445,610,417

The growth in importations, which is the most striking characteristic of the year's commerce, is very largely in materials for use in manufacturing. Only eleven months' figures are yet available in such detailed form as to show the increase by great groups, but the figures of the eleven months ending with May show that articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing increased \$62,000,000, or about 20 per cent., as compared with the corresponding months of last year; articles partially manufactured for use in manufacturing increased \$4,000,000, or about 5 per cent.; articles manufactured and ready for consumption increased \$18,000,000, or about 13 per cent., and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., increased \$14,000,000, or about 12 per cent., while articles of food and live animals increased \$15,000,000, or about 8 per cent.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A German transport arrived at Tsuruga on August 17th.

H.M.S. *Vengeance* left Hongkong for Weihaiwei on Aug. 8th.

Marquis Ito arrived at Tokyo on Aug. 19th from Oiso.

Mr. J. Shinebu, Consul in Mexico, returned to Tokyo on Aug. 18th.

The British cruiser *Talbot* arrived no Aug. 16th at Chemulpo from Wei-hai-wei.

The Japanese warships *Yoshino* and *Chitose* arrived at Fusan, Korea, on the morning of Aug. 18th.

The aquatic sports of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club will be held on Saturday, August 29th.

About four hundred fishers quarrelled seriously on Aug. 19th, off the Mihara district of Awaji island.

A case of cholera was reported on August 17th in Tokyo. The same day, another was reported at Okayama.

The dead body of an infant contained in a small case was found, on Aug. 16th, on the hill-side near Kitagata, Yokohama.

Mr. M. Inagaki, Japanese Minister at Bangkok, arrived at Tientsin on Aug. 18. He will proceed to Peking the following day.

The chartered transport *Laloc* sprang a leak when bound from southern waters to Manila, and will have to go to Hongkong for repairs.

Having obtained a permit the Tokyo Electric Car Company opens its service between Shimabashi and Shinagawa to-day (Aug. 21st).

A bookseller named K. Sakai (35) living at Bakuro-cho, Tokyo, was arrested on August 17th on a charge of having sold indecent pictures.

The introduction of the new dollar in Manila appears to have been attended with some excitement owing to the difficulty of making the people understand its value.

A telegram from Chemulpo, Korea, states that a British steamer arrived there on Aug. 19th bringing 50,000 rails to be used for the Soul and Fusan Railway.

A down train on the Sanyo Railway was derailed on the morning of August 17th in the Chofu tunnel. Fortunately no injury was sustain-

ed by any one and the damage to the permanent way was quickly repaired.

The *Jiji* states that the Nippon Railway Company has decided to carry bicycles free belonging to passengers, and the decision will shortly be put into effect.

During July, the Keelung branch of the Bank of Formosa purchased gold weighing 2,927,670 momme (momme=3.7565 grammes) valued at yen 123,888.99.

The baseball game on Saturday on the new ground at Honmoku, between the U.S. Naval Hospital team and the Y.C. & A.C., ended in a win for the latter by 20 runs to 8.

The Dutch steamer *Wilhelmina* arrived here on Aug. 15th from Cardiff with 5,666 tons of coal for the use of the Japanese Navy. She proceeded at once to the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The *Niroku's* Soul telegram dated Aug. 16th states that a Russian pioneer corps numbering about 200 have arrived at An-tung from Feng-whang. They are expected to reach Wiju shortly.

A telegram from Tokushima states that a suspicious foreigner, who declared himself to be a German, arrived there on the night of Aug. 14th from Sanuki province. He had been at Hiroshima.

A coolie named N. Wada, employed by the Nippon Railway Company, was killed on the evening of Aug. 16th, by a locomotive while was crossing the railway at Ueno station, Tokyo.

The warship *Soko* which stranded off Nemuro, Hokkaido, and has since been undergoing repairs after having been floated, arrived at Yokosuka on August 17th in tow of the warship *Takasago*.

The *Asahi* states that Dr. Morrison, correspondent of *The Times*, arrived at Chemulpo on Aug. 11th from Peking by the Japanese steamer *Santo Maru*. He immediately proceeded to Soul.

K. Yamada, headman of the village of Miyasaki, near Sendai, was arrested on August 16th on a charge of having forged an official document relating to the election of members of the Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Tsuda, an official of the Hokkaido Government, was arrested on Aug. 19th in connexion with another official named Amano, who is charged with having accepted bribes.

The *Daily Mail* states that Marconi is reported to have discovered an instrument for transmitting messages over the surface of the sea, thus dispensing with the high towers now used.

Prince Kuni returned to Tokyo on August 18th from Kyoto. The same day Prince and Princess Kwacho also returned from Shuzenji, Izu province, accompanied by their children.

Lieutenant T. Hirayama of the 20th regiment of infantry, Fukuchiyama, who was recently appointed to a post in Formosa and was to leave Ujina on August 23rd, committed suicide on the 18th.

The steamer *Tientsin* which has, for ten days, been detained at the Kobe Quarantine station in consequence of the appearance of plague during the voyage between Singapore and Hongkong was released on August 18th.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have decided to use the steamer *Yamaguchi Maru* on the service to Shanghai, instead of the steamer *Kobe Maru*, which has been removed from the service. The latter will be used on the line to Vladivostok.

A telegram from Sano, Shimotsuke province, states that a gale visited Kudzumi-machi on August 15th destroying many buildings. Two empty goods cars on the railway were run by the strong wind a distance of over five miles and collided with a train which was leaving

Sano station at the time. The locomotive of the latter sustained severe damage. Four passengers were slightly injured.

According to the crew of the steamer *Santo Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 14th from Newchwang, the Mitsui branch at that port had received a warning from its head office to made preparations for withdrawing under future orders.

A telegram from the Governor of Nagasaki prefecture has been received in Tokyo saying that rinderpest has appeared among twenty cows and oxen which arrived there on Aug. 16th from Fusan, Korea. The whole number were killed and cremated.

A youth named H. Komiya (19) living at the village of Yaguchi, Tokyo, attempted on Aug. 16th to murder his uncle, inflicting on him several injuries with a hatchet. The culprit gave himself up to the Shinagawa police. The cause is stated to be temporary insanity.

According to the crew of the steamer *Okura Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 16th, from Vladivostok, six Russian battleships, five cruisers and torpedo-boats arrived on the 4th at the latter port from Port Arthur. These ships are about to be re-painted.

Beri-beri has broken out in the Siamese Navy, and many of the men are down with it. There is also something of an epidemic of this disease among the students in the Royal Military College, where, says the *Bangkok Times*, one would hardly expect to find it, if it is really due to the food eaten.

The Etablissements Orosdi-Back, No. 78, Yokohama, has filed an action in the Tokyo District Court against Messrs. J. Goto, K. Oba and T. Kasawara, administrators of the estate of the Goto Woollen Mill claiming yen 19,500 on promissory notes which have been dishonoured.

There was a contest at Hongkong on Aug. 12th between Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., and Mr. E. H. Hewett, Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co., for election to represent the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council. The result of the voting was: Mr. Pollock 63, Mr. Hewett 54, the former being consequently elected.

The former warship *Nisshin*, is to be sold by tender at the Sasebo Naval Station. The term of contract for the sale can be inspected at that office. Tenderers must lodge their tenders before 10 a.m. on Aug. 31st accompanying them, with not less than 5 per cent of the estimated value of the purchase.

Rear-Admiral Yoshida, naval attaché of the Japanese Legation at Peking, and, also of the Legation at Soul, who had been ordered to return, arrived at Kobe on Aug. 16th and left there by the night train for Tokyo. He is expected to return to his post after staying in Tokyo for a few days.

According to the *Jiji*, it is stated at Osaka that the establishment of the Central Bank of Korea was decided on by the Emperor on August 8th, when Li Yong-ik had audience of His Majesty. Sim Sung-tak was selected to be the president of the bank and Li Yong-ik to be the vice-president. The capital will be yen 6,000,000.

According to a foreign passenger who arrived at Nagasaki, on Aug. 14th, by the steamer *Takasago Maru* from Chefoo, says a correspondent of the *Asahi*, the U. S. squadron, consisting of 12 warships, are expected to leave Chefoo for various destinations on Sept. 10th. Two or three of them will visit Yokohama.

Mr. K. Sakuma, of the Toyo Emigration Company, who recently returned from Mexico with an order for 500 emigrants, has applied for passports for the specified number of coolies, to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The conditions of the emigrants were stated by Mr. Sakuma,—among others that the food and lodgings shall be supplied by the employee

in Mexico and that the wages shall be \$8 in gold of the United States. The *Asahi* states that the Government authorities refused to give permission to the applicant on the ground that living in Mexico is rather high and that the emigrants could not make any savings from a wage of \$8 gold.

Princes Tsunehisa and Teruhisa, sons of Prince Kitashirakawa, who were staying in the villa at Hayama, returned to Tokyo on August 15th. Princes Michi and Atsu, sons of the Crown Prince, will remove shortly to the villa of Count Kawamura, at Numazu, from the detached palace at Hakone, where they have been passing the hot season.

Manila papers announce the arrest of Major Simeon Villa, who was formerly Aguinaldo's chief of staff and was "the brains of the insurrection." He was concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Pereira in 1898 under circumstances of ferocious barbarity, and when his companions were arrested he escaped to Japan. His return to Manila has now been followed by his arrest.

A London telegram states that a reconciliation has been effected between the Countess Russell and her husband, William Brown, the footman who married her under the pretence of being Prince Atholbald Stuart de Modena, a natural son of the Emperor of Austria, and who was recently sentenced to two days' imprisonment for breach of the marriage laws by making a false statement.

The London County Council has agreed to give a yearly contribution of £20,000 towards the cost of maintaining a great technical school in London as foreshadowed by Lord Rosebery in his recent letter to the press. The County Council's contribution will be paid when half a million sterling has been subscribed from other sources.

A telegram from Tientsin, says the *Niroku*, states that Viceroy Yuan presented a memorial on Aug. 14th, to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor asking them to despatch telegrams, in the name of the Emperor, to Japan, Great Britain and the United States requesting the three Powers to open negotiations with Russia so as to settle the present crisis.

A telegram to the *Jiji* from Nagasaki states that a case of suspected cholera appeared on August 19th on board the Russian cruiser *Ohtsany* which arrived at the port from Shanghai, the previous day. The ship was detained at Shanghai for seven days in consequence of the appearance of the same disease on the 12th, after which she came to Nagasaki.

The shareholders of the Osaka and Kobe Electric Tramway Company held a meeting on August 17th, when they decided to call up yen 7.50 per share (yen 17.50 already paid) on December and this year, and to commence on Sept. 1st the work of constructing the tramway, at an expense of about yen 500,000. The work is expected to be completed by August next year. The materials for iron bridges, which will weigh about 600 tons, will be supplied by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

In connexion with the text book affair several decisions were, on Aug. 18th, given in the Tokyo Appeal Court. The appeals of two educational officials were dismissed. Another who had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 7 was discharged on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient. A fourth whose original sentence was 2½ months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 7 had it altered to 1½ months' imprisonment and a fine of yen 5.

Many will read with regret the announcement which we make this morning, of the passing of Mr. John Catto Abell. A resident of Kobe, where the best years of a fairly long and useful life were spent, Mr. Abell had a wide circle of acquaintances in the northern port who will mourn the loss of an upright man of business, a judicious

counsellor in times of emergency, and a sterling friend. Ever unobtrusive, Mr. Abell yet filled when his health permitted one or two public positions with credit and success, but latterly he had withdrawn from everything. To his widow and family are extended sincere condolences in this hour of their bereavement.

A sailor named P. Flain (34) of the U.S. transport *Dix*, which is now in the Uraga Ship-building Yard undergoing repairs assaulted a quartermaster named J. Mark (34) of the same steamer, on Aug. 19th inflicting a severe injury on the abdomen, with a knife, in the compound of the yard. The criminal escaped but was arrested at Yokosuka the same day. The cause seems to have been a drunken quarrel. The preliminary trial will shortly take place in the Yokohama District Court.

The *Spirit of Missions* for July contains an article entitled "How one man lives and works among five hundred thousand Japanese," by the Rev. A. D. Gring, which pleasantly describes the missionary's life on the west coast of Japan. We note that the offerings from Episcopalian congregations in the United States to June 1st are nearly \$79,000 in excess of those at the same period last year. The Rev. H. Scott Jeffreys, we read, retired from the Tokyo Mission as of date May 1st.

Mdlle. Sarkisova, a Russian opera singer, lost five front teeth in an accident on the Transcaucasian railroad. She brought a suit against the railway company, claiming that "the tools of her trade" had been destroyed, and that she was entitled to heavy damages because she would no longer be able to sing. The civil court at St. Petersburg took her own view of the case, and has just awarded her \$50,000 damages. It is not unusual to hear that a singer has a gold mine in her throat but this is perhaps the first time that it has ever been demonstrated that five front teeth were worth so large a sum as \$50,000 (gold).

The *Nagasaki Press* reports that a Russian, I. S. Vovitch by name, aged twenty-eight, who came to Nagasaki from Harbin about one month ago, and has since been staying at the Japan Hotel, was found dead, having committed suicide by hanging himself in his room at the Hotel, on Wednesday last. He used to get up at about 10 o'clock every morning, but on the day mentioned he did not come out of the room, so a boy called him at noon, but received no answer. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the boy tried again, but as no answer was returned he entered the room through the one adjoining, and found him dead. The cause of his rash act is unknown, but it is said that he owes some money locally, and his pockets were quite empty. The dead body was handed over to the Russian Consul.

An Enquiry was held by Mr. I. H. de Lucy-Fossarieu, the French Consul at Kobe on Friday into the recent disastrous outbreak of fire that occurred on board the S.S. *Tonkin*. The proceedings, which were of quite an informal nature, took place at the French Consulate, says the *Kobe Herald*. Mr. Franklin was called in to give an opinion as to the nature of Chlorate of Potash and the result of the investigation was come to without opposition. The finding was that the fire originated through friction caused by the passage of one of the slings over a portion of the keelson on which some of the chemical had been allowed to collect unobserved owing to the breakage or leakage of one or more of the kegs. Furthermore this friction was in all probability rendered more dangerous owing to it having taken place between the rusty iron hoops with which the kegs were bound and the loose Potash which is known to be very susceptible to the action of rust. Lastly, it was found that there is no blame attaching to either the Captain, officers or any other person, but the unfortunate occurrence was entirely one that no reasonable care or forethought could have averted.

So far as present appearances go they point to the probability of the output of pig iron in

1903 greatly exceeding that of any former year. To begin with, the output in the United States must be on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, and it is probable that the output for the whole year will not be much, if any, short of 20,000,000 tons. Then the output of Germany is also likely to be quite phenomenal, seeing that for the first five months of the year the output was 724,000 tons greater than that of the corresponding output of 1902. If this rate of increase be continued during the rest of the year, reasons the *London Iron and Coal Trades Review*, the total output of Germany for 1903 should be about 1,725,000 tons greater than that of the previous year. This increase, should it be realized, will make 1903 a record year, not only for German output, but for the advance of that output on all previous experience. So far as Great Britain is concerned, there is reason to believe that its present rate of production is quite equal to that of last year, and a very slight spurt would make a material difference for the twelve months in favour of 1903.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* (No. 196) appears a very long article entitled "The Harmonizing of Oriental and Occidental Thought" by Mr. Koyanagi Shikita, the pith of which we now proceed to give. In ancient times Oriental thought was always ahead of Occidental. The West learnt from the East in religion, philosophy and science. But in recent times the tables have been turned and we Orientals are found sitting at the feet of Western teachers. In this Meiji era our native thought has been transformed by the influence of Western ideas. French democracy, Christian monotheism, English and American utilitarianism, German notions on State authority, European and American socialism—what changes in our world of thought have been brought about by the influence of these ideas! In discussing the question of harmonizing Oriental and Occidental thought the first thing that it is important to do is to define wherein they differ.

(1) *Oriental thought is distinctly religious, Occidental, is distinctly philosophical.** Even those systems of thought that we are wont to call philosophies such as Confucianism, Taoism and the like are in reality religions in character, and that is why they have wielded so much authority in the Eastern world. We have only to compare the influence of a philosopher like Socrates on after-generations with that of Confucius or Laotzu in China to see the difference between the influence exercised over the minds of men by a mere philosopher and that wielded by those who have a great moral message for mankind.

(2) *Oriental learning makes the heart of man its chief study, but Occidental learning is chiefly concerned with nature.*—It is astonishing how little materialism is to be found in the writings of Oriental philosophers† and how relatively unimportant nature seems to them to be. (3) *Oriental learning is deductive and sympathetic, Occidental, inductive and analytic.*—This being the general tendency of the two systems of thought, as a natural consequence doubt is discouraged in the East as being a rebellion against competent authority. The heart of man has been studied by the greatest of men and what they have decided in reference to it is not to be questioned. But when we come to nature the field of ignorance is still large, men have been so often wrong in their interpretation of nature's ways that questioning and doubting are frequently the prelude of great discoveries. Proceeding to

* This is just what the late Mr. Meredith Townsend says in his interesting work, "Asia and Europe." "The white man invented the steam engine, but no religion which has endured. . . . The truth is the European is essentially secular, that is, intent on securing objects he can see; and the Asiatic essentially religious, that is, intent on obedience to powers which he cannot see but can imagine."—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY).

† The term "Oriental" is made use of throughout Mr. Koyanagi's essay; but it only includes Chinese and Japanese thought, which of course differs in some very important particulars from Indian thought.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

consider other discrepancies in the two systems, we find that Oriental thought begins with intuition and ends in fatalism; while Occidental thought is founded on experience, is distinctly utilitarian and holds liberty in high regard. Self-denial, renunciation, asceticism, are far more highly esteemed in the East than in the West, where from ancient times Hedonism has found a very large number of admirers. Activity, energy, motive, excitement of all kinds, these are the watchwords of modern Western thought as reflected in the writings of moralists and philosophers, and they form a striking contrast to the habitual calm and listlessness of the Eastern world. Coming to the structure of society, in the East society is centred in the family; in the West in the individual. The position occupied by woman, the relations of various members of the family to each other and the authority possessed by parents, elder brothers and the like are altogether different in the East and the West.

But the tendency to-day is all in favour of a blending of Eastern and Western thought, of making one the complement of the other; and among the different countries of the world Japan is happily situated for the accomplishment of this task and the process of harmonization is actually going on in our midst. A few instances of this I now proceed to give (1) *Law and public sentiment*. In Europe morality is founded on law, with us it rests on what we call *unryō*, humanity. While Occidentals esteem law above everything, with us etiquette, usage, custom rule the day. But in statecraft and in the regulation of society it becomes necessary that law and usage should work together. They have always done so more or less. In the West usage and etiquette are found embodied in law; in the East law is found to be embodied in what we know as *rei*. There is no real opposition between the two as sources of authority. In our Civil Code, in the sections dealing with the family and with inheritance our traditional notions are blended with occidental ideas on the rights of the individual. As civilisation advances religion changes into morality, morality into law. But in practical life the three forces work together with the same end in view and it is neither possible nor desirable to separate them. (2) *Economy and Morality*. The fundamental principle of Western economy is thorough freedom of action, unrestrained competition. This involves the survival of the fittest, which means that the weak go to the wall. Realizing that there is something harsh, pitiless and inexorable about this process, numbers of persons have devised remedies for alleviating the hardships of the struggle for existence among human beings, that is to say, morality has come to the aid of mere economy in the regulation of human affairs. In this matter we are favourably situated, as our traditional notions on the claims of human beings to kind treatment are such that anything like unfeeling oppression of the lower orders is most repulsive to us, and in the struggle between capital and labour our sympathies naturally go towards the sons of toil. . . . There is no doubt that during the past three decades we have assimilated a good deal of Western thought, but it is in the twentieth century that the permanent type of our new civilisation will be determined.

Mr. Yamane Masatsugu, a member of the Diet, who has for a long time taken great interest in physical education, is quoted by the *Dokuritu Hyōron* (No. 6) as saying that the physique of army recruits is not so good as it was some years ago. The following is a list of the average weights of able-bodied men liable for military service, prepared for the Osaka Exhibition:

Year.	Weights. Kwan Momme.
1883.....	15.670
1884.....	15.380
1886.....	15.520
1887.....	15.630
1888.....	15.600
1889.....	15.510
1890.....	15.600
1891.....	15.380
1892.....	15.220
1893.....	15.180
1895.....	15.500
1896.....	15.410

1897.....	14.880
1898.....	14.810
1899.....	14.780

It has to be borne in mind that in 1897, according to the new army regulations, recruiting covered a wider area and that this affected the weights of average able-bodied men (壯丁, *sōtei*) to a certain extent.

The *Dokuritu Hyōron* has an article entitled "The Sons of Reaction," which gives full expression to the notion that the present is a thoroughly degenerate age compared with the one that preceded it. It is the fashion in this country among a certain class of writers to praise the past and denounce the present. We find the same thing in the West. We are told that manners have degenerated. Daughters and sons are not what they were. The old virtues have gone out of fashion, and so on, and so on. But to most people this species of pessimism is distasteful and savours of exaggeration. In the course of our reading year after year we come across scores of age-denouncing articles such as the one that lies before us now, and we have grown weary of reproducing them except in the barest outline. According to the *Dokuritu Hyōron*, in the political world, Itō and Okuma are morally inferior, though intellectually sharper, than Saigō Takamori and Kido. Learning has advanced, but morality has grown lax. The modern official is lacking in seriousness of mind. He is a merely elevated student, with all the flippancy that characterizes this class. The modern school-teacher has all the confidence and all the ignorance of youth. Only a few months separate his graduation from his appointment as teacher. Rapid changes of the sort through which the nation has passed destroy character. Men adapt themselves to this and that new fashion until all stable traits are lost. Such were the English in the time of Charles II. and such were the French in Napoleon's day. We are so busy in seeking to appropriate the various elements of Occidental civilisation that we have no time for self-culture, and the like.

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In the *Tōkyō Kyōkujihō* a police inspector, Mr. Matsui Shigeru, states that the police force of Tōkyō is insufficiently manned. The city having a population of 1,840,000, a force of 3,000 men is small enough, but the actual number of constables in service often falls short of the full complement by 300 men. Even to-day the force is 91 men short. Many are the shifts to which those on guard are driven when their numbers are short. Into these we cannot go here. Mr. Matsui complains of the want of consideration of the public generally. He seems to be of opinion that the police in Japan are rather hardly used. Certainly the pay is very poor, but he says nothing about this.

* * *

In the *Kyōiku Kohō* appears the report of a long lecture entitled, "Marked phenomena in the history of Education in the Meiji era and Modern Abuses," by Mr. Ishikawa Yasujiro. Much that is penned on the degeneracy of the times is founded on misapprehension, says Mr. Ishikawa. The fact is that the modern moral standard is in many respects much higher than that of the Tokugawa era. Bribery is denounced now, but in former times it was most common and passed under the name of *yakutoku*, the perquisites of office. Concubinage is now universally condemned, but 40 years ago nobody was surprised at a man's keeping 4 or 5 concubines. The complaints of to-day are mostly signs of progress. During the past 30 years change has followed change with great rapidity, showing that there has been a deep-seated desire for progress. But in education the policy of the Mombushō has been much affected by the constant changes in the Ministry. Between the 4th and 32nd years of Meiji there were 24 changes. The longest tenure of office has not exceeded two or three years and the shortest was only about 9 days. There have been 3-month ministers and 5-month ministers. The policy first adopted by the Department of Education was founded on information supplied to Prince Iwakura by Mori Arinori bearing on the American system of education. As a result

of this in 1874 Professor Morse was summoned from America. The policy of the Department in those days was conservative. Before he became Minister of Education Mori Arinori was in favour of the most radical changes in the educational system of the country, but as a result of conferences with Marquis Itō, who at this time had been thoroughly Germanized, Mori modified his policy very considerably. "Conservative and gradually progressive" are terms that best describe the permanent policy of the Department. But most of the Ministers were more conservative than progressive. Admiral Enomoto made Confucianism the basis of his policy. Viscount Yoshikawa gave out that his watchwords were the traditional "loyalty and patriotism" (*chūkun, aikoku*). This was the keynote of the famous Imperial Rescript on education. The late Viscount Inoue Ki declared that his policy was to develop business education. He was followed by Marquis Saionji who avowed that cosmopolitanism was his guide in determining educational questions. He advocated the extension of female education and the paying of more attention to foreign languages. His policy was described as international and was charged with being unpatriotic. His successor, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, was a Minister of a new type. He came into power with the determination to inaugurate radical changes. But the nation did not support him and his tenure of office was short. It is said that when Mr. Ozaki was made Minister he was asked by the Emperor what policy in education he purposed adopting, and that he adroitly replied that he proposed to make the principles enunciated in the Imperial Rescript the basis of his policy. Now, the Imperial Rescript has ever since its issue received a very different interpretation from the general public to that put on it by Mombushō officials, and Mr. Ozaki intended to give effect in actual practice to the more liberal method of interpretation had he been given *carte blanche* to act as he pleased. But this he did not receive. The fact is that the conservative air which every successive Minister of Education breathes is of so powerful a nature that he soon succumbs to it, whatever may have been his notions before coming into power, and it is true to say that the advance which has been made in education has been largely owing to outside pressure and agitation rather than to initiatory policy on the part of the Department. It is non-official educationists that deserve most of the credit of the progress which has been made. They have been the champions of liberty, free inquiry and radical changes. There are four names worthy of special mention in this connection. (1) Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi. He was an advocate of the adoption of the material civilisation of the West, especially that of American type. (2) Mr. Nakae Tokusuke gave expression to French ideas on liberty and popular government. His writings had great influence on the minds of educationists and others. He has been called the Rousseau of Japan. (3) Next comes Mr. Nakamura Keiu, who by his writings and his school in Koishikawa introduced to the notice of his fellow-countrymen English methods of teaching and English popular ideas. (4) Dr. Katō Hiroyuki represented German thought in the educational world and in official as well as non-official circles made his influence felt. The above four men may be said to have had no equals as leaders of Japanese thought. But no account of the educational influences of the present era would be complete without a record of the earnest labours of Dr. Nijima in connection with the Dōshisha, of Dr. Verbeck in connection with several Government schools, of Dr. Brown of Yokohama, who turned out such men as Oshikawa Masayoshi, Uemura Masahisa, and Shimada Saburō; of Captain James, of Kumamoto, under whom Messrs. Yokoi Tokio, Tokutomi Ichiirō Kozaki Hiromichi, and Ukita Kazutami and other noted men studied; of Mr. Clark of Sapporo at whose feet sat Mr. Uchimura Kanzō, Dr. Satō Shōzō, and others. So that, to sum up, the intellectual condition of Japan to-day is largely the result of the labours of 4 Japanese, 4 foreigners and the Educational Department officials. The chief defects of the present school system can be stated in a very few words. (1)

The school-buildings erected are in many cases too grand to suit the pockets of taxpayers. Simpler and cheaper structures would answer all practical purposes better. (2) Too many subjects are taught in Government schools, resulting in superficiality in most branches of knowledge. (3) The preparation of text-books by the State is undesirable, as it interferes with the free competition which is essential to the production of the best books. There are other ways of putting a stop to corruption. (4) Examinations and graduation are made too much of. Study is made too subservient to these. (5) Our education is too much over-ridden with rules. It is mechanical and stereotyped and depends more on fixed methods than men. There can be no true education without a large amount of personal influence. Schools which in the past have scored successes or are now prospering may be counted on the fingers, and they were all the creation of individuals. The High Commercial School owed its great prestige for many years to Mr. Yano Jirō's labours; the Industrial School was largely the product of Mr. Tejima Seichi's brains. The same may be said of the School of Fine Art, which Mr. Okakura Kakuzō established, of Mr. Konishi Shimpachi's Blind and Deaf Asylum, of Mr. Izawa Shiji's connection with the High Normal School. But the unfortunate thing is, that with the exception of Messrs. Tejima and Konishi the men whose influence proved so powerful have forsaken the work they inaugurated with so much success and have been succeeded by mere stop-gaps or temporary office-holders. Education throughout the country smacks too much of the nature of a trade and men teach more as a means of making a living than because they are conscious of possessing special qualifications for the task.

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The following statistics are taken from tables furnished to the *Taiyō* by Mr. S. Ito.

LIBRARIES.				
Years.	No. of Libraries.	Chinese Volumes.	European Volumes.	Total Volumes.
1879.....	15	35,448	58,029	93,477
1880.....	21	56,050	63,324	119,374
1881.....	21	56,952	59,814	125,766
1882.....	21	80,299	65,423	145,722
1883.....	24	92,406	65,975	158,381
1884.....	25	88,505	68,373	156,878
1885.....	23	81,851	65,377	147,228
1886.....	21	78,610	60,395	139,005
1887.....	16	72,011	65,197	137,208
1888.....	20	78,933	68,020	146,953
1889.....	17	88,713	64,489	153,202
1890.....	20	99,958	79,374	179,332
1891.....	20	99,736	82,206	181,942
1892.....	24	289,821	37,727	327,548
1893.....	25	291,315	40,576	331,891
1894.....	25	374,193	41,331	415,524
1895.....	25	399,731	41,303	441,034
1896.....	27	443,467	48,355	491,822
1897.....	31	460,485	50,076	510,561
1898.....	33	471,049	50,955	522,004
1899.....	38	484,225	62,332	546,557
1900-1901 ..	43	474,528	51,443	525,971
1901-1902 ..	50	562,161	57,071	619,232

PUBLICATION OF BOOKS.			
Years.	Compilation.	Translations.	Total.
1877.....	5,209	232	5,441
1878.....	6,620	170	6,790
1879.....	2,282	311	2,593
1880.....	3,080	233	3,313
1881.....	2,795	157	2,952
1882.....	4,132	237	4,369
1883.....	9,130	332	9,462
1884.....	9,590	303	9,893
1885.....	8,143	454	8,597
1886.....	7,654	451	8,105
1887.....	8,856	692	9,548
1888.....	10,817	456	11,273
1889.....	14,853	269	15,122
1890.....	18,497	223	18,720
1891.....	22,362	206	22,568
1892.....	21,671	173	21,844
1893.....	26,754	211	26,965
1894.....	28,021	191	28,212
1895.....	26,650	142	26,792
1896.....	25,453	123	25,576
1897.....	25,381	141	25,522
1898.....	20,805	9	20,814
1899.....	21,255	180	22,435
1900.....	18,170	111	18,281
1901.....	18,963	35	18,998

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Years.	Number of Pub. in existence.	No. of copies.	During the year.		
			Opened.	Closed.	Prohibited.
1881.....	253	64,506,655	190	148	—
1882.....	244	59,038,432	191	198	—
1883.....	199	57,278,112	132	175	—
1884.....	269	61,162,611	117	66	—
1885.....	321	70,916,620	168	116	—
1886.....	402	81,914,763	247	116	—
1887.....	470	95,932,270	279	211	—
1888.....	510	111,594,502	345	305	—
1889.....	647	150,893,701	420	383	—
1890.....	716	188,289,728	441	372	—
1891.....	766	199,168,371	446	399	—
1892.....	792	244,203,066	460	434	—
1893.....	802	278,157,421	484	774	87
1894.....	814	367,735,426	518	506	140
1895.....	753	409,429,528	349	410	238
1896.....	775	413,768,616	339	319	25
1897.....	743	431,813,536	322	352	—
1898.....	829	464,458,141	376	282	25
1899.....	978	—	414	265	27
1900.....	944	—	475	509	25
1901.....	1,181	—	523	286	16

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The August number of the *Taiyō* contains a long and learned essay by Dr. Tsubouchi Yūzō on Suicide, which we can only reproduce in an extremely condensed form. (1) *Suicide in modern times may be said to be a product of civilisation.*—The result of education and keen competition. Human consciousness has been so developed that trouble makes more impression on the mind than it used to do. (2) *The different kinds of suicide.*—(a) Physiological suicide, suicide that comes from inherited tendencies, from morbidity of some kind. There is no remedy for such cases. (b) Circumstantial suicide where the person who destroys himself has some special reason for doing so. These cases are of two kinds. In some instances self-destruction is resorted to with a view of benefiting others; in other cases a desire to escape from an unbearably unpleasant situation is the sole motive of suicide. Suicides that have an object in view may be divided into egoistic and altruistic suicides. In most cases of this kind there are ways of preventing the self-destruction contemplated. (3) *Unqualified, universal condemnation of suicide is not an attitude that can be logically defended.* (4) *Those who approve of suicide under certain circumstances base their approval on a variety of considerations.*—(a) They may think that the person who destroys himself has no real control over his actions, that he cannot overcome his inclination towards self-destruction.* (b) Opinion on the suicide is greatly affected by the character and life of the suicide himself, by his selfishness or unselfishness of disposition. (c) The view taken of his act depends much on the nobleness or ignobleness of the object he has in view, and by the presence or absence of ostentation or self-advertisement of any kind. (5) *Allowable suicide.*—This is either the result of weakness of will, or of great distress, being of the negative type, a succumbing to external conditions; or on the other hand it has some great moral purpose in view, is of a positive nature, involving great self-denial. This kind was most common among us in old days, as is shown by many of the sayings that have come down to us, a few specimens of which we now give: *Shi (士) wa onore no shiru mono no tame ni shi su.* (The samurai dies for the sake of those who know their own hearts). *Kiwaru to natte matten karan yori wa tama to narite kudaken.* (Rather than remain whole as a tile it is better to be broken in pieces as a gem). Many were the instances in which our old warriors considered that it was only by death that they could show their loyalty and sincerity, and there have been not a few cases where self-destruction was prompted by the noblest and most unselfish feelings, where by the death of one person life has been made much easier for others, where the avoiding of troublesome complications of sundry kinds has led brave men and women to take their lives,

* This no doubt is what is meant by the somewhat silly verdict so often given at Coroners' Inquests, "temporary insanity," which implies an untruth, since sane people frequently commit suicide.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

parents have died by their own hands in order to make life easier for their children, wives have shown their devotion to their husbands' interests by destroying themselves. Suicide in this country as well as in many others has met with the approval of very high moral codes. Human life according to these codes is never to be preserved at the expense of rectitude. *Inochi wa gi no tame ni karonsu.* (When the doing of what is right is concerned, life must be lightly esteemed) *Mi wo michi no tame ni kenru.* (One must sacrifice oneself on the altar of duty). Such sayings as these embody the inmost convictions of many virtuous men in all times. When life is taken with the express object of promoting good, the motive has always been considered to justify self-destruction. (6) *Unallowable suicide.*—Where suicide is the result of inability to endure shame, reproach or trouble, it is unallowable from a moral standpoint. There is a saying, *Haji wo shinobi, hazukashime wo shinobi, kore dami.* (To bear shame, and to bear causing shame, this is to be a man). A great many of the suicides of feudal times were the result of mistaken notions as to the proper course to be followed by those who committed them. The circumstances in which the men committed these acts, though regarded by them as desperate, were not actually so. The terms in which they describe the situations in which they were placed, such expressions as *senkata nashi, zehi ni oyobasu, zettai, setsumei,shintai kore kiwamaru*, were very frequently gross exaggerations of the real state of affairs. Such suicides as have lately been taking place at the Kegon waterfall proceed from partial knowledge combined with a certain amount of the romantic. Such deaths possess a good deal of attraction for dreamy, semi-educated youths who have not learnt the real value of life. They are all cases of illusion and self-deception. They proceed from mistaken notions as to what we have a right to expect in our human life. To destroy oneself because life does not yield what we wish it to yield, because certain ardent longings remain unsatisfied is childish. Those may be called by some "sacrifices on the altar of truth," but they are nothing of the kind. What do they teach? Nothing except the morbid state of the minds of the suicides. Pessimism such as is taught by many Western leaders of thought undoubtedly prepares certain minds for following desperate courses. But no one is benefited one iota by suicides of this kind. It is maintained by some that in certain cases the act of self-destruction is not open to the application of ordinary ethical tests; that the actors are placed by an extraordinary combination of circumstances on a different footing morally from all other men and that the ordinary rules of action do not apply to them. Among such some would include those who destroy themselves on account of their views on religion, philosophy and human life. But there are no human actions to which the principles of morality are inapplicable. Whatever the circumstances may be, self-destruction must be judged of by those fundamental ethical principles which are universally applicable. Much sympathy has been expressed for the youths who have been destroying themselves of late. Pity one cannot but feel, but at the same time care should be taken not to defend or to excuse weak delusions of this kind. Words of praise are altogether out of place. Such acts constitute an abuse and as such they are to be regarded. The last number of the *Taiyō* contains an instructive article on Marquis Saionji entitled "The New President of the Seiyūkai." After dwelling on the dangers to which the Seiyūkai is exposed and expressing a doubt as to the possibility of its being able to survive the disintegration which has set in, the writer goes on to consider what is likely to be the result of Marquis Saionji's presidency. Marquis Saionji, says the *Taiyō*, has never been considered to be a very earnest politician. Like Lord Rosebery he has seemed to play with politics, and to be averse to associating himself with the holders of definite opinions. In considering the present situation it has to be remembered that though Marquis Ito has formally severed his connection with the Seiyūkai, his interest in the success of the Association has not abated in the least. Though circumstances over

which he had no control made it necessary for him to resign the Presidency, his spirit is still with the Association (*Sono seishin wa natsu todomatte Seiyukai ni ari. Kō (候) wa izentaru Seiyukai no shugo-shin taru nari*). Considering Marquis Saionji's past connection with Marquis Itō, his nomination to the Presidency of the Seiyukai was a foregone conclusion, but it is only right to point out that it was a case of the Seiyukai's seeking the Marquis rather than of the Marquis seeking the Association. Though his name did appear among those who favoured the organization of the party, he has since its establishment done little to promote its interests. Even when under the Itō ministerial leadership he held the portfolios of Education and Foreign Affairs, he failed to make use of the opportunity for pushing the interests of the Association. He did not at that time figure as an active politician in any way. Though for 10 years past he has had a coterie of admirers, he has not displayed the slightest tendency towards taking the leadership of the men who regard him as their head; nor can we see in him any of the qualities that go to make a successful political leader. Though undoubtedly a man of most enlightened views, he has not enough zeal nor sufficient ambition to enter the political arena and fence with the many opponents of those views. He does not seem to have sufficient faith in his own political principles to take the necessary measures for putting them into practice. Politics will never absorb him. His tastes are multifarious. To give himself almost exclusively to one thing is not in him. Variety is the spice of his life. People compare him to Lord Rosebery, and there are certainly many points of resemblance in the two statesmen. They are both noblemen holding democratic views very strongly. They are both highly educated and highly polished men, whose observations have extended over a very wide area, and whose tastes agree on a variety of subjects. But their attitude to politics is different. Lord Rosebery is a man who possesses considerable histrionic imagination and he takes delight in posing on the stage of politics in attitudes that are as fascinating as they are varied; whereas Marquis Saionji is content to act the part of the cold critic or the disinterested spectator. He shows no inclination whatever to figure on the stage himself.*

Though Marquis Itō figured for a long time as the President of the Seiyukai, he never thoroughly controlled it. And what he failed to do it is not to be supposed that Marquis Saionji will accomplish. For leading a political party energy is needed more than intelligence; courage more than enlightenment; the power to excite rather than ability to teach. The Marquis has given no evidence that he possesses the necessary qualifications for the leadership of a party. What is known of him all points the other way. And as to his having confidence in himself, of this he has given no signs. Just as Campbell-Bannerman makes a better leader than Rosebery, despite the latter's philosophic insight and intellectual acumen; so a man with a narrower outlook, less refined and not so highly educated, provided that he possessed the necessary strength of will and the power to impress others, would make a better leader than Marquis Saionji. We shall continue this character sketch in our next Summary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Failing all other means of reparation, I appeal to the foreign press of Japan to protest against the manner in which the Japanese Post Office is treating my correspondence. I am a Russian newspaper correspondent now residing in Japan, and have necessarily to use the Japanese Post Office for the transmission of my letters. What is the result? A registered letter posted here on July 16 was not delivered in Port Arthur until it had first been opened and then resealed. Another letter

* It is questionable whether this remark is not as true of Lord Rosebery as of Marquis Saionji. It seems to be very doubtful whether he will ever lead a party or follow the leadership of anybody else.

posted on July 2nd took till July 26 before it was delivered; another posted on July 9 was delivered in Port Arthur on July 22nd. So much for letters going from Japan. My Russian newspapers are all detained at the Post Office here for many days. One arrived in Yokohama from Port Arthur on July 25 but it was not delivered to me until August 12. I ought to receive every Monday morning a bundle of papers from Port Arthur, but it is never till the close of the week that they reach me, though from the post marks on the wrappers I find they do reach Yokohama on Mondays. So far my protests at the Post Office have proved of no avail. Every one from the head official downward is ready to say "Go men nasai; and there the matter stops so far as they are concerned. Thanking you for printing my protest I remain, yours, etc.

H. B. MASHKEVITCH,
East. Correspondent of Russian Newspapers.

Yokohama, August 17.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the remarks, made at yesterday's meeting, in connection with publishing the names of a proposed Committee for the General Hospital, I have only to say that a member of the Advisory Committee brought me a list of names which, he assured me, were the selection of the Ladies' Committee (and, I presumed, the Advisory Committee jointly), and requested me to publish the list in the papers. This list I submitted to another member of the Advisory Committee, at whose suggestion some changes were made.

I apologise to the Ladies Committee for having, unknowingly, misrepresented them, and remain, Sir, yours faithfully.

W. K. WILSON.

Yokohama, August 18th 1903.

HUMOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Humour, even though it be unintentional, should never be allowed to pass by unnoticed, and therefore it seems to me that on these lines, the letter of "complaint against the Post Office" in your issue of to-day, signed by a Mr. Mashkevitch, deserves some attention.

I speak of the humour of the thing, because it must surely strike the meanest intellect how absurd and out of place a complaint of this nature is, coming from a Russian!

Are not Russians past masters in the art of seizing correspondence and newspapers?

Who does not know that any letter from certain European countries, is invariably opened before it can reach its owner, and that too in times of quiet and peace?

Who is it that has taught the Japanese to do this if it is not the Russians themselves?

We all sympathise very much with Mr. Maskevitch in his capacity of "Correspondent of Russian Newspapers" but I for my part would recall to his recollection the recent fate of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, who for merely expressing an honest opinion in his own newspaper, the greatest in the world, relative to the disgraceful massacres in Kishineff, was ruthlessly expelled from Russia at a moment's notice without any explanation being offered for this high-handed act.

I expressly recall this event to Mr. Maskevitch in case the Japanese Authorities should see fit to treat him in a similar manner. If they did and I see no reason why they should not, it would serve Mr. Maskevitch quite right. Diamond cut diamond!

Seeing that it is the practice of the Russian Authorities to do what Mr. Maskevitch complains of, every day and even to mutilate, obliterate and to otherwise disfigure foreign newspapers, how can he grumble at the treatment of the Japanese P.O. officials; for were he a foreigner in his own country under the conditions at present ruling between Japan and Russia, he would indeed have good cause to congratulate himself if he ever got his letters and newspapers at all!!

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"BRITISHER."

Yokohama, 18th August, 1903.

THE JAPANESE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to Mr. H. B. Maskevitch's letter in your issue of to-day, it appears that the same is to be taken as a public protest against the Japanese Post Office, accusing the officials of intercepting his correspondence.

If true, this is only practically "Tit for Tat," for it is known that the Russian Government open and

confiscate indiscriminately any letters or newspapers they may see fit.

I am sure Mr. Maskevitch as a "Correspondent of Russian Newspapers" ought to be fully aware of this and I consider his appeal to the public quite uncalled for.

Furthermore the Russian Government have little consideration for Correspondents of Newspapers. If undesirable they usually give these gentlemen a few hours in which to get out of the country.

I have never heard of anyone being able to get the slightest redress after such treatment, and I doubt if Russian newspapers would dare to publish a letter similar to Mr. Maskevitch's.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, yours truly,
"ONE WHOSE NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN
CONFISCATED BY THE RUSSIAN
GOVERNMENT."

Yokohama, August 18th 1903.

THE BARBAROUS OFFICIAL MURDER AT PEKING.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

Peking, August 3.

A tragedy has just been enacted in Peking which for sheer cold-blooded barbarity must be almost unsurpassed in the annals of criminal justice. Your readers are aware no doubt that a Mr. Shên Chin who has been for some time a reporter here for some of the Japanese papers, was arrested on a charge of complicity in the abortive plot at Hankow of some three years ago and has been done to death; but the manner of his death—carried out by direct order of the Empress Dowager—is such an outrage on all feelings of humanity that it seems desirable at the present moment that the truth should be known. The writer has been at some pains to get at the facts, and the following is, to the best of his information, correct.

THE VICTIM'S ANTECEDENTS.

The unfortunate Shên was a scholar and gentleman, and mixed freely with the better classes of Peking, among whom he had numerous friends. It seems possible enough that he was mixed up with the Hankow affair of 1900, in which a dozen or so of his countrymen lost their heads; he having indeed, it is said, been a Secretary in the Viceroy's yamen at Wuchang. He escaped, however, to Japan, it is supposed, and having made there some friends he returned to Peking about a year ago as a newspaper reporter, and there is no suggestion that since his return he has in any way interfered in politics. The worst that can be said against him is that he was very pro-Japanese and consequently anti-Russian, and his telegrams to the Japanese papers were not always well-founded. He himself ascribes, as will be seen later on, his calamity to the fact of his having stated in a Japanese paper that China had consented to two of the clauses in the Russian demands which he calls the secret Treaty, but in this he was mistaken apparently, though it is not impossible there was Russian influence at work.

THE TRIAL.

Unhappily for him, however, some petty officials had got hold of the secret of his identity and carried the information direct to the Palace. Thereupon a secret Decree was issued for his arrest and consignment to the Board of Punishments. We pass over the irregularity of his arrest, as also of his treatment in prison up to his trial and condemnation, as these are common incidents of political offences in China. The trial took place on the 29th of last month before a special Commission nominated by the Empress Dowager, and consisted, not in calling evidence or even stating by whom or of what he was accused, but, Chinese-like, of simple interrogation of the prisoner, with the instruments of torture ready to quicken memory. The unhappy man seems to have made up his mind to his fate from the first as he confessed, so it is said, freely, and no torture had to be applied. The usual course of Chinese justice in such a case is that the Judges composing the Court give no verdict and pass no sentence, but simply report to the Throne. So far there was nothing unusual—nothing that is not passing every day in China. His friends fully expected that a Decree would appear next day for his execution; though some faint hopes were entertained, that as the ordinary law prescribes that no execution shall take place during the great heat, the execution might be postponed till the autumn and thus give some faint chance of a reprieve.

THE DEATH OF SLAVES.

Now comes the horrible part of the story, but it must be told. The Judges having done their part by reporting adversely, it may be presumed, to the prisoner, it was then for the Throne, that is the Empress Dowager, to prescribe the punishment. The Decree was issued, not that the man should be executed, not even that he should die by the "ling-chih," but that

he should be beaten to death in prison. Strange it is that creatures can be found to carry out such a sentence, but there seems no lack of them in the Board of Punishments, for no sooner was the Decree received than they proceeded to carry it out. The gruesome work began at 4 o'clock, and for two mortal hours they rained blows with blunt bamboos on the limbs and back of the wretched prisoner until the flesh was hanging in shreds and tatters, and still the man would not die. In his agony he implored them in mercy to put an end to it by strangulation, and finally something of the kind had to be resorted to. The shades of evening were falling before the mangled body had ceased to quiver.

Such is the latest phase of Chinese civilisation as exemplified by the amiable and well-meaning lady who now rules the destinies of the Empire. It is beyond all doubt that the Decree came straight from her hand, for it is such a monstrous perversion of even Chinese justice, that only she whose word is law would have dared to do it. There is no such punishment prescribed in the Codes, even for high treason. It is only for the eunuchs and slaves of the Palace—unfortunates who have no rights—that the punishment of beating to death is reserved.

The pity of it is there should be found instruments willing to carry out such brutal orders. If the warden of the prison had replied that he was there to carry out the law, not to commit judicial murder, though it might have cost him his head, there would have been a ray of hope for China. It might have marked a new era, the dawn of a fight for civil freedom.

A SWAN SONG.

I have obtained a copy of verses written by the prisoner shortly before his death and when under the impression that he would suffer the usual penalty on the public execution ground. Though not of great literary merit they have a pathetic interest, and I venture a rough translation:—

Loaded with clanking chains I am taken from prison,
By the Shunichi Gate I shall lay down my life.
There on the execution ground my old friends* have
shed their blood,

Five loyal and six learned, all Hukuang men of
fame.

Japan and Russia are struggling for possession of
Manchuria,
Henceforth the cradle of the race is lost to China.
Partition comes apace. I cannot bear to think of it,
You Rulers of the country, have you never seen the
plans of division?

Let all the public papers over the wide world,
Because of my buried wrongs, publish the story of
my death.

For making public two harmless clauses in a secret
treaty
Chingkuan and Chunglang have worked me this
woe.

The thirty-one years of my life now past,
Though I have conquered some name, are now of
no value.

Hence come prosperity or disaster, I shall heed it not.
My spirit will find happiness chanting in Heaven.

ENGLAND'S SHIPPING STILL ON INCREASE.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE "NEW YORK
COMMERCIAL.")

Liverpool, July 13.

All subjects connected with the trade of the country are now so much under discussion that the "Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom" has been eagerly scanned here. The "Statement" is a formidable one, comprising some 340 foolscap pages of statistics, served up, if not exactly raw yet without any sauce of official comment. The subject dealt with is the ocean carrying trade of the United Kingdom—a trade which embraces not only the export and import business of the country proper, but also the transshipment transactions and the coastal traffic between the various ports of Great Britain.

The figures given, voluminous as they are, apply only to the number, tonnage and nationality of the vessels engaged in this trade, and do not directly indicate either its volume or its value. Even with these limitations, they are to some extent misleading, because they include as "British" the number of American-owned vessels—notably those acquired by the Morgan combine last year, which are not, since they are controlled from abroad, properly a part of our mercantile marine. This consideration applies, however, almost exclusively to American-owned vessels, ships acquired by Germany and other countries being for the most part quickly transferred under the flags of the purchasers, since no advantage

* Meaning Kang Yu-wei's party at the time of the coup d'état in 1898.

† Moukdeu.

is to be obtained from continuing them on the British register, while in some cases this would entail a positive disadvantage. Making allowances for these defects in the statistics, the conclusions to be derived therefrom are still favorable to the vitality of our carrying trade and to the continuance of our maritime supremacy.

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING

A glance at the following figures, showing the total net shipping tonnage of our foreign trade both inward and outward for the past three years, will suffice to demonstrate that in this period, at least, there has been no retrogression.

Description.	1900 Net tons.	1901 Net tons.	1902 Net tons.
British vessels.....	62,710,836	62,789,841	64,902,907
Foreign vessels.....	35,812,857	34,561,172	34,969,812

Total 98,523,693 97,351,013 99,872,719

We have here not alone a considerable increase in the total tonnage to the credit of last year, but also a continuous progression for the last three years in the proportion of British vessels engaged in this trade. As compared with 1900 the last year shows an increase of 2,192,000 tons in the British shipping handling our foreign trade and a decrease of 843,000 tons in the foreign shipping, the British percentage having risen from a little over 63 to nearly 65 per cent. No doubt if last year's American transfers were allowed for, the improvement would be less marked; but the margin is still considerably more than sufficient to cover the Morgan acquisitions, and, apart from these, it is clear that foreign competition has made no progress in recent years, so far as the carrying of this country's ocean traffic is concerned.

Of only secondary interest to the general apportionment of the carrying trade between British and foreign bottoms is the relative distribution of business between the various great ports of the United Kingdom. The reorganization of the port of London, which is now only a question of time, has attracted particular attention to the statistics connected with the Thames, and it must be confessed that, so far, these figures exhibit a steady and continuous development.

LONDON STILL LEADS.

If the subjoined table, showing the record of the five leading ports for three years, be examined it will be seen that London is still a long way ahead of any other seaport in the country, and that the increase in its tonnage is greater than that of any of its rivals, with the single exception of Liverpool:—

	1900. Net tons.	1901. Net tons.	1902. Net tons.
British ports.			
London	16,700,000	17,275,000	15,564,108
Cardiff	12,769,000	12,737,000	12,556,664
Liverpool	11,660,000	12,636,000	13,157,714
Southampton ...	3,009,000	3,063,000	3,224,521
Glasgow	3,682,000	3,826,000	4,144,217

Relatively, however to the volume of its shipping, the advance made by London is less than that not only of Liverpool, but also of Southampton and Glasgow. Cardiff is the only port of the five which displays a retrograde movement over the three years, but Cardiff, being so largely dependent upon the coal trade, is in a somewhat exceptional position.

Taking other leading ports as well as those mentioned above into consideration, there was a general improvement in tonnage last year as compared with 1901, but several still record a decrease as against the figures for 1900, more especially the English northern coal ports and Belfast and Dublin. A side issue involved in the great tariff controversy is the probable effect of differential duties on our valuable transshipment trade. So far as colonial produce is concerned it would, of course, not be affected, since there would be no duties imposed thereon, and this section constitutes a considerable proportion of the entire business, but whether a rebate on re-exports would suffice to prevent a check to the transshipment business as regards foreign goods marketed here and subjected to duty remains to be ascertained.

We know, however, that, duty or no duty, the direct trade of certain great continental ports, such as Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp, is steadily growing and that there is an increasing tendency to save, so far as possible, any intermediate handling of goods.

TONNAGE INCREASES.

The tonnage of vessels on the British register continues to advance, the total for 1902 being 11,567,000 tons, or an increase of 446,000 tons, as against 1901, which itself was about a quarter of a million tons above the previous year's figures. The colonial tonnage, however, which is included in the above total, showed scarcely any increase last year. As regards the manning of the mercantile marine, it unfortunately cannot be said that any progress was made in the elimination of the foreign element. Out of a total of 253,000 persons engaged in this employment in 1902, nearly 70,000 were foreigners.

The increase in the British seamen employed was under 2,000, and even that addition brings the total

only to the figure of 1900. On the other hand, the number of foreigners so engaged increased by upward of 2,000, and of Iascars by nearly that amount, while both totals exhibit substantial increases as against 1900. In respect of construction, the year was a good one, the quantity built being 800,000 tons, which is considerably above the totals of the two previous periods. Taken all round, with the single exception of the continuous influx of foreigners into the employment, the shipping record as depicted in the present Blue Book is satisfactory enough. Whether construction has not to some extent outrun the demand for freight room is doubtful; but, apart from that, which is a point somewhat outside the scope of these statistics, it is eminently encouraging to know that the position of British shipping in the most important section of the carrying trade is being so well maintained.

A HOT WEATHER ASPIRATION.

(HOLMAN F. DAY in *Boston Journal*.)

"Tis good to be an Emperor and sit upon a throne.
—An autocratic Emperor, and run the thing alone.
"Tis fine to be an autocrat or a bashibazouk,
Or with ducats in profusion one could even be a duke.
A job as King or Kaiser, with serfs to stand in wait,
Or steady work as almost any kind of potentate,
Has certainly attractions for a humble, toiling bard
Who has to twang the lyre pretty steadily and hard.
But I look at the thermometer and really I declare
I'd rather, for a time at least, become a polar bear.

The Tsar of all the Russias, living mostly underground,
Or somewhere in cold-storage, where he cannot well be found,

Undoubtedly is able to go through a heated spell
And still enjoy religion and its comforts pretty well.
But the Kaiser and Kaiserin and the King of Italy
Have to tog themselves for functions to elaborate degree.

And the man who's never tried it doesn't know how awful warm
Is a padded, belted, corseted and gewgawed uniform.
And here is dear King Ed'ard, trussed in padding to the chin,
To show the proper courtesy to Loubet, visitin'.

Oh, no! To be a ruler in the good old summer time
Must certainly incite the meekest mortal unto crime.
If genial Metamorphosis should grant my earnest prayer,
Until the autumn solstice I would be a polar bear.

How lovely for to sit aloft upon an ice-berg peak,
Not here within this city block with every pore aleak.

How fine to have for breakfast a frozen hunk of whale
And then go out a-sliding down a glacier on your tail!

For polar bears, they tell us, do frequent lark and play
Without the risk of sunstroke in the Northland far away.

Oh, think of having snowdrifts to sleep on every night,
And think of being able to escape the ice-man fight!
Oh, think of being able to save your hard-earned chink

Nor buy at every corner a long, cool, summer drink.
To be a Pierpont Morgan wouldn't be so very tough,
There's a lot of consolation in having cash enough;
But even Pierpont Morgan, though he holds all else,

you bet,
Comes down with goods a-plenty when the call's
"Deliver Sweat!"

And he hasn't any license to kill and barbecue
The dripping man who queries, "Is it hot enough for you?"

I certainly to be a Pierpont Morgan would not care.
If I had my private iceberg and could be a polar bear.

I've dreamed of kings and palaces, of emperors and
sich.

And pondered on the pleasures of the eminent and
rich.

But I sop my throbbing forehead even while I twang
the lute

And wriggle in discomfort in my clammy, clinging
suit.

I wouldn't be an emperor—I wouldn't be a king.
I wouldn't be a sultan, no, sir, not for anything!

I'd rather be a-sharpening my toenails on the Pole!
With a good, big, feathery snowdrift handy by in
which to roll.

And while perspiring humans round me sweat and
sop and swear,

I dream how very nice 't would seem to be a polar
bear.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.)

A SERIOUS REVOLUTION.

London, August 14.

Latest advices from the Balkans show that a most serious revolution is spreading eastward. A big fight has taken place near Monastir.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said the Government was anxiously watching the situation.

London, Aug. 15.

Turkey pays 400,000 francs indemnity to Noskowsky's family.

The Turks have captured Krushevo. Fighting continues outside the town.

Noskowsky's murderer has been executed.

Parliament has been prorogued. The King's Speech said that the situation in the European provinces of Turkey continues to be a subject of general anxiety. "My Government,"—said the King—"and the Governments of other Powers have used their best efforts to restrict the area of the disturbance."

London, Aug. 16.

A quantity of ammunition intended for Macedonia has been confiscated at the Belgrade Custom House. It was packed in cases marked "hardware" and "nails."

Russia's Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol has been ordered to Turkish waters.

Noskowsky's widow has declined the indemnity offered by Turkey, and has returned her husband's Turkish decorations.

Russia, with a view to the pacification of Macedonia, has demanded the punishment of all officials guilty of excesses, and the re-employment of foreign officers in the gendarmerie and the police.

London, August 17.

The Bulgarian Government in a Memorandum to the Powers accuses the Turks of exasperating and terrorizing the Christian population by burning, pillaging, violating, arresting and banishing innocents; by closing schools and churches. It lays the responsibility on the Turkish Government which has not fulfilled its undertakings.

Nothing is known at Constantinople about the dispatch of the Russian fleet to Turkish waters, but it is considered improbable.

A mail train has been dynamited on the Uskub-Salonika line.

London, August 18.

The news that the Russian squadron in the Black Sea had sailed for Turkish waters was originally doubted, but it is now stated that four battleships, four destroyers, and six torpedo-boats, with transports, have sailed.

The Porte has called out 52 fresh battalions in consequence of the extension of the insurrectionary movement.

London, August 19.

Two divisions of Bulgarian reserves were called out yesterday. It is believed that the object is to strengthen the forces on the frontier.

The Turks appear to be unable to cope with the insurrection which is fast gaining ground everywhere. Small sanguinary encounters are reported to be taking place daily between the troops and the rebels in various districts.

A telegram from Sophia says that 1,000 rebels repulsed three battalions of troops after six hours' fighting, near Monastir. The troops had 216 casualties, the insurgents' loss is unknown.

The entire Christian population at Krushevo has been massacred.

London, August 20.

Russia has presented some supplementary demands of a political nature to the Porte.

The movement of the Russian Black Sea squadron is now producing alarm in Constantinople, where it is believed to portend further demands. The squadron is now anchored at Iniada Bay, 80 miles to the north-west of the Bosphorus.

The Albanians have broken out seriously between Monastir and Uskub. The situation at Salonika is critical. A reign of terror prevails at Uskub.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

London, Aug. 14.

Lord Lansdowne referred to the latest horrible execution by the Peking Government and said the latter was morally bound to see that the pledges under which the Shanghai reformers pleaded guilty shall be carried out.

VICEROY OF THE FAR EAST.

The Tsar has issued a ukase in which he appoints Admiral Alexieff Viceroy of the Far East, with supreme power, and responsible only to a special Council at St. Petersburg. The Viceroyalty comprises the Amur and Kwantung territories.

ILLNESS OF LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury is unwell, being considerably exhausted.

INDIA AND THE CAPE GARRISON.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, announces that India disagreed with the scheme for the part payment of the troops in South Africa, and that the War Office does not therefore intend to incur the expenditure in South Africa which it would otherwise have done.

The British newspapers generally are pleased at the abandonment of Mr. Brodrick's South African proposal.

BRITISH-CHINA TREATY.

London, August 15.

The ratifications of the British treaty with China have been exchanged. Portions of the treaty come into immediate operation.

THE HUMBERT ESTATE.

London, August 16.

The Official Liquidator of the Humbert property has testified that he estimates the deficiency to be £468,000.

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury's condition is very grave.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

London, August 18.

The Colombian senate has rejected the Panama Canal treaty with the United States.

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

London, August 19.

A party of seven tourists have been killed while ascending the Aguille Grise, close to Mont Blanc.

THE ALPINE ACCIDENT.

London, August 20.

The tourists who fell into the crevasse on the Aguille Grise are injured not killed.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

The *Reliance* and *Shamrock* were measured on the 18th inst. The *Reliance* allows the challenger 105 seconds.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

STORM AT MARTINIQUE.

Saigon, August 13.

There has been a tempest at Martinique, causing great damage. Eight people were killed.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

Saigon, August 14.

The Humbert case continues in Paris without incident. The statements of the witnesses convey no new information.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

Saigon, August 17.

The King of England in his Speech prologuing Parliament, alluded to the visit of President Loubet and affirmed the mutual cordiality of the relations between England and France.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

Saigon, August 18.

The assassin of the Russian Consul at Monastir has been executed.

The Bulgarian insurrectionary movement continues in Macedonia.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

RUSSIAN TIMBER-FELLERS.

A party of Russians who were engaged felling timber at Musan on the upper waters of the Tumen have been recalled from Russia and have all left the district. This order was given on the 20th June.

There are now no Russians in that quarter or in the Yenkechin district.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")
BALKAN AFFAIRS.

London, August 12.

The revolt has extended over two districts, Uskub (or Skopje) and Adrianople, and consequently the condition of affairs in the Balkans is critical. Further the insurgents have occupied Krushevo, Krichava and Monastir. At Dengery (?), 60 metres length of an iron bridge on the railway has been broken. Communication between Constantinople, Monastir, and Salonika are suspended. Albanians have attacked the Bulgarian villagers in the Gibra (?Divra) district.

London, August 13.

The western part of Macedonia has been occupied by the insurgents. Severe fighting has occurred at Monastir.

London, August 14.

The fighting in the Balkans still continues. It is certain that Satewitzoff (?) leader of the movement, is himself commanding the insurgents.

The Porte has proposed to pay £16,000 to the family of the Russian Consul who was murdered. Russia has demanded the execution of the culprit.

London, Aug. 16.

The man who murdered the Russian Consul has been punished. Two gendarmes who were found to be accessories have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The family of the late Russian Consul have refused to accept the money offered by the Porte. Further the family have returned the Turkish decoration which the late Consul possessed.

The Russian squadron at Sabastopol has been despatched to Constantinople for the purposes of re-enforcement (?). As the grounds of this re-enforcement, the Porte was requested to employ foreign military officers to command the Macedonian gendarmes.

The Turkish regulars have reoccupied Krushevo. The fighting on the frontier, however, still continues. The Governor of Monastir has been banished to Tripoli.

London, August 17.

The Russian squadron which has been ordered to Turkish waters consists of four warships and ten torpedo-boats.

German papers says that this demonstration on the part of Russia will direct present affairs into a dangerous condition.

The Porte has purchased Krupp field guns for thirty-two *dailai* battalions (? batteries).

THE RAILWAY CALAMITY.

London, August 12.

According to official information, eighty-four persons were killed by the accident on the Paris underground railway. King Edward has despatched a telegram expressing his sympathy.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Five per cent. Japanese Loan Bonds have advanced five shillings.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

London, August 13.

According to a despatch from St. Petersburg, a Decree has, under signature and seal of the Czar,

been promulgated to the effect that the Amur territory and Manchuria shall be placed in the condition of a Viceroyalty, and that the Viceroy shall have, independent of Cabinet ministers, supreme authority and command over the Pacific Squadron and the troops in the Amur territory and in Manchuria. Admiral Alexieff has been appointed to the new post and invested with powers to negotiate diplomatic matters with neighbouring countries.

CYCLONE IN JAMAICA.

A cyclone has visited Jamaica with the result that numerous ships and buildings have been destroyed; the damage is estimated at two million pounds sterling.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON MANCHURIA.

London, August 14.

The *Times* comments severely upon the fact that Russia, not only is not evacuating Manchuria but has established a special official with supreme control over the territory. The *Standard* insists that inasmuch as Russia is acting arbitrarily and tyrannically with reference to the Chinese dominions, Japan and Great Britain must take similar steps. (?)

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London, August 16.

On the conclusion of the British naval manoeuvres, a hundred warships assembled at Lagos Bay. The chief officers of the squadrons had audience of the King of Portugal.

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE THREATENED.

London, Aug. 17.

The *Times* publishes a telegram which Dr. Morrison has despatched from the Seoul railway station, in which he states that Korea is now in a serious condition, its independence being gravely threatened.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO RUSSIA.

The *Norvost* of St. Petersburg, states that a Japanese Shipping Company intends to open shortly a line to Odessa.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHINBUN.")

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

London, Aug. 17.

Macedonian conditions are still unquiet.

The people at Sophia who are giving assistance to the Macedonians have urgently requested the Bulgarian Government for mediation.

Zontieff(?), the Chief of the Macedonian Committee, who had been captured, has escaped to Bulgaria.

Arms and ammunition are continually being carried into Macedonia.

The supposition in Bulgaria that the Russian attitude at Constantinople has brought about the present troubles is a dangerous misunderstanding. Russia has given a strong warning to the Bulgarian Government with reference to the necessity of putting down the revolutionary elements.

FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE BALKANS.

Berlin, August 13.

All Macedonia is in open insurrection. The Powers leave the quelling of the revolt to Turkey. The Reform movement is stopped.

The strained relations between Russia and Turkey, caused by the murder of the Consul at Monastir, have ceased.

Berlin, August 17.

The Russian official journal, the *Government Express*, reports that the Ambassadors at Constantinople have been informed that a part of the Black Sea fleet is proceeding to Turkish waters. The Balkan situation looks very threatening.

THE SITUATION IN SERBIA.

Berlin, August 13.

A Ministerial crisis has developed in Serbia. As showing the insecurity of the situation King Peter now receives the murderers of the late King.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT GERMAN.

A former President of the German Reichstag, Freiherr von Levetzow, is dead.

PRINCESS RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA.

Berlin, August 20.

Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria, who is suffering from typhitis, has undergone an operation with good results.

THE BALKANS.

The revolution continues in Macedonia, and fights with the Turkish troops are frequent. These events have no influence on politics or the money market.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

FATAL BOILER ACCIDENT ON BRITISH CRUISER.

London, August 8.

There has been a boiler accident on the 1st-class cruiser *Drake* at Funchal, Madeira, while she was

engaged in the manoeuvres. One man was killed and six wounded, two of them dangerously.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN THE STATES.

Two sections of a circus train ran into each other at Durand, Michigan. Nineteen people were killed and thirty injured.

[Durand, north-west of Detroit, is a junction at which six railways meet.—Ed.]

SOMALILAND.

Three members of the Boer contingent in Somaliland have been granted the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Captains W. G. Walker, 4th Goorkhas, and G. M. Rolland, 1st Bombay Infantry, have been granted the Victoria Cross for their assistance to Captain Gough in the action in Somaliland on the 22nd of April last.

MACEDONIA.

London, August 10.

A report is current at Salonika that ten thousand Bulgarians are operating at Monastir against the Turks, and ten thousand at Kastoria.

The Bulgarian Government says it is taken by surprise by the recrudescence of fighting in Macedonia, and is determined to maintain its neutrality, and considers the movement merely local; but the Turks say the movement has become general.

Later.

Hilmi Pasha, Inspector General for Reforms, reports that a large force of insurgents have massacred the whole of the inhabitants of several villages in the Clisura district of Monastir. They have also attacked other villages, taking many prisoners and burning some alive.

The Vail of Monastir has been recalled. Hilmi Pasha replaces him provisionally.

Turkey has assured Russia that the murderer shall have the severest punishment; a court-martial has been summoned at Monastir to try him.

Further fighting has taken place near Sorovich. Twenty-four battalions of Turkish troops have been ordered from Anatolia.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Balfour), in the House of Commons, regretted his inability to say anything reassuring concerning the situation in Macedonia. It was the duty, he said, of Europe to support Austria and Russia so long as they were striving without regard to their own ambitions to ameliorate the condition of the population.

London, August 11.

The Macedonian Committee have sent to the representatives of the Powers at Sofia a circular declaring that unless a Christian Governor, independent of the Porte, is appointed the struggle will continue to the end.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, August 11.

In the rioting at Kieff on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, sixty persons were killed and one hundred severely wounded.

SOMALILAND.

London, August 11.

An advance in Somaliland with Burao as a base is expected in September.

[Burao is almost the central point of British Somaliland midway between Berbera to the N. W. and Bohotle to the S. E.—Ed.]

THE SORROW OF THE SULTAN.

London, August 12.

The Sultan has sent his oldest son to the Russian Embassy with a message renewing the expression of his regret for the murder of Mr. Roskovsky.

POACHING ON LAKE ERIE.

London, August 13.

The American fishing boat *Silver Spray* was found on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, and struck by twenty shots while escaping from the Canadian revenue cutter. She was badly shattered but there were no fatalities.

THE DEAR SUGAR CONVENTION.

The importation of Danish, Russian, and Argentine sugar into Great Britain is prohibited from the 1st of September.

THE OBJECTIONABLE ALIEN.

The report of the Alien Immigration Commission recommends the establishment of an Immigration Department which will provide for the exclusion of undesirable or destitute aliens, and the registration of immigrants, making all who become undesirable or destitute within two years after landing liable to expulsion and repatriation at the cost of the shipowners who brought them.

THE "SUPAO" CASE.

London, Aug. 14.

Lord Lansdowne referred in the House of Lords to the horrible execution of Shen Tê-kwei at Peking. The Government, he said, are morally bound to see that the pledges under which the Shanghai Reformers pleaded guilty, are carried out.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton stated in the House of

Commons that it had been arranged that Lord Curzon should remain in India until May 1904. Should he be able to continue the duties of Viceroy beyond that, the Government would extend his tenure of the office for a period not exceeding two years.

It is likely that before entering on this fresh term his Lordship may require a holiday in England.

(FROM THE "STRAITS TIMES.")

MURDER AT PAHANG.

Kuala Lipis, August 3.

Mons. Juppeaux, the French miner who was attacked by gang robbers, is dead.

[In chronicling the attack upon the late Mr. Juppeaux, the *Puang Gazette* says that gang robberies have been very frequent of late in the Kampar district and that the mortal wounding of a European should certainly serve to turn the attention of the authorities to the matter. Our contemporary says that Mr. Juppeaux was an Assistant Engineer under the Societe des Etains de Kinta, and was probably prospecting in the neighbourhood of Tembeling, where the attack took place.]

ROYALTIES IN IRELAND.

The royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, with King Edward and Queen Alexandra aboard, which left Buncrana, on the north coast, of Ireland on July 28th arrived at Killala bay, on the west coast, the following day. Their Majesties were accompanied by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Despite the inclement weather, they landed on the Mayo side of the bay, and afterward proceeded in a motor car through the picturesque scenery of that portion of Ireland, inspecting many of the labourers' cottages on the way. At night the war ships in the bay were illuminated and bonfires were burning on the surrounding hills.

Queen Alexandra has given the Earl of Dudley £2,500 for distribution among the poorest people of Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra continued, by motor, their inspection on July 30th of some of the wildest and most picturesque regions of Ireland. The start was made at 9 o'clock from the little town of Leenane, on the shore of Killary bay, where the Mayor, the local rector, the parish priests and a deputation representing 20,000 inhabitants of the wild Connemara mountains presented an address.

The King, in replying, said he had already inspected some of the cottage industries, and he wished to assure the inhabitants that he was greatly pleased with the spirit of industrial activity and the warm, hearty welcome of the people, which he and the Queen both would long remember. The hearty tone of his Majesty's speech was received with every evidence of appreciation.

The royal party drove off in motors through the beautiful lake and mountain country, everywhere greeted loyally by the inhabitants, many of whom journeyed leagues across the mountains to catch a sight of them. The motor journey ended at Recces, where the party had luncheon. The town was decorated and the hotel was surrounded by a guard of honor of "Connemara Cavalry," peasants from the surrounding country astride saddleless mountain ponies and wearing "Jerry" hats decorated with tri-colour ribbons and green rosettes.

Their Majesties took a train for Galway and arrived there late in the afternoon. They met with an enthusiastic reception. The King was presented with addresses by the District Council and other bodies, which he replied briefly. Their Majesties then boarded the royal yacht, which was lying in Galway bay.

The following day they were to take a train from Kenmare, near which place they will be the guests of Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at his country seat, "Dirreen," County Kerry.

"RELiance" TO DEFEND THE CUP.

A Newport (R.I.), telegram of July 27th said: After to-day's race between the *Reliance*, *Constitution* and *Columbia*, in which the former boat again demonstrated her superiority over the other two, the challenge committee of the New York Yacht Club selected the *Reliance* as the defender of the *America's* cup. It was also decided to discontinue the trial races. Messrs. Morgan of the *Columbia* and Belmont of the *Constitution* were perfectly satisfied with the choice of the committee. They are both of the opinion that the *Reliance* is the fastest of the trio.

From the showing of the three boats this season *Reliance* is fairly entitled to be the defending vessel. In any case, she has crossed the finish line ahead, and has lost but few events on time allowance. It is probable that the defender will proceed to Bristol for a thorough overhauling.

The three yachts raced over a leeward and windward course to-day. There was a puffy northwester of fifteen miles' strength blowing when the starting signal was given at 11.30. The *Reliance* was first to cross the line. The *Constitution* crossed soon after and the *Columbia* followed a couple of seconds behind the handicap gun at 11.32.

The *Constitution* ran by the *Reliance* shortly after the start, and at 11.40, when the *Columbia* was almost on even terms with her, the *Reliance* set her spinnaker flying on the starboard side. The new boat felt the effect immediately, and slowly regained the stretch of water that separated her from the *Constitution*. A mile from the turn the *Reliance* got by the *Constitution* and turned the mark just ahead of her. Meantime the *Columbia* had fallen away in the rear.

The yachts turned the outer mark as follow:—

Reliance, 1.10.06.
Columbia, 1.10.31.
Constitution, 1.14.38.

Hauling sheets around the mark, the *Reliance* began heaving out to the weather of the *Constitution*. They went about on the port tack about 2.10, and after that the new boat drew ahead and to windward steadily. The *Columbia* sailed a fast race to windward, and, by a fortunate slant of wind close under the Newport shore, hauled up so much on the *Constitution* that the latter barely beat her across the finish line. Summary:—

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
<i>Reliance</i>	11.30.06	3.04.09	3-33.41
<i>Columbia</i>	11.32.00	3.10.11	3-38.11
<i>Constitution</i>	11.30.37	3.09.16	3-38.39

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Aug. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Aug. 21
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	M. Aug. 24
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	W. Aug. 26
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayero	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Pleides	Sa. Aug. 30
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	M. Aug. 31
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Fan of Japan	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Sept. 3
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Sept. 10
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Sept. 13

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 20th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 8th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Aug. 21
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Aug. 22
Europe	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	Sa. Aug. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Aug. 22
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Aug. 23
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Th. Aug. 24
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Aug. 27
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakual Maru	Th. Aug. 27
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 31
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Pleides	M. Aug. 31
Canada	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. Sept. 2
America	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Sept. 4
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Sept. 12
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 13

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Gadic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 14th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, S. Yoshizawa, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 14th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 14th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wilhelmina, Holland steamer, 2,791, A. A. Wolkammer, 14th Aug.,—Barry, Coal.—Strome & Co.
Rulmoult, British steamer, 2,706, T. W. Stratton, 15th Aug.,—Novorossisk via Singapore, Kerosene.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Balboa, American schooner, 651, Wm. Burneister, 15th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kiautschou, German steamer, 6,721, J. Behrens, 15th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 15th Aug.,—Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 15th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,723, S. Shimidzu, 15th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Miyajima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,198, T. Takeuchi, 16th Aug.,—Mojji, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 16th Aug.,—Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, G. Wright, 17th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 17th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, Bent, 18th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 18th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 18th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lothian, British steamer, 3,225, J. C. Williamsen, 18th Aug.,—San Francisco, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
St. Irene, British steamer, 2,474, W. Clement, 19th Aug.,—Norfolk, Coal.—U.S. Government.
Ooloharia, British steamer, 3,420, G. A. Shepherd, 19th Aug.,—Rangoon via Manila, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 19th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,830, T. Murai, 20th Aug.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Marie, Swedish steamer, 1,487, C. G. Johnson, 20th Aug.,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Inbrasmah, British steamer, 3,367, Wm. E. Craven, 20th Aug.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—Thos. J. Smith.
Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 20th Aug.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 20th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 20th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
DEPARTURES.
Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, T. H. Dobson, 13th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 14th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Shakanoo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,064, Fujita, 14th Aug.,—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 14th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wilhelmina, Dutch steamer, 2,791, A. A. Wolkammer, 14th Aug.,—Yokosuka, Coal.—Strome & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Wm. Watt, 15th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Gadic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 15th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Glenartney, British steamer, 1,944, J. S. Stevenson, 15th Aug.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 15th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 16th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 16th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik,

17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 17th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,723, S. Shimidzu, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Lyra, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 17th Aug.,—Manila via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Candia, British steamer, 4,195, H. E. Kicat, 17th Aug.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Elna, German steamer, 1,702, Schonwandt, 17th Aug.,—Mojji, Ballast.—To Order.
Nestor, British steamer, 2,386, A. D. Baker, 18th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, G. Wright, 18th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 19th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 19th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 20th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 20th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 20th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 20th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lothian, British steamer, 3,225, Williamson, 20th Aug.,—Hongkong via Moji, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Gadic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. F. Edmiston, Mr. E. H. Hunter, Mr. H. Llewellyn, Mr. Agar Wynn, Mrs. Wynn, Capt. F. C. Everett, Mr. C. R. Tozer, Rt. Rev. S. C. Partridge, Miss Christensen, and Miss H. Christensen, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Lee Chan Yau, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Dr. J. E. Stubbs, Mrs. Stubbs, and Dr. R. Pick, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Admiral S. Ito, Capt. Kamizumi, Mr. P. Clarke, Miss Talbot, Miss Turner, Mr. C. C. Bojesen, Miss Clayton, Mr. W. Cowan, Mr. E. Brandel, Mrs. C. Davis, Miss Scruton, Miss J. Walker, Mr. C. Wenger, Mr. Kushibiki, Dr. H. Ten Kate, Mr. Penney, Mr. Yamakawa, Mr. A. K. Morris, Capt. J. T. Harrison, in cabin; 13 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in second class; 52, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, from Hamburg via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Schwanke, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Campbell, Mrs. Schellbass, Mrs. A. Becker, Mrs. and Miss G. Harling, Postmaster W. Puche, Mr. and Mrs. G. Daniels, Mrs. H. S. Helmer, Mr. F. D. Browne, Mr. C. E. H. Meeths, Mr. Hubner, Mr. Kunz, Mr. O. Yukins, Mr. E. A. Evers, Mr. G. Erich, Mr. J. D. McKay, Mr. E. C. Millor, Mrs. W. G. Ham, Mr. C. F. Benrath, Miss Scheppelmann, Mr. Frinscher, Mr. H. Willner and Mrs. Josef Vernoni in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. Shinobu, Mrs. S. C. Partridge, Mr. C. Aoki, Dr. H. Salmon and wife, Mr. S. C. Evans, Jr., Mrs. S. C. Evans and son, and Mrs. L. A. Seaton, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss L. N. Jones, Miss Frances West, Mrs. C. J. King, and Miss M. Prentiss, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. B. E. Lear, Mr. C. A. McDonough, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. J. Lesser, Mrs. P. C. H. Parker, Mr. J. H. Burwell, Mrs. J. S. Van Buren and maid, Mrs. L. E. Ross, Master Wm. Kincaid, Master Percy Kincaid, Master Geo. Kincaid, Miss Bessie Kincaid, Miss M. L. Hughes, Miss May Duncan, Mrs. Fred. O'Brien, Mr. S. P. Walker, Miss F. McGee, Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. J. W. Cheesborough, Rev. W. N. Wong, Mrs. W. N. Fong and infant, Mr. C. C. Brunner, Mr. T. H. S. Stewart, Mr. H. L. Stevens and wife, Miss K. A. Egan, Miss C. W. Park, and Mr. Fremont Morse, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Prince S. Ichijo, Princesses T. Ichijo, Miss T. Shijo, Miss Ninde, Miss Ninde, Mr. W. C. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fairbairn, Mr. T. F. Lincoln, Miss Robinson, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Deveson, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Tose Silvestre

and daughter, Miss Godard, Mrs. D. Nicheant, Mr. Grant, Dr. W. Macleod, Mr. Y. Funawatar, Mr. Sydney F. Pate, Mr. J. H. Pope, Miss Smith, Mrs. Honey Field, Mr. W. C. Keim, Mr. P. R. Scott, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. G. Carpentier, Mrs. S. Kaneko, Mr. A. H. Dare, Miss Benyusuf, and Mr. N. Fujishima, in cabin; Mr. A. Perez, Mr. Antoni Constantino, Miss Kobbe, Mr. P. Labayan, Mr. T. Furuya, Mr. Do Sung, Mr. G. Awaji, Mr. M. Awaji, and Mr. Kewalan Lhemchand, in second class; 22 Japanese, 1 Filipino, and 1 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.—Mrs. Biddlecombe, Miss Biddlecombe, Lieut. H. Bowie, U.S.A., Mr. H. J. Bradley, Miss Chomondeley, Mr. Geo. Clark, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Mr. C. N. Crosse, Mr. Martin Eagan, Major E. C. Eicke, Madame von Fischer, Judge W. W. Foster, Mr. C. S. Fowler, Mrs. C. S. Fowler, Major G. A. Gardenhire, Mr. H. K. Hemans, Mr. J. L. Hess, Baron H. Iwasaki, Sub-Lieut. C. E. Kennedy-Purvis, R.N., Mrs. F. J. Koester, Lieut. L. B. Kramer, Miss H. Lewis, Com. B. Miller, R.N., Mr. S. Mogi, Mrs. S. Mogi, Mr. C. S. Moody, Mr. R. Morris, Mrs. R. Morris, Mr. H. Oishi, Sub-Lieut. J. F. C. Patterson, R.N., Miss Russell, Master A. Russell, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Hon. Robt. Shewan, Mr. Hy. Southall, Mrs. Hy. Southall, Miss K. B. Stayner, Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., and servant, Mrs. S. S. Sumner, Sub-Lieut. H. B. Taylor, R.N., Major E. T. Tudor, R.E., Mrs. E. T. Tudor, Miss Underwood, and Mr. K. Yoshitomi, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mrs. C. W. Case Deering, Mr. J. Katsuyoshi, Mr. O. Le Grand, Mr. Victor Marsh, Dr. R. Pick, Dr. J. E. Stubbs, Mrs. J. E. Stubbs, Mr. W. G. Walker, Mrs. W. G. Walker and Mr. Lee Chang Yau in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports.—Miss Alden, Mr. G. G. Brunner, Mr. J. H. Burwell, Mr. J. W. Cheesborough, Mr. G. W. Colton, Miss May Duncan, Miss K. A. Egan, Rev. W. H. Fong, Mrs. W. H. Fong and infant, Mr. R. L. Gray, Mrs. P. H. Helmer and native servant, Mr. E. H. J. Hogg, Miss M. L. Hughes, Mrs. D. Jackson, Miss L. N. Jones, Miss Bessie Kincaid, Master Geo. Kincaid, Mr. Percy Kincaid, Mr. Wm. Kincaid, Mrs. C. J. King, Mr. B. E. Lear, Mrs. J. Lesser, Mr. A. Madalla, Mr. W. Madler, Mr. C. A. McDonough, Miss F. McGee, Mr. Fremont Morse, Mrs. E. O'Brien, Miss C. W. Park, Mrs. B. C. H. Parker, Mrs. G. H. Patterson, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Miss M. Prentiss, Mr. H. R. Riehm, Mrs. L. E. Ross, Mr. C. Shiba, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mr. F. Stichopoff, Mr. H. L. Stevens, Mrs. H. L. Stevens, Mr. T. H. Stewart, Dr. P. Sys, Mrs. J. C. Van Buren and maid, Mr. S. P. Walker, Dr. B. F. Weir, Mrs. B. F. Weir, and Miss Frances West, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, for Shanghai via ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Clegg, Mr. T. Shidachi, Mr. F. J. Morse, Mr. G. Arakawa, and Mr. C. J. Bojesen, in cabin; Mr. G. T. Cho, Mr. S. Mizushima, Mr. T. Kagekuni, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nakada, Mr. Y. Shigemori, Mr. K. S. Woo, Mr. K. C. Koh, Mr. K. K. Baw, and Mr. John Westwood, in second class; 41, in steerage.

REPORTS.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Lyra* reports:—Left Seattle July 26th. Experienced to Lat. 51° 24' N. Long. 139° 42' W., moderate various winds, head sea. From there to Lat. 51° 40' N. Long. 167° 03' W., strong westerly winds and heavy head sea, rain and thick fog. Then to the 180° meridian encountered moderate gale from the S.W. and heavy head sea, miserable fog and rainy weather. To Lat. 45° 47' N. Long. 161° 50' E., S.S.E. winds and heavy cross sea, thick weather. Thence to port N.W. and W. winds, head sea and cloudy, later part fine clear weather.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	OTHER	TOTAL
	Canada & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Package.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—	18
Amoy	100	627	419	—	—	1,146
Foochow	—	1,289	—	—	—	1,289
Shanghai	796	4,784	643	280	—	6,503
Kobe	—	2,448	2,083	9	—	4,540
Yokohama	396	3,347	1,978	400	—	6,121
Keelung	—	1,363	2,474	504	—	4,341
Total	1,292	13,658	7,597	1,211	—	23,758

	SILK.	NEW YORK	SOUTH MANCHESTER.	TOTAL
	Coast.	Cities.	Package.	
Hongkong	—	184	—	184
Shanghai	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	184	—	184

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	OTHER	TOTAL
	Canada & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Package.	
Hongkong	214	—	3,004	135	—	3,449
Shanghai	4,228	2,793	3,004	778	—	10,803
Kobe	1,809	1,076	10	—	—	2,895
Yokohama	1,773	417	313	—	—	2,503
Total	8,024	4,286	3,327	943	—	16,550

	SILK.	NEW YORK	SOUTH MANCHESTER.	TOTAL
	Coast.	Cities.	Package.	
Hongkong & Canton	190	10	—	200
Shanghai	325	—	—	325
Yokohama	1,176	—	—	1,176
Total	1,691	10	—	1,701

Per American steamer *Hyades*, for Tacoma:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	OTHER	TOTAL
	Canada & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Package.	
Kobe	—	227	385	—	—	612
Yokohama	—	154	—	828	—	982
Total	—	381	385	828	—	1,594

	SILK.	NEW YORK	SOUTH MANCHESTER.	TOTAL
	Coast.	Cities.	Package.	
Shanghai	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	53	—	53
Total	—	53	—	53

SILKSHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *India*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 420 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 44 bales.

The following were the silk shippers per S.S. *Empress of China* for Vancouver, on the 14th Aug:—

	Bales.
Varenne & Co.	250
O. Reimers & Co.	207
Herbert Dent & Co.	105
Bavie & Co.	99
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	97
Ulysses Pila & Co.	40
Vivanti Bros.	40
China & Japan Trading Co.	35
Silber & Co.	30
Jewett & Bent	17
Kito Comei Kwaisha	121
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	85
Doshin Kwaisha	50
Total	1,176

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Abyssinia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 21
Achilles	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 23
Andalusia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 8
Ardandearg	Cardiff	Left Dunkirk	May 26
Bamberg	Hamburg	Left N'saki	July 28
Bayern	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 30
Benalder	London	Passed Canal	July 20
Benclench	London	Leaves Kobe	Aug. 21
Benvorlich	London	Passed Canal	July 9
Breiz Huel	New York	Leaves S'hai	Aug. 23
Brigaviva	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 19
Caledonien	Marseilles	Leaves H'kong	Aug. 11
Changsha	Australia	Left Port Darwin	Aug. 5
Chingwa	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	Aug. 21
Claverhill	Cardiff	Passed Canal	July 9
Coptic	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 18
Devonshire	Cardiff	Passed Canal	June 29
Eastern	Sydney	Left	Aug. 5
Empire	Melbourne	At S'hai	July 31
Flintshire	London	Passed Canal	July 20
Foxton Hall	Cardiff	Passed Canal	July 6
Freiburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 19
Giron	Saigon	Left S'hai	Aug. 18
Glaucus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 30
Glengyle	London	At Kobe	July 26
Glenturret	London	Passed Canal	June 20
Haddon Hall	Barry	At N'saki	Aug. 11
Heathbank	Java	Left N'saki	Aug. 16
Hitachi Maru	London	Left Colombo	Aug. 12
H'kong Maru	Hongkong	Left	Aug. 14
Idzumi Maru	Bombay	At H'kong	Aug. 17
Inaba Maru	London	At H'kong	Aug. 11
Indradeo	New York	Passed Canal	July 6
Indramayo	New York	Leaves	July 5

Iyo Maru	Hongkong	Left S'hai	Aug. 16
Kanagawa Maru	London	Left	Aug. 15
Kintuck	Liverpool	At H'kong	Aug. 10
Koenigsberg	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Aug. 15
Lowther Castle	New York	Leaves	Aug. 5
Manaton	Batoum	Passed Canal	June 11
Moyune	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 9
Nordkyn	New York	Left	June 27
Okhla	Manila	Left	Aug. 15
Olympia	Tacoma	Left	Aug. 3
Pasha	Rangoon	Left	Aug. 5
Pingsuey	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 20
Richmond Castle	New York	Left	July 20
Salazie	Marseilles	Leaves Saigon	Aug. 21
Sambia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 28
Seneca	New York	Loading	June 29
Shimosa	New York	At Cadiz	June 26
Siberia	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 8
Sithonia	Hamburg	Left H'kong	July 31
Socotra	London	Passed Canal	July 23
St. Fillans	New York	Leaves	July 24
Sumatra	London	Passed Canal	July 13
Tacoma	Tacoma	Left	Aug. 13
Teucer	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 9
Telemachus	Tacoma	Left	Aug. 9
Tientsin	Bombay	At Kobe	Aug. 8
Tosa Maru	Seattle	Left	Aug. 8
Ujina	Rangoon	Left	Aug. 15
Vermont	Barry	Passed Canal	July 6
Wakasa Maru	London	Left Colombo	Aug. 13
Whigift	New York	Leaves	July 5
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Leaves	Aug. 12

UNDER SAIL.

C. H. Watjen (1)	New York	Oct. 29	Y'hama
Glenelvan	New York	April 29	Y'kaichi
La Branche	Phila.	April 18	Kobe
Lawhill	New York	May 5	Y'hama
Peter Rickmers	Barry	April 22	N'saki
S. P. Hitchcock	New York	Loading	Japan
Ville du Havre	Phila.	May 4	Kobe

(1) Towed into Port Moresby, New Guinea, in distress on May 19.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 11th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Grosser & Co.	
Phibice, Austrian steamer, 2,422, G. Gledich, 12th Aug.—Batoum, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.	
Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 12th Aug.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co.	
Rajah, British steamer, 3,634, J. Clingen, 12th Aug.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.	
Rullmouth, British steamer, 2,706, T. W. Stratton, 15th Aug.—Novorossisk via Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.	
Kianstchou, German steamer, 6,721, J. Behrens, 15th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.	
St. Irene, British steamer, 2,474, W. Clement, 19th Aug.—Norfolk, Coal.—U.S. Government.	
Oolobaria, British steamer, 3,420, G. A. Shepherd, 19th Aug.—Rangoon via Manila, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.	
Marie, Swedish steamer, 1,417, C. G. Johnson, 20th Aug.—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,368, Wm. E. Craven, 20th Aug.—Portland, Or., General.—Thos. J. Smith.	

SAILING VESSELS.

Atlas, American ship, 3,006, McKay, 23rd July.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.	
Balboa, American schooner, 651, Wm. Burmeister, 15th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C.—Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Aristomene, British ship, 1,662, F. Young, 12th Aug.—Port Tampa, Phosphate.—Otto Reimers Co.	

MEN-OF-WAR.

Chateau Renault (20 guns), French battleship, 8,500, Captain Poidiorie, 9th June.—Nagasaki via Kago-shima.	
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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is still inactive but the favourable weather gives promise of an abnormally large rice crop and a revival of demand for Cotton generally. There is practically nothing doing in shirtings. With a continuance of the dry weather clearances will probably be brisk next month.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.1
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.1

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches ... 2.85 to 3.60
 Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ... 2.80 to 4.25
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 3.00 to 5.00

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.35 to 0.50
 Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.30 to 0.50
 Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.33

Cloths—Pilots, 54 56 inches ... 0.50 to 0.95
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00
 Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.60 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.50 to 12.00
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... 140.00 to 150.00
 Nos. 28/32, Singles ... 145.00 to 150.00
 Nos. 38/42, Singles ... 155.00 to 160.00

Nos. 32, Doubles ... 145.00 to 150.00
 Nos. 42, Doubles ... 155.00 to 160.00
 Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal
 Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal
 Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 245.00 to 255.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 295.00 to 305.00
 Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 31
 Indian Broach ... Nominal. 26
 Chinese ... 23

METALS.

A better feeling in this market, and a fair volume of business has been passing.

Round and square ½ inch and upward ... 4.00 to 4.30
 Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.30 to 4.50
 Sheet Iron ... 4.50 to 6.80

Galvanised iron sheets ... 10.10 to 11.10
 Wire Nails, assorted ... 5.30 to 5.90
 Tin Plates, per box ... 6.50 to 7.40

Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.00 to 2.50
 Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

The market is strong.

American ... \$2.96
 Russian ... 2.80
 Langkat ... 2.60

SUGAR.

The market continues steady for Hongkong Refined and a small business has been done at advancing rates.

Brown Takao ... 5.90 to 6.25
 Brown Manila ... 5.80 to 6.80
 Brown Daitong ... 4.90 to 6.20

Brown Canton ... 5.50 to 7.50
 White Java and Penang ... 7.00 to 8.10
 White Refined ... 8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

The market is improving.

Java, Medium to best ... 270.00 to 320.00
 Calcutta, Medium to best ... 180.00 to 290.00
 Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ... 135.00 to 165.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Buying has continued on a large scale and prices for some kinds have been again advanced, but the news from consuming markets still remains unsatisfactory, prices there being below ours. This does not seem to matter to workers in this market. Japanese holders are specially strong and insist on full prices for everything they sell.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,090 to 1,100
 Filatures—Extra, Fine ... 1,070 to 1,075
 Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,000 to 1,110

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 1,010 to 1,030
 Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 1,080 to 1,090
 Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 1,000 to 1,010

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 1,040 to 1,050
 Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 1,040 to 1,050

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 1,030 to 1,035
 Common—Coarse ... 1,010 to 1,015
 Re-reels—Extra ... 990 to 1,000
 Re-reels—No. 1 ... 960 to 970
 Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 940 to 950

Re-reels—No. 2 ... 1,020 to 1,030
 Re-reels—No. 3 ... 990 to 1,000
 Kakedas—Extra ... 970 to 980
 Kakedas—No. 1 ... 940 to 945
 Kakedas—No. 2 ... 910 to 915

WASTE SILK.

There are now fairly large supplies of all kinds in the market but holders are very strong, and do not care to sell unless they get "top notch" on every occasion. Some business is doing each day, but the buying is far from general at these high prices.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 190 to 200
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 170 to 180
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... 200 to 205
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 190 to 195

Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 180 to 185
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... 140 to 145
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 130 to 135
 Noshi—Bushu, Best ... 180 to 185

Noshi—Bushu, Good ... 170 to 175
 Noshi—Bushu, Medium ... 160 to 165
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 130 to 135
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 110 to 120

Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 160 to 165
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 150 to 155
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 70 to 75
 Kibiso—Rushu, Fair ... 60 to 65

TEA.

A fair business has been done but there is no change to note. Settlements to the 15th were 164,000 piculs against 146,650 last year.

Choiceest ... 43 to 44
 Choice ... 38 to 41
 Finest ... 35 to 37
 Good Medium ... 30 to 33
 Medium ... 27 to 29
 Good Common ... 24 to 27
 Common ... 24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 20.
 London silver ¼ lower, and Shanghai sterling quotations lowered ¼, no change from Hongkong and local rates remain as they were.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 ¾ @ ¼
 — Bills on demand ... 2/0 ¾ @ ¼
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/0 ¾ @ ¼
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/1 ½ @ ¼
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/1 ½ @ ¼

Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 258
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 263 ¾ @ 3
 — 6 months' sight ... 264 ¾ @ 4

Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100. 89
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 87
 Shanghai—Bank sight ... 82
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 84

India—Bank sight ... 153
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 156
 America—Bank sight ... 50
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 50 ¾
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 51 ½

Germany—Bank sight ... 210
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 214 ¾
 Bar Silver (London) ... 253 ¾

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.
 Yokohama, August 20.
 Kirins, offers of shares are wanted for cash and forward delivery. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 250. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Y. U. C. debentures are wanted at yen 108. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 28. Club Hotels, sellers at yen 75. Nickels, sales at yen 34 have taken place; market closes with sellers at yen 35. Helms have been sold at yen 50.

Yokohama F. & I. Works ... 108 Sellers.
 Grand Hotel ... 250 Buyers.
 Club Hotel ... 75 Sellers.
 Oriental Hotel, Kobe ... 70 Nominal.
 Langfeldt & Co. ... 28 Sales.
 Japan Brewery Co. ... 100 Nominal.
 C. Nickel & Co. ... 35 Sellers.
 Helm Bros. ... 50 Sales.
 Telephone No. 323.

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

August 19.
 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... \$640 ex div. Buyers.

Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited ... 80 Sellers.
 Punjom Mining Company, Limited ... 2 Buyers.
 Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ... 8½ Buyers.
 Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. ... 88 Buyers.
 Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited ... 155 Buyers.
 Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited ... 11 Sellers.
 Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. ... 24 Sellers.
 S. C. Farham Boyd & Co., Ltd. ... 152½ Sellers.
 Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited ... 102 Sellers.
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TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: FORWARD DELIVERY
 TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 20.

Yesterday's total transactions were 9,100 shares.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
Ending with			Ending with		
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
27.90	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	69.02	—	—	—	—
45.15	—	44.01	—	—	—
60.00	—	58.80	—	—	45.25
78.50	78.80	79.40	—	—	—
37.40	—	—	—	—	79.10
—	—	23.00	—	—	—
59.70	59.90	60.60	—	—	60.40
—	—	—	—	—	—
86.00	86.40	74.75	—	—	84.60
—	—	—	—	—	—
19.40	—	19.80	—	—	—
—	—	23.40	—	—	—
90.50	90.90	—	—	—	—
78.00	78.80	—	—	—	78.00
60.65	60.95	—	—	—	56.00
41.70	45.15	—	—	—	60.75
84.35	84.80	85.30	—	—	84.65
33.80	—	32.80	—	—	32.75
—	—	—	—	—	—
26.90	27.05	27.30	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	77.30	—	—	—
—	—	83.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
40.15	—	40.75	—	—	40.70
173.70	174.65	175.90	—	—	174.20
—	—	—	—	—	175.40

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

No. 87, Main Street. Telephone No. 888.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

Yokohama, March 17th, 1903.

M.1y.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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YOKOHAMA, AUG. 29TH, 1903.

明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XI.]

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1903.

DEATH.

At Nagasaki, on the 18th inst., HUGO WORBS, after a lingering illness, aged 37 years.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th of June, 1903, at Lyon (France), Monsieur REGIS LACROIX to Mademoiselle CHARLOTTE RICHARD.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of cholera was reported in Tokyo on Aug. 23rd.

MESSRS. HARLAND and Wolff have launched the 10,000-tonner *Macedonia* for the P. & O. Co.

OWING to the heavy rains, traffic on the southern branch lines of the O-u railway was suspended on August 20th.

GAS exploded on August 24th at the Fujita Coal Mine, Fukuoka Prefecture. One person sustained injury.

HATSU (54) wife a farmer named C. Sakamoto living at the village of Kusahana, near Tokyo, was killed by lightning on the evening of August

19th while a thunderstorm prevailed over the district.

On the night of Aug. 19th, a hail storm raged in the Sosa district, Chiba prefecture, with the result that the crops were damaged.

THE amalgamation of the 43rd Bank and the Shogyo Bank, Wakayama, was decided on by the shareholders of both at a meeting on Aug. 20th.

THE Nishinari Railway Company, Osaka, held a general meeting on Aug. 25th, when it was decided to issue debentures to the amount of yen 35,000.

THE Nara Prefectural Assembly intends to spend yen 330,000 in repairing damage sustained by bridges, river banks, etc., by the inundations last month.

EARLY on the morning of Aug. 26th, three convicts escaped from Yokosuka jail, having broken through a water-closet. One was re-arrested the same day.

A TELEGRAM under date of Aug. 22nd from Shimonoseki says rinderpest prevails in the district of Kikyū, and it is feared that the epidemic is spreading.

HAIL prevailed on Aug. 19th and 20th at Urawa and the surrounding districts in Saitama prefecture, and some damage seems to have been caused to the crops.

FOUR cars of a train on the Sobu Railway were blown off the rails by a strong gale on the night of Aug. 19th, while running between Matsuo and Yoshida. No person was injured.

TOKYO papers state that as the result of the proposed administrative reforms, two out of the six prefectural offices in Kyushu will be abolished and two in Shikoku will be closed.

THE Korean refugee Pak Yong-ho arrived at Oiso on August 24th and paid a visit to another refugee, Liu, at the Kakuhon-ro, after which he left for Kobe by the evening train.

MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C., was elected to the Legislative Council, Hongkong, on the 12th, as representative of the Chamber of Commerce, by 63 votes against 54 given for Mr. E. A. Hewett.

THE construction of the Inyo railway between Mikuriya and Yatsushashi being completed, a trial run takes place to-day (August 25th). It will be opened to the public on the 27th or 28th.

ILL-FEELING between the Japanese and Filipinos in Shanghai is running very high just now, and the police fear, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that they will come to blows, or rather knives, in Hongkew shortly.

BARON KOMURA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, despatched on August 24th a telegram, expressive of the profound sympathy of the Japanese Government with the British Government on the death of Lord Salisbury.

THE Tientsin Customs are imposing 2 per cent. duty in addition to the original duty (of 5 per cent.) to raise money needed for the conservation works on the Pei-ho river. They may raise the additional duty to 3 per cent.

G. YAMAZAKI, ex-headman of the village of Nagara, Chiba Prefecture who embezzled yen 800 belonging to the office in 1902 while he was in office and then absconded, was arrested on August 20th in Tokyo.

As successor to the late Marquis C. de Nembrini Gonzaga, a Swiss gentleman who is now at

Haiphong, will be appointed interpreter at the Kanagawa Kencho. He is expected to arrive at Yokohama in the beginning of October.

At the artillery barracks in the compound of the 11th Division, Marugame, a quantity of ammunition exploded on Aug. 26th while soldiers were working with it. Nine were killed on the spot. The cause has not yet been ascertained.

It is stated by the *Yorokku* that thirteen cases of dysentery appeared on Aug. 26th, in the dormitory of the Osaka Cotton Spinning Company. The building, in which over two hundred workmen are living, was isolated by the police authorities.

THE *Asahi* states that the Teikoku and Kaigai emigrant companies have been asked by the Manila Government to provide 500 Japanese workmen each. The companies recently applied to the authorities for passports to the number specified.

A POSTMAN named K. Tsuda (38), of the Shitaya Post Office, Tokyo, was arrested on Aug. 20th on a charge of having stolen money orders and cheques enclosed in letters. It is alleged that the man broke open many letters and then burned them.

AUGUST 31st being the birthday of the Crown Prince he will receive congratulations from princes of the blood, the peerage, and high officials at the villa of Viscount Mishima, at Shiobara, where his Highness is now staying. On Sept. 1st or 2nd he will proceed to Nikko.

A MAN armed with a large knife entered, early in the morning of August 23rd, the dwelling of a merchant named S. Asano, Kogane-cho, Yokohama, and inflicted severe injury on the occupant. The intruder escaped with a small amount of money.

OWING to serious fluctuation in price, the rice exchange at Fukuoka was closed temporarily on Aug. 26th. The Kyoto Exchange gave notice on the same day that it would suspend business till the 29th. The Osaka exchange closed also temporarily on the evening of the 26th.

A TELEGRAM from Awomori states that dysentery prevails at Sannohe where distress from famine existed. Over twenty cases appeared on Aug. 26th at the village of Tako. It is feared that the epidemic will spread. A primary school was closed in consequence of the appearance of the disease.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Formosa heavy storms have occurred since the 18th throughout the island. In the southern parts, inundations took place causing severe damage to fields and buildings. Telegraphic communication between Tainan, Takao, etc. was suspended.

A PASSENGER named Y. Araki (22) of the steamer *Miike Maru* attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the sea on the morning of Aug. 20th as the ship was passing the light-ship from Kobe. Two of the light-ship's crew immediately rescued him and removed him to a boat of the Quarantine station for medical treatment.

TELEGRAPHIC news was received at the Shimonoseki Marine Office on Aug. 23rd, that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Taioku Maru*, which was bound from Kobe to Ujina, collided at 9.40 p.m. on Aug. 20th, with a sailing vessel (60.89 gross tons) off Mutsujima, Bitchu province. The latter immediately sank. The sailing ship was on its way to Kobe from Imari with 81 tons of coal. The *Asahi* states that it is owned in the village of Shinchī, Chiba district, Aichi Prefecture.

KOREA.

Monday, August 24.

There are somewhat conflicting accounts about the Yong Am-pho land-lease, but the gist of the matter appears to be that the agreement was declared void in consequence of the clause which provides that foreigners violating the law within the limits of the new settlement should be handed over to the Russian Authorities. M. Pavlov, however, is said to have substituted a new form of lease, from which the objectionable clause is expunged, but by way of compensation a much larger area of land is leased. The Korean Foreign Office is represented as having shown reluctance to accept this change, as the grant of land would thus assume formidable dimensions, but it is alleged that secret instructions have been received from the Household Department to sign the compact without further amendment. The *Fiji's* correspondent says that in answer to Mr. Hayashi's protest the Foreign Office denied that the formation of a Russian settlement was contemplated, and suggested that the Japanese Minister gave himself needless concern. How far the details wired from Seoul are correct we do not know, but it seems tolerably certain that the matter is being reconsidered and that the lease is not yet an accomplished fact.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes in a large-minded strain about this matter. It seems to regard the whole matter as quite trivial. Russia, says our contemporary, is wrong alike in her choice of methods and in her choice of time. Not infrequently she errs in that manner, and the result is that she not only fails of achievement but even mars, on occasion, successes already obtained. For a long time she tried persistently to secure a port in southern Korea. Masampho, Ching-hai Bay and other places were the scene of her efforts. But she failed in every case and now, *faute de mieux*, she has transferred her energy to the north. The truth is that she exceeds as much in action and intrigue as Japan exceeds in indifference. Nevertheless what the past should teach Japan is that times and methods are all important, and that she need not be apprehensive in the face of enterprises which err against both. Neither need she trouble herself seriously about petty matters like the Yong Am-pho lease. There are many great undertakings that invite her attention in Korea; undertakings which do not involve any dispute with foreign Powers or clash with any foreign interests.

It strikes us on reading the *Nichi Nichi's* article that an unfriendly critic might interpret it as recommending a continuance of the very policy to which it attributes some of Japan's failures. Nonchalance and indifference are recognised by our contemporary as faults of this empire's foreign policy, and in the same breath Japan is virtually recommended to place her trust in the guardianship of some providence of propitiation, some directing force which condemns to unsuccess any error against times and convenience. Our own reading of history is that there is another power which works with much more unfailing certainty; namely, the power of imperial expansion. Here and there at scattered points in her immense area of effort Russia may occasionally have been checked or even defeated. But on the whole she has swept onward and is sweeping onward irresistibly, and if the foundations of the huge edifice of empire erected by her could be laid bare, they would be found to be precisely such apparently petty essays as this Yalu-Valley business.

On the 22nd instant the Directors of the Seoul-Fusan Railway announced the issue of four million *yen* worth of debentures. We take it that the announcement is purely a formality, for the public is allowed only 3 days to send in applications, namely from the 22nd to the 25th. The fact is, we presume, that arrangements have already been made for the taking up of these debentures by Japanese banks. Still the details are not without interest. The dimensions of the debentures are a thousand *yen*, five thousand *yen*, and ten thousand *yen*, and they are not registered, being thus purchasable by foreigners as well as Japanese. The rate of interest is 6 per cent., payable semi-annually at the close of June and December. The selling price is 97 per 100 *yen* of face value, and the debentures are to be paid off by October, 1905. Applications must be made by the 25th of this month and the amount must be paid up by the 29th. We may add that the capital of the Company is 25,000,000 *yen*, and that 4,356,840 *yen* has been paid up.

Tuesday, August 25.

Rumours begin to be conflicting about the Yong Am-pho affair. On the 23rd instant a statement was published in Tokyo to the effect that the Russian Representative proposed a different form of agreement and that it had been accepted by Korea and duly signed on the 21st instant. This intelligence was sent by the *Kokumin's* correspondent, who supplemented it by saying that the new agreement consisted of seven articles not differing in any material respect from those of which an epitome had previously been wired. Now, however, the *Asahi* has a cablegram saying that M. Pavlov has abandoned his idea of concluding any formal agreement, and that he will be content to rely on the timber-felling concession of 1896, according to the terms of which he claims that the concessionaires have the right of settling temporarily at any place convenient to the prosecution of their enterprise, nothing being necessary by way of supplement to the concession except that the exact position of the settlement and its extent should be settled in consultation with the Korean Government.

The *Asahi Shinbun* interprets this change of method to mean, not that the Russian Representative is disposed to abate anything of his pretensions, but that his idea is to retain a free hand for aggressions on a wider scale.

In the meanwhile the Korean Government seems disposed to placate the conflicting interests by opening Wiju with one hand and granting Russia's demands with the other. It is justly pointed out by the *Asahi* that these two acts can not be weighed in the same scales. The opening of Wiju is a step intended to benefit all nations equally, or, at any rate, in proportion as they are prepared to take advantage of it. Russia shares the benefit on the same footing with all the rest; on a specially wide footing, indeed, since her recent proceedings show that she has a particular desire to obtain access to the Yalu Valley. But the Yong Am-pho concession being a marked discrimination in Russia's favour, such a concession can not be counter-balanced for an instant by the opening of Wiju, and the *Asahi* insists that the difference should be pressed insistently on Korea's attention.

Wednesday, August 26.

Accounts from Seoul indicate that there is hesitation about signing the Yong Am-pho lease. At present the indications are

that a commission will be sent to the place to prepare a report before any final step is taken. Meanwhile Japan and England have been pressing for the opening of Wiju, to which application they have added a demand for a good place of anchorage near the mouth of the river. It happens that Yong Am-pho is the only place answering to such a description, and consequently a settlement is likely to be established there. Apart from the land which is the subject of the Russian lease—now said to be two hundred thousand square metres, not *tsubo*, which means less than one-fourth of the original estimate—there is an area of a million square metres excellently suited for settlement purposes. On such lines, therefore, the complication appears not unlikely to be settled.

But the accounts agree that Japan is strongly urging Korea to refuse a special lease of land to Russian subjects, and is threatening to prefer, in the alternative, a demand which Korea will find inconvenient. Doubtless in this matter the Japanese Government is influenced by an objection to the mode of Russian action. If Russia wanted a settlement at Yong Am-pho the usual and legitimate route was open to her, and had she trodden it, there is no reason to suppose that she would have encountered any pragmatical opposition on Japan's part. But if her lease be now granted, the Korean authorities will be giving *post-facto* approval to an act which amounted virtually to a seizure of territory, and it is obvious that one such precedent thus established would be fatal to the security of the situation. It appears to us that Russia has made an unquestionable mistake in this matter. Whether she allowed circumstances to over-rule her, or whether, as many Japanese seem to suppose, she set out with the idea of establishing a counter-irritant in the Yalu Valley and then, like all able generals, converted her feat into a true attack so soon as opportunity offered, we do not know. But surely she should have understood that whatever licence of aggression may be possible in Manchuria, Korea must be kept out of the arena. However, it is now said that there are indications of a placable mood on M. Pavlov's side, which is what might have been expected, for most certainly Russia has no idea of drawing the sword of a flagrant aggressor.

There is to be another essay to open a line of steamers from Chemulpo to Wiju. This time, however, the venture will be in the hands of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, so that nothing like hasty abandonment is likely to occur. It can scarcely be expected that the service will pay from the outset, but it is one of those enterprises more or less essential to the development and conservation of Japan's interests in Korea, and the Directors of the big steam-ship company show a spirit of tactful patriotism when they deliberately face the pecuniary sacrifice that must be made at first. The recently unsuccessful effort to open a line to Wiju was made by Mr. Hori, and it could scarcely have been expected that an individual would persevere in such an undertaking. On the other hand, the establishment of a line by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha presupposes the opening of Wiju, which may now be regarded, perhaps, as an accomplished fact. It is stated that the service will commence from September 1st, and that the maiden trip will be made by the steamer *Wakauoura Maru*.

Thursday, August 27.

It is alleged (*Nichi Nichi's* correspondent) that the new convention, drafted by the

Russian Minister with regard to Yong Am-pho, provides that at the termination of the period of the lease, the land shall not be alienated to any other Power. But the Korean Foreign Office insists that no such provision shall be inserted, and that Russia shall simply pledge herself to restore the land unconditionally at the end of 20 years.

If it be true that Russia asks for such a stipulation, she plainly displays the political character of the concession, which thus becomes effectually removed from the sphere of a mere timber-felling enterprise.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent says that Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative, has intimated to the Korean Foreign Office that as he has matters of grave international importance to submit for the Emperor's consideration, he desires an audience as soon as possible.

The duties of a foreign representative in Seoul are not easy to perform. He has to deal with the Sovereign's ministers and with the Sovereign himself, and sometimes the parts of this dual system take refuge behind each other, sometimes they are in overt disagreement.

The semi-annual meeting of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company was held on the 25th instant, Baron Shibusawa in the chair. The number of shareholders represented directly or by proxy aggregated 14,424, and the number of shares 220,942. Baron Shibusawa announced that the arrangements for the transfer of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway had not yet been entirely concluded, there being some points to which the Government took exception. He assured the meeting, however, that this was a matter of time only. The Company might congratulate itself on the terms of the purchase, for since these had been arranged, the traffic receipts of the line had shown marked improvement. Alluding to the project of a foreign loan guaranteed by the Government, the Baron said that the Diet had been prevented from approaching the question last session, but he had little doubt that it would receive favourable consideration next session. Meanwhile the Company had issued debentures independently of any Government guarantee, and the transaction had matured successfully. The Baron's remarks were confined to these subjects.

We may add here that the principal shareholders of the Company now are as follow: The Imperial Estates Bureau (Japanese) 3,000 shares; the Imperial Estates Bureau (Korean) 2,000; Baron Iwasaki (Hisaya) 1,000; Mr. Okura Kihachiro, 1,000; Baron Mitsui (Takayasu) 1,000; Baron Shibusawa, 1,000; Mr. Owada (Soshichi) 1,000; the Korean Crown Prince 1,000; and Prince Yong 500.

The interest of this list is that it shows the Japanese Imperial Family to be interested to the extent of 3,000 shares and the Korean Imperial Family to the extent of 3,500. In fact the enterprise is essentially Japanese-Korean.

In the *Jiji Shimpō's* Seoul correspondence we read that Li Yong-ik, having recovered from the illness which kept him for several weeks in hospital, where he became the target of a bomb, has resumed his active agitation for the establishment of a central bank. The probability is that his project will soon become an accomplished fact, and that Chhim Sang-hun, former Minister of Finance, will be appointed president of the bank, Li himself becoming vice-president.

Friday, Aug. 28.

It is stated by the *Jiji Shimpō's* Seoul correspondent that the draft proposals put forward by the Russian Representative with regard to Yong Am-pho are:—

- 1.—That both sides shall send commissioners to Yong Am-pho to survey the ground and erect landmarks preparatory to the granting of a lease.
- 2.—That the term of the lease shall be twenty years from the date of the timber-felling concession, within which time Korea shall pledge herself not to sell the land to any foreigners, or, if she does wish to sell it, that she will give Russia the refusal.
- 3.—That if in connexion with the extension of their operations the Russians find the Settlement too small, they shall be entitled to ask for an extension.

With reference to this Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative in Seoul, is said to have informed the Korean Government that if these proposals were accepted Japan should consider that her commercial treaty with Korea was violated, that the relations between the two empires were impaired, that their amity was disturbed, and should further conclude that the whole of Korea was opened *de facto* to foreign trade and travel, adopting whatever measures might seem advisable in the sequel of that conclusion. It was for the purpose of emphasizing this strong protest that Mr. Hayashi sought an audience with the Emperor on the 25th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes virtually the same news, but represents Mr. Hayashi's language as somewhat less explicit, inasmuch as he does not base his declaration on the acceptance of M. Pavlov's proposals by Korea but on the contingency of Korea granting conditions not properly included within the limits of the timber-felling concession.

In the *Kokumin's* correspondence it is stated that M. Pavlov visited the Korean Foreign Minister on the 25th instant and pressed for the signature of the convention. He obtained a promise that it should be signed on the 26th, and the correspondent states that in view of the attitude of the Court the promise would in all probability be carried out. The new agreement does not contain the original clause relating to jurisdiction, but it contains instead two new clauses, the first stipulating that should the Russian concessionaries find it convenient, they may lease the land to other nationals within the term of 20 years, and the second providing that if necessity arises the area of the settlement shall be extended. M. Pavlov, according to this correspondent, is said to have insisted that Russia's claims in the matter of this timber-felling enterprise, fell far short of the privileges already acquired by Japanese subjects in the line of mining and railway-building. The correspondent further states that the despatch of Mr. Cho to Yong Am-pho is merely for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the position and area of the new settlement, and has nothing to do with fixing its limits.

It will be observed that there is some conflict between the various accounts. Two facts, however, emerge clearly enough. One is that the lease has not yet been officially signed—or, at least, had not been signed up to the 25th instant—; the other that Japan has protested in very strong terms against its signature. Evidently the view taken by the Japanese Government is that if arbitrary acquisitions of Korean territory by aliens are to be regarded as legitimately acquired interests and to receive *post-facto* approval from the Korean Government, then a situation exists inconsistent with any theory of Korea being a closed country, and Japan will proceed in accordance with this radical

change in the situation. That, indeed, is incontrovertible. If anybody that is so disposed may purchase or lease territory from Korean subjects in any part of Korea, and if such transaction is to be subsequently recognised as binding by Korean officialdom, then of course Korea is open. Any alien can go where he pleases and settle where his convenience indicates. Korea will be somewhat shocked, we suspect, to find herself suddenly confronted with the practical conclusion of her illogical and suicidal procedure, but all lovers of peace would frankly welcome any incident that deprived Korea of her present potentialities to do mischief.

BRAIN WEIGHT.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, U.S., Dr. Spitzka read an interesting paper on the cerebral characteristics of distinguished men, with special reference to the late Major J. W. Powell. Dr. Spitzka tabulated the weights of 97 brains of men eminent in art, science, and the professions. As compared with the series of ordinary brains collected by Bischoff and Marchand, they were, on the whole, decidedly heavier. A further analysis showed that men of the higher intellectual occupations, for example, the mathematical sciences, involving the most complex mechanisms of the mind, men of original research, and strong characters like Ben Butler or Daniel Webster, possess the heaviest brains. The increase of brain weight by growth is related to increase of cranial capacity, along with development of brachycephaly, or broad-headedness. As for the surface of the brain, that of an intellectual man is likely to exhibit a greater complexity in the convolutions. The differences, too, in the extent of some areas of the surface, for instance, the associative areas, is plain and measurable. Particularly important in this respect is the "insula" (Island of Reil), probably the purest association centre in the brain. It usually shows a superior development in men whose powers of speech are of a high order. Major Powell's brain weighed 1,488 grams, or above the average of the 97 brains of eminent men. It was chiefly distinguished for a redundancy in the "subparietal" association area on the right side, and is perhaps related to his keen observation and power of generalising his observations.

A physician of Prague, Dr. Matiegka, who has spent a long time in the preparation of a work on the weight of the brain in relation to different extrinsic and intrinsic conditions, gives many interesting facts in reference to this subject, in a book which is based on the records of the anatomical college of Prague. The heaviest brain which Dr. Matiegka observed was that of a young man of twenty-two years, the brain weighing 1820 grams. The brain of the heaviest woman, on the other hand, reached 1500 grams. An interesting table is that which gives the average weight of the brain with reference to the character of work pursued, this table being the result of 235 brain weights:

	NUMBER OF CASES.	AVERAGE WEIGHT GRAMS.
Day labourer	14	1410.0
Manual workman	34	1433.0
Porters, guards, etc.	14	1435.7
Mechanics	123	1449.6
Musicians, business men, etc...	28	1468.5
Physicians and persons whose work indicated university training	22	1500.0

CHINA.

Saturday, August 22.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent says that China has unquestionably weakened. Originally her statesmen resolved to take a strong line. They would make no concessions to Russia, and if the Governor-General of Manchuria conceded anything beyond the legitimate range of his authority, he should be repudiated and punished. But the subsequent course of events showed China that she could not rely on any foreign Power's assistance in carrying out this strong policy, and she has therefore decided to conciliate Russia by recognising the validity of any vested interests acquired by her in Manchuria. The Tokyo journal's correspondent thinks it beyond question that a secret understanding exists in that sense between the statesmen of Peking and St. Petersburg. After Russia has evacuated Manchuria, Mukden and Ta-tung-kou will be opened.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* takes a very emphatic view of the office conferred on Admiral Alexieff. No inference, it declares, can be drawn from the appointment except that Russia has resolved to occupy Manchuria permanently, and that she has assured herself of China's complaisance, or at any rate, of her impotence to resist. Is Russia determined, asks our contemporary, to persist in openly pursuing this policy of aggression and arbitrariness in the face of the whole world. If so, the responsibility of disturbing the peace of the East will rest upon her shoulders.

We can not take this view of Admiral Alexieff's appointment. Even supposing that Russia carries out her promise and evacuates Manchuria, there will remain to her the Liaotung Peninsula and the control of the districts in the immediate proximity of her railways. Surely it is not unnatural or extravagant that she should appoint a high official to discharge the difficult functions of government within these limits. Complications of various kinds will inevitably declare themselves in connexion with such a situation; a situation inconceivable in any other part of the world. For imagine a railway built by foreigners through a part of the Russian Empire, for example; imagine that the duty of policing and protecting the line devolved on its foreign owners, and imagine that its terminus was a strong strategical place in the Russian empire leased for a term of years to the foreigners, fortified by them and used as their naval basis. Is it conceivable that such conditions should be reconciled with any working theory of Russian sovereignty, or that their maintenance could fail to be marked by perpetual difficulties and complications? The fact is that Russia, quite apart from the question of evacuation, has obtained in Manchuria a position of potential mastery, and it is not for the purpose of consolidating or affirming that position that she has appointed Admiral Alexieff, but for the purpose of directing its development with a minimum of friction.

Monday, August 24.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent says that M. Lessar is trying to persuade the Chinese Government that Japan has already concluded a secret convention with Russia, which will necessarily preclude the former from further interference in Manchurian affairs. Therefore, M. Lessar argues, it would be natural and prudent for China also to conclude an agreement with Russia irrespective of Japan.

If a tithe of the stories that reach us from

Peking be credible, the Chinese Foreign Office must be the most busy of all foreign offices in the world.

Tuesday, August 25.

A rumour is published that the Chinese statesmen, in their extremity, are debating the expediency of sending a special envoy to Russia for the purpose of explaining their country's difficulties and soliciting generous treatment in the matter of Manchuria—an appeal *ad misericordiam* in fact. The envoy would not bear that official character. He would be some great personage, despatched under pretence of ordinary travel.

Wednesday, August 26.

It is reported that the German line of telegraph in Shantung has been broken by Chinese rioters. Germany is the last Power in the world to adopt temporizing measures in such emergencies. Probably she will make this incident an excuse for the military guardianship of the railways she is constructing in Shantung. "And what for no?" as Meg Dorts used to say. The Kaiser has reasons, very good reasons from a German point of view, for establishing some *pieds-à-terre* for his subjects in distant lands, and if the Chinese play his game for him, that is their look-out.

Thursday, August 27.

Salaries are quite a secondary consideration in China. What is valuable is the opportunity attaching to a salaried position. Perhaps that consideration has something to do with a sweeping measure just reported as having taken place in Chili, namely, the docking of all official stipends by 50 per cent. in order to provide funds for restoring the city's gates which were destroyed in the Boxer rising. Still it is no small matter to have one's regular income suddenly cut down by half, and we may well suppose that the victims of this *corvée* are muttering curses against the foreign devils whose artillery wrought the havoc now involving such sacrifices.

From Shanghai comes to the *Jiji* a telegram saying that on the 18th instant, a German missionary, the Rev. A. Meyer, was attacked by a mob at Pehkiang in Kwangtung. He received several severe wounds and was robbed of all his clothing and money. His boatman and his wife's maid-servant were also roughly handled. The German Consul at Canton immediately proceeded to the place to make inquiries. It does not appear that Mr. Meyer is fatally injured.

Friday, Aug. 28.

France and Russia seem to have advocated a renewal of the embargo on the import of arms and material of war into the empire of China. The other Powers, however, have taken a different view, and the veto ceased to be effective from the 26th of this month. Russia's attitude in this matter was more or less enforced by circumstances. If she admitted that the embargo might be removed, she would have been constructively admitting that tranquillity has been completely restored in China, and that the continued presence of her own troops in Manchuria is unnecessary.

A telegram dated 4.41 p.m. on Aug. 26th from Shanghai was received by the *Jiji* stating that a Norwegian steamer, the *Skald*, carrying coal from Moji has been wrecked off Amherst Island, 65 miles distant from Shanghai.

THE CHINESE IN FORMOSA.

It is reported from Formosa that much trouble and inconvenience has been caused by the Government's re-inforcement of the regulations issued some years ago, which require that every person of Chinese nationality desiring to reside and pursue his calling in the island, must either take steps to be enrolled as a Japanese subject, or must obtain from the Japanese authorities on the mainland a passport for travel and residence. It should not be a great hardship to embrace one or other of these alternatives, but apparently Chinese of the lower orders either retain sufficient patriotism to prefer their own nationality or labour under some mistaken prejudices about Japanese rule, and, on the other hand, few of them are in a position to put up the sum of 7½ *yen* required to obtain a passport. Hence when the regulation was promulgated numerous evasions of its provisions took place, especially at Kelung, where hundreds of Chinese managed to escape official scrutiny, and to earn a livelihood by plying the trades of boatman, baggage-carrier, labourer, and so forth, having recourse to brigandage when legitimate business grew slack. It would seem that this element of the population has been found dangerous and troublesome, for we read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the Authorities at Kelung lately carried out an investigation which resulted in the deporting of some 400 men to Amoy and Foochow. The scene on the occasion of their departure is said to have been well nigh shocking, all varieties of emotion being displayed from the fiercest anger to plaintive weeping. No doubt a great many harmless hard-working people suffered. One can not but pity those to whom such a description applies, nor is it possible to avoid thinking that ignorance rather than any deliberate intention of evading the law was responsible in numerous cases. The account says that this sudden reduction of the coolie population of Kelung has caused some inconvenience to the residents.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Another of the Seven Professors—Seven Solons, or Seven Sillies, the Japanese public seems uncertain which epithet to adopt—is publishing a long essay advocating an appeal to the sword for the purpose of keeping North China open to Japanese immigration and Japanese commerce. On the other hand Mr. Nakada, formerly Chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office, and now engaged in the Tokyo Office of the Ashiwo Mine, speaks through the columns of the *Nippon* in favour of a peaceful solution. He contends that even if Japan obtained the victory in her first struggle with Russia, the problem would be far from solution and new complications of all kinds would have to be faced. These views are supplemented by those of an officer on the staff of the Fifth Division, who declares that the commissariat difficulties attending a campaign in Manchuria would be enormous. He speaks from experience, having served in the war of 1894-5, and his conviction is that Harbin would be the farthest point to which a Japanese army could reach, so cripplingly cumbrous would be its train of supplies. In truth that is a matter too often lost sight of by civilian essayists. It was possible for Tso to make his campaign in Kashgaria long enough to permit the planting and harvesting of crops to feed his

troops, but with Russia for opponent that kind of Fabian fighting would be farcical. The general public has never learned fully how immense were the difficulties experienced by the Japanese in their remarkable marches from end to end of Korea and then from east to west of Manchuria, to say nothing of their Liaotung and Mukden movements. The only thing to be said is that Russia's difficulties would be still greater. The question is, however, whether the difference would not be more than compensated by the discrepancy between the reserve resources of the two empires.

Lord Cranbourne, speaking recently in the House of Commons, said that while England was perfectly willing to come to an understanding with Russia, the difficulty was that no clear idea could be obtained as to what Russia wanted. Considering her form of government she ought to be perfectly informed about her own desires and intentions, but practical experience showed that the very opposite was the truth. The fact seems to be that those who direct Russia's career are divided into a peace party headed by the Tsar and an aggressively expansive party headed by the man at the front. The St. Petersburg party would not be in the least embarrassed, we suspect, to formulate a programme of agreement with England and Japan, but the problem of bringing the other party into line is not so easily solved. That appears to be the explanation of the delay in the negotiations now understood to be in progress between Japan and Russia. The latter is said to have twice asked for time to reflect, in view of the serious character of the questions involved. Hence an impression begins to prevail in Japan that St. Petersburg is paltering with the matter, while, on the other hand, it is justly remarked that the progress of events at the scene of action is not suspended pending the deliberations in the Russian capital, but that, on the contrary, every week sees some new addition to the list of "accomplished facts" or "acquired interests." However, the general sentiment is that a pacific exit will be found from all the complications since diplomacy has taken charge of the situation.

Friday, Aug. 28.

It is rumoured that the Cabinet has now come to a unanimous agreement about the financial question, and that the draft Budget for next year has been approved. The economies effected total 16 million yen, but as to their exact nature no clear intimation is published.

That important point having been disposed of, the Emperor will probably be advised, says the *Jimmin*, to allot the vacant or temporarily held portfolios, in the following manner, namely, that of Agriculture and Commerce to Mr. Oura Kanetake, now Chief of Police, and that of Communications to Mr. Komatsubara Eitaro, but as for the Department of Education, its fate being in the balance no allotment of its portfolio is probable.

We observe that the *Jiji Shimpō* raises its powerful voice in favour of abolishing the Department of Education. We need scarcely say that the *Jiji* does not found its argument on the question of finance. That is altogether a secondary consideration. The point made is that the Department has arrogated to itself the duty of directing the morals of the nation, and that its method of direction has frequently been most injurious to healthy mental development. Our readers need scarcely be reminded that this is an old ground of complaint with the

Jiji Shimpō, and that the leading journal's protests against the conservative and sometimes bigoted policy of the Department were as loud in the days of the great Fukuzawa's direction as they are now in the time of his able successor. Neither need we remind any one familiar with the events of the past twenty-five years in Japan that the *Mombushō* was once loudly charged with promoting a revival of Confucianism, and that the tenets which some of its officials had an opportunity of widely inculcating, were supposed to nourish an evil spirit of national exclusiveness. Nobody imagines that the record remains unbroken in that respect, but it is evidently the *Jiji Shimpō's* conviction that the Department represents a piece of official machinery endowed with mischievous potentialities, and not in a position to atone for the evil it might do on occasion by the good it does habitually. This is a large question, not to be treated in an off-hand manner.

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPIES.

Mr. Kanematsu, who had the pleasure of being called "a Russian lap-dog," challenged Mr. Yamane, the employer of the term, to fight a duel, which would have been a silly kind of exit unless the challenger could have been sure of shooting his opponent. Duels were occasionally regarded as methods of reconciliation in old times; witness the cartel sent by Peveril of the Peak to Major Bridgenorth by the hand of Sir Jasper Cranbourne. Very likely Messrs. Kanematsu and Yamane would have become fast friends after an encounter in the ring, but Mr. Yamane, not being able to substantiate his charges, has withdrawn them. He has not, however, succeeded in allaying the uneasiness that his original declaration caused. Quite a little commotion has been created, which suggests that the Japanese have not absolute faith in the universality of their patriotism. There are, however, black sheep in every flock, and, for the rest, if Russia employs spies at this juncture, that is what most countries would do in her place. The Japanese also know something of the trade, though we have never heard of their employing foreigners for such a purpose.

This incident has had the effect of directing a larger share of public attention to the *Tai-ro Dosui-kai*. It held a meeting, which was very numerously attended, on the 20th instant. Various speeches were delivered. Mr. Takahashi vehemently attacked the idea of an exchange between Korea and Manchuria, and Mr. Shiba Shiro, after arguing that there could be no efficient defence without capacity for attack, expressed astonishment that the Japanese Government did not show a more resolute attitude in the Manchurian complication. The nation was unanimous, its armaments were complete and it possessed a powerful ally. Mr. Kusume Gen, one of the seceders from the *Seiyu-kai*, attacked Marquis Ito who had been in office at the time of the Liaotung surrender and whose spirit seemed to have been entirely broken by that incident. Mr. Oi Kentaro made a speech the burthen of which was that the time had come for appeal to the *ultima ratio*. There were various other speeches, but the points chiefly remarkable were the size of the meeting and the unanimity of sentiment apparently pervading it.

LORD SALISBURY IN THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Tokyo journals, with few exceptions, publish pictures of the late Lord Salisbury and accompany them with brief biographies or eulogistic articles. The likenesses are excellent. As for the articles, those of the *Jiji Shimpō*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and the *Kokumin* are the most noteworthy. The *Jiji*, after strongly lauding the career of the late Marquis in the field of foreign politics, recalls the fact that it was he who put aside the objections of the multitude of lesser statesmen, and departing from England's traditional policy of isolation, formed an alliance with Japan, thus completing this country's introduction to the comity of European nations. Japan now mourns for him as for a true friend who understood her and trusted her. The *Kokumin Shimbun* considers that the peace amid which Lord Salisbury passed to his long rest is a conclusive proof of the political foresight that distinguished his career. Among the many statesmen of the 19th century, not one other has such a record of continuous success culminating in a death amid secure and satisfactory conditions. Bismarck, though a more renowned statesman than Salisbury, felt the autumn wind blow chill on his face in the closing years of his life, but the British Peer goes to his grave amid the undiminished acclaims of his countrymen and of the world, and Japan mourns for him as sincerely as Englishmen do. The *Nichi Nichi* observes that Lord Salisbury's mantle descends upon his own kindred and that he bequeathes his work to a number of most able men. All, without regard to party, will mourn for him with reverent regret, in which Japan joins most sincerely.

SHIMBASHI-SHINAGAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

This line was opened on August 22nd. Cars were run over it by way of trial on the night of the 19th instant, but for some unexplained reason the opening to traffic was deferred until the 22nd. Some special dispensation seems to have been obtained from the Municipality in the matter of road-bed. Apparently not even a stone foundation has been put down. The electric-tram rails were laid between those of the electric cars on the old bed, so far as we can judge, and the consequence is that for some months past, the road-way, owing to the presence of three sets of rails and to the gross carelessness of the company as to repairing the adjacent spaces, has been almost impassable. Certainly the Japanese public is the most long-suffering in the world.

The Tokyo Street Railway also has completed the first section, distance of 1 mile 30 chains, from Yuraku-cho to Kanda Bashi, and permission to open traffic is now awaited. The line appears to be finely laid so far as foundation and surface flagging are concerned, but it would seem that a rather soft stone has been used for the foundations.

Meanwhile the dispute between the amalgamation and anti-amalgamation parties of the Street Railway Company continues. The attempt to depose Mr. Amenomiya from the position of President has proved a new bone of contention. He and his friends refuse to recognise the deposition and declare that he still holds the post. It is difficult to see what will be the exit from this trouble. Presumably all the books and

archives of the company are in Mr. Ameno-miya's possession and the charters are in his name.

The result of the first day's working (22nd instant) of the Shimbashi-Shinagawa section of the Tokyo Densha Company's lines was that 663 *yen* worth of tickets were sold, which is said to be some 300 *yen* in excess of the amount usually collected when horse power was used instead of electricity. A part of this signal development must be attributed, of course, to the novelty of the thing, but there can be no doubt that the citizens of Tokyo will show themselves liberal patrons of electric railways. The Densha Company, despite the fact that it has been gathering in huge profits for many years, is resorting to an essentially penny-wise-pound-foolish policy in the manner of laying its line. It has obtained permission to work with a temporary road-bed for five years, which means that it will work with the road bed of the old horse trams. It is easy to foresee what will be the end of that.

The Densha Company has been so unfortunate as to have a collision within the first three days of its operation. It opened traffic on the Shimbashi-Shinagawa section of its electric lines last Saturday, and on Tuesday two of the cars came into collision as they were rounding a corner. No one was hurt, but the man-saving net of the colliding car suffered injury, and the whole service had to be suspended for a time. The cars follow each other at intervals of two minutes, so that 17 or 18 were compelled to await the restoration of the broken net.

A REMARKABLE SWIMMING FEAT.

Under the auspices of Mr. Fukuzawa, proprietor of the *Jiji Shimpō*, a remarkable swimming feat recently took place at Hayama. The chief performers were pupils of the *Keio Gijuku*, but with them were some outsiders, including Master John Brinkley. The project was to swim from Hayama to Enoshima, a distance of about 8 miles in a direct line. But in order to avoid any extreme change of temperature such as would be experienced in deep water, it was decided to make the journey by coasting, which involved a long detour and increased the total distance to some 11 miles. Twenty-one started, including two professors of natation, Messrs. Mizoguchi and Sato, but the professors entered the boats almost immediately. They were divided into parties of four, the best swimmers being instructed to assist the weaker members, and the whole being accompanied by 4 boats. The first stage, 3½ miles, between Hayama and Kotsubo, was performed without mishap. But in the next stage, from Kotsubo to Inamura, the force of the current swept the swimmers out of their course, and after covering another mile four of the youths had to desist. All the rest reached Inamura at 11.44, having covered 7½ miles. By this time the wind was blowing very strong and being dead ahead the difficulty and labour of swimming were immensely enhanced. Nevertheless the remaining 15 lads held on their way, though the boats accompanying them were in danger of being upset. By the time of reaching Yuki-ai, about another mile, 8 more fell out and only 7 continued swimming. These held out as far as Yamazaki, whence the flags at the point of arrival in Enoshima and the people assembled to receive the swimmers could be discerned

at a distance of about half a mile. But the violence of the wind and waves now proved too much for two of the party—including young Brinkley—and they entered the boats, having covered about 10½ miles. The remaining 5 accompanied by the two professors reached Yebisuya at 3.50 p.m., having performed the distance in 7 hours 40 min. It was certainly a very remarkable swim. Mr. Fukuzawa presented silver medals to the successful competitors.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

As to M. Alexieff's new appointment—to which, we observe, Japanese newspapers now give the term *kyokuto sotoku*, or Governor-General of the Far East—the Chinese Government is said to have asked M. Lessar what powers are included in the commission. The Russian Representative—we quote from the *Jiji's* Peking correspondence—replied that as there had not yet been made any appointment of an official to oversee Russia's railways in Eastern China after the evacuation of Manchuria, such office had now been conferred on M. Alexieff.

It would appear from the same telegram that Russia has not made to China any official announcement of M. Alexieff's appointment, and that China has consequently declared her resolve not to recognise M. Alexieff's commission pending such announcement. These matters are so much beyond the guidance of precedent that it is difficult to form any hard and fast opinion about them, but certainly to unsophisticated minds it would present itself in the light of a matter of ordinary courtesy that when a foreign official is appointed to discharge duties of which an important part lies within Chinese territory, some formal intimation of the fact should be made to Peking. Russia, however, probably takes the not unreasonable view that so long as she remains in military occupation of Manchuria she is at liberty to make her own arrangements without consulting or notifying any one. On the morrow of evacuation, whenever that dawn of the Greek Kalends arrives, she will doubtless put herself straight in all matters of etiquette.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* gives a somewhat different account. It says that the Chinese Government has instructed its St. Petersburg Representative to the effect that M. Alexieff's nomination to the post of Governor-General of the Far East seems to imply that Manchuria is no longer regarded by Russia as Chinese territory. The Representative is directed to pay special attention to this point, and to ascertain what Russia's real views are.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the afternoon of the 19th instant fire broke out on board the steamer *Saikio Maru* as she was passing Mutsurejima en route for Kelung from Shimonosaki. The vessel having a quantity of gunpower on board, much alarm was caused among the passengers by the outbreak of the flames. They were quickly taken off by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Kasuga Maru*, after which the *Saikio* steamed at full speed to Odo and landed the powder. The fire was ultimately extinguished with the aid of the shore authorities, but unfortunately three seamen were suffocated in extricating the mails, a part of which were damaged. It is said that the conflagration was caused by the shipping of

400 tons of inflammable cargo at Kobe without proper notice from the shippers.

Discussing the question of administrative reform, the *Yomiuri Shimbun* makes a striking calculation. It says that during the twelve years of the Diet's existence, there have been promulgated 500 laws, 3,500 Ordinances and over 2,000 Departmental Orders. In other words, a period of 4,380 days has seen the issue of some 6,000 legal enactments, or much more than one daily. One result of this extraordinary body of laws is that any business which a Japanese subject attempts to put through has to be examined in connexion with enactment after enactment, and when it has been brought into accord with the regulations of one Department, it is then found to be in conflict with those of another. We imagine that there is much justice in what the *Yomiuri* says. Japan is almost "snowed under" with regulations, laws and ordinances. It is almost inevitable that she should suffer from some such malady, seeing that she is putting her hand to so many new things which have hitherto been entirely beyond the purview of legal enactments, but now that she has done her best to meet each fresh situation as it arose, the time has perhaps come when she can proceed to simplify and synthesise her regulations.

We have received from Mr. Yukawa Kankichi, Chief of the Tokyo Tsushin Kanrikyoku (Tokyo Communication Superintendence Bureau), saying that every effort is being made to improve the means of communication in Tokyo, Saitama, Chiba and Yamanashi Prefectures which fall under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. With that object a telephone, No. 300 (Honkyoku), has been installed in Mr. Yukawa's office and the public are requested to communicate direct with him should there be any cause of complaint with regard to posts, telegraphs or telephones. Persons who are not in a position to telephone can forward their complaints by letter, observing that the envelope need not be stamped if it bears on the outside a statement that the letter is on business connected with any of the services here mentioned. Of course communications are not received on Sunday or after noon on Saturday. Otherwise any time within office hours may be chosen.

A brief account is published of a lecture on finance delivered by Count Inouye in Yokohama on the 22nd instant. The Count affirmed that since 1896 the nation at large had been affected by the Government's expansive policy after the war with China. Out of the Indemnity large sums had been devoted to the Army and Navy Departments, and this had excited the ambition of other Departments to get their share of the big development, so that there resulted a competition for appropriations and a consequent disturbance of the central Government's unity. That the communes had felt the infection might be seen by examining the records which showed that, within the past few years, the outlays on account of sanitation had been multiplied by eight, those on account of education by five, and those on account of public works by four. Retrenchment had come to be an absolute necessity, but they erred greatly who imagined that the country could revert to a total expenditure of 80 or 100 million *yen* and that the taxes might be materially diminished. There was an inevitable growth of outlays corresponding with national development. To that they

must reconcile themselves. All that could now be reasonably compassed was to bring the expenditures completely within the limits of the State's income, with a margin such as would obviate the need of recourse to heroic measures of finance in the event of any international crisis.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a story too amusing to be overlooked. It is to the effect that the Russian inhabitants of the Kuriles have resolved to assist Japan in the event of war between her and Russia. This mood is attributed to the fact that they are all exiles, transported direct from Russia or at second hand from Siberia, who lead a miserable existence in a wretched climate, barely procuring means of subsistence by fishing. They could not be in a sorer plight, and they have lost all hope of seeing Russia again. Therefore they think that their condition might be bettered by passing under Japan's rule. Thus far the story is not incredible. But it has another chapter, namely, that the leading inhabitants of the islands recently held a meeting and openly decided to espouse Japan's cause in case of war. Truly a probable incident!

Apparently from a news agency comes the intelligence that Japan has approached Russia direct with proposals pointing to the re-establishment of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and the opening of the region to foreign trade. There is also a vague reference to some special measure with regard to Korea. Russia is said to have intimated the necessity of considering these proposals deliberately and carefully as grave issues are involved. The framers of the rumour add that Japan has signified her acquiescence in the recognition of exceptional Russian rights with regard to railways. This is all quite sufficiently vague to be an echo of irresponsible hearsay.

A long-distance swimmer, correcting popular errors, states, according to *Health*, that accidents to swimmers are seldom due to cramp, but to apoplexy resulting from sudden cooling. The sinking three times is a curious error, as some persons swallow water and strangle on first immersion, sinking but once, while others may sink and rise fifty times. A man who has saved sixty-five lives has found that the drowning person cannot be stunned by a blow in the face, but that he can be handled by pressing the thumbs under his ears and ducking his head until manageable, this being done from behind.

A Russian cruiser, the *Manchu Maru*, has seized a number of Japanese fishing vessels at a place called "Kesh-kawa" or "Chikka" in Kamchatka. Some accounts say that four Russian ships made the capture; some put the number at one only. As to the Japanese vessels also there is discrepancy, and whether 9 or 14 were seized we can not tell. At all events their crews are said to have aggregated 272 men. They were all taken to Vladivostok where 26 were placed in confinement, 150 were sent back to Japan, and the remainder were to be sent by the next opportunity. We have only the account given by the Japanese themselves and of course there is another side to the story. They say that they had obtained passports and complied with all the prescribed preliminaries before leaving Vladivostok for "Chikka." Their object was to purchase salted salmon, and they were working in cooperation with Russian subjects. But the Russian authorities decided that their pro-

cedure was unlawful. The captured vessels belonged to people in Hokkaido.

With reference to Reuter's telegram to the effect that Japan and Canada are negotiating a commercial treaty, the *Hochi Nichi Shimbun* learns, on reference to the authorities, that although at one time Canada showed a disposition to come into the revised treaty arrangements, she desisted from negotiating, and for some unexplained reason remained thereafter silent. No *pour-parlers* are taking place at present.

On the 25th instant the ceremony of unveiling a statue of the late Count Kuroda took place at Sapporo, the principal part in the celebration being performed by Mr. Nagayama, Chief of the Hokkaido Administration, and Lieut. General Baron Oseko, who commands the troops. It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that Count Kuroda was head of the Kaitaku-shi (Colonial Bureau) throughout its whole career, and that he contributed more than any other Japanese to the development of Hokkaido.

Japanese newspapers state that Dr. Okuyama, and Dr. Endo, collaborators with Professor Kitasato, have discovered a serum by the injection of which asthma can be cured. German investigators had already discovered the asthma bacillus, and had declared that a serum to destroy it ought to be obtainable. But to Japanese bacteriologists belongs the honour of having found the serum. Should this information be correct, humanity will have been relieved of one of its most distressing afflictions.

The case of the anti-amalgamation party versus the pro-amalgamation party of the Tokyo Street Railway Company has at length been submitted to the Tokyo Local Court. Hitherto the legal procedure has been confined to an application for an injunction to restrain the amalgamationists from giving effect to the resolution adopted by a general meeting which had already been declared closed. How the application fared we can not discover. Apparently the delays contrived by the anti-amalgamationists have had their desired effect, and the court's decision is still pending. The suit itself, the suit now formally instituted, is an action for the purpose of obtaining a judicial declaration that the meeting which decided in favour of amalgamation was illegally constituted and that its decision is not binding. Unless some compromise can be effected, this weary business threatens to be almost interminable.

It really seems as if Ireland were at last putting her pitiful sorrows behind and setting forth upon an era of prosperous tranquillity. The King's visit in particular has been viewed in the light of an augury of better days to come, and we find the philosophic *Outlook* writing that a general belief prevails that a new Ireland has begun, an Ireland which the King will be able to visit as often as he may wish. And if the high hopes conceived of the effect of the Land Bill are even partially realised, then the King will not find it possible to visit Ireland as often as the Irish people will wish to greet him. For the Irish as a race are passionately attached to authority, and possess a capacity for loyalty not equalled in quality by any nation whatsoever. The void left by the extinction of the old chiefs has, from causes written deep in a sad history, never been filled. Yet it is possible to fill it, and it would indeed be a happy circumstance if the

visit of the King were found to coincide with the fortunate issue of the land legislation so as to mark a new era of social contentment and political loyalty. To Mr. Wyndham, in whose veins runs the blood of the grand old Geraldines, is due a full and generous tribute of admiration for the statesmanship which enabled him to bring about the pleasing state of affairs that at present exists. "Not a little of his success is due to personal qualities which are characteristically Irish. The humour and wit mingling happily with steadfastness of purpose, the generosity of temper that knows when to yield and how to yield handsomely, the humane contempt for mere partisan principles, are all traits of race not conspicuously prominent in the long line of past Irish Secretaries. King Edward too, has, in homely phrase, a way with him, and it is the very way to reach the Irish heart if fair opportunity be found." These high hopes, if the news of the King's triumphal progress which came to us via New York is only approximately correct, seem in a fair way of being realized.

Siberia must (says the *International Handels Kurier* of Warsaw) cover its requirements of iron to a vast extent by importation, in spite of its own wealth of mineral treasure of every kind, as it possesses only two iron-works on a small scale. These are the Petrow Works, which supply the Nerezhinsk Gold Mines exclusively, and the Abakau Works in the Minusinsk district, which produce only 200,000 roubles worth annually. In view of this the Ural Iron Factories control the entire West Siberian market, while the east of the country draws its supplies of German and American iron goods overwhelmingly via Vladivostok. Machinery comes mainly from Germany. Siberia buys annually in the aggregate iron to the tune of about two million poods. A syndicate has now been formed in order to set the Nikolajew Rolling Works at Irkutsk, which had been involved in the Mamontow bankruptcy, upon its legs again, with a view to rendering an annual production of two million poods possible. The cost of production is said not to exceed that of the Ural; the ore contains 60 per cent. of pure iron, and the transport to Irkutsk is rendered possible by the navigable Angara. The establishment possesses about 49,000 desiatines of forest. The establishment of a similar undertaking on a large scale is projected for Western Siberia, with the support of the American millionaire, Mr. Astor. It is proposed to work the rich coal district of Kolczuga with the iron deposits of Telbes. This territory can easily be rendered accessible by a branch railway from the station Polomoszhja, which is situate near the railway bridge which crosses the Ob.

SHOOTING AT TSURUMI.

A special match was shot off at Tsurumi on Sunday in the presence of a fair number of spectators. A very keen match resulted, the shooting lasting the whole day, owing to the number of ties. The following were the results for single and double, each bird counting two points:—

	Points.	Handicap.
1st Prize Special Gold Medal, S. Yano.....	40	(4)
2nd " Silver Cup, K. Ijuin	40	(2)
3rd " Gold Medal, S. Okamoto.....	40	(4)
4th " Gold Medal, T. Okudaira.....	39	(2)
5th " Lacquered Ware, M. Negishi	39	(2)
6th " " S. Watanabe.....	38	Scratch
7th " " J. B. Gibbs	38	(2)
8th " " H. Osaka	37	(4)

JAPAN AND KOREA.

THERE are symptoms that Japan is losing patience with Korea and will probably feel compelled to adopt strong measures towards that most helpless and hopeless empire. The *Kokumin Shimbun* employs an apt simile when it says that Korea resembles a straw house to which people with lighted candles are admitted. At any moment a conflagration may break out involving the residences of the neighbours, and thus it becomes imperative that the latter should either insist on the reconstruction of the house or take steps to prevent the ingress of dangerous inmates. Looking back to the year 1881, when Seoul first became an arena of intrigues affecting the relations of foreign Powers, we fail to see that Korea has in any sense changed for the better. Not merely does she still remain incompetent, absolutely incompetent, to protect herself, but also her statesmen continue to subserve their country's interests to their own personal ambitions, and continue to regard foreign interference as a legitimate weapon for the furtherance of these interests. The same sequence of events has had to be recorded year after year: struggles between petty cabals or rival families to grasp political authority; total indifference to the development of the country's resources; equally flagrant carelessness about her means of self-protection, and perpetually recurring pecuniary complications which might easily be avoided and which often lead to collateral issues of a nationally dangerous character. As a buffer State Korea is probably the worst qualified empire that ever stood in that capacity, and as anything but a buffer State its imperial *raison d'être* is invisible. It has been plain for many years to every ordinarily close observer of events that the interposition of such a country between Japan and Russia must ultimately prove a source rather than an averter of trouble. Japan has been, on the whole, very patient. She may claim that credit, we think. She has adopted and adhered to the rule of avoiding undue or arbitrary interference in Korea's domestic affairs, and she has been content quietly to develop material interests, strengthening her title to a voice in the country's destiny. But to-day she finds herself face to face with conditions which will probably constrain her to adopt a different attitude. She is confronted by the fact that the Korean Government has no idea of asserting its sovereign rights to repel aggression, and is prepared to sanction any violations of these rights which is attended by a sufficient display of force. As to the strategical value of a Russian Port-Arthur at Yong Am-pho, there may be difference of opinion, but there can not be the remotest question that Russia's method of acquiring lease of land at Yong Am-pho was wholly defiant of Korea's sovereignty, and that in giving her *post-facto* assent to the aggression Korea opened a chapter of contingencies such as Japan can not view

without the greatest uneasiness. We have often expressed astonishment that Russia should deliberately subject Japan's patience to severe tests in Korea. Manchuria is a different matter. It is true that few nations in the history of the world have ever been flouted so egregiously as Japan has been flouted in the matter of Manchuria. But that is a story we do not care to emphasise. Japan is sufficiently level-headed to exclude sentiment from international questions. But with the Korean problem her very integrity as an empire is bound up, and Russia knows it. Why then does Russia supplement her exceedingly aggravating course in Manchuria by flagrantly aggressive measures in Korea? She can not be indifferent to Japan's mood. She can not be deliberately bent upon creating complications perilous to the peace of the East. We desire to take the fairest and least prejudiced view of her doings, but it is difficult, exceedingly difficult, to reconcile them with any theory of pacific circumspection. At any rate the time seems to have come when Japan must abandon her attitude of long-suffering patience. There is no occasion to consider what degree of latitude her protocols with Russia permit. The situation has been forced by Russia and upon her shoulder rests the responsibility of disturbing the *status quo*. We are not advocating anything in the nature of belligerent measures. On the contrary, our conviction is that the best way to avert war is to forestall issues which would necessitate resource to the sword. Japan must consolidate her position in Korea so unequivocally that any attempt on the part of another Power to disturb it would be at the obvious peril of that Power. Whether the Japanese Government takes that view we do not know, but we are firmly persuaded that no other view is consistent with the country's best interests. The field is still open, but that it will long remain open recent events forbid us to think.

THE HISTORIC HOUSE OF CECIL.

IT was an ancestor of the late Marquis of SALISBURY, the famous Lord Treasurer of JAMES I., in a letter to Sir JOHN HARRINGTON, who declared towards the close of his busy and successful life:—

Good Knight, rest content and give heed to one who hath Sorrowed in the bright lustre of a Court, and gone heavily on even the best seeming fair ground. 'Tis a great task to prove one's honesty and yet not mar one's fortune. I wish I waited now in your presence-chamber with Ease at my foot and Rest in my bed. I am pushed from the shore of Comfort, and know not where the winds and the waves of a Court will bear one. I know it bringeth little comfort on earth, and he is, I reckon, no wise man that looketh this way to Heaven.

History is always repeating itself. The private life of the great statesman who wrote that letter was almost as closely sealed from the public view as was the private life of his descendant whose death the British empire mourns to-day. It will be by his public acts alone that posterity will be able to judge of the character of ROBERT ARTHUR

TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL, third Marquis of SALISBURY, for apart from them he was, so far as the outside world was concerned, a learned recluse, hating the clamour of the mob and despising its ill-tuned plaudits. But this much is certain: he was in every sense of the term a worthy descendant of an historic house, and though occupying a prominent place in the world's esteem was "one who had sorrowed" and "gone heavily."

The CECILS first came under royal notice in the reign of HENRY VIII., when DAVID CECIL, a Lincolnshire squire, rose to the dignity of High Sheriff of Northamptonshire. His son RICHARD was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold as a page, and profiting by the spoilage of the monasteries grew rich and left behind him estates in several counties. WILLIAM, the son of this RICHARD, became the famous Lord BURLEIGH. Born in 1520, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, at the age of fifteen. St. John's was then the most famous and aristocratic seat of learning in England, and at the time CECIL was there it numbered among its Fellows ROGER ASCHAM and JOHN CHEKE, the profoundest Greek scholar of his generation. Young CECIL struck up a very close friendship with the great Grecian, whose father had been only a University beadle, and whose widowed mother supported her young family by keeping a wine-shop in the town. Despite his birth and breeding, CECIL very humanly fell in love with the poor widow's daughter MARY, much to his father's disgust. He was packed off to a lawyer's office in Gray's Inn, but two months after he brought the fair Mistress CHEKE from Cambridge and married her. She died, however, within three years, leaving an only son, THOMAS CECIL, who was to become Earl of Exeter, and to whom the simple wine-seller in Cambridge bequeathed her new bed, bolster, and hangings. CECIL did not long remain disconsolate, for in the following year, 1545, he married MILDRED, the eldest daughter of Sir ANTHONY COOK, the great lawyer, whose four daughters were notorious—to-day the proper epithet is famous—for their classical erudition. The second daughter will be remembered as the mother of Lord BACON. It is from his second wife that the descendants of CECIL inherit much of their ability, for the EXETERs, who are descended from CECIL's first wife, have not figured conspicuously in the page of history.

Every Briton who has taken the trouble to read his country's history, knows the wonderful part played by CECIL for fifty long years, and how the influence of the family was paramount during almost the whole of the century ending in 1612, which marked the death of Lord BURLEIGH's second son, who had been created Earl of SALISBURY. In fact, during the reigns of five successive sovereigns, HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY, ELIZABETH, and JAMES I., the CECILs—to use the phrase which is traditionally applied to the GORDONS

—had "the guidin' o't." In 1550, little more than three years after his introduction to political life, BURLEIGH was created one of the Secretaries of State, and from this time until his death in 1589, his influence ranked only after that of the Sovereign. To ELIZABETH, whose accession he had practically brought about, he became absolutely indispensable, and she constantly recognised his services, notably in 1571, when she created him Baron of BURLEIGH.

"For Burleigh she forgot her usual parsimony, both of wealth and of dignity. For Burleigh, she relaxed that severe etiquette to which she was unreasonably attached. Every other person to whom she addressed her speech, or on whom the glance of her eagle-eye fell, instantly sank on his knees. For Burleigh alone a chair was set in her presence, and there the old Minister, by birth only a plain Lincolnshire esquire, took his ease, while the haughty heirs of the Fitz Alans and the De Veers humbled themselves to the dust around him."

So wrote MACAULAY, who loved not the man. BURLEIGH's second son became JAMES I.'s Lord Treasurer, and though not so brilliant a genius as his father must be accounted a far-seeing statesman. It was in his day that Hatfield came into the possession of the CECILS, JAMES I. exchanging this royal demesne for Theobalds, another Hertfordshire palace. What a lordly treasure-house Hatfield is has been described by many pens. In Madame WADDINGTON's chatty letters, just published in London, we read of a visit she paid to Hatfield during the time her husband was French Ambassador to the Court of St. James. She says:—

"This morning Lady Salisbury showed me the house (Hatfield),—most interesting, full of treasures and memories, a great library with all sorts of letters from the time of Elizabeth, and in the drawing-room a vitrine filled with relics of the 'Virgin Queen.' It was curious to see her gloves, shoes, hat. I think Lady Salisbury was somewhat surprised at my interest in these last things, but I told her she must make allowances for the American, who was not accustomed to old family traditions and souvenirs of that kind. When I think of our Revolution, then it seems ages ago to me. We enjoyed our visit extremely, they are all so nice and simple. We got back to London this morning, and of course, dined out somewhere. I was amused by one of the ladies saying to me after dinner, 'Did you really enjoy your visit to Hatfield? Aren't they all dreadfully clever?' I don't think I should have applied the adverb, but clever they certainly are. Lord Salisbury has such a fine thoughtful face."

But to resume. The Lord Treasurer's son took no part in public life, but the 4th Earl was ordered in 1689 by the House of Commons to be impeached for high treason for becoming a Roman Catholic, though the prosecution was not proceeded with. A few years later he was sent to the Tower, being accused of having signed a manifesto purporting to be that of a Jacobite association, which vowed vengeance on the Prince of ORANGE. The document turned out, however, to be a forgery. MACAULAY writes of him: "He was foolish to a proverb. His figure was so bloated by sensual indulgence as to be almost incapable of moving, and this sluggish body was the abode of an equally sluggish mind. He was represented in popular lampoons as a man made to be duped and a man who had hitherto been made the prey of gamblers, and who might as well be the prey of friars." The fifth Earl carried St. EDWARD's staff at the coronation of GEORGE I., but did nothing

else of importance, beyond making a wealthy marriage and bringing another title into the family. The next Earl became the first Marquis of SALISBURY. This was in 1789. His wife, who was a daughter of the first Marquis of DOWNSHIRE, was overtaken by a tragic fate in 1835, thirteen years after the death of her husband, perishing in the fire which destroyed the west wing of Hatfield House. Her eldest son, the second Marquis, after representing Weymouth in the House of Commons during his father's lifetime, supported Lord LIVERPOOL on reaching the Gilded Chamber. He emerged into greater publicity when, in 1852, he joined Lord DERBY's Government as Lord Privy Seal, and when DERBY took office again six years later, the Marquis became Lord President of the Council. Lord ROBERT CECIL, whose death is recorded to-day, was his second son and but for his elder brother's untimely death, might possibly have remained in the obscurity which enshrouds many second sons in England. But fate willed otherwise and the man whose chief hobby was experimental chemistry and whose next greatest delight was to be found at the writing desk, was driven from the laboratory and the study to become the foremost Foreign Secretary of Queen VICTORIA's reign and three times her Prime Minister. Born in the historic house of Hatfield in 1830, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and began his Parliamentary career in 1853 as member for Stamford, representing the borough until his succession to the marquise fifteen years later. Who does not remember TENNYSON's "Lord of Burleigh" in connection with this ancient town, though the story deals with the elder line of CECILS and not with the Hatfield family.

Lord SALISBURY's first important post was that of Secretary for India, to which he was appointed in 1866. Previous to this he had made a tour through the Australian colonies, visiting some of the newly-discovered gold fields, particularly Bendigo, and on his return to England he took up journalism to provide the wherewithal to support his wife and young family. He was a member of the staff of the *Saturday Review* in its most brilliant and truculent days and the habit of sarcastic repartee fostered in those early years of struggle remained with him to the last. Many are the caustic sayings attributed to the late peer, thrown up carelessly in the course of debate and no doubt as bitterly regretted later when the time for reflection arrived; for it was one of his characteristics to "think aloud upon his feet" and not prepare his speeches beforehand. Thus many an unlucky phrase that flashed through his mind as he developed his argument was blurted out, recorded in cold print, to be brought up against him later, that would probably never have been uttered had he restricted himself to the methods of BRIGHT or GLADSTONE. We need not here enter more fully upon his career nor enumerate the many positions he

filled as a country gentleman, a peer of the realm, and as a politician: they form part of recent history.

The motives which led Lord SALISBURY to lay down the burden of office directly after the close of the Boer War and on the very eve of the KING's coronation will not be known in our generation. But his withdrawal from the arena while yet his "eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated,"—though he was then in his seventy-second year—evoked a remarkable outburst from papers representing all shades of political opinion, not only in his own country and in his mother tongue, but in France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan—all paying willing tribute to his preeminent qualities as a statesman as well as to his charms as a courtly English gentleman, one "of the olden time."

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

IN his remarks covering an interesting account of an interview between representatives of the leading life insurance companies of the United States now doing business in Japan and Mr. WADA, Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Mr. BASIL H. BETTS makes the important point that there is comparatively little discrimination in the States of America against foreign life insurance companies. The discriminations in the case of fire and marine companies is much more marked. With reference to that we append at the close of this article some epitomes of the practice in a few of the States. Of course our own remarks were not limited to any one class of insurance, but it is necessary to notice that Mr. BETTS' reference is to life companies only. Some of his readers have already failed to observe this distinction.

What seems to us specially noticeable in the answers given by Mr. WADA to Mr. BETTS and Mr. HAMILTON is that a radical difference is clearly indicated between the Japanese official method of calculating the sum which the insurance companies will have to put up under the new order and the companies' method of calculation. We have from the first expressed our conviction that some such difference must necessarily exist. Although—a fact which is somewhat incomprehensible—Mr. WADA did not appear to be in a position to explain the official method clearly, there is room to hope that when a clear explanation is forthcoming, the proposed system will lose most of its objectionable features, for, as we understand the matter, what the companies complain of is not the necessity of lodging security to the extent of one or two hundred thousand yen, but the necessity of investing many millions in securities not of their own choosing, to say nothing of other deterrent features. It has always to be remembered, and we trust the Japanese Authorities will remember, that foreigners are peculiarly circumstanced with regard to investments in Japan. Not only is the ownership of real estate forbidden to them, but also many of the most advantageous

securities are beyond their reach. This disability ought certainly to be taken into account by the framers of such an order as that now under discussion. At the same time, the attention of the Japanese at large may thus be directed to the disadvantages they bring upon themselves by this restrictive policy. Undoubtedly if the privileges of owning real estate and exercising the same latitude of choice as Japanese subjects in acquiring securities were granted to foreigners, the agents of great insurance companies would soon be tempted to direct to this country capital now invested at comparatively low rates of interest in America and Europe. Mr. BETTS has explained convincingly and succinctly that none of the money collected by foreign insurance agents in Japan ultimately leaves this country. But it does go abroad temporarily for investment, and that is an interlude which it is very much in the interest of Japan to prevent by placing all her best securities within the reach of foreigners. Besides, these big insurance companies are the greatest capitalists, the greatest financial institutions, in the world. No country can afford to antagonise them, especially a country like Japan where there is urgent need of capital. It is therefore to be hoped, and indeed we confidently expect, that some *via media* will be found.

The following references explain the attitude of some of the States of America:—

Connecticut.—Every stock, fire and marine insurance company must possess a cash capital of \$150,000, actually paid in and securely invested, if organized in this or any other of the United States. *Every fire or marine insurance corporation foreign to the United States must possess a cash capital of \$200,000 paid up and shall have said amount on deposit with the Treasurer of this or the proper office of some other State, in securities authorized by law for savings banks.*

There is here an emphatic discrimination with regard to foreign companies, but only fire and marine companies.

Massachusetts.—Every life company must possess available cash funds to the amount of \$100,000, and have policies in force to at least 1,000 persons, aggregating not less than one million dollars. Assets must be of net cash value equal to liabilities including legal reserve. *Every foreign life company must deposit or keep in the hands of trustees in exclusive trust for policy-holders in the United States the net value of all its policies in the United States, and not less than \$200,000.*

Here is emphatic discrimination in the case of life companies.

Minnesota.—Every fire company doing business in this State must possess a paid up capital of \$100,000. *Every company foreign to the United States must deposit with the proper official of some one of the States for the security of all its policy-holders in the United States security to an amount equal to the capital required of like companies under the laws of the State.*

Here again is discrimination, for whereas the home company (fire) is only required to have a paid up capital of \$100,000, the foreign company must deposit that amount with the proper official.

Missouri.—Every joint stock fire and marine company shall possess a paid-up capital stock of at least \$200,000. *Every foreign company (other than life or accident companies) shall have on deposit not less than \$200,000.*

Here again the foreign companies (fire) are required to deposit whereas the home companies need only have paid up capital.

New York.—Every fire or marine company must possess a paid-up capital of \$200,000. No deposit

is required. Every life company must possess at least \$100,000 invested in the stocks or bonds of the United States, the State of New York, or of the State where the Company is located, or in loans &c. Such securities must be deposited with the Auditor, controller or chief financial officer of the State where said Company is incorporated. *Every foreign fire and marine company must have within the United States, deposited with insurance departments or held in trust and invested in securities of the same general character as those which companies of the State are permitted to hold not less than \$500,000, and not less than \$200,000 if a life or casualty company.*

Here the discrimination is one of amount in the case of all companies, and one of manner of holding in the case of fire and marine companies.

Tennessee.—Life companies must satisfy the Insurance Commissioner that they have on deposit with the Treasurer of this State or with the proper officer of some other State, securities to the cash value of \$100,000. *Companies foreign to the United States must deposit with the Treasurer of the State or with the financial officer of some other State of the United States or with trustees who are citizens of the United States, &c., a sum of not less than \$200,000 in securities approved by the Insurance Commissioner.*

Here the difference is one of amount only.

A writer in the *Fiji Slimpo* makes the point that if a foreign insurance company doing business in Japan conceived at any moment the idea of withdrawing its office from this country, the Japanese subjects holding policies in it would be virtually powerless. They would have no security for the fulfillment of their contracts, since they could scarcely be expected to carry their cases to Europe or America. Then the only way to make these offices certainly accessible is to insist that they shall have deposits in Japan.

The same writer notes that this deposit question may be associated indirectly with that of foreign capital, inasmuch as the money collected by a foreign agency in this country must, in the absence of any deposit, be transferred to Europe or America for investment, temporarily at all events. He does not notice, however, that the greater part of it necessarily returns to Japan in the long run, and that in some cases the sums accruing to the insured exceed the total sums paid by them in premia. We are of the opinion, however, that legislation for the security of Japanese subjects insuring in foreign offices ought to be quite independent of measures dictated by the empire's fiscal policy.

The *Fiji's* informant takes also some pains to show that the deposit demanded by the Government is not excessive. But he confines his argument to the sum of 100,000 yen, failing to notice that if that amount alone were in question there would be no manner of complaint on the part of the insurance offices, unless they were so unwise as to insist upon an unwarrantable rendering of the treaties. The treaty argument is unhappily weak, and the sooner it ceases to hold a leading place in the discussion the better for the cause of the insurance offices.

DEATHS OF NAGASAKI RESIDENTS.

We regret to learn of the death at Nagasaki on Tuesday afternoon of Mr. H. Worbs, who was well-known to many foreign residents at this port. Mr. Worbs, who was a British subject, was born in London, and came to Japan in 1888 or 1889, being engaged by the firm of Messrs. Sale & Co., of Yokohama. Mr. Worbs later proceeded to Vladivostok, receiving an appointment there with Messrs. Kunst & Albers as English correspondent. A few years later he returned to Kobe to represent the firm here, but conducted the business under his own firm name. About four years ago he left for Nagasaki to take charge of the newly-established branch of Messrs. Kunst & Albers at that port, but in December 1901 his health was such that he proceeded to Europe to consult a specialist, the firm granting him twelve months' leave for this purpose. After obtaining the best medical advice, Mr. Worbs was informed that his case was a most critical one, and in March of the following year he returned to Nagasaki, where he has since resided. For more than twelve months he has been practically confined to his bed, suffering from tuberculosis of the kidneys, and, as already stated, he passed away on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Worbs was about thirty-six years of age and unmarried. He was of a very cheerful disposition, and during his residence here made a number of friends, by whom he will be long remembered.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

News was received in Kobe on Aug. 21st of the death at Nagasaki of Mr. F. G. Stone, Manager of the China and Japan Trading Co. at the southern port. The deceased gentleman, says the *Kobe Herald*, has been a resident of Nagasaki for very many years and the sad intelligence will be a shock to many both here and in Yokohama, who had not the slightest suspicion that there was any cause for anxiety regarding Mr. Stone's health. No particulars are to hand, the mere announcement of his death having been telegraphed up. Mr. Stone has been in the service of the C. & J. Company for over a quarter of a century.

BASEBALL.

The match on Saturday between the "Bachelors" and "Stars" was probably the most drawn out and uninteresting game this year, the intervals between the bits of good play to interest the big crowd of spectators being exceedingly marked. The "Bachelors" started batting and managed to get in two runs before they were shut out. They had the better of the play almost all through the game, the score at the end of the sixth inning being 10 to 6 in favour of the "Bachelors." It was during this inning that an unfortunate accident occurred to E. W. Kilby. He had reached second base on an excellent slide and tried third in the same manner, the umpire giving "safe." On rising he found he had dislocated his wrist badly. Play was suspended for awhile, Kilby retiring from the game, and his wrist being attended to by Dr. Garion. On play being resumed several positions were changed, Mr. Mann, of Shanghai, an excellent player, cheerfully taking first, and Dr. Post substituting in the field, while McChesney, the "Star" Captain, twirled the ball most creditably. Of course the side were handicapped by the loss of Kilby, though the game from the 7th was a little faster, the "Stars" even equalizing the score in the 8th. The "Bachelors" finally won, the score being 15 to 11. Mr. Stone umpired and Mr. Cox scored. Time of game: 2½ hours. A large number of ladies were present who partook of tea served in the Pavilion after the game. The weather was perfect; the temperature being delightfully cool after the baking heat of the past week.

BACHELORS.		STARS.	
C. H. Thorn (Capt.)	C.	E. W. Kilby	
N. W. Van Cleave	P.	E. B. S. Edwards	
W. J. Waddilove	2 B.	Dr. Garion	
P. E. Jenks	2 B.	W. L. Meriman	
K. Van Smith	S. S.	L. E. McChesney (Capt.)	
J. M. Mollison	3 B.	A. Kingdon	
J. W. Thompson	L. F.	C. Cable	
H. Coddard	C. F.	T. H. Towell	
W. J. White	R. F.	E. J. Cowan	

KARUIZAWA.

Oh! bard of Lake Chuzenji,
Could you see our plain by moonlight,
With the white light on the mountains
And the blue light on the pines!
Could you see the rocks of Miogi
Rise through sea-like mist from Togi,
You would give her fairer mention
In your clever rhyming lines.

Could you see our purple mountain
Send her incense up to heaven,
As though conscious of a power
Greater than all powers below:
Could you hear with silent wonder
Her inward throbbing thunder,
You would feel that God was mighty;
And, in feeling, learn to know.

Not much water here, I grant you,
Though we have our streams that sparkle
More than dewdrops in the moonlight,
More than rain drops in the sun;
And we have an ancient river
That sings strenuous songs for ever,
When the golden joys of summer
Have all perished, one by one.

I have watched the fallen water
Fight the water ever falling—
Like men's late born thoughts that ever
Fight the new thoughts in the brain:
I have watched the ceaseless motion
Which bears each drop to ocean;
And have felt that what has been
Will never be again.

But I love our mountains better,
For they seem to reach to heaven
And kiss the stars, while darkness
Wraps all the world in rest;
While the swift-wing'd mist flits gently
O'er their breasts, an angel sentry,
Who would guard a world they know not,
But they still must love the best.

Could we ever live surrounded
By the beauties of this valley,
With its nightingales and wild flowers,
And its pure and balmy air;
We would grow up, man and woman,
Far more Christ-like and more human,
Seeing God in all earth's beauty,
Seeking beauty everywhere.

Karuizawa, August 15th.

AN OMISSION RECTIFIED.

Oh, Bard of Karuizawa,
Have you not forgotten something
Which should surely count a little,
Writing of that favoured place?
Of tennis you've not spoken,
Nor given any token
Of records, bravely broken,
Of error and of ace.

I know you saw the tournay—
I watched you, as you watched it
From beneath that charming covering,
With smile and glance demure:
And we all felt most inspired,
With enthusiasm fired
To play till we were tired;
Of that I'm very sure.

And yet I think you must have
Felt a thrill throughout your being,
As each morning dawned (save Sunday),
Bringing out that brave array
Of swains each other facing,
And lobbing, smashing, placing,
Others' tennis balls a-chasing
During all the great tournay.

But perhaps you were not thinking
Of such mundane commonplaces,
As with much of sweet simplicity

You watched with smile so rare;
You took no thought of faces
Of errors and of aces,
As each went through his paces
On the tennis ground up there.

Fair Bard of Karuizawa!
What do you think Asama,
Hanare and the Togi thought
About the tennis play?
Perhaps they all together
Felt that, even in such weather,
It was rather doubtful whether
They could ever play that way.

K. AND S.

MOSQUITOES.

(AFTER WALT WHITMAN).

Buzz!
Like the far off sound of a Jew's harp played by
an eloquent boy resting upon his basket.
Whizz!
Like a cork hissing out of the sloping shoulders
of the soda-water bottle that the barmaid has
handled too hastily.

Ping!
Like a bullet.
Then the bite.

But, O camarado, kindle not up your wrath at
this marvelous musical mystical work of crea-
tion;
Behold, is not man one with nature?—the bullock
his brother, the saurian his sister, the great auk
his great aunt in the country, the cicada his
little crippled sister down at Brighton;

And the mosquito, truly regarded, what is he?
Surely, a blood relation; insistent as a poor one.
O camarado
Lend me, I pray thee, a pocket flask of sal-
volatile:
This time it is on my nose.—*The Globe*.

A MOUNTAIN PRINCESS.

She was a husky Rocky Mountain girl,
A dream of crude, uncultivated grace,
Her hair of auburn hung in many a curl
Around her face.

Her dress of faded Mormon cloth was old
Her feet were bare and of a yellow brown—
They lay like two retorts of native gold
Beneath her gown.

"So fair a flower should not be here," I cried,
"To waste its fragrance on the desert air."
Her smile was heavenly as she replied:
"That's good, I swear!"

"Do you not pine for gay scenes, sweet maid?
For swell adorners and for raiment fine?"
She wiped her nose upon her sleeve and said:
"Not one durn pine!"

"And is the path a happy one you tread,
In these weird wilds upon your unshod feet?"
She flipped a junebug from her ear and said:
"It can't be beat!"

"Do you not in your dreamings long to see
The gilded scenes in fashion's paradise?"
She smiled in innocence and said: "O, gee!
Ain't got the price!"

"What would you do if in your maiden breast
Ambitions should arise? If you should see
But laggard days and nights of deep unrest?"
"I'd drink sage tea."

"You must have lovers by the score, fair maid—
Brave, brawny mountain lads browned by the
sun."

She rolled her lip into a curl and said:
"Hain't nary one."

From out the cabin came a warning cry:
"Samantha, come an' scour this dinner pot!"
She reached a dull-brown hand and said: "Good-
by—
I've got to trot."
—*Denver Post*.

According to a telegram under date of Aug. 26th, the Russian soldiers now staying at Shan-hai-kwan will shortly be withdrawn. They have commenced the selling of the horses now in military use. Colonel Akashi, of the Japanese garrison, left Tientsin on the day of the telegram to pay a visit to various districts in Shantung.

FIRE ON CAMP HILL.

Fire broke out on Camp Hill, Yokohama, about one o'clock on Friday morning in the premises of a Chinese tailor, Nam Shing, on lot No. 184. It seems impossible to find by whom the outbreak was discovered. But there is certain evidence of the place where the flames originated. The occupants of the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Pass were awakened at a time which is doubtful but appears to be shortly before 1 a.m. by one of their number, Mr. Mudgett, giving the alarm of fire, and they found thick suffocating smoke filling their rooms and dictating immediate withdrawal. Moreover there were flames which showed that the rear part of the Chinese tailor's was on fire. To explain the condition of the building it should be said that the structure was merely, so to say, a double house, the tailor's shop forming the lower end of the premises and Mrs. Pass's the upper and larger. The whole affair was, we believe, one of the very oldest erections in the Settlement. Before the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation moved from No. 62 to No. 2 the business of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., was transacted in this two-storied wooden building. A fire took place at No. 184 some eighteen years ago and the proprietor, Chin Sung (the well-known painter), availing himself of the coincidence of the fire and the bank's removal, bought the business premises and put them up on No. 184.

The people who first emerged, half stupified by the smoke, from No. 184 could see that the flames had already crossed to the roof of their house from the tailor's. They directed their efforts towards awakening the other occupants and to saving some of their own property. In this they were only moderately successful. So dense and pungent was the smoke, probably from the bales of cloth, that one gentleman was quite unable to recover more than the incomplete suit in which he stood, and there was none who did not lose—especially as nearly all were uninsured. As no alarm was received at the brigade station in Satsumacho, the Chinese premises were well ablaze before any assistance could be sent. The flames soon wrapped the building and before a light northerly wind they soon overspread the house of Mrs. Pass. The efforts of the firemen were directed to saving the annex of Mrs. Pass's house, further up the hill, and in this they were successful: also they kept down the fire that partially consumed the out-houses of Chin Sung, the painter, and protected his house. When at its height the fire was startling in its strength and violence. It will be safe to say that practically nothing was saved from the burned buildings. The joint building (the property of Chin Sung) was insured with the Palatine and Guardian companies for yen 18,000. Nam Shing's stock was insured for yen 10,000 and his effects for yen 2,000 with the Union Assurance Company; and the furniture, etc., in Mrs. Pass's house was insured with the Manchester for yen 3,500. The injury to persons seems to have been confined to a policeman who was knocked down by a piece of wall and had his face badly damaged.

A Chinaman named Cha-Liong, 18 years old, employee of Nam Shing, Chinese tailor, No. 184, Camp Hill, where the fire broke out on the morning of August 21st, was arrested by the Bluff police on the 24th. It is alleged that he had forgotten to extinguish some burning charcoal used for the tailoring iron the previous day, and that the accident originated in his neglect.

Fire broke out, at 11.40 p.m., on August 22nd, at Shirane-machi, Naka-Kambara, Niigata prefecture, destroying 118 dwelling houses, 1 local office, 24 godowns, 5 telegraph poles and 1 post box. No person sustained injury.

Fire occurred on the night of August 24th at Hikone burning down some buildings. Three children were killed by the accident.

An outbreak of fire, says a telegram dated Aug. 26th from Otsu, occurred at the village of Kataoka, Ika district destroying 40 dwellings, 30 godowns and sheds, 3 Buddhist temples, and 5 Shinto temples. One Buddhist priest was killed.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Lord Brooke, the Earl of Warwick's eldest son, was recently in Belgrade, acting as a special correspondent for a London newspaper. He shows a decided taste for writing in his efforts as a young member of the Fourth Estate, and has apparently inherited some of Lady Warwick's literary gifts. Lord Brooke has only recently returned from South Africa, where he acted as aide-de camp to Lord Milner. He is not yet twenty-one.

The New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that with the passing of Leo XIII. the world has lost a personage of no small literary interest. "Almost since his school days he was an industrious writer of Latin verse. His productions in this line may not take rank as great poetry, but they are at least pleasing, and are invariably models of scholarly elegance. Even more than his Latin poems, his encyclicals have given him an enduring name as a writer."

Some interesting letters of Swift and Pope were sold the other day by Messrs. Christie. These included the original letters written by each to his publishers, Motte and Bathurst, concerning the publication of "Gulliver's Travels" and the "Miscellanies." The first lot was very characteristic of the Dean. It was written in a feigned hand and signed Richard Symphon, and it offered the copyright of "Gulliver" for £200, the proceeds to be devoted to poor seamen. This, with other letters, brought £86 2s. The Pope letters went at lower prices.

Mr. Frederic Masson, historian, and M. René Bazin, novelist, have been elected to the French Academy, to the seats left vacant by M. Gaston Paris and M. Ernest Legouvé. M. Masson's reputation rests chiefly on his exhaustive studies of Napoleon and the Napoleon family, which fill some twenty volumes. M. Bazin is the author of dignified and conservative novels, one of which has been translated into English by Mr. Quiller-Couch. According to the New York *Evening Post*, "his style, as mere language, has brought him into the Academy."

If anything was needed to demonstrate the magnanimity and broad-mindedness of the British Premier, it is to be found in the name which stands on the Civil List Pension against the largest amount conferred during the past year. "Mr. Justin McCarthy, in recognition of his services to literature, £250," is the record, and the Irish ex-M.P. and Home Ruler is to be congratulated on so large an annual contribution under the Civil List Act. The next highest amount is £105 to Mr. James Sully, in recognition of his services to Psychology; and £75 a year is given to Miss Rhoda Broughton, "in consideration of her merits as a writer of fiction."

"Handasyde," the authoress of "A Girl's Life in a Hunting Country," and several charming short stories, has written a little account of a devout pilgrimage in the favoured Border haunts of Scott which, even after the floods of writing on the same subject, will be of great interest to worshippers and pilgrims in the land of Scott. She has steeped herself in the atmosphere of Melrose and Abbotsford, and interviewed the few old people who have still a personal recollection of the Master, and also the direct descendants of his favourite servitor and coachman "Pepe." Relics, of course, abound, but she has been privileged to see several particular and authentic ones which are not known to many. It is a fine little study, and will have to be added to the complete Scott library.

There are some benighted people who do not know whether there is any difference between the daffodil and the narcissus, or between either and a yellow lily. Both to them and to the experienced cultivator of one of the most beautiful and famous species of flowers in existence the Rev. S. E. Bourne's "The Book of the Daffodil" will be of the greatest value. It gives a short history of the flower and the knowledge of it that was common among the ancients and in medieval

times. Then it classifies the varieties, gives instructions how best to grow them and to form a collection of them, and illustrates the text with a series of sketches and photographic reproductions. This book, volume sixteen in Mr. John Lane's excellent series of "Handbooks of Practical Gardening," is a worthy successor to the rest.

Mr. Eneas Mackay, Stirling, has in the press "Records of the Stirlingshire, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross Militia, Highland Borderers Light Infantry, now 3d Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)," compiled by A. H. Middleton, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding. The volume has portraits and other illustrations. The Battalion can trace its ancestry back through the Highland Borderers Light Infantry, the 90th Regiment of British Militia, the Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross Militia, the 5th or Fifeshire Regiment of North British Militia, to the "sogers" provided by the Town and County of Stirling who, nearly 300 years ago, fought for the Covenanters against Charles I., and later for Charles II. against the Covenanters. They were embodied in 1715 and in 1745, and were part of the garrison which defended Stirling Castle when the inhabitants opened the gates of the town to the Young Chevalier.

Mr. John Pollock's new book "The Popish Plot" is spoken of by the London reviewers as exceptionally well written and as throwing an unexpected flood of light into an already well-explored corner of English history. Mr. Pollock has made some surprising discoveries. He says:—

"It is not even in our own day commonly known that the Duke of Monmouth, reputed the eldest of the sons of Charles II., had an elder brother. So well was the secret kept, that during the long struggle to save the Protestant succession and to exclude the Duke of York from the throne, no man ever discovered that there was another whose claims were better than those of the favourite, and who had of his free will preferred the gown of an obscure clerk to the brilliant prospect of favour at Court and the chance of wearing the English crown. For this son, born to the King in the Isle of Jersey at the age of sixteen or seventeen years, the child of a lady of one of the noblest families in his dominions, was named by his father James Stuart, and urged to be at hand to maintain his rights should both the royal brothers die without male heirs."

In the New York *Critic* appears an article by Mrs. Mary King Clarke on "Thackeray's Kindness to Children." The article consists simply of a personal reminiscence, told very quietly and effectively. The writer first met Thackeray in America on a steamer coming from the South; at that time she was "an awkward, over-grown girl between ten and eleven years old." She was wandering disconsolately about the saloon on a rainy day, when a voice called "'Come here, little girl!'" I found I was being addressed by an elderly gentleman, and hesitating a little, I obeyed him:—

His rugged face was not unkindly, and his heart, always tender towards children, discerned that here was a most unhappy child. So he exerted all of his marvellous power and for one hour told me wonderful tales, only stopping when he had changed my sad little face to a most happy one. I attached myself to my new friend and watched his every glance, feeling quite jealous when I saw his eyes brighten as they looked at the pretty girl who sat opposite us at the table. He took a kindly interest in the openly displayed admiration of a dark-eyed Southern youth for the same pretty girl, and apparently took great interest in this budding love affair, which ripened as the days flew by.

We met some heavy storms, when the little steamer seemed at the mercy of the winds and waves. . . . The waves tossed us unmercifully, and once the pretty girl was thrown against my big friend, and clung to him gladly, while her slim lover glared at him fiercely, and I beat her with my childish hands, crying in my wrath, "He's mine; my friend, not yours; go to your own little man!"

There was a depth of sadness in my friend's voice as he caught my little hands and said: "Alas, poor child, what fiery tempests are reserved for you before this hot, jealous little heart shall have learned life's lesson!"

At this time Mrs. Clarke, who was a granddaughter of Charles King, of Columbia College, knew nothing of the identity of the "elderly

gentleman." When New York was reached Thackeray called upon Mr. King, to whom he had a letter of introduction. When Thackeray was asked whom he would like to have to meet him at dinner, he said: "Mr. King, I should like you to ask a little girl I met on the steamer coming from the South; she told me her name was Mary King." The whole story is very pretty and touching—another tribute to the delightful humanity of Thackeray.

In his introduction to "The Festival of Spring from the Divan of Jeladdin," just published, Professor Hastie, of Glasgow University, has something not very complimentary to say concerning Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam" and the gentlemen who meet at dinner every year to sing the praises of the poet:—

We confess (says the Professor) that we have hated this new, patched Omar Khayyam of Mr. Fitzgerald, and have even at times been tempted to scorn the miserable, self-deluded, unhealthy fanatics of his cult. But when we have looked again into the shining face and the glad eyes of Jeladdin, "the Glory of Religion," our hate has passed into pity and our scorn into compassion. In the light of that bright Vision we cannot pause—we have "no time" nor inclination for it—to deal as it deserves with this latest literary craze and delusion. The Persian scholars have been amazed, and earnest Critics who still believe in the spiritual purpose of poetry have been distressed by this infatuation of the young, free English mind, whose issue can only be the humiliation of convicted ignorance, spurious idolatry, and vain, remorseful regret after the mad midnight debauch.

STEAM AND SAILING VESSEL TONNAGE.

According to *Lloyd's Register* the shipping of the world consists of 29,943 steamships and sailing vessels, representing a tonnage of 33,643,131 tons. This fleet is divided as follows:

	Number	Tonnage.
Steamers	17,761	27,183,365
Sailing vessels	12,182	6,459,766
Total	29,943	33,643,131

These figures show an increase over last year of 315 vessels and of 204,368 tons. The advance, however, is entirely in steamships. Not only were there fewer sailing vessels built in 1902 than in any previous period in the history of the industry, but a large decrease took place in the number and tonnage of those on the registers of the various countries—290 vessels and 118,000 tons. Of the total tonnage of 33,643,131, nearly one-half of it is owned in the United Kingdom and colonies. A year ago that country had in its possession nearly 14,500,000 of shipping tonnage, but now its tonnage for the first time exceeds 16,000,000. Upward of 14,000,000 of the tonnage is composed of steamships, leaving less than 2,000,000 tonnage in sailing ships. The rest of the nations compared have more than twice as much sailing tonnage, but, on the other hand, their steam tonnage falls short of the United Kingdom by more than 1,000,000. The following are details applicable to each country possessing over or close upon 100,000 tons of shipping, in the order of precedence:

Flag.	Tonnage.	Flag.	Tonnage.
British	16,006,374	Dutch	658,845
American	3,611,953	Danish	581,247
German	3,283,247	Austro-Hungarian	578,697
Norwegian	1,653,740	Greek	378,199
French	1,622,016	Belgian	157,047
Italian	1,180,335	Brazilian	155,086
Russian	809,648	Turkish	154,494
Spanish	764,447	Chilian	103,758
Japanese	726,818	Portuguese	101,304
Swedish	721,116	Argentine	95,780

The Chinese, who come next, have only 60,000 tons, and the other smaller Powers are much below such figures. So far as this table is concerned, it shows that all the countries named have increased their shipping tonnage during the last year.

Mr. S. Fukuhara, a candidate for election to the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, was arrested on August 24th on a charge of infringement of the Election Law. His house was searched.

YACHTING.

Two races were sailed on Saturday afternoon. The 21-raters started at 2.30 and went round the Tsurumi mark and the Lightship twice, the competition being chiefly between *Winsome*, *Pete* and *Edna*. *Winsome* led towards the close but was displaced by *Pete* in beating up the harbour. The wind, southerly, was very light and uncertain. Corrected (handicap) times:—

<i>Sunbeam</i>	h.m.s.
<i>Winsome</i>	5-18.05
<i>Pete</i>	5-08.08
<i>Edna</i>	5-07.17
<i>Vixen</i>	5-17.05
<i>Daisy May</i>	5-32.10
	5-26.45

Pete wins the first prize and takes two record points, *Winsome* second with one point.

Ten "Larks" went out round the Lightship and back. No. 4 (W. B. Mason) elected to beat up the harbour via the pier, all the others selecting the breakwater. The wind shifted a little to the westward and placed him in a very good position, yet No. 11 (F. H. Abbey) met him at the buoy. Thence they ran in together, making a pretty race, the result of which placed No. 4 ahead by ten seconds. As, however, she and No. 14 (J. Eytton) had crossed the starting line too soon they were disqualified, and the first prize goes to No. 11, which also wins the handsome silver handicap prize, and two record points. No. 13 (A. I. Manley) is second and gets one record point. No. 10 (Drummond and Watt) is third. The times were:—

No. 1	h.m.s.
No. 2	4-54.42
No. 3	5-01.40
No. 4	4-38.15
No. 5	5-07.05
No. 6	5-02.20
No. 7	4-53.30
No. 8	4-48.32
No. 9	4-38.25
No. 10	4-46.00
No. 11	4-54.35

THE "AMERICA" CUP RACES.

Monday, August 24.

We are enabled to supplement Reuter's telegrams as to the first day's race by the courtesy of a resident who has arranged a special code.

From this source we learn as follows:—

"The first Cup Race was not finished in the time limit.

"Wind very light, dying away to calm.

"Sea smooth.

"*Reliance* had the lead when race declared off.

"Result indecisive and betting still even."

Tuesday, August 25.

The race on Saturday (that is to say the first completed race) is thus described by a private wire which has been courteously placed at our disposal:—

"Race completed. *Reliance* winner.

"Good steady full-sail breeze all through.

"Sails and handling about equal.

"Race won on merits of winner, no flukes.

"Difference in time, after deduction of *Shamrock's* allowance, over four minutes.

It will be seen that Reuter states the winner's lead at the finish to be seven minutes after deducting time allowance. There is here a discrepancy which might be accounted for in more than one fashion, but which will be made clear in course of time and need not now be discussed. It remains evident that *Shamrock* was beaten by from "over four" to seven minutes after crediting her with the 1m. 57s. accorded to her on measurement. That means that *Reliance* crossed the home line six to nine minutes ahead. There is no doubt that in this race the challenger was handsomely beaten. She had the better of the start by four seconds, but before we decide how much or how little that means we must know the relative positions of the yachts. *Shamrock III* might cross the starting line a fraction of a minute ahead and be blanketed by an overtaking opponent fifty yards out. The first point of sailing they met on was going to windward. The mark was laid fifteen miles up wind, and one telegram relates that the fight on tacks lasted one hour and twenty minutes.

Reliance, then, beat *Shamrock* on this point of sailing in an hour and twenty minutes, that is, probably, that at the expiry of this space of time she was demonstrated to the spectators to be ahead by her crossing to windward of the other, and from this point to the turning mark she increased her lead to three minutes. However it must be remembered that a slight circumstance may mean minutes in the courses of these huge craft travelling at steamship speed. At any rate it will not be surprising to learn that *Shamrock* has won the second race if sailed under slightly different conditions. In a fifteen knot breeze with smooth water, equally handled of course, she does not seem to be a match for the American. As to the other point of sailing, running off the wind, the latter added to her lead all the way. There are other conditions of weather which may be experienced, of course, and even under similar circumstances yachts do not always behave in the same way. We are told that *Shamrock* went disappointingly on the first trial; she has certainly not gone well in the first race. But there may be something to be remedied, and when that is done the craft on which the thoughts of so many British yachtsmen are fixed may move a little more satisfactorily. It must have been a splendid spectacle.

It would be interesting to know the exact time that elapsed between the arrival of one yacht and that of the other, because we might then estimate how far distant the challenger lay when to the usual accompaniments of enthusiastic spectators the defender crossed the home line. On the assumption that, including time allowance, *Shamrock* was nine minutes astern and the further supposition that they were travelling over 8 knots an hour, then the challenger was well over a mile out when *Reliance* finished. Six minutes off including time allowance she would have been away nearly one mile.

Wednesday, August 26.

The news that *Reliance* has won two races in succession will be depressing in many quarters. She has undoubtedly proved herself superior to the challenger in windward work, first in a fine full-sail fifteen knot breeze and now in a lighter wind. One can not easily understand what is meant by *Reliance* "crossing" 84 seconds ahead, for it is not easily conceivable, unless, in the case of accident, that a sailing master could throw away a precious minute at the outset of the race. Nor can we suppose it means that when they crossed tacks the defender had gained so much advantage, because no method occurs to us which would compute her lead in seconds. *Shamrock* gained on the run home before the wind, but that is not very consoling, for the *America's* Cup will not be lifted on that point of sailing only.

Thursday, August 27.

Later information seems to show that the *Shamrock* was over two minutes late in starting. That, as we have said, is difficult to understand, and we must wait for some explanation of why the challenger incurred such a delay.

We extract the following New York telegram dated Aug. 1st, which at the moment may be interesting:—

By the time the yachts are called to sail the first race for the *America's* cup the *Reliance*, selected to defend it, will have cost, one way or another, \$435,000 or more. That is a staggering amount to contemplate, but when everything is cleared up at the end of the season it may be \$450,000. In addition to this sum there must be considered that the placing in commission of the *Constitution* and her running expenses reached from \$65,000 to \$70,000, while the *Columbia* has cost J. Pierpont Morgan \$45,000 or possibly \$55,000.

The building and rigging of the *Reliance* cost a fortune. The yacht's construction required the best of workmen, while all standing and running rigging was expressly made and her canvas occupied the attention of a large body of sailmakers for months. The *Reliance* has possibly one hundred different sails and \$15,000 or so will represent the cost of a suit. In this particular the *Constitution* and the *Columbia* have not been so expensive.

Besides the cost of the yachts there is a flotilla of tenders and escorts of the New York Yacht Club and the enormous sums necessary for the pay and subsistence of the crews of the *Reliance*, *Constitution*

and the *Columbia*. With a crew of about fifty-five men on the *Reliance* and the crew on the tender *Sunbeam* there are many men to be looked after daily. The yacht's sailors are paid wages of \$35 per month or more, and there is a scale of prize money arranged by Mr. Iselin.

The racing crews cost prodigiously to feed, as they are men in the best of health, while their work naturally gives them excellent appetites. There are quite as many stewards and cooks on the *Sunbeam* looking after the welfare of Mr. Iselin and his associates and the officers and crew of the *Reliance* and their own ship as are found in a good-sized city hotel. All changes in the yacht's fittings, all alterations or repairs to the rigging and spars are paid for extra, while the docking bills are very large.

The \$450,000 or more that the *Reliance* will cost must not be included in any way with the New York Yacht Club's expenditures in arranging for the races. The nine men who own the defender will bear the burden of that vessel's expense, but the syndicate does not meet the personal bills of Mr. Iselin, the managing owner. Altogether the defence of the cup this year may approximate a million dollars.

A New York dispatch of Aug. 5th said:—Captain Robert Wringe of the *Shamrock III*, and Captain Bevis of *Shamrock I*, had a narrow escape to-night through the collapse of a pier on the Shrewsbury River at the Highlands. With twenty other persons, including several members of the crew of the challenger, the two sailing masters were precipitated into the water, but were not hurt.

Captain Wringe and Captain Bevis, with three sailors, left the *Shamrock* in Sandy Hook bay in the afternoon in the steam launch *Buttercup* and started up the Shrewsbury River for the Highlands of Navesink. On the way the *Buttercup* struck a sandbar and it became apparent that unless she was immediately beached she would founder. Captain Wringe took the wheel and headed her for the beach. The water had risen almost to the furnace door when the bow of the *Buttercup* took bottom.

A great crowd had been attracted to a nearby wharf, where Captains Wringe and Bevis landed after procuring tackle for the purpose of hauling the steam launch out of water. One end of the tackle was fastened to the stern of the *Buttercup* and the other was secured to one of the piles of the wharf. While they were thus engaged the wharf collapsed and all on it were thrown into the water. For a time it was feared that many had been crushed under the timbers, but with the exception of a few who were slightly cut and bruised all succeeded in getting to shore unhurt.

Captain Wringe was for a few moments in serious danger, being grappled by several men who could not swim and who held fast to him until all were rescued by a boat. Captain Bevis reached shore after rescuing a man who was unable to keep afloat. Both captains returned to their yachts after being provided with dry clothing by guests of a near-by hotel.

CHURCH NOTES.

The Declaration of the 4,000 Clergy, the "backbone" of which, to use the Archbishop of Canterbury's word, consists in its frank acceptance of the Ornaments Rubric, as prefixed to the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the Prayer Book, as a lawful inheritance in the English Church, was presented to the two Archbishops on July 11th, and the full text of the reply is now before us. It is a statesmanlike utterance, and it suggests the thought that after all this latest manifesto may not die so absolutely without issue as have so many of its predecessors in the troublous times of the last half-century.

His Grace of Canterbury is not a High Churchman, and on that account the "Cordial and whole hearted welcome" which he gave to the clergy who presented it, and his openly expressed opinion of the absolute loyalty of the High Church Party as a whole will be the more appreciated.

"It is especially desirable," he says, "at this time that it should be made perfectly clear that the great body of High Churchmen in this country are, as many of us know perfectly well to be an indisputable fact which is sometimes, one would almost think, wilfully misunderstood outside, absolutely loyal to our Church system and authority and rule."

His sympathy with the more Evangelical part of the deputation was never doubted. By this utterance therefore he would at once put himself on terms with his whole audience, and ensure an attentive and respectful hearing.

In dealing with the Ornaments Rubric, which is

of course the crux of the whole situation, His Grace first of all reminded his hearers of the extreme difficulty of finding out exactly what it allows and what it does not allow. The Declaration asserts a belief that the Ornaments rubric "retains the ceremonial system which was lawful under the first Prayer Book of Edward VI." Yes, says the Archbishop, but "I believe that I am not wrong in saying that every one of those words 'retains,' 'ceremonial,' 'system,' 'lawful,' 'under,' has been the subject of prolonged and most eager disputation on the part of perfectly competent men who have taken an opposite view about each one of the phrases." This is true, and it bears out what was said in the last Church Notes as to the caution which will be observed by all sensible people in dogmatizing about the legality of this or that ceremony in the Church's ritual. Dogmatism is impossible except for those who have profoundly studied the subject, and we may add those who have profoundly studied the subject will, as a rule, be the least inclined to dogmatise.

Some disputed points have been decided by the Privy Council. Yes, but even these decisions, the Archbishop recognised, are not necessarily conclusive. The Church has always claimed the right, a right which is of course exercised by all other religious bodies in England, to interpret its own formularies. And this right, confirmed to it, by the way, in *Magna Charta*, the mere fact of Establishment leaves unaffected. So at least it is contended. Of course there must always be an appeal to the Sovereign (who hears it through his Privy Council) on the part of any one of his subjects who feels himself aggrieved. But each such appeal is considered on its own merits; and a previous decision of the Privy Council is not held to settle the question, supposing for instance, (as in ecclesiastical questions has frequently happened) some new light is brought to bear on a new case subsequently brought before it. The result of this is that the Privy Council has given decisions contradicting its former decisions on several occasions, and there is a want of finality about its judgments in ecclesiastical matters which is not felt when it deals with ordinary cases. "New light" is always considered a sufficient justification for reversing a former decision. It was the recognition of this principle that made it possible for the Privy Council to accept all the findings of Archbishop Benson's Court in the Bishop of Lincoln's case, though, in more than one instance, they contradicted its own previous decisions. And this, no doubt, is what induced the leading Evangelical layman, quoted by the Bishop of London, to deprecate further litigation in the matter of the Eucharistic vestments, because though the last decision of the Privy Council was against their use, it was more than probable, as he declared, that the next would pronounce them to be not merely legal but compulsory.

The problem before statesmen who would take up the Church question to-day, is to establish some court whose decisions would be binding on the consciences of the whole body of Church people. The Privy Council does not supply what is wanted, its jurisdiction being very widely questioned. The Archbishop is well aware of this, and it will explain what will strike some people as remarkable in his address. He refers to the Privy Council and claims a certain amount of deference for its decisions, not on the ground that its interpretations of the law are in these matters necessarily conclusive, but because of the personal ability and piety of the Judges who presided in that court. Granting for the moment, he says, that the jurisdiction of the court is questionable, yet

"When you have, quite apart from when and where it was given, the detailed argument brought out by a man like Lord Selbourne, or a man like Lord Hatherley, or a man like Lord Cairns, all devout, earnest religious men, and all trained lawyers, who were simply trying with all their might and with the power of a great intelligence to come to a decision as to what a thing means, do not let that be brushed aside because you say that the occasion on which it was delivered was in a court to which you do not attach the same importance as other people. The argument stands by itself good or bad by the weight which attaches to the authority of these great thinkers. It does not depend a bit

upon where or when or why it was delivered. It is the judgment of honest men and religious men and, above all, intensely capable and competent men, wrought out upon this subject."

This is an argument which must appeal to everyone so far as it goes; and though many people will no doubt consider that the Archbishop might have taken up much stronger ground, all those who appreciate the delicacy of the situation, and the end which he has in view, viz. the peace of the Church, will recognise his wisdom in not claiming for the Privy Council an authority which would never have been generally accorded to it.

Nevertheless, even such argumentative use of the Privy Council judgments as he has ventured to make, will not escape unchallenged, a fact which he plainly perceived. For since the last decision of the Privy Council, an immense amount of new light has actually and as a matter of fact been thrown upon these subjects. They are already, so to speak, out of date owing to the historical research of many patient workers. The Archbishop therefore supplements his argument by a suggestion which may possibly have important consequences in the near future. Nobody, he says, would assert that the great men whose names he had referred to were either dishonest or incapable. But

"If they were wrong it must be because additional knowledge has now come into our possession which would have altered their opinion had they been able to look at it to-day. That is not only an arguable proposition, but I think an exceedingly strong one; and if so it is, in my judgment, exceedingly desirable that the new light upon the particular points that are still unargued by those in possession of the fuller knowledge should be made use of. I am not prepared to say how that is to be done, but I should imagine that it would not be an impossible thing to bring that result about and to let us find what capable men to-day, perfectly ready to accept new light if it is there, would say upon the subject. Let this room be a witness of it. It was in this room and from this very spot that the Lincoln judgment was delivered by Archbishop Benson in the light of the new knowledge that had come into our possession. That judgment when delivered here was accepted by the lay authorities, and have we the slightest reason to doubt that properly argued discussions and properly argued conclusions upon questions like these, which may differ from conclusions arrived at before on account of the new light which had subsequently been made accessible, would have the same acceptance as was found for other decisions which in the new light were accepted by those in high positions upon whom the authority lay?"

This last passage which we have quoted we take to be by far the most important part of the Archbishop's speech. In it, as it seems to us, he very plainly hints that, if matters could be so arranged, he would gladly preside over another Court like that of his great predecessor, Archbishop Benson, who tried the Bishop of Lincoln. The success of such an experiment would of course depend entirely on the qualities of mind and character which he could bring to this task. There can be no question as to the good result of Archbishop Benson's judgment. It secured to the Church of England a whole decade of comparative peace. We can see no good reason why Dr. Davidson, given the opportunity, should not achieve a like result.

Can it be altogether independently of any such idea that Mr. Russell Wakefield, who drew up the declaration, has issued his friendly challenge to the Dean of Canterbury? Litigation on these questions has now for some considerable time ceased, to the Church's great benefit. Mr. Russell Wakefield, however, is desirous that a friendly suit should be carried in some way before the judgment seat of the Archbishop in person, and to such a suit only technical objections could be raised. He has appealed, through the columns of the *Times*, to the Dean, as representing the Low Church party, to help him. It remains to be seen whether the Dean will take up the challenge.

Judgments were delivered in the Tokyo Appeal in the cases of three educational officials resulting in two being discharged, and a third sentence changed to 3½ months imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 15.

LAW CASES.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

The hearing of this case brought by Mr. J. Helm against Mr. G. R. Allen, claiming on a promissory note for yen 627, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Yasuda, on Aug. 21st, when the claim of plaintiff was dismissed and he was ordered to pay the costs.

PETITION FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

In the Kyoto District Court, the Yokohama representative of the Russo-Chinese Bank filed on August 22nd, a petition asking for a decree to sell by public auction the properties of the Heian Cotton Spinning Company, Kyoto. The *Jiji* states that the Bank loaned the Japanese company yen 300,000. A promissory note for yen 150,000, was given to the bank, and for the remainder the properties of the mill were offered as security. The Kigyo, Sangyo and two or three other banks whose credits with the spinning company amount to yen 200,000 are endeavouring to settle the action out of Court.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
v. T. IIDA.

The hearing of this case, instituted by Mr. C. Cable, representative of the Yokohama branch of the Singer Manufacturing Co., No. 80, against T. Iida, began in the Yokohama District Court on Aug. 22nd. This action refers to a protest against the distraint of a sewing machine rented to a tailor named to T. Haru, against whom defendant had brought a case of distraint for debt.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

SENTENCE ON A MURDERER.

A man named K. Uchida (24) living at the village of Suma, Naka-gori, Sagami province, who murdered on April 28th, a woman named Taka Takahashi, with whom he had been living, was sentenced on Aug. 21st in the Yokohama District, to 9 years' confinement with hard labour. The man after murdering the woman buried her corpse in the river bed of the Banyu-gawa, to conceal his crime.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED THIEVES.

The trial of S. Fujita (19) office-boy of Mr. F. W. Horne, No. 70, Yokohama, who was charged with having stolen 42½ dozen files, and various kinds of implements from a godown of his employer from the middle of April to the end of May this year, and also with having got money from the Chinese exchange shop Van Tai, No. 72, by a false cheque; and two others named M. Wakui (31) and B. Murata (55) who are alleged to have assisted him, took place in the Yokohama District Court on Aug. 24th before Judge Yasuda.

OBJECTION TO TEMPORARY SEIZURE.

The hearing of this action, instituted by Mr. H. Victor Gielen, of Messrs. Bavier & Co. No. 209, against Mr. John H. Jewett, late of the firm of Messrs. Bavier & Co., No. 209, Yokohama, began on August 26th, before Judge Kato. It was an objection brought against a decision, given in the Yokohama District Court by Judge Kato on June 10th in the petition of Mr. Jewett, who asked the Court to seize the books of the late firm of Bavier & Co., which remain in the possession of Mr. Gielen, who is carrying on with others the business of the old firm under the same name.

Messrs. Masujima and Hiraoka were present for plaintiff and Mr. Sato for defendant.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that (1) the firm Bavier & Co. represented by defendant was not organized and established according to the laws of Japan; it had been wound-up without an application signed by the senior partner, Mr. Edward de Bavier, who lives in Switzerland. Therefore the existence of such a firm could not be recognized. That (2) the present firm of Bavier & Co. was established on June 30th, 1902, by Messrs. Ed. de Bavier and S. Warming and registered on March 11th this year in the Yokohama Local Court, after which plaintiff joined the firm as a partner. That (3) though bearing the same name, the natures of the two firms are differ-

ent and have no connection with one other. Defendant, therefore, could not claim the seizure of the business books of the existing firm and had no right to do so.

In defence, Mr. Sato explained the conditions under which Messrs. Bavier & Co. were wound-up and the relations which existed between the two firms. The wound-up firm was established in Yokohama in 1866 by Mr. Edward de Bavier and it was registered on December 6th, 1899, in the Yokohama Local Court. It was wound-up on June 18th, 1902, by consent of the partners. Some ten days after the firm had been wound-up, a new firm whose name was also Bavier & Co., was established in the premises at No. 209 where the late firm had also been established. In the new firm, Mr. Gielen, plaintiff, who had been employed by the late firm as manager, became a partner. Many business books and documents of the late firm remained with the new firm as a matter of convenience. Meanwhile defendant had established himself in business in Yokohama with a branch at New York. Subsequently he entrusted Mr. F. O. Stuart, of No. 6, Yokohama, with the duty of examining the books with a view to settling them in an orderly manner, and on the other hand he asked Mr. Gielen to deliver up all books and documents of the wound-up firm which were kept in his office. Mr. Gielen, however, refused to give these up. On this ground, therefore defendant presented a petition to the Court for a decree to temporarily seize the books in dispute, and judgement was rendered in June 10th this year, in favour of petitioner. Temporary seizure of the books was made by a bailiff.

The court here rose, adjourning the case *sine die*.

SENTENCE ON THIEVES.

S. Fujita (19) office boy, late in the employ of Mr. F. W. Horne, No. 70, who was charged with having stolen various implements from a godown of his employer, and also with having received yen 50 from a Chinese exchange shop, Van Tai, No. 72 by means a forged cheque on the Chartered Bank; and two others named M. Wakui (31) and B. Murata (55) who assisted him, were sentenced in the Yokohama District Court by Judge Yasuda on August 26th, to 1½ years, 10 months, and 1 year's imprisonment with hard labour, respectively, while each is to undergo 6 months police surveillance.

TRIAL OF P. FLYNN.

Patrick Flynn, of the U.S. transport *Dix*, who on Aug. 19th, assaulted another sailor named John Foley and a quartermaster named John Mark of the same vessel, then lying in Uraga Shipbuilding Yard, and who was subsequently arrested at Yokosuka, has been committed for trial. The trial takes place on Aug. 31st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakamura.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

An officer of the Southern Pacific Railway in charge of the company's emigration bureau states that the 600 land agents under him are now selling land to farmers at the rate of 100,000 acres a month. It is estimated that between 25,000 and 50,000 farmers have settled in Louisiana and Texas since this work was taken up on a large scale by the Southern Pacific in 1894.

Experimenting with the X-ray in an endeavour to utilize its mysterious light in a business way has almost cost Thomas A. Edison his sight. While trying the effect of the rays on various objects the strange light exerted its power on both Mr. Edison and Charles Dally, an assistant. As a result the noted inventor's sight has been thrown out of focus, while one of Dally's arms has been amputated and he probably will lose the other.

The big seven-masted American schooner *Lawson*, put into commission only a year ago, is to be dismantled and converted into a freight-barge. The *Lawson* was the largest schooner ever launched, and had a displacement of 10,000 tons. She was an economical freight-carrier, but was too large for the coastwise trade. In

addition to this, she was found hard to handle at sea in unfavourable weather, being very slow in stays.

Since the discovery of the Klondike and the establishment of the Government assay office at Seattle, a period of five years, the total receipts of gold dust and gold bullion amount to \$73,364,790, or more than \$14,000,000 per year. Of this amount \$11,285,971 came from the mines of Nome, \$3,428,780 from British Columbia, \$2,654,037 from Treadwell and other Alaska mines, \$1,153,856 from mines of Washington and Oregon. The receipts of this office so far this season are in excess of any previous year in its history, the Klondike showing better than last season, while Nome receipts are a third larger.

The United States Geological Survey reports that the production of platinum decreased from 1,408 ounces, valued at \$27,526, in 1901, to 94 ounces, valued at \$1814, in 1902, the smallest production since 1893. In connection with the platinum there were also obtained from the ores 20 fine ounces of iridium, as against 253 ounces in 1901. The domestic supply of platinum in recent years has been obtained as a secondary product chiefly from gold placer deposits in Trinity and Shasta counties, California. The Russian sources of platinum supply, which furnished about 90 per cent. of the total consumption of the world, are comparatively limited. The imports of platinum into the United States during 1902 were valued at \$1,987,980, as compared with \$1,695,895 in 1901.

The annual report of the auditor for the U.S. War Department shows that during the year enlisted men of the army made 121,709 deposits under the act of May 15, 1872, amounting to \$3,751,616, and that 158,179 deposits were withdrawn, amounting to \$4,802,190, upon which the depositors received \$262,378 in interest. During the year the sum of \$743,139 was placed to the credit of the permanent fund of the home under the act of March 3, 1883, being the amount retained from pay of enlisted men of the United States army on account of 12½-cent. fund, fines by general courts martial and amounts due deserters at large and dishonourably discharged soldiers. There was withdrawn from said permanent fund during the year for current expenses \$254,000. The amount of claims filed by the several states on account of the war with Spain was \$6,657,027. Of this amount \$4,223,682 were allowed, \$1,568,359 disallowed, and \$864,986 are pending settlement.

For nearly three decades the state of Massachusetts has in its censuses caused an enumeration to be made of the aliens in the state. In the instructions given to the enumerators, aliens have been defined as all "male persons of foreign birth twenty-one years of age or over who have not complied with the naturalization laws of the United States." In a paper giving the statistics of aliens in industry in the state, the Massachusetts *Labor Bulletin* for August sums up the results of a comparison of the enumerations made at three censuses by saying that the aliens showed an increase both as regards total population in 1885 as compared with 1875, and in 1895 as compared with 1885. In other words, "the number of aliens in the commonwealth has more than kept pace with the increase in total population and in the total number of males, indicating plainly that the immigrants have not complied with the naturalization laws of the United States, and have failed to become citizens."

Thomas A. Edison is quoted as saying that his long-promised storage battery has been in operation three weeks. This new battery will average more than a third greater mileage for half the weight than will the old lead battery. But the new invention cannot be put on the market in any quantity as yet. The best that can be done now is to make one a day. By October the output will be at least six daily, and about Christmas any demand will be met. The trouble has been that special machines had to be built, but the last of these will be completed next week. Another disadvantage Mr. Edison alleges he has to con-

tend with is paying 40 per cent. duty on a certain sheet steel that must be imported from England or Germany, and then in only limited quantities. By Christmas three rolling mills will be able to make it in this country, and then the present high price for the batteries will be reduced. This battery will drive all other methods of locomotion out of business, and in less than ten years the horrible odor of gasoline on the public highways will be unknown.

Rear Admiral Evans reports that the monitor *Monadnock* in a recent full power speed trial of eight hours averaged 11.78 knots an hour, and that for two hours, with four boilers under forced draught, the speed averaged 12.1 knots. This is a decided improvement in a vessel which, when completed seven years ago, made only 11.63 knots on her trial. The engines and boilers of the *Monadnock* were built at Mare Island under the supervision of Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, U. S. N., and the recent performance reflects credit on the officials and workmen in the navy yard, as well as the present engineer of the vessel, Lieutenant I. V. Gillis, to whom the Secretary of the Navy has written a complimentary letter. The *Monadnock* was placed in commission February 20, 1896, and cost \$2,134,054. The cost of repairs up to July 1, 1902, amounted to \$77,300, an average of one-half of one per cent of the first cost per annum. The *Monterey*, built at the Union Iron Works at a cost of \$2,728,548, and commissioned February 13, 1893, has cost in repairs \$161,330 up to July 1, 1902, being an average of six-tenths of one per cent of the first cost per annum. Both of these monitors have been in Philippine waters since 1899, and from all accounts the *Monadnock* has proved itself the better vessel.

A study of a table of exports from the principal exporting countries of the world, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of U.S. Department of Commerce, shows some facts of especial interest to the people of the United States. One of these important facts is that the United States, which occupied fourth place in the list of exporting countries in 1870, now shows a larger total in the final column, which represents the latest available year, than does any other country of the world. The United Kingdom, France and Germany showed in 1870 a larger total of domestic exports than did the United States, the figures being for that year: United Kingdom, \$971,000,000; Germany, \$552,000,000; France, \$541,000,000, and from the United States, \$377,000,000. By 1880 the domestic exports of the United States exceeded those of France or Germany, but were still below those of the United Kingdom, the figures for the year being: United Kingdom, \$1,085,000,000; Germany, \$687,000,000; France, \$669,000,000, and the United States, \$824,000,000. In 1890 the United States occupied a similar relation, the figures for that year being: United Kingdom, \$1,282,000,000; Germany, \$792,000,000; France, \$724,000,000, and the United States, \$845,000,000. In 1902, the latest available year for which the figures of the United Kingdom, Germany and France are available, the figures of domestic exports stood: United Kingdom, \$1,379,000,000; Germany, \$1,113,000,000; France, \$818,000,000; while those of the United States for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, were \$1,392,087,672.

A CHAIR OF JAPAN-SE.

Mr. Robt. A. McLean sends a letter to the English press to call public attention to the fact that King's College, London, has instituted a Chair of Japanese, and has appointed as the first Professor Mr. J. H. Longford, a gentleman who was for more than 30 years in the Consular Service in Japan, and who is a well-known authority on all matters connected with the country. He states further:—

Now that England has a Treaty of Alliance with Japan, it becomes a matter of first national importance that our Naval and Military officers should have some knowledge of the language of a people with whose forces they may, at any time, perhaps soon in the present state of Far Eastern politics, have to co-

operate in Eastern service. The growing commerce between England and Japan might be increased, and competition facilitated with our active and energetic trade rivals if our merchants and their clerical employees understood the Japanese language, and through it the character and wants of the people.

Missionaries might greatly lessen the period that they now require for the acquisition of the language in Japan, and the great cost to their societies before they can hope to be useful in this work, if, before leaving England, they devoted some time to the preliminary study, and tested their capacity in one of the most difficult of Oriental languages. The Japanese take to the English more than to any Western people, and no Eastern country has greater attractions for English travellers. The pleasure and profit of a visit there would be greatly enhanced by even a very slight knowledge of the language, such as could be obtained by a few months' study in England. The Council of King's College have, in creating this Chair, performed an eminent public service, and if the facilities they have provided are taken advantage of by the classes I have mentioned, one which will entitle the Council to the gratitude of the nation.

THE "EMPRESS" COLLISION.

From the *China Mail* of Tuesday, August 18, we extract Captain Marshall's story of the recent collision between the *Empress of India* and the Chinese cruiser *Huang Tai*. The collision took place between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of August 17. Capt. Marshall says:—

"We were proceeding on our way from Shanghai, when the Chinese cruiser *Huang Tai* overtook us. When about to pass, the cruiser starboarded into the *Empress of India* so suddenly that it was impossible for the *Empress* to get to starboard fast enough, the result being that the cruiser struck her a glancing blow on the fore end of the promenade deck. The cruiser slid along the steamer's side, apparently uninjured, except the damage done to her boats and gearing, but on clearing the ship ran up signals of distress.

The *Empress of India* then lowered her boats and proceeded to the cruiser to find her in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off, though very reluctantly, and the cruiser settled down by the stern at 1.27 a.m. being then off Breaker Point S. 82 E. 15 miles.

As many of the cruiser's crew as could be found were picked up, and the *Empress* proceeded on her voyage, and on mustering the rescued men this morning it was found that thirteen were missing out of a total of 184. As the night was fine and there were several junks in the vicinity it is reasonable to suppose that most, if not all, of the missing were saved. Grave fears, however, are felt for the Captain, who positively refused to leave the ship. The Navigating Lieutenant and the Gunner-Lieutenant who were on the bridge with the Captain also refused to leave, but were picked up afterwards."

The *Empress* brought the rescued men to Hongkong and the matter was at once reported to the responsible Chinese authorities.

The *Empress* had a hole of about 4 feet knocked in her side nearly amidships.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. M. Tsuda, Yamaguchi, was arrested on August 24th at Shimonoseki. He is charged with gambling.

The general election of members of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly will take place on Sept. 25th.

A telegram from Tientsin states that the Dalny Customs has decided to levy duty on and from September 1st.

A telegram from Shanghai states that the Japanese warship *Nanica* was to leave there on August 26th for home.

The *Niroku* states that a Russian who has been shadowed in western cities as a suspicious person arrived at Wakayama on August 25th.

The *Saikyo Maru*, which took fire off Mutsure island, arrived at Kobe on the afternoon of Aug. 22nd. She is to enter the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard for repairs.

The *Miyako Shinbun*, Tokyo, is being prosecuted by the authorities of the Metropolitan Police Board for having published in its issue of

August 25th a statement which is alleged to be injurious to the public interests.

According to a telegram from Mr. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Newchwang, the Russian authorities have removed the prohibition on the export of cereals from Dalny for a period of 12 days, commencing August 18th.

A Kobe telephone message in the *Fiji* states that tea transactions in that port seem to have resumed activity. On Aug. 24th, 50,400 *kin* were sold for export; 438 cases brought in to the market from inland; and 3,136 cases are in stock.

The proposed amalgamation of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Co. and the Seoul and Chemulpo Railway Co. which is under consideration by the authorities of the Finance and the Communications Departments, states the *Asahi*, will shortly be sanctioned.

A double suicide occurred on the morning of Aug. 24th in the Yoshiwara, Tokyo. The woman is aged 22 years, the man 25 years. Both sustained fatal injuries in the throat. The man left several letters addressed to relations and friends.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire inform the Shanghai papers that the recent sudden deaths of the Captain, chief engineer and chief officer of the *Poyang* were due to cholera, believed to have been caused by a salad which the unfortunate men ate.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company was to be held on Aug. 25th at the Seinen Kaikan Club, Tokyo, when the dividend for the first half-year was to be declared at the rate of 3 per cent. (6 per cent. per annum.)

According to investigations brought down to last Saturday (Aug. 22nd), banks having money deposits of over a million *yen* are: the Mitsui Bank, *yen* 1,800,915; the 1st Bank, *yen* 1,754,978; the 15th Bank, *yen* 1,216,770; and the Mitsui Bishi Bank, *yen* 1,067,011.

The main body of the standing squadron left Maizuru on August 23rd for Saseho, and the *Yoshino* and *Chitose* arrived on the same day at Takeshiki from Korean waters. The *Matsushima* and two other training ships left Ujina on the 24th for Yokosuka via Mitsuhamama.

A gendarme named T. Shibata (24) belonging to the Toyohashi detachment, and a woman named Nobu (22) attempted to commit suicide by shooting themselves in a brothel on the night of Aug. 21st. The soldier was removed, alive to the military hospital, but the girl died.

On the night of August 22nd a policeman named Fujii, says the *Yorodzu*, inflicted with his sabre severe injury on a man named K. Yamamoto. The man was singing very loudly in Itabashi and the officer tried to stop him. The injured man will prosecute the constable in the Tokyo District Court.

Haru (20) wife of a man named S. Nara, living at Nakasato-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo, and G. Washio, son of Count Washio, living at Benten-machi were arrested on Aug. 20th. It is alleged by the Tokyo papers that the two, having been illicitly intimate, attempted to murder the woman's husband by giving him poison in his milk.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to allow 25 per cent discount on passages of Korean emigrants from Kobe, Moji, or Nagasaki for Hawaii; to make a discount of 5 per cent. to such emigrants who are refused a landing at the islands, and who have consequently to return home; and also to give free passage to inspectors of emigrants, at the rate of one inspector per fifty emigrants.

Mr. Jiono, Manager of the *Nagasaki Shimpo*, and three other residents of Nagasaki, jointly lodged on the 17th an application with the Nagasaki Kencho for permission to construct a track for an automatic carriage system between that town and Mogi, a distance of four miles. The promoters, according to the *Nagasaki Press*,

propose to construct a number of carriages, 7 feet by 4 feet, fitted with gas engines of 8 horse power. The capital for the undertaking is estimated at *yen* 35,000.

Tokyo papers state that the family of the late Lord Salisbury have acknowledged the Japanese Imperial Court's dispatch of condolence.

Mr. M. Nishina, candidate for election to the Shizuoka Prefectural Assembly, was arrested on Aug. 26th on a charge of infringing the Election Law.

S. Asano (19) living at Motomachi, Yokohama, and two other youths who attempted to go to America without paying passage, by the Swedish steamer *Marie*, which left here on Aug. 21st, were found by the crew while the ship was off Oshima. The three stowaways were instantly handed over to the island police. The young adventurers applied for relief, to the governor of island, who then communicated with the governor of Kanagawa Ken.

Tokyo papers state that the police authorities of San Francisco recently informed the Japanese Department for Foreign Affairs that a lawyer named William Robert Verves (?) employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has absconded after stealing money belonging to the company. The U. S. authorities have offered a reward of \$1,000 gold for his arrest. It is added that the alleged offender is a native of Pennsylvania and 43 years old. His height is 5 feet and 7 inches and he weighs about 175 pounds.

According to a New York telegram from Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul, dated August 21st, transactions in raw silk have not advanced since his previous report, because prices demanded can not be met on the market. The cotton market was very active; there is a good demand by spinners and prices are quoted at \$12.74. Owing to information that a plague of insects has appeared in the Texas cotton fields, and to speculative purchases, transactions became brisker. There are 5,435 bales of cotton in stock.

The census of 1901 reveals a tragic fact in connection with the Australian aboriginal. He belongs to a race which is dying out with fatal rapidity. In 1778, the year of settlement, Governor Phillip estimated the native population at 1,000,000. To-day it numbers only 47,000. The aboriginal is extinct in Tasmania, almost so in Victoria, and in New South Wales he numbers less than 4,000. Like the North American Indian, his days are numbered; but, unlike the North American Indian, his losses through war and bloodshed have been insignificant.

A swimming fatality occurred in the harbour last evening, said the *Kobe Herald* of Aug. 26th. Mr. Otsuka Nakaji, 2nd Engineer of the N.Y.K. steamer *Mikawa Maru*, was swimming near his ship at about 6.30 p.m., when he suddenly sank and disappeared. Great excitement occurred on board the steamer and a search was instantly started. News was conveyed to the Branch Office and the Water Police Station, who sent the necessary appliances for the recovery of the remains. The Kawasaki Dockyard Co. also sent several boats equipped with diving apparatus. The body was discovered by one of the Kawasaki divers at 9.30 last night but life, of course, was extinct. The fatality was certified to be due to heart failure. Beyond the fact that he had his house at Shinagawa, very little is known about the unfortunate engineer here.

The Report of the Commissioner for Wei-hai-wei contains some amusing instances of the embarrassing respect which the people have come to entertain for British justice. "The people," say the Commissioner, "positively revel in going to court, and look upon it in very much the same light as going to the theatre or other places of diversion. An injured husband will walk 20 miles to inform the magistrate that he is quite unable to keep his wife in order. An aggrieved rustic will plod wearily a distance of 10 miles to tell the magistrate that his neighbour has stolen six handfuls of grass that belonged to him, and he

will couch his plaint in words of poetic pathos, imploring 'the great man' to help him, in which case his gratitude will be as the ocean in depth, and the vault of heaven in height."

A detailed report regarding the collision between the Japanese warship *Naniwa*, and the sailing-ship *Dundee* is given in a telegram to the *Asahi*, under date of August 24th, from Shanghai. Both vessels were at anchor at the time at Woosung when the rush of the incoming tide sent the *Dundee* swinging across the *Naniwa's* bows. The sailing vessel swept the forward part of the *Naniwa's* deck, carrying away the rail and some of the fittings. According to an telegram received on August 23rd, the *Naniwa* collided with a vessel of 2,000 gross tons, which had dragged free from her anchor in consequence of the enormous inrush of the tide. Damage was sustained by the *Naniwa's* bridge on the starboard side and an anchor chain was broken. The telegram adds that the *Naniwa* was not seriously injured and could proceed at once upon her trip north.

Baron Tsuda Mamichi, who has been suffering from consumption for a long time, was, on August 26th, promoted to the Second Rank of the junior class and received the decoration the Sacred Treasure of the first class. The Baron was born on December 20th, 1829, at Tsuyama, Mimasaka province, and was educated in Yedo. In 1863, under instructions from the Tokugawa Government, he proceeded to Holland, to study jurisprudence and to investigate political matters. After two years he returned home when he was appointed to teach in the Kaisai-jo College. After the Restoration he received various offices as secretary, councillor and judge, after which he was, in 1890, elected in Tokyo a member of the House of Representatives. In 1896 he was appointed by the Emperor a member of the Upper House and in 1900 was promoted to the peerage. In 1902, the degree of *Hogaku-Hakase* (doctor of law) was granted him.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

Paris is mourning the loss of its oldest tree, an elm planted by order of Sully in 1600, in the Rue St. Jacques. It is leafless this year.

Willie Park, senior, four times British golf champion, died at Musselburgh on July 27th. His son, Willie Park, junior, has been twice champion.

If Cuba fails to float her proposed loan of \$35,000,000 in the United States, she will have no difficulty in doing so in England, according to London advices.

The deaths are announced of Sir John Rigby, formerly Lord Justice of Appeal; Mr. Donald Nicol, M.P. for Argyllshire; and Sir William Thackeray Marriot, Member of the Privy Council.

A well-known Parisian journalist declares that King Edward's popularity in France is due to the fact that "he is the embodiment of what the Parisians imagine the old Carolingian Kings of France must have been!" He is in fact "quite le Roi Soleil."

Lieutenant von Saltzmann, of the German Army, reached Constantinople on July 16th, after riding through China and across the Pamirs and Turkestan. He left Tientsin on January and last.

In view of the insufficient depth of the navigable channel of the river Elbe at certain points between Hamburg and the sea for the largest class of sea-going vessels, the Governments of Hamburg and Prussia have decided upon carrying out an extensive project for "correcting" the course of the river, so as to increase its depth permanently.

According to the London *Chronicle*, it is not impossible that the King's Irish visit will result in the appointment of Archbishop William J. Walsh of the diocese of Dublin, to the Irish Privy Council. Hitherto no Catholic prelate has been

on the council, but it is said to have been a cherished dream of Lord Beaconsfield to have on the council a prelate possessing the confidence of the Irish people and of the Pope.

An early result of the Franco-British *entente* was the visit to Brest of Captain Ottley, Naval Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris. He had received special permission from the French Minister of Marine to visit the Naval Port, and to inspect the vessels nearing completion and those on the stocks. A dinner in his honour was given at the Maritime Préfecture on July 21st.

As an idea of the smoking ability of the Belgian, it is sufficient to say that the farmers devote 4,942 acres each year to the cultivation of tobacco; and, notwithstanding the yield of 18,700,000 pounds, nearly 21,000,000 pounds are imported. In 1901 there were cultivated in Belgium and imported a total of 38,966,200 pounds of tobacco, making 66 pounds per capita of the whole population. Besides this, there were imported 59,400 pounds of cigarettes.

A Turin youth, named Ferdinando Borgialli, has just made what is probably one of the most singular attempts at suicide that have ever been recorded. First saturating a cigar in corrosive sublimate, he let it dry and then smoked it literally to the "bitter end." Death did not ensue, because the agony was too long drawn out, which enabled the doctors to apply effective antidotes. Borgialli, however, suffered a long torture from internal pains and convulsions.

Professor Slaby, the wireless telegraph expert, has, after exhaustive experiments, removed all doubt that the surface of the earth acts as an important element in the transmission of wireless electric force, for which many have heretofore regarded the air as the only conductor. He constructed an artificial earth, which was immunized from external influence by covering the floor of his laboratory with zinc. He then experimented with waves on the floor until his theory was proved.

At the opening of the annual conference of the British Medical Association Dr. Griffiths, the President, declared that Great Britain loses annually 60,000 lives that could be saved by several moderate improvements in the sanitary law and in its administration. The loss was largely of children under one year of age, the mortality among them having increased in the past 36 years. This and the diminished birth rate were two ugly facts that were discreditable to the country and modern civilization.

The possibility of the taxation of raw cotton imported into Great Britain from foreign countries while that grown within the empire may be exempted has greatly exercised the manufacturers of the Lancashire district. In reply to a direct question as to whether the rumour was true that the preferential tariff contemplated such action, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary has telegraphed as follows: "The statement is absolutely untrue as regards myself. In fact, I have publicly repudiated the suggestion to tax raw materials."

In regard to the intended removal of the magnetic observatory from Kew Gardens, on account of the instruments being disturbed by electric traction, negotiations have been practically concluded with the Duke of Buccleuch for a piece of ground on the farm of Cassock, in the parish of Eskdalemuir, about 15 miles above Langholm. The Duke has expressed his willingness to grant an extensive site. Eskdalemuir is an extensive upland pastoral parish, which has been described as the roof of Dumfriesshire, and is an ideal site for the observatory.

A shoe repairer was recently mending a pair of shoes which belonged to a young lady. While he was mending them an unaccountable drowsiness took hold of him, and after several suspensions of work ended by sending him to sleep. Inquiries brought to light the fact that the mishap was caused by the shoes he was mending. The owner was employed in a scent factory, and

it is thought that the shoes harboured some powerful essence. Thus, when the bootmaker hammered the leather, he disturbed the scented dust that had collected between the soles and sent himself to sleep.

The question of the wretchedly underpaid Church organist is being debated in English papers and, according to the *Weekly Citizen*, has been pluckily tackled by a man and wife, who advertise as follows in the *Church Times*:—

Wanted, situation by married couple, together. Age 33 and 32 (no family). Husband, organist and choirmaster, generally useful. Wife, cook, house-keeper, or teacher. Recommended by Rev., etc. Commenting on this, *Truth* remarks that if the wife is a really good cook she might, from the point of view of wages, be worth more than the organist and choirmaster.

Another serious outbreak of labour troubles is reported from Southern Russia. At Tula a small dispute of no importance was at once, by the discharge of a number of workmen from a Government factory, transformed into a dangerous agitation. Inflammatory appeals were scattered broadcast in thousands and organisations of the peasantry took advantage of the ferment to excite the agricultural population against the landowners, many of whose houses were burned and their lands devastated in the hope that in their impoverished condition they would be compelled to sell at low rates to the occupiers. Troops have been mobilised to quell the movement.

Balloon garden parties are the latest contrivance of high society in Paris for killing time. The idea is the outcome of personal predilection and appropriately enough, emanates from balloonists and fashion leaders so unimpeachable as the Duc and Duchesse d'Uzes, who the other day invited a party of guests to a garden party luncheon in the Aero Club Park, and whiled away the afternoon with a couple of airship ascents, in which the aeronauts were dukes and counts, and the "passengers" were lords and ladies of equally high degree. But everybody voted the novelty a tremendous success, and it is likely to be perpetuated.

Some details are published of the re-numbering of the Indian Army regiments by Lord Kitchener. The scheme extends to all arms of the service—cavalry, artillery, sappers, and miners, and infantry. The re-numbering is required to do away with the jealousy caused by presidential titles, and to obviate the confusion caused by many regiments having the same number. The new system will retain the present numbering of the Bengal Army and continue the numbers awarded to the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay armies, both in the cavalry and infantry. The infantry numbers will run from one to 130. The title of "lancers" and of the mountain batteries will be abolished to prevent confusion with the British cavalry.

A remarkable instance of paying old debts in a mysterious manner has just taken place at Algiers. A few days since an unknown lady, thickly veiled, entered the Bank of Algeria, and asking for the chief cashier, inquired of him if some years back, a person whom she named did not owe the bank a sum of £7,000. Search being made, it was found that, in fact, such a sum, standing against the person named had, more than 20 years since, been written off as a debt hopelessly bad. Informed of the discovery the lady, without speaking, laid upon the table a large roll of bank notes and walked out. The roll of notes was found to contain exactly £7,000.

The British Admiralty are said to be very much excited over the results of the recent trials with new forms of screw propellers. The ideal now is a blade shaped like a Japanese fan. It is an amazing fact that very little was known about the untried possibilities of screw propellers until quite recently, and yet one need not elaborate the importance of the matter to both the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine. It is calculated that at an average cost of £4,000 per vessel the speed of nearly all our battleships and cruisers

can be increased about a knot, with a reduction in the coal expenditure, if we fit them with new screw propellers. Another important point is the reduction of vibration, which at high speed prevents the accurate laying of guns.

Archduke Eugene of Austria had a narrow escape at a level crossing the other evening, while driving home to Innsbruck from Hall. A train was due, and the gates were shut, but the gate keeper, thinking there would be time for the Archduke's carriage to pass, opened the barrier at one side. On the other side, however, the mechanism jammed, the barrier could not be moved, the carriage and horses were on the line, there was not room for the train to pass, or time to get the vehicle out of the way, and the train was signalled. Fortunately the line was straight at this point, and by violently whirling the red light round his head, the gate keeper managed to arrest the engine driver's attention, and thus saved the situation.

Alarming news reaches St. Petersburg from Teheran. It is to the effect that in the Tabreez region there is a movement which amounts to a virtual uprising of the entire native population against the European residents. Moslem fanaticism is at the bottom of the disturbances. It is alleged against the foreigners, who have mainly been attracted by the zeal of the heir to the throne for European progress, that they attract young Persians to schools taught by foreigners and weaken their reverence for Islam. The Kurdish tribes are especially active to reap plunder out of the ferment. Several villages of Armenian settlers have been burned, more than 30 people have been killed, and a threat of rebellion has been made unless all European Government employes are dismissed.

There is an amusing story going round the clubs just now which is well worth telling here. A certain popular young officer, very well known in London, recently lost his heart to a young lady, equally well known. For a time he had an idea that the lady was disposed to favour his suit, and at length he screwed up his courage to the proposing point. To his astonishment, she refused him, and, indeed, laughed at him. Then he took a fearful oath to be revenged on her, and, as the sequel will show, he is in a fair way to accomplish this. The lady's mother has been a widow for some years past, and looks considerably less than her age. In every sense of the word she is a thoroughly charming woman and a capital hostess. What is perhaps even more to the point, she has a decent income of her own. Finding himself balked of the daughter, the young fellow in question has proposed to her mother, and has been accepted. He is now comforting himself with the thoughts of what he will do to the heartless damsel when he is her stepfather.

It will be remembered, says an exchange, that some months ago there was a report that Admiral Maréchal, commanding the French squadron in the Far East, was about to return to France as a result of certain dissensions. This information was contradicted by an official note at the time, it being stated that the Minister of Marine was not aware of any difficulty having arisen. The conflict, however, did exist, and arose out of the actions of Lieutenant Hourst, of the gunboat *Otry*, as the result of certain operations he had carried out on the Upper Yangtze and its tributaries, which were disapproved of by the Government. The correspondence between the Minister and the Admiral became more acute concerning that incident, and it is said that the admiral replied with too great warmth to the ministerial observations. To-day the recall of Admiral Maréchal is no longer in doubt, and has been decided by the Cabinet to whom M. Pelletan submitted the case. According to the *Tablettes des Deux Charentes*, Admiral Maréchal, recalled to France, has been instructed to hand over command to Rear-Admiral Le Dô, and will be shortly replaced by Vice-Admiral Bayle, who was recently promoted, and who will now take charge of the French Far Eastern Squadron for two years. Vice-Admiral Maréchal took charge of the squadron in May last year, and in the ordinary course

of events would have held the command till May, 1904.

The new Russian cruiser *Aurora* recently completed her speed trials off Cronstadt, with satisfactory results. The *Aurora* is described as a "commerce destroyer," and her principal dimensions are as follow:—length, 416 ft.; beam, 55 ft.; mean draught, 21 ft.; displacement, 6,600 tons; i.h.p., 11,600; bunker capacity, 1,450 tons. She is fitted with three sets of triple expansion engines, each set having three cylinders, and being supplied with steam by a battery of 24 Belleville boilers. Her radius of action is calculated to be about 5,600 knots at 10 knots, and at full power about 2,650 knots. That latter estimate was based on the assumption that at full power the speed would be 20 knots. That speed was, however, not attained on the recent trials. In the course of those trials, the *Aurora* made four runs over the measured mile at 18.7, 19.02, 18.97, and 19.2 knots respectively, this giving her a mean speed of 18.97, or 1.03 knots less than the estimated speed, which would reduce her radius of action at full power by about 140 knots. The *Aurora* is scarcely up-to-date as regards steam pressure, since it is reported that the pressure in the boilers was only 235 lb., and at the engines as low as 180 lb. The engines made 134 revolutions per minute.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SILK.

We take the following from the August issue of the *American Silk Journal*:—

In raw silk—quantity and quality of the new crop and the price—lies the key to the situation in the manufacture and trade. Almost everything depends upon the position of the raw silk market from now on.

The facts are substantially these:—The Italian crop is pretty generally conceded to be short about twenty-five per cent. Japan will export from 80,000 to 85,000 bales, against 65,000 to 70,000 for the campaign of 1902-3, now closing. China will almost double her export of this season, say, 75,000 bales or more, against 40,000 to 45,000. Broussa and Syria will yield about the same as in 1902-3. From these figures all whom they may concern may draw their own conclusions.

During the month just closed there was a falling off in the price of most kinds of raw, conservative importers and dealers giving approximate figures, as follows: Italians, about ten cents off; Japan, ten to fifteen off; Chinas (Tsatees), ten cents off; Cantons, fifteen, fifteen cents off; Cantons, re-reels, no change.

There has been very little trading in raw during the month, dealers having little to sell and mill owners not caring to buy more than to cover immediate necessities, which, with so many looms stopped, have not been large. Several of the largest importers are practically without silk; others have five, ten or twenty bales, but no assortments.

All transactions have been for spot goods; nothing whatever done in futures. Small lots of new crop Canton have come into the market, but as the early reelings are always inferior, the price is about twenty cents less than for old. New Japanese silk is due, but is not expected in any quantity before the latter part of the month. It is reported that 2,000 bales are in the Yokohama market, but if so no one seems eager to bid for it at present prices.

Careful investigation serves to convince the writer, that trading in raw will be restricted to hand-to-mouth transactions until the prices at least approximate those of last year, which, in case of Japan, would mean a decline of twenty-five to fifty cents on the various qualities from present quotations. It must be either that or a substantial advance in the price of goods—or a little of both.

And now, it were wise to bear in mind that, under the peculiar circumstances, a decline in raw to last year's figures should cause no shock to the trade, nor even the slightest disturbance in the silk goods market. For the very excellent reason that when the price of raw went kiing upward, prices for goods did not follow—scarcely one little step. So manufacturers, not being able to go on under such a condition, have, as a rule, calmly waited for raw to come down again. When it comes within reach they will operate—not sooner. That is why we have written above that the position of raw is "the key to the situation."

In the absence of wage troubles, and with silks and ribbons in excellent favour everywhere, there is really nothing else to adversely affect the domestic industry save only the question of price.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ANSWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to the letters of "Britisher" and "One whose newspapers have been criticised by the Russian Government," I should say that the "humour" of the first mentioned writer is not "good humour," for "humour" is without nationality and what seems humour to Britishers but only offensive to people of other nationalities cannot really be called "humour." He asks me: "Are not Russians past masters in the art of seizing correspondence and newspapers? Who does not know that any letter from certain European countries, is invariably opened before it can reach its owner, and that too in times of quiet and peace." For this I can ask only: Are there not culprits in England also? And does one case of dishonesty on the part of a Post Office official reflect on a whole department? Certainly there may be found perhaps instances of corruption among the Post Office officials of Russia but the higher authorities always punish such cases when they discover them. For example, in June last General Kuropalkin sent a telegram from Tokyo to St. Petersburg, and because owing to the inefficiency of several leading masters of telegraphic stations (Vladivostok, Blagovestchensk, Irkutsk and Samra) the telegram took three days to reach St. Petersburg, all those functionaries who were responsible for the delay were dismissed. I might here mention that the writers in the *Japan Mail* think that I am "Government correspondent of Russian newspapers," but in this they are mistaken for I am a private individual. "Britisher" sympathise with me, whose sympathy is unnecessary for me, and calls my attention to the recent fate of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, who "for merely expressing an honest opinion in his own newspaper, the greatest in the world, relative to the disgraceful massacres in Kishineff, was ruthlessly expelled from Russia at a moment's notice without any explanation being offered for this high-handed act." To this I can answer that this correspondent had to leave Russia not because of honest expressions of opinion, "but because he often sent false information such" as, for example, when he declared that Mr. von Plevhe sent a notice to the Governor of Kishineff telling him not to allow the troops to fire on the rioters. The same sort of false intelligence comes from "special" and other correspondents in Tokyo, London, Berlin and other capitals being often sent with the object of creating trouble between Russia and other countries. And after this sending false news such correspondents correct what they have said. If the Japanese Government supposes that my presence as a correspondent in Tokyo is undesirable, (and if I acted like the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* and sent false information to my newspaper about orders given to its home officials by the Japanese Government I certainly admit that I would be a justly undesirable guest) they can at once tell me to leave Japanese territory. But as a matter of fact during the three years that I have acted here as correspondent for Russian papers, my views have never been against those of Japan's best statesmen. No Japanese, no European papers of Japan ever accused me of false information and I know I have a right to the usual privileges of correspondent as well as anybody else.

The writer of the second letter takes the same view as the writer of the first and I shall not, therefore, devote much time to him. His newspapers if they came from a foreign country and were printed in a foreign language went probably to the Censorship at Moscow and if they contained any thing offensive to the Russian Government, such portions were blacked out and afterwards forwarded to their destination. If they were in the Russian language and contained anarchist views, it is possible that they were entirely confiscated. However I want proof, such as I gave in my first letter to the *Japan Mail* and not mere assertion. This correspondent doubts, if Russian newspapers would dare publish a letter similar to mine, but I recommend him if he knows the Russian language, and I doubt not that he does, to read the letters to the Editor which appear very frequently in the *Novi Kvat*.

In finishing this letter I think it necessary to say that I expected an answer to my protest from the officials of the Japanese Post Office, who might be able to explain why I have been put to such inconvenience with my letters, but, apparently they do not think it necessary to offer any explanation. They apparently think their act is legal so much the more as they rely on the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance": "Britisher and Co." I do not want any further communications that appear on this subject especially from correspondents, who do not offer proofs of what they say and do not send their names for publication.

Please, Sir, excuse me for taking up so much of your valuable space, on which I shall not trespass in future.

I remain yours truly,

N. W. MASHKEVITCH.

21st August, 1903.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to your leading article in this morning's issue on the Insurance question, I am sure it would interest the Agents of British Companies if you would state how far the arguments adduced apply to them.

Can a Deposit, not required in Great Britain, be enforced here under the Clause in the Treaty as to reciprocal freedom of Commerce?

Can British or other Nationalities, be said to enjoy the same treatment in matters of Commerce, as Native subjects, when they are asked to deposit yen 100,000 whilst Native Companies do not have to make any such deposit?

Yours faithfully,

AN AGENT OF A BRITISH COMPANY.
Yokohama, Aug. 21st, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I read with interest your article upon the above subject this morning, and regret that I have not the time at my disposal to go into the matter very thoroughly, but will simply sketch the conditions, as you mention them, upon which foreign companies can do business in the United States:

Alabama: In this State, as you say, foreign companies must deposit securities to the amount of yen 400,000, in excess of what would be required of a company organized in Alabama.

Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York and Tennessee require exactly the same guarantees from companies organized in the respective States, or any other State of the Union, as they do from foreign insurance companies.

We find, therefore, that in Alabama foreign life insurance companies are discriminated against to the extent of yen 400,000, but we must not confuse our readers with the idea that it would be necessary for the deposit to be made in each State. As a matter of fact, a deposit of yen 400,000 in Alabama, or any other State, would be sufficient security to allow foreign companies to operate in any State in the Union.

Aside from Alabama, or, in other words, in forty-five States of the Union Japanese life insurance companies can operate upon precisely the same basis as native companies.

When it is taken into consideration that the deposit made in the State which discriminates against foreign companies is not required to be of any particular kind, or even to be American securities, and that they can be sold and replaced at any time by any other security of a like value, it will be seen that the conditions are not onerous.

Furthermore, we must take into consideration that the United States has a population of over 80,000,000 of people and furnished over yen 6,000,000,000 in life insurance last year, with the lowest mortality experience of any country upon the globe. Against this, Japan yielded last year in life insurance something like yen 30,000,000, with an uncertain mortality experience.

In contrast to the conditions imposed by the United States upon foreign companies, I would submit for your consideration the following interview between Mr. Wada, Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry at Tokyo, and Mr. J. T. Hamilton of the Equitable and myself:—

Mr. Betts: Will the Japanese Government require in accordance with the order No. 146, a deposit of yen 100,000 upon October 31st, and in addition thereto, upon the 1st of January following, the legal reserve of the foreign companies operating in Japan?

Mr. Wada: Yes.

Mr. Betts: Does the Japanese Government require the native companies to deposit in the hands of the Government yen 100,000 as required in the order 146?

Mr. Wada: No; we think that the fact that we supervise the Japanese companies carefully is sufficient for the protection of the interests of the Japanese insurers.

Mr. Betts:—Does the Japanese Government require that native companies shall deposit any portion of their legal reserve in the hands of the Government?

Mr. Wada: No.

Mr. Betts: Do you contemplate requiring the Japanese companies to comply with the order above mentioned upon the same footing with foreign companies?

Mr. Wada: No.

Mr. Betts: Supposing the companies should see fit

to comply with the order in question, what kind of securities would the Japanese Government demand?

Mr. Wada: Japanese bonds.

Mr. Betts: Do I understand you to say that in the event of the companies complying with this order, the Japanese Government will accept no security other than 5 per cent Japanese Bonds?

Mr. Wada: No. I will designate five kinds of Japanese bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, any, or all of which the companies may deposit as reserve security, and the yen 100,000 asked for. Inasmuch as your companies at home only earn about 3 per cent interest, we think that our 5 per cent Government Bonds will make you a better investment than you find at home.

Mr. Betts: How can you expect companies like these to guarantee policy-holders that their contracts will be met at maturity, unless the Government that compels them to invest in its securities, can give some guarantee it will not default upon its interest obligations?

Mr. Wada: It is not contemplated that the Japanese Government bonds will shrink in value. We think our bonds quite good as an investment, and our laws are framed in such a way that it gives us the power to enforce this order and we intend to do so. Companies that have no confidence in our bonds should not operate in our territory.

Mr. Betts: Supposing the bonds should depreciate in value, even though we may have paid the full value of the reserve for same at the time of purchase, what effect or bearing would that have upon the deposit?

Mr. Wada: You would be required to purchase additional bonds of the same sort to make good such deficiency.

Mr. Betts: But we could not do that, for the simple reason that we would be depositing more than the reserve in the event of additional bonds being required, consequently affecting the mutuality of our company towards the citizens of other nations.

Mr. Wada: If you did not want to put up additional bonds, you could deposit cash, which of course would not fluctuate in value.

Mr. Betts: But what guarantee would the companies have in the events of the Japanese bonds becoming worthless that the Government would not also make away with the cash? It must be conceded that when a country gets to such a low ebb that its bonds are practically worthless, it would not be a safe country in which to deposit cash. I am not now speaking of Japan alone, I am simply taking the attitude that the company would naturally take towards any Government, let it be British, French, American, or any other, that required such a deposit.

Mr. Wada: This is Japanese law and we shall require the deposit as per the order mentioned, and any company that does not feel disposed to comply with the order in question will have the privilege of withdrawing from Japan.

Mr. Betts: In the event of a threatened depreciation of these bonds would the Government allow the companies to change to some other form of security?

Mr. Wada: Yes, to some other form of the five kinds that will be designated, but no others.

Mr. Betts: Is it desired by the Japanese Government to force foreign companies to retire from the Japanese field?

Mr. Wada: No. We are anxious to encourage in every way possible foreign companies to operate in Japan. They are teaching our people the value of accumulating money for their families, and setting an example that we are anxious for our companies to emulate.

Mr. Betts: Then as I understand it, the Japanese Government requires the foreign companies to deposit their legal reserve, which will amount to nearly their actual assets.

Mr. Wada: No. The legal reserve cannot amount to but a very small portion of any company's assets.

Mr. Betts: I beg your pardon, but take my own company as an illustration. We have about \$400,000,000 assets; \$332,000,000 of which is legal reserve, and \$30,000,000 is deferred dividends, leaving a balance of \$38,000,000, which is surplus, or, less than 10 per cent, consequently you see that nearly the entire assets of a company are invested in the legal reserve.

Mr. Wada: Oh! You do not understand. We do not propose to calculate the deposit in question upon the basis you do. We do not ask any such immense amounts to be deposited with the Government as you indicate. We have a different method of calculating our legal reserve.

Mr. Betts: Ah, indeed! I did not know there were any two methods of calculating legal reserve. I have always thought and understood that a certain amount of money at a certain percentage of interest must be required to meet a given amount at the end of a given period. I cannot understand how there could be any deviation from this rule, inasmuch as a company states upon what basis of reserve it writes business in the contract, consequently there can be no question as to the amount that would be required to meet such contract.

Mr. Wada: We have a different way of calculating reserve.

Mr. Betts: Will you kindly give me your method, so that I can form an estimate of what the companies will have to deposit, in addition to the yen 100,000 demanded?

Mr. Wada: We can't do this until we know how much business the companies have transacted during the past year in Japan.

Mr. Betts: But that can't make any difference; it would be identically the same whether it was calculated upon a basis of yen 1,000 or yen 1,000,000, your formula must be the same.

Mr. Wada: (After much consultation with his advisors), We are not prepared to give this formula now; in fact, we have not gone into the matter sufficiently yet, nor can we do so until we receive some data as to the amount of business that has been transacted in Japan during the last twelve months.

Mr. Betts: Inasmuch as the company which I represent has been doing business in Japan only during 1903, as the New York Life has only done a small percentage of business prior to 1903, would it not be well to defer the whole matter until March 1st, 1904? This would enable all the companies to make a report for a full year's work, and we could then get a better understanding as to what would be required. It would not, in my opinion, be fair to ask the companies to go ahead and put up yen 100,000 and then find the after conditions too onerous to comply with.

Mr. Wada: We have no intention of extending the time of the deposit, nor can we promise that we will give you the formula upon which to calculate the amount of reserve deposit that will be required before October 31st. We can only say that there will be no extension of time.

Mr. Hamilton: I would like to ask a few questions. I understand that there is one company operating in Japan which has already in its possession in London, Japanese bonds amounting to £10,000 or the yen 100,000 asked for. Would that be sufficient to comply with the terms of the order?

Mr. Wada: No. Not unless the bonds were deposited in Japan.

Mr. Hamilton: We have in our contracts an agreement to loan the insured at any time nearly, or quite the full amount of the legal reserve. Now then, assuming that we should deposit with the Government the local reserve in question, and the insured would come forward and demand a loan, in accordance with his contract, would we not be putting into Japan twice the amount of the reserve?

Mr. Wada: That is a private contract between you and the insured, with which we have nothing to do.

Mr. Hamilton: Would the Japanese Government require a company that refused to comply with the order in question and retired from the Japanese field, to put up the legal reserve upon its business already in force?

Mr. Wada: No. (After long consultation with his advisors), I withdraw my answer to the last question. We are not prepared to state at this time whether the Government will require the deposit upon business already in force or not.

Mr. Betts: Supposing the company should comply with the order in question and would put up the reserve asked for, let us assume that a policy-holder has a policy with one of the companies for yen 10,000; at the end of 10 years, or some other period, he comes forward and demands yen 5,000 from the company and gives a receipt certifying that he has borrowed so much money, and consequently only has so much interest in the policy upon which the reserve has been deposited; would the Government accept such a certificate or receipt as a reserve deposit upon the original contract upon which the insured had already received the benefit?

Mr. Wada: No. As I said before to Mr. Hamilton, this would be a private arrangement between your company and the insured, and one of which the Government would not take cognizance.

Mr. Betts: Is not this understood. You say you are trying to protect the interests of Japanese insurers; we accept your statement in good faith, but when your insurers release the company of a certain portion of its obligations, is there any reason why the Government should require a reserve upon a contract that does not exist?

Mr. Wada: Such is our law and must be complied with.

Mr. Betts: Now then, I understand that in the event of a company purchasing Japanese bonds, as designed by the Government, and these bonds depreciate in value, we are not to be allowed to dispose of same unless we reinvest in another security, which would naturally be affected by the depreciation of the first security in question?

Mr. Wada: Yes, you are to understand that. It would be to the interest of your companies to protect our bonds and keep them at a proper value.

Very truly yours, (Signed) BASIL H. BETTS.

J. T. HAMILTON.

P.S.—I do not remember the answer to the last question. J. T. H.

Comment upon the above interview is unnecessary. I can only say that I have never for an instant taken the ground that some deposit or security should not be made in Japan for the protection of Japanese policy-holders, but *that* deposit should be a stated sum. If Japan is determined, however, to violate her treaties, and it cannot be denied from your standpoint, as you say in your article of August 11th:—"However, without considering the actual phraseology, we entirely agree that the spirit of the treaties is to place foreigners and Japanese on an equal footing in Japan for purposes of trade and manufacture," the deposit should at least be commensurate with the amount of business that has been done in Japan.

Furthermore, the securities should be securities recognized as good, by the world at large, and not restricted to the promise to pay of any Government, and should be changeable at the will of the companies making the deposit; always provided that satisfactory securities were substituted.

Japan should not forget that the restrictive laws which she seems anxious to emulate have only been passed after the insurance business has been developed and thoroughly exploited, and it would be also well that she remember that the very interests that she is now seeking to antagonize have been the interests that have done most towards bringing about many acts of kindness by the American Government towards Japan.

Certainly as the order now stands, Japan places herself in the position of seemingly trying to force her bonds upon the insurance interests and to profit by the order in question. You will notice that in no case do the laws of the different States require that any deposit shall be in bonds issued by them. I am not sure, but I think the Canadian law quoted applies equally to native and foreign companies.

Very truly yours,

BASIL H. BETTS.

"CAPTURED" AT YOKOHAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a prominent position on Southsea esplanade, close to the *Victory's* anchor, stands a large piece of ordnance, attached to the wooden carriage of which is a copper plate bearing the following legend: "Captured at Yokohama in 1865. Presented to the Borough of Portsmouth by Queen Victoria."

To the resident and tripper the word "Captured" conjures up visions of a bloody engagement, but to the intelligent Japanese naval officers, well versed in the history of their country, who so frequently visit Portsmouth the huge muzzle-loader is an object of ridicule.

They know that Great Britain has never been at war with Japan.

I was in Yokohama in 1865 and my opinion is that the cannon in question was either seized at a Kanagawa fort or taken at Shimonoseki, some two days steam from Yokohama, when an international naval expedition was despatched to punish the feudal prince of Choshu. The bombardment of the forts at Shimonoseki was an unimportant and almost bloodless affair.

Be this as it may, I trust that by agitating the matter in the columns of your widely circulated paper that "Proud Bully that holds up its head and lies" may be relegated to some obscure corner of the Borough, where it will not meet the eye nor hurt the susceptibilities of our patriotic friends and allies.

Yours etc.,

J. BLACKMORE.

The Lodge, Nelson Road, Southsea,
July 20th, 1903.

ITALY'S RAW SILK CROP DEFICIT.

New York, July 26.

An article in the *Soleil* gives some attention to the Italian silk crop, and through the courtesy of H. L. Gwaller & Co., raw silk importers, the following data is furnished the *N. Y. Commercial*:—

"There have been in Italy this year practically two crops of cocoons; that is the crop of the hatchings which had not suffered from the frosts of April 20, and which yielded about 40-50 per cent of the normal production; and a second crop raised from the hatchings which had been artificially retarded and which cannot be estimated at more than 20 per cent. As was to be expected the cocoons of these hatchings are of a poor yield, which will still further reduce the production of raw silk this season.

"Taken all together the Italian crop presents an apparent deficit of 30 per cent. in cocoons, but translated into silk it is estimated by good judges that the deficit will scarcely be less than 40 per cent., because of the poor yield of the cocoons reported from most provinces.

"If last year we had a crop of 4,000,000 kilos of silk, there may therefore not be more than 2,500,000 kilos to be expected this year in Italy. From figures

to hand so far the total production of the world's crop is estimated as follows:

	Kilos.	Kilos.
Eastern Europe:	1902.	1903.
France	560,000	400,000
Italy	4,000,000	2,600,000
Spain	70,000	80,000
Austria Hungary	280,000	325,000
Total	4,910,000	3,405,000
Levant and Central Asia:		
Brutia and Anatolia.....	418,000	450,000
Syria and Cyprus	410,000	410,000
Salonica and Adrianople ..	200,000	200,000
Bulgaria, Servia, etc.	90,000	90,000
Greece and Crete	50,000	50,000
Caucasus	420,000	375,000
Persia and Turkestan.....	220,000	300,000
Total	1,808,000	1,875,000
Extreme Orient:		
China, 92,000 bales	3,400,000	4,400,000
Canton, 40,000 bales	3,000,000	1,900,000
Japan, 77,000 bales	4,500,000	4,500,000
Bengal	160,000	160,000
Total	10,060,000	10,960,000
Summing up, we find:		
Europe	4,910,000	3,405,000
Levant	1,808,000	1,875,000
Asia	10,060,000	10,960,000
Total production	16,778,000	16,240,000
Tot. vis. stocks June 30th ..	1,100,000	600,000
Total supply	17,878,000	16,840,000

"It would therefore follow that the total supply of raw silk at the disposal of the consumption this year will scarcely exceed 16,840,000 kilos, against 17,878,000 kilos last year, viz., there will probably be about 1,000,000 kilos less than for the last season, while on the other hand since several years the total yearly consumption has equalled about the world's yearly production of raw material.

"The total supply of raw silk at the disposal of consumption for the last four years is as follows:

Season.	Kilos.
1899	18,526,000
1900	18,721,000
1901	19,219,000
1902	17,878,000

"This, compared with the estimate for the current season, 1903, 1,684,000 kilos, shows a deficit of 1,000,000 kilos against last year, while compared with 1901 the difference is 2,500,000 kilos and 2,000,000 kilos, as compared with 1900 and 1899."

THE NEW POPE.

A Rome despatch of August 4th said:—The conclave after being in session four days, to-day elected Giuseppe Sarto, patriarch of Venice, as Pope to succeed Leo XIII. and Sarto now reigns at the Vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X. To-night all Rome is illuminated in his honour.

His election and the assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the Vatican which ended only this evening. To-morrow the new Pope, clad in his full Pontifical robes and with all the ritualistic ceremony, will receive the members of the diplomatic corps, the Cardinals and the Bishops, who will then offer their official homage, this notwithstanding the fact that twice to-day the Cardinals and many high officials of the Vatican went through a similar ceremony. The date on which the coronation of Pius X will take place has not yet been decided, but the impression prevails that it will be August 9.

Although the election was over at 11 o'clock this morning and was announced to the world forty-five minutes later by the appearance of the new Pope at the window of St. Peter's, the conclave was not formally dissolved until 5.30 o'clock this afternoon. The Cardinals then returned to their various apartments in Rome, with the exception of Cardinals Rampolla and Oreglia, who temporarily retain their official suites in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrera Espinosa, who is too ill to be moved for several days. It was to the sick Cardinal that the new Pope paid his first visit after being formally proclaimed Pontiff. The Cardinals will remain in Rome for to-morrow's ceremony, and should the coronation be fixed for next Sunday they are not likely to return to their homes until after that ceremony. With the exception of the Spanish Cardinal, Herrera, all of the prelates are in fairly good health.

The election of the patriarch of Venice this morning was unanimous. After Monday's ballots it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate sufficiently acceptable to all to secure the necessary two-thirds that the laws of the church require. One of the Cardinals said to-night that he believed Pius

X would follow the broad lines of Leo's policy, although he probably would not accentuate it. This voices the general feeling here, which is one of satisfaction.

The new Pontiff is a man of simple origin and, although not a prominent candidate, he had been frequently mentioned as one of the many Cardinals who might be taken up as a compromise. In several respects he resembles his predecessor, notably in his reputation for culture and piety. Having been associated with no factions, this fact alone won him much favour from foreign Cardinals who were without a special candidate. Pius X was humorously described as a "country mouse who could not possibly find his way about Rome." Venetians, who know the new Pope well, say that he will soon be as much beloved as Pontiff as he was yesterday as the patriarch of the poor of the Adriatic. In appearance Pius X is a handsome man. He has a fine, erect figure despite his 68 years.

When he pronounced his first benediction to-day at St. Peter's his voice rang out with splendid resonance. In every way to-day he showed beyond a doubt that he had dignity and personality in keeping with the best traditions associated with the famous Pontiffs who for centuries have ruled the Vatican.

All the members of the Sacred College declare that they are well satisfied with the election of Cardinal Sarto, but the party opposed to Rampolla believe this their special victory.

When the first ballot was taken it showed that the Sacred College was divided into two groups, the stronger one for Rampolla and the lesser one for Serafino Vannutelli. The other votes were scattered, but included four for Sarto.

On the subsequent ballots, while the principal two parties were losing ground, Sarto gradually gained, drawing strength from both ends and the middle, until the ballot on Monday afternoon, when his vote had increased to thirty-seven—within six of the necessary two-thirds.

When the result of this ballot was announced in the conclave Cardinal Sarto was so overcome with emotion and so touched by the unlooked for confidence reposed in him that he could no longer control his feelings and to the surprise of all he broke down, declaring that such responsibility and honour were not for him and that he must refuse it, if elected. Tears rolled down cheeks when he announced his determination to refuse the dignity. He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave and the Cardinals spent the whole evening and much of the night in convincing him that his election was the will of providence and that he must accept.

Several times he almost fainted and had to be revived by the use of salts. He seemed happy but broken down even after all the other candidates had retired and on the final ballot he looked a statue of resignation. Cardinal Casati, as scrutineer, was reading out the vote. When forty-two votes had been recorded for the patriarch of Venice the scrutineer arose and lifted his red zucchetto, saying:

"We have elected a Pontiff."

But from many sides Cardinals cried out: "Continue." As the vote approached fifty, however, the Cardinals, as of one accord, surrounded the new Pontiff, and, according to tradition, demanded to know if he would accept the Pontificate.

Cardinal Sarto's lips trembled so that he, could hardly articulate, but after a visible effort he said:—

"If this cup cannot pass from me—"

There he paused, but the Cardinals around him insisted that it was necessary for him to answer "yes" or "no."

Thereupon he replied firmly, "Yes."

Cardinal Gibbons, speaking to a representative of the press, said that the election of Cardinal Sarto had produced the best impression in the entire Sacred College, because, being a man of such piety, tact and culture, he was best fitted to be the head of the church at the present time.

Pius X, the former Patriarch of Venice, whom the hands of his confreres of the Sacred College have raised to the supreme dignity and spiritual rulership of the Roman Catholic world, is the same age as was the late lamented Leo XIII when he was chosen to sit in the seat of St. Peter. He has just turned his sixty-eighth year, having been born at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, in the north of Italy, June 2, 1835.

Pius X first studied at a seminary at Treviso, continued his education at Padua, the seat of one of the great universities of the world, and finished at the Sacra Theologia at Rome. He was consecrated priest in 1858, being in his twenty-third year, at Castel Franco, the birthplace of the great master, George. For nine years following he was just a plain parish priest. His first cure was at Tombolo, a village in the province of Padua, of some 3,000 people. These were the first to appreciate his virtues. His kindness was untiring. He sought to fill the wants of his flock and never a murmur was heard when he was called in the middle of a winter night to a deathbed.

which proved to be nothing of the kind. He gave freely of his very small means, until he often went without meals himself, but he kept many a poor family from starvation.

In 1867 he was appointed parish priest at Salzano, which was considered an important promotion, being a village of 3,341 souls. Still, he was exceedingly sorry to leave Tombolo, having become attached to the people. The peasants, when he left, made a most enthusiastic demonstration crying "Viva Don Giuseppe," while many women whose children he had nursed wept copiously. He distinguished himself so much at Salzano that he was kept there only two years, which is remarkable in the career of an Italian parish priest. His talents attracted the attention of the Bishop of Treviso, who appointed him canon of the cathedral of that diocesan city.

In 1875 he was elected chancellor of the bishopric of Treviso, then spiritual director of that seminary, judge of the ecclesiastical tribunal, and finally vicar general. Greater preferment awaited him, however. Pope Leo, who had highly appreciated his cleverness, piety and modesty, appointed him in November 1884, at the age of 49 years, Bishop of Mantua, where he remained until he was elected to the patriarchate of Venice. Venice alone of all the important cities of Italy has only patriarchal rank, while many smaller cities are archiepiscopal seats. The acceptance of the more humble office, however, cost him but a little patience, for on June 12, 1893, after some two years' service as patriarch, he was created and proclaimed Cardinal. He has for his titular church in Rome St. Barnardo.

His preferment to the Venetian patriarchate was the solution of a very troublesome question. The Italian Government maintained that the presentation of the candidate for the office was one of the prerogatives of the King as heir to the ancient privileges granted by the Pope to the republic of Venice. Sarto's selection ended the contention, for though chosen by the Pope he was a great favourite with King Humbert himself and entirely acceptable to his Ministers. So the exequatur, which had been long withheld, was granted to him. The Italian Cabinet had no feeling against Sarto personally. In fact, he might quite well have been their choice if the papacy had not wished him, but it was a political question on which, however, they soon gave way.

In Venice he distinguished himself as a thorough reformer, suppressing all abuses, restoring the dignity of the clergy and the earnestness of religion. To him is due the revival of a Gregorian chant in the beautiful churches overlooking the lagoons, and to him is due the strict liturgical rules. Sarto became the idol of the Venetians. When his gondola went through the canals the people rushed on the bridges and along the sides of the canals, kneeling and saluting, the women exclaiming:

"God bless the patriarch." He used then to say that he did not like to go out of sight of the lions of St. Mark, which now he will never see again, if, as is almost sure, he follows the rule inaugurated by his two predecessors, never to leave the Vatican.

He has very modest tastes, having retained almost the same habits as when he was a mere curate at Salzano. He was severe but just with his clergy. There is nothing he dislikes so much as publicity, detesting the praise and compliments of courtiers. Frankness is another of his principal qualities, although he is somewhat timid. As the Italians say, he has no harm on his tongue or pen. Even so, Pius X often wrote truths which were perhaps unpleasant. In a few cases in which he came to Rome, on returning when asked if he enjoyed the gorgeousness of the Papal court and the magnificence of the functions, Sarto answered: "When I am there I feel like a fish out of water."

The relations of Sarto with the House of Savoy are well illustrated by what occurred two months ago, when the King of Italy went to Venice to open the international art exhibition. King Victor Emmanuel gave orders that the patriarch be given precedence over all the local authorities, but Sarto, having arrived while the King was speaking to the prefect, who is the highest Government official in the province, refused to be announced, and said he would not disturb his Majesty.

He remained in an ante-chamber, affably conversing with the generals and admirals gathered there. When the King learned of his presence he came to receive him on the threshold of the chamber and kept him in conversation and had him accompany him afterward in a gondola, while all the soldiers and guards rendered Sarto military honours. Naturally this does not mean that Sarto, once Pope, will fundamentally change the policy that the church has adopted toward the Vatican state, but certainly his personal feelings will be favourable to moderation.

"Sarto" in Italian means "tailor," and Pius X when a young seminarist, being rather elegant in his priestly robes, his companions used to joke, saying that he evidently knew the business.

Advices from Riese, the birthplace of Pius X and a village of 4,000 inhabitants, state that the Pope's

mother, now dead, when living therein occupied a small peasant's house, having in her humility always refused to live with her son Giuseppe, as even his modest establishment was considered by her to be too luxurious in comparison with what she was accustomed to. The older brother of the Pope, Angelo lives in the village of Dellegrazie, province of Mantua, being the postman of the district and receiving \$80 a year for his services. He adds to his income by keeping a shop in which he sells tobacco and pork. His two daughters are the belles of the village, being known for miles around as the "handsome Sarto sisters." When Pius X was Bishop of Mantua his brother Angelo used to often go there for reasons connected with his postal service. The other clerks would ask him jokingly why his brother did not find him a better position. Angelo, with sturdy independence, answered that he preferred only to be what he could make himself. Still, following papal precedents, the tobaccoist and postman of Dellegrazie should become a royal count.

Rome, August 4.

The excitement about St. Peter's to-day was intense and when the election of Cardinal Sarto was announced the enthusiasm of the great crowd knew no bounds.

The crowd commenced to gather at about 10.30 a.m. to await the rising of the smoke from the Sistine Chapel. Hundreds of carriages stood in the blistering sun, which seemed hotter than ever. The colonnades were blocked with people, but even there the anxious watchers could scarcely escape from the severe heat. When the quarter after eleven o'clock struck the crowd left its shelter and stood bravely in the sun in the belief that the smoke would appear within a few minutes, as it had consistently given its signal at about this hour since the conclave commenced.

Minutes sped on and still no smoke was seen. When the bells sounded half-past eleven the Ministers and others left their carriages and joined the watchers on the steps of the Basilica. Inside St. Peter's many also were waiting, and the suspense brought thousands running from the near-by streets, the delay on the fourth morning of the conclave being interpreted to mean that a decision had at length been reached. The troops spread themselves across the square and nervous anticipation possessed them all. Hundreds of surmises passed from mouth to mouth. Minutes seemed like hours.

SARTO'S COAT-OF-ARMS THIRST FORTH.

St. Peter's boomed out the three-quarters of the hour, and there was still no sign. A second later the great central window of St. Peter's facing the piazza swung slowly open. A loud shout arose and all rushed madly toward the cathedral. At the open window half a dozen Vatican attendants appeared. Suddenly there broke out into the fierce sunlight a gorgeous banner, bearing a Cardinal's arms. Reinforcements of troops crossed the piazza at the double-quick. They closed their ranks and held back many who strained every nerve to get close to the window.

For a minute or so none knew to which Cardinal belonged the arms so significantly displayed. Then the rumour arose that they were Sarto's, but few persons were absolutely sure of their identity. The tension was soon relieved. Cardinal Macchi, in his Cardinal's robes, carrying a large red book and preceded by a glittering cross, appeared at the window. A wild shout went up. Cardinal Macchi waved both hands for silence. In a second a solemn hush fell on the scene, broken only by a sharp word of command from an officer and the rattle wherewith the troops brought their rifles to the present.

In clear tones Cardinal Macchi read the preamble, the people below being scarcely able to sustain themselves until he reached the word "Sarto," when a terrific roar went up. Those out of hearing of the Cardinal's voice joined in the acclamation, and the whole square became one mass of men and women throwing hats in air, shouting and cheering at the top of their voices.

EXCITEMENT OF THE CROWD.

Vainly the Cardinal waved his hand for silence. The long-pent-up feelings of those who had watched the smoke of the ballots for four days now found an outlet, and for some minutes they could not be suppressed. Finally it was quiet enough for Cardinal Macchi to proceed and say that the new Pontiff had taken the name of Pius X. Then, with a blessing on the crowd, the Cardinal disappeared from the window and the attendants quickly drew up the banner.

Those below made a rush to go into St. Peter's, and a mad scramble ensued for the Basilica. Thousands dashed toward the four huge doors, and, in spite of their width, a desperate jam occurred, in which women narrowly escaped injury. Like a roaring wave the people swept into St. Peter's, still cheering and waving hats. Within pandemonium reigned. Those already standing in a good position to see the gallery window where Pius X. was momentarily expected to appear were hurried back to the farther end of the nave by the irresistible impact of those

seeking entrance. "Pope Pius" and "Sarto" were the cries which could be faintly heard above the din that was raging from end to end of his historic cathedral.

The attendants at the gallery window who had hung out the same banner as was previously displayed from the window in front now hastily drew it up. With every sign of excitement they motioned to the crowd to go back to the steps of St. Peter. A great cry arose. Those who, a few moments before, were fighting their way into the cathedral, now struggled with redoubled energy to get out. It was the climax of the excitement—the new Pope was going to bless the world from the outside of the Basilica, which had not been done since the days when the Vatican ruled Rome. It was a revolution which each seemed to think had been brought by Divine favour, and a terrific effort was made to get out in time. With extraordinary rapidity the Basilica was almost deserted. The attendants hung the banner outside, and as all the thousands waiting in the piazza saw it and realized what was intended a great shout of approval arose.

PANDEMONIUM IN BASILICA.

Then came a sudden revulsion. As quickly as the banner could be set up it was drawn down. The plans had been again changed. The last rush that immediately followed for the doors of St. Peter's was almost indescribable. How so many people entered the Basilica in so short a time without injury will always remain a mystery. Inside the pandemonium increased: A wheat pit in its wildest moment could not compare with the stately nave of St. Peter's at this moment.

At the gallery window stood Cardinal Mathieu, Mgr. Merry del Val and several other Cardinals. The centre place was vacant. Among the seething mass below, which never ceased waving hats, two members of the American pilgrimage, Father Lynch of Niagara University and Father McGowan of New York, held aloft American flags. These swayed brightly around the nave as the bearers were alternately borne forward and back by the ebb and flow of the throng.

NEW PONTIFF APPEARS.

In a few minutes terrific cheers burst forth from every throat. There, with the sun streaming upon him, was the new Pope. His rich red papal robes shone resplendent amid the more sombre colours of those who stood beside him. For a few moments the tall form remained perfectly still—the Pontiff was gazing at the crowd beneath. The deafening roar of cheers showed no signs of diminishing. Mgr. Merry del Val and others waved for peace, but none came. Then Pius X raised his hand. In the twinkling of an eye the crowd, mad with excitement but a moment before, became dumb and a deathlike silence prevailed throughout the Basilica. It was broken only by the clear, strong voice of the new Pope.

"Auditorium nostrum in nomine domini" (Hear us in the name of the Maker) he chanted, like the keys of a magnificent organ struck by a master hand. The response swelled up from the crowd below. There was another chant and another response. Then came the benediction, such as few will ever forget. All crossed themselves, and with magical rapidity the scene ceased to be one of deep devotion. Loud cheers burst from the people as the Pope started to go back to the Vatican by way of the terrace. The acclamation continued long after Pius X had disappeared. Then the thousands streamed out, all happy at the conclave's choice of Pontiff and heartily glad that the suspense had ended.

Berlin, August 4.

A dispatch to the *Lokal Anzeiger* from Rome asserts that Cardinal Gibbons played the chief part in frustrating the election of Cardinal Rampolla.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The seventy-sixth ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in the above Corporation was held at noon on Aug. 15th in the City Hall, Hongkong. Mr. A. J. Raymond (chairman of the Court of Directors) presided.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—I think you will consider the report, which I have just read, a very satisfactory result of our working for the half-year. The division of profits recommended by your directors will, I hope, also meet with your approval. It is a continuation of the policy which has enabled the Bank to attain its present strong position. Looking at the figures, you will observe a considerable falling off in the current account deposits. Six months ago our London Office held a portion of the instalments on the recent issue of Imperial Japanese Government Bonds; that money has since been paid over, and more than accounts for the reduction in the gold amount. The decrease in silver amounts

is also chiefly due to the withdrawal of various Government funds, temporarily deposited at some of our Eastern branches. The corresponding reduction on the other side falls under the headings of Bullion in Transit, and Bills Receivable. Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits, show a reduction of \$2,000,000, but compared with the corresponding date last year they are \$8,000,000 higher. The only other item calling for special mention is Bank Premises account; this is now \$1,311,142.54 against \$829,123 on 31st December last, and the increase is largely due to the purchase of a property in Shanghai adjoining our premises there, which it was thought desirable in every way to acquire for the Bank. We have also had occasion to enlarge the office accommodation at some of our other branches, which as my predecessors have pointed out, is what we must be prepared for as the natural outcome of our increasing business. With the \$200,000 written off, as proposed in the present report, the account will then stand at \$1,111,142.54. There has been almost an entire immunity from losses, indicating that the large business in which we are engaged is in a sound and healthy condition. At some points trade has suffered by threatened disturbance in the political atmosphere of the Far East, but we hope that the war clouds which are hanging around will soon pass away. The import of cotton goods and yarn also received a check, due to the sudden and sustained advance in the price of the raw material but, as it happened, this unexpected rise in cotton served to relieve the situation for many of our friends, especially in the North of China, where heavy stocks had accumulated and where trade was for a time brought to a deadlock by financial difficulties which the native dealers had to contend with: those difficulties, I am pleased to say, are gradually being surmounted. During the half-year we experienced more than the usual fluctuations in the price of silver, the tendency of which has been upward, and the consequent rise in exchange caused, at times, an exceptional demand for gold remittances, but we are glad to think that, whilst duly protecting the Bank's own interest, we have been able to meet all the demands made upon us for exchange. At our last meeting, reference was made by my predecessor in the chair to the question of establishing a national and uniform coinage for China, and though no decisive steps have as yet been taken with regard to this matter, it has the support, and is receiving the serious attention of all who are interested in trade in this part of the world. He also referred to the currency question in other countries around us; since then the Philippines and Straits Settlements have declared for gold, but in both those countries, and also in Siam, the currency is in the transition stage, which tends to dislocate exchange and interport trade for the time being. China continues to prove an attractive field for new banks, but we are in a good position to hold our own and meet competition as it comes along. We are happy to say that our friends all round loyally support us, and, so long as there is the "open door," we can look forward with confidence to the future, and feel assured of obtaining our full share in the expansion of trade, which is bound to come as the natural sequel to the opening up of a country by railways, and we hope to see increasing activity in these enterprises throughout the Chinese Empire. Gentlemen, the highly satisfactory figures now before you have been produced in what I may fairly describe as more than ordinary difficult times for exchange banking, and I am sure you will all agree that our thanks are due to our managers and agents, and the staff generally, for their successful efforts. (Applause). It was with great regret that we recently heard of the death of Mr. David Jackson, our Yokohama manager. Mr. David Jackson had spent 25 years in the service of the Bank in various parts of the East. He was everywhere popular and was one of our most able and successful managers. In conclusion I am glad to be able to state that the business for the current half-year has opened well. If any shareholder desires any further information I will be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions, and the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. W. J. Gresson—Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. The Chairman has so fully informed us of the prosperous condition of the Bank that I do not think there is anything that I can usefully add, but in congratulating the managers and staff on the results of their efforts as shown by the last six months' working I am sure I express the voice of all shareholders. (Applause.)

The motion was put to the meeting and carried *unanimously*.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. Van Buren, seconded by Mr. C. H. Thompson, the appointment of Messrs. F. Shellim, H. W. Slade, and E. S. Wheeler to the Court of Directors in place of Messrs. D. M. Moses, G. Balloch, and G. H. Medhurst, resigned, was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday. Thank you for your attendance.

Mr. Murray Bain—We should pass a most hearty vote of thanks to the Board of Directors, the Chief Manager, and the staff for the excellent services they have rendered during the last half-year. Some of us, I dare say, remember, since the establishment of this institution, a large number of directors and chief managers, but I don't hesitate to say that at the present time our interests are in charge of a body of men who could not be equalled during the history of our bank. It appears to me, gentlemen, that the mantle of Sir Thomas Jackson of happy memory has fallen very gracefully upon the shoulders of Mr. Smith, and I think you will agree with me when I express the hope that he will long be spared among us to wear that mantle with comfort and satisfaction to himself and to the mutual advantage of us all. We have heard a great deal of late about fixity of exchange, and about great revolutions that are going to take place with regard to the currency of China. It is a difficult problem, and it is not for anyone to pretend to understand it fully. But there is one thing that is pretty certain, and that is that we may rest assured that we have a board of direction and of management that are fully equal to any emergency that may arise, and we can look forward confidently that, when the time comes, they will see as safely through. I ask you to pass a hearty vote, not only for excellent services rendered, but in the confident hope that they will serve us also in the future.

The vote of thanks having been passed with acclamation, the meeting dispersed.

REPORT ON WEI-HAI-WEI.

Commissioner J. H. Stewart Lockhart, in his report to Mr. Chamberlain for the year 1902, makes the following interesting observations:—

POPULATION.—No proper census of the inhabitants has yet been taken, but the population is estimated at 124,000, spread among 330 villages, which includes a population of 4,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. Shantung is always regarded as an overpopulated province from which there is large emigration to Manchuria. In my opinion the people, though not wealthy, are far removed from being poverty stricken. In my journeys through the territory I have been struck by the healthy and well-nourished appearance of adults and children, and by the almost entire absence of beggars. Extreme poverty wears an aspect very different from that which prevails throughout the villages of this territory. My view as to the condition of the people is supported by the opinion of Chinese from the south of China, who state that the population of China is roughly divided into three classes—the rich, the fairly well-to-do, and the poor, and assign the inhabitants of this territory to the second class.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Commissioner is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's sign manual and signet, and discharges his functions under the Wei-hai-wei Order in Council of July 24th, 1901. Both Major Cowan, Acting Commissioner, and Mr. Hare, Assistant Commissioner, left Wei-hai-wei and Mr. Dupree died soon after my arrival. Mr. Walter was appointed Secretary to Government to discharge the duties formerly performed by Mr. Hare, as well as to carry on the work of magistrate, both on the island and on the mainland.

Soon after my arrival I appointed a Council of Merchants resident on Liu Kung Tao to advise me regarding the affairs of the island. Mr. Bridges, of the firm of Messrs. Lavers and Clark, was appointed Chairman, Mr. Fergusson, of the firm of Messrs. Cornabe, Eckford and Co., and Mr. Duncan Clark, of the firm of Messrs. D. Clark and Co., members of the Council. On the departure of Mr. Fergusson for England, Mr. Larkins, of the same firm, was appointed to take his place. I have found the advice of the Council of great assistance to me in a variety of matters, and I am much indebted to them for the help they have given.

FINANCES.—Though the accounts are not yet made up I am able to state that the revenue was considerably in excess of the estimate of \$18,700, whilst the expenditure has been less than the approved estimate of \$142,500. The Grant-in-aid from Imperial Funds was \$12,000, as compared with £11,250 for the previous financial year. The Grant-in-aid for the current financial year is £9,000. The balance in the bank to the credit of this Government on March 31 last amounted to \$82,693, £6,891, which is a much larger saving than that originally estimated, viz., £4,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Last year's experience makes it clear that the roads of this Dependency must be substantially made and properly bridged to be able to bear the strain which they have to support during the rainy season. Steps have accordingly been

taken to metal and improve the bridges of the road from Half Moon Bay to Flagstaff Point, a distance of five miles, which passes through those parts of the territory most frequented by Europeans and Chinese, and also to metal and repair the roads on the island of Liu Kung. The roads in the outlying districts, which are not metalled and which are not properly bridged, will have to be gradually improved. In the meantime they are being maintained so far as practicable in a proper state of repair.

Formerly there was no suitable pier on the island available for the use of the general public. To meet this want a stone pier has been erected and has been found to be of great use. The pier on the mainland at Port Edward, which was constructed in 1901, proved to be too low, which rendered landing and embarking at high tide a somewhat wet process. I accordingly caused it to be heightened so as to make it capable of use in all states of the tide. The question of the erection of a pier in deep water on the mainland, alongside which steamers may be able to load and discharge cargo is engaging my attention. Although provision was made in the estimates for last year for the commencement of a Government House, no steps have been taken to erect one, as I deemed it advisable to defer the work until other matters of a more pressing nature had received attention.

POLICE.—When I came to Wei-hai-wei it had been decided to disband the Chinese Regiment. The consideration, therefore, of what steps should be taken, after the disbandment of that regiment, to secure the maintenance of peace and good order and the protection of lives and property of the inhabitants of this Dependency, became one of pressing importance.

After due deliberation I came to the conclusion that the most effective and economical plan would be to continue the system of policing the territory through the headmen of the villages, and to retain it so long as it continued to work satisfactorily, instead of dotting police stations throughout the territory in charge of inspectors, who would be unable to communicate with the people except through interpreters, a system which almost invariably results in corruption and malpractices. That system, which is suitable to the whole of the territory, except the town of Port Edward and the island of Liu Kung, is based on the fact that the unit of society is the family or village and not the individual, as in the west. As regards the policing of the town of Port Edward and the island of Liu Kung, I considered that a small number of police under a European inspector would be sufficient for present requirements, and I further suggested that a European officer should be appointed for intelligence work and to act as a link between the central Government and the village headmen.

The decision to disband the Chinese Regiment has been modified, and it was with much pleasure that I learned that it is to be continued at a strength of 16 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 454 men. This garrison, though larger than that which I recommended, ought to prove in every way satisfactory. The behaviour of the men is excellent. They have given practically no trouble to the Civil authorities, and I doubt whether any other garrison town could show fewer offences on the part of the troops than Port Edward, where the regiment is stationed.

EDUCATION.—The Wei-hai-wei School is intended for the sons of Europeans resident in China. It has now about thirty pupils, and its prospects are regarded as so promising that the headmaster, Mr. Beer, intends to erect a new building capable of housing a larger number of pupils. So far as climate is concerned, no healthier place than Wei-hai-wei could be found in the Far East for a school, and as there are many European residents who, in these days of depreciated silver currency, are not able to afford the expenses of sending their sons home to be educated, it is not unlikely that they will avail themselves in increasing numbers of the Wei-hai-wei School. In order to encourage the study of English among the natives of Wei-hai-wei, I think it would be advisable to establish a Government school at Port Edward primarily for the teaching of English, but in which instruction should also be given in the subjects taught in Chinese schools. It would be sufficient at the start to place an English speaking Chinese in charge of the school, who should have an assistant to teach Chinese. Later, when the progress of the school warrants the outlay, a European master might be appointed.

CLIMATE.—The summer heat is never really excessive, and being of a dry nature never causes that feeling of lassitude so common, for instance, during the summer in Hongkong. June, July, and August are the warmest months. The fact that punks are seldom used shows that the heat is not felt to any great extent. Those who visit this place are at once sensible of the benefit of the change. The value of such a climate to a power like Great Britain, possessing such immense interests in the Far East, is apt to be overlooked. The sight of 7,000 blue-jackets in the harbour of Wei-hai-wei on Coronation Day,

August 9 last, enjoying a delightful climate, whilst their less fortunate mates were sweltering in other parts of China, or even Japan, was an object lesson which might have helped even the most pessimistic to realise that Wei-hai-wei on account of its climate alone, is a valuable dependency of the Empire. A striking feature in the medical history of Wei-hai-wei is the immunity it has hitherto enjoyed from enteric and malarial fever, insidious foes only too common in the Far East.

Soon after I arrived at Wei-hai-wei my attention was called to a sulphur spring in the immediate neighbourhood of Port Edward. This spring had been used by the Japanese during their occupation of Wei-hai-wei. Baths were erected by them which still remain, but which have not been properly maintained, and now require to be renewed. Having obtained specimens of the water from the spring, I sent them to the Governor of Hongkong to be analysed. From the report it appears that the water is "a natural sulphur spring water, containing substances of a high remedial value," and is likely to be useful as an alternative and for rheumatic complaints. As it is well known that the Japanese are skilled in the construction and arrangement of sulphur baths, I have entered into an agreement with two Japanese gentlemen, who have undertaken to construct baths in the Japanese style of material which will be imported from Japan. The building will be maintained and managed by the two Japanese, who have undertaken to erect it with the aid of a subsidy from this Government.

TRADE.—I have to thank Mr. Bridges, of the firm of Messrs. Lavers & Clark, which has been established in Wei-hai-wei for some years, for a report on trade for 1902. In the opinion of Mr. Bridges, progress in trade has been arrested owing to a feeling of uncertainty as to the intentions of the Imperial Government regarding this Dependency, but that feeling having apparently been removed, he is hopeful that there will be commercial development in the future, and the starting of industries, especially as there are already signs of the Chinese taking an interest in local trade. During the year 1902, 146 steamers exclusive of Admiralty colliers, Government transports and a small steamer running with mails to the neighbouring port of Chefoo, entered this port, representing a tonnage of 151,809 tons.

The imports and exports, as Mr. Bridges points out, are small, but everything must have a beginning. There seems no reason why Mr. Bridges' anticipations of an increase should not be fulfilled. As to the starting of new industries, arrangements are being made for manufacturing locally pongee silk, and it is probable that Wei-hai-wei may become a centre for the manufacture of bean oil and bean cake, in which there is a very large trade at Chefoo. The trade prospects of Wei-hai-wei have been much discussed during the past year both in the press and elsewhere. The opinions expressed have been either very optimistic or unduly pessimistic. The facts of the case do not seem to justify the holding of either extreme view. Whilst on the one hand the situation of Wei-hai-wei does not seem to warrant the anticipation that it will become a second Hongkong, on the other hand it possesses potentialities, which, if fostered, ought to entitle it to rank higher than that of a second-class watering place. There can be nothing "dead certain" about it, and it is, therefore, idle to indulge in prophesy regarding it. But if the finances of this Dependency are carefully nursed and its government economically administered, there seems no reason why Wei-hai-wei should not at least pay its way in time without being dependent on the Imperial Exchequer for financial assistance, and if capital be attracted to its shores, it appears to be fairly certain that a trade will be created.

LAND.—At present owners of land receive exactly the same treatment as they did from the Chinese Government, and I do not think it would be advisable to make any immediate change, even if that were feasible. The Land Tax in 1901 amounted to \$6,480, whilst last year a sum of \$14,300 was collected. The increase is due to the fact that the previous collection was not made in accordance with Chinese custom. In the Shantung Province, for purposes of land taxation, the value of the silver tael, in copper cash, is fixed at a rate which is more than double the market rate. In 1901 the market rate was taken as the basis of collection, whereas this year I directed that the tax should be collected in accordance with Chinese custom, the result being that the revenue from land has more than been doubled. The land in this Dependency is very lightly taxed, and the people in the country are not at present subjected to any other form of taxation. The Land Tax is paid by each village through its headmen, who brings the amount due by his village to the office of the Secretary to Government, and receives receipts, which he distributes among his fellow villagers. One cannot fail to be struck with the punctuality with which the tax is paid. Such promptitude reflects great credit on all concerned and shows how effective the Headman

system is for the purpose of collecting the revenue from land.

MINING.—The territory has been visited from time to time by mining engineers, who have prospected for minerals, but up to the present year no steps had been taken to work any minerals. A company, entitled the Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Company (Limited) with a capital of \$600,000 has recently been floated in Shanghai and intends to start mining for gold without delay. The property is so situated that, when mining is started, it seems almost certain that the working will have to be carried on in both Chinese and British territory. To meet this difficulty I have suggested to the Governor of Shantung that this property should be worked under regulations to be drawn up by the Governor of Shantung and the Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei, and that the royalties, if mining proves successful, should be divided equally between the Government and that of China. I have every hope that this arrangement will be accepted.

CONCLUSION.—Taking all things into consideration, I think the progress made during the past year may be regarded as satisfactory. There can be no doubt that various changes in the administration of this dependency and the uncertainty that existed in the mind of the public as to the policy of the Imperial Government regarding Wei-hai-wei, have tended to impede the development of this place. But now that the administration is more settled and the public is beginning to realise that every encouragement will be given to trade, it is hoped that in the future commercial enterprise will show increased activity.

Wei-hai-wei is not altogether destitute of dismal and *nil Admirari* critics. But there are also amongst its residents those of a more sanguine temperament, for in an essay on the dependency by one of the schoolboys of the place occurs the following encouraging statement:—"Like all other British possessions and dependencies, Wei-hai-wei must be a success." It is with such a note of cheerfulness rather than with gloomy forebodings that I prefer to end my first annual report.

Various appendices contain the different departmental reports, the main points of which have been noted by the Commissioner. We may, however, quote the following from the report by Mr. Walter, Secretary to Government:—

The Magistrate's Office from time to time issues Proclamations, in Chinese, notifying the people of the wishes of the Government. I may cite a story as showing how quickly the import of a notice spreads and filters through the people. A Chinese conjuror, who had come from a far city to Wei-hai-wei where he sojourned a few days, gave a performance at the magistrate's house a few days after the notice about wheelbarrows had been issued. During the course of his *séance*, the wizard gave some very life-like imitations of various phenomena in daily life, including the sound made by the Chinese wheelbarrow. Before giving this imitation, the man of legerdemain put on a face that baffles description, and solemnly announced in Chinese, "Fine of one dollar." The roars of laughter that greeted his announcement from the crowd that were flattening their noses at the magisterial windows, showed how thoroughly the people enjoyed the apt allusion.

The people, and especially the villagers, are courteous and pleasant to foreigners, a feature in which they differ markedly from the rude, noisy Chinese of the South. They are phlegmatic by disposition, and slow to take offence, and speaking generally, the standard of village morality is fully as high as that which obtains in most parts of the agricultural districts of England. Respect for the traditions of the ancients, and veneration for the words of the aged, parental affection and filial obedience, these are among the most striking traits in the character of the peasants living in this district of Shantung, a province hallowed and revered through the ages as the birthplace of one of the world's greatest teachers.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

London, August 21.

The *Shamrock* has been remeasured and now receives 117 seconds from the *Reliance*.

Later.

The first race for the America Cup has been abandoned. *Reliance* was leading.

London, August 22.

The *Shamrock III's* performance in the first race was disappointing, but the wind was fluky, and it is expected that the coming contests will be close.

London, August 23.

Reliance won the first race by seven minutes after deducting time allowance. The course, which was sailed in a fifteen knot breeze and in splendid weather, was fifteen miles to windward and back. *Shamrock* started four seconds ahead. After eighty minutes close racing *Reliance* passed her, turning the outer mark three minutes ahead. Thence she steadily increased her lead on the run home.

London, August 26.

Reliance won the second race by 79 seconds after deducting time allowance. The course was 30 miles, triangular. The wind when they started was a seven knot breeze but variable. *Reliance* crossed 84 seconds ahead, leading by a quarter of a mile, which she gradually increased till after rounding the second mark she led by a mile and a half. Running home *Shamrock* gained considerably.

London, August 27.

The *Shamrock* was 2 minutes 36 seconds late in starting, of which about 36 seconds were disallowed according to rule.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

London, August 21.

It is announced in Rome that the Italian Government has resolved to act in accord with the others Powers in regard to Macedonia. The Italian fleet has been ordered to concentrate at Sicily in order to be nearer Turkish waters, if the Powers decide to send squadrons thither.

Turkey has accepted all the Russian demands and has requested the withdrawal of the Russian squadron.

London, August 22.

The rumours of a Bulgarian mobilisation are semi-officially denied but the Bulgarian Press is bellicose.

London, August 23.

A revolutionary movement has broken out in the eastern districts of Adrianople close to the Bulgarian frontier. This is regarded as an alarming development, as the Turks are certain to send a large force, and it will necessitate the strengthening of Bulgarian troops on the frontier, rendering a collision possible. The insurgents have captured and burned Vasiliko and twelve villages in the vicinity.

London, August 24.

The Bulgarian and Greek subjects residing in Roumania have received orders from their respective Governments to return home for mobilization without delay. The Sultan has ordered immediate compliance with all Russia's demands. The Russian squadron at Inada has been ordered to return to Sevastopol.

London, August 25.

Troops were despatched on the 24th to Adrianople, where a panic prevails. The rising has become general in the vilayet.

London, August 27.

The total number of Turks called out on a war footing in Macedonia is 310 battalions.

LORD SALISBURY SINKING.

London, August 22.

Little hope is entertained of Lord Salisbury's recovery.

Later.

Lord Salisbury is slowly sinking.

London, August 23.

Lord Salisbury is dead.

London, August 25.

In the *Court Circular* the King deeply deplores the loss of the great statesman whose invaluable services will ever dwell in the memory of his compatriots.

London, August 26.
Lord Salisbury will be interred privately in the family burial vault on Aug. 31st. A memorial service will be held in Westminster Abbey.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

London, August 22.
Canada is negotiating a commercial treaty with Japan.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

London, August 23.
Madame Humbert and her husband have been sentenced to five years' solitary confinement.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

London, August 25.
It is reported from Aden that strained relations exist between the French and the Abyssinians owing to the refusal of the French to pay heavy Abyssinian dues on traffic by the Djibuti Railway.

WHITTAKER WRIGHT.

Whittaker Wright has been released on bail of £50,000.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

London, August 27.
Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

ROOT RESIGNS.

Mr. Elihu Root, U.S. Secretary for War, has resigned, and Taft will be his successor.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Saigon, August 21.
Russia is sending the Sebastopol squadron into Turkish waters. This demonstration is causing some sensation.

THE INEVITABLE.

Saigon, August 23.
Turkey accepts all the demands of Russia.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

Later.
Therese and Frederic Humbert have been condemned to five years confinement and 100 francs fine; Emile Daurignae to 2 years imprisonment; Romain to 3 years. After the pleadings Therese Humbert made a declaration which she finished by saying that the real name of Crawford is Regnier, the same who is said to have been formerly the intermediary between Prince Bismarck and Marshal Bazaine.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

August 24.
Russia has recalled her squadron.

MISSING SHIP.

Saigon, August 26.
It is reported at Marseilles that no news for 33 days has been received from a steamer en route for Colombo, having on board Admiral Gueydon, 50 men and seven passengers for Tonkin. This ship is considered to be lost.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

SEIZURE OF JAPANESE SHIPS.

August 25.
The Japanese Commercial Agent in Vladivostok reports that a secret trading vessel was captured in Kamchatka by the Russians, and her crew of 278 men were sent to Vladivostok; 250 of them have been released and forwarded to Japan by the *Aikoku Maru* and *Ise Maru*.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY.

The treaty concluded last September between England and China at Shanghai, which was to be ratified within a year from the date of its signature, has been

ratified and the ratifications have been exchanged. With the exception of the 8th Article, relating to *likin*, the treaty has now gone into force.

THE YONG AM-PHO LEASE.

With reference to the lease of land at Yong Am-pho, the statement that an agreement has been signed by Russia and Korea is untrue. In answer to three protests addressed by Japan to the Korean Government, the latter has replied that it has taken careful notice of the protests.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

BALKAN TROUBLES.

London, Aug. 19.
The Mahomedans at Salonika are indignant and the conditions are generally dangerous. The insurgents have defeated the Turkish regulars in the neighbourhood of Monastir in which engagement two hundred of the latter were killed. Severe fighting has occurred at Gerenik(?). The insurgents are extending their influence.

London, August 20.
The Turkish Government has ordered 50,000 reservists to be called up. It believes that with this reinforcement the troops now employed will be able to confine the area of the present disturbances.

Russia has demanded that the Chief of the Macedonian Commissioners, whom the Powers requested the Turkish Government to appoint last spring, shall be reprimanded.

Great Britain supports the proposals of Austria and Russia with regard to Macedonian reforms. The British Mediterranean squadron is returning to the Levant.

Great Britain, Russia and Turkey are all purchasing large quantities of coal to be used on their ships. With the view of furthering the interests of peace, the Russian Squadron has returned to Sevastopol.

The insurgents have occupied Verilico (?) strait where they blew up the official buildings. They killed all the Turkish regular soldiers who were encamped at Malotirova (?). Bulgaria is quiet.

London, August 25.
There is a rumour that Bulgarians have been killed at Adrianople, and that the Christians are in a state of fear.

Some other villages near Adrianople, where Bulgarians are living, have again been attacked.

LORD SALISBURY.

London, August 21.
Lord Salisbury's condition is very grave. According to information to-day, he has grown very weak.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

It is stated that the Porte has acceded to the demands of Russia under certain conditions. The Russian squadron is still near Constantinople.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, Manchurian affairs are in a serious state. Russia, adds the same paper, is much displeased with the present conditions in Manchuria under which she has always been treated with contempt.

THE DEATH OF LORD SALISBURY.

London, August 24.
The death of Lord Salisbury has evoked world-wide sympathy.

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

According to a correspondent of the *Times*, Russia believes that she must, in spite of all consequences, oppose Japan whose dominion it is wished to extend in Korea.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, August 21.
The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has explained to the Turkish Government that Russia had no hostile intention in despatching the squadron but wished merely to obtain acceptance of her demands, as early as possible. The demands included the discharge of military officers in Macedonia and the re-appointment of others; as officers of the gendarmerie to appoint officers of other countries in Europe, and to release persons who are detained on suspicion.

GREECE AND MACEDONIA.

The Greek Government is greatly distressed by the Macedonian troubles. It has requested the Powers to take means to settle them immediately.

London, Aug. 24.
The Russian demands have been fulfilled by the Porte. Among the demands, referring to Macedonian reform was the reprimand of Hylimi Pasha, Inspector-General.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

London, August 25.
A number of fugitives including the Governor of Iniaia and eight hundred other officials have arrived at the Bosphorus. According to them, the insurgents disturbing eastern Adrianople are Bulgarians properly armed. The Turkish regulars have abandoned Iniaia and other sea places of the vilayet.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Berlin, August 21.
Russia's action in sending part of the Black Sea squadron to Turkish waters, on the ground of demanding reparation for the murder of the Russian consul at Monastir, is now said to be intended to enforce further demands on Turkey, and to imply also a warning in regard to Turkey's meddling in Macedonia and with Bulgaria. It is declared that the Russian squadron will withdraw from Turkish waters as soon as the demands are complied with. The British Mediterranean squadron is being strengthened.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Berlin, August 21.
It is affirmed in diplomatic circles that the despatch of British and Italian warships to Salonica is in accordance with Russia's wishes. The ultimatum sent by Russia to Turkey is so framed as to be probably acceptable to Turkey.

PRUSSIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The Prussian State Railway receipts for the second quarter (April to June) show an increase of 25 million marks as compared with last year, indicating an expansion of trade.

THE ARMS EMBARGO.

Berlin, August 25.
The Kaiser signed yesterday the order to terminate the prohibition of the import of arms into China.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Berlin, August 24.
The Russian Black Sea Squadron, which had been at Iniaia Bay, in Turkish waters, is returning to Sevastopol.

TO CRUSH JAPAN.

The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* writes in the most violent terms against Japan urging that it is of more urgent necessity to crush Japan than to make any attempts in the direction of Constantinople.

A REPORTED TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

All statements concerning an alleged alliance of the German Empire with France and Russia against Japan are baseless.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLLVEREIN.

London, August 19.
The Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Montreal has passed a resolution that the Colonies should contribute to the cost of Imperial Defence, with the reservation that Canada should adopt her own method of carrying this out.

Mr. Arnold-Foster, Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at Belfast, said that while he believes in Free Trade, he has been studying the question intently since Mr. Chamberlain raised the matter and is now convinced that a very great alteration of our present system is needed.

London, August 20.
There is a partial deadlock at Montreal, the Manchester delegates having dissented from the terms of the commercial policy of the congress.

MACEDONIA.

Greece has appealed to the Powers to put an end to the excesses in Macedonia, from which the Greeks are the greatest sufferers.

London, August 18.
The Bulgarian Premier has assured the diplomats that the memorandum as to Turkish responsibility was not intended in the slightest to provoke a rising in the country.

London, August 20.
The telegraph line between Sofia and Constantinople has been cut.

The Metropolitan at Salonica has received a message to the effect that the inhabitants of Krushevo were terribly maltreated, and some succumbed, but it does not mention any wholesale massacre.

London, August 21.
The Russian Embassy has explained to the Porte that the dispatch of the squadron was not a hostile demonstration, but simply intended to hasten the acceptance and application of Russia's demands. The Russian demands include the dismissal of various officials in Macedonia, and the reinstatement of others; the immediate appointment of Europeans to command the gendarmerie; and the liberation of prisoners arrested only on suspicion, or for giving information to the foreign Consuls.

THE WAR PARTY IN THE ASCENDANT.

The promotion of Admiral Alexieff to the Viceroyalty of the Far East is considered to be a triumph for the war party in Russia.

Admiral Alexieff is the leader of the faction which advocates holding the Russian gains in the Far East at any cost, and which favours heavy expenditure at Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN PROVOCATION IN KOREA.

The Times correspondent at Seoul describes the situation created by the rivalry between Russia and Japan as very serious, and the extension of Russian activity into Korea as most ominous.

LITTLE WAR IN WEST AFRICA.

A force of thirty white men and five hundred blacks has stormed Burmi in Northern Nigeria, killing seven hundred men, including the Emir and most of his chiefs. Major Marsh and four men were killed, and three officers and sixty-two men of the British force wounded.

(FROM THE "MANILA CABLE NEWS.")

GOVERNOR TAFT TO BE SECRETARY OF WAR.

San Francisco, August 14.

William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, is to enter the Cabinet. He will be Secretary of War. Elihu Root will retire in December next. Governor Taft is to succeed Secretary Root. Luke E. Wright, now vice governor of the Philippine Island, will be successor of William H. Taft as Civil Governor.

August 12.

The President of the United States confirms the statement sent yesterday that Secretary of War Root, will retire from office and that William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, will be appointed Secretary of War; and that Luke E. Wright will succeed Taft as Governor if Taft accepts portfolio.

VESUVIUS THREATENING.

Naples, August 12.

Mount Vesuvius, which has been active for a fortnight now, is threatening to destroy all within a radius of a few miles.

Most of the dwellers in the shadow of the volcano have moved, but there are many whose poverty and interests will not permit them to desert their homes except in an extremity. These are seriously menaced by the present eruption.

STRIKES IN POLAND.

Berlin, August 12.

News from Cracow, Poland, is that during a battle between troops and strikers over fifty of the strikers were fatally injured.

POPE PIUS X.'S HEALTH.

Rome, August 12.

Alarming reports concerning the health of the Pope are being circulated here. Pius X. fainted at mass to-day in the Papal chapel in the Vatican. He soon recovered consciousness and is resting easily in his bed. His physicians say that the strain of the Conclave and the subsequent ceremonies and press of business have affected his heart. He was ordered to rest as much as possible. It is not believed that the Pontiff is constitutionally weak or that he is apt to die, but rumours have been going the rounds that he will not live long. He is not old, naturally robust, and doubtless will recover completely.

RESTORING THE FORESTS.

Under the general direction of Gov. Bates, plans are in progress for restoring the forests of Massachusetts by the work of convict camps. This will be the first experiment of the kind in the United States. It will probably attract the notice of sociologists all over the world, says the Boston Advertiser.

The work will be done on a large scale, and practically every section of this state where forests are needed will eventually benefit by the policy. As for the state, there is good reason for saying that the profits of the undertaking will in time be big enough to wipe out the present state debt. Possibly it may make all state taxes unnecessary.

The state will take lands by the right of eminent domain. Only land now considered worthless but good enough to plant trees on, will be taken. Outside of the large cities of Massachusetts, such land exists almost everywhere. The land long ago refused to pay taxes on it. It is, to all practical purposes, public land to-day. The back taxes on such land are enough to wipe out any claim to ownership that might be set up. There is other land, almost as worthless, on which small taxes have been paid, the land being assessed

sed at only a nominal price. This land also, if taken by eminent domain, could be bought for little more than the expense of condemnation.

In almost every case, this land was once the site of a forest, but the wood has been cut off. As it is good for nothing else but woodland, the owners will be glad to get anything for it. The takings by the state, therefore, will amount in all to a good many thousand acres, probably. The total cannot yet be stated, because even the state officials have not yet decided upon that total.

It is calculated that if the right kind of trees can be made to grow, on the investment of a small sum, the state in 30 years will get something like \$20,000,000 from the sale of the standing timber, and that thereafter, the income of the state will amount to millions of dollars every year.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	Al. Aug. 31
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 31
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Pleides	Al. Aug. 31
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Sept. 3
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	M. Sept. 7
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Sept. 10
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. Sept. 10
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Sept. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Sept. 17
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Sept. 21

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 28th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.
- 3 Left Tacoma on the 15th inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 15th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 22nd inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 26th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Aug. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Aug. 31
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	M. Aug. 31
America	P. M. Co.	City of Peking	W. Sept. 1
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Pleides	Tu. Sept. 1
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Krai Maru	Th. Sept. 3
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Sept. 4
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Sept. 5
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Su. Sept. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	Tu. Sept. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Sept. 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 13
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Sept. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Sept. 22

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Koenigsberg, German steamer, 3,135, Mayer, 21st Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curran, 21st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 21st Aug.,—Misumi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 21st Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bendloch, British steamer, 2,679, A. W. S. Thomson, 22nd Aug.,—London via ports, General.—C. P. R. Co.

Chingwa, British steamer, 2,517, Parkinson, 22nd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Pasha, British steamer, 3,829, H. Elliot, 22nd Aug.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Arab, British steamer, 2,674, Alex. Gow, 22nd Aug.,—Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, S. Robinson, 22nd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, 22nd Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 22nd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, M. Hamada, 22nd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 22nd Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tui Cheong, German steamer, 828, E. Wiebking, 23rd Aug.,—Iloilo, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 23rd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Aug., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 23rd Aug.,—Kobe, 22nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 23rd Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 8th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 23rd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik, 23rd Aug.,—Kobe, 22nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gronde, French steamer, 4,635, Abel, 23rd Aug.,—Shanghai and Kobe, 22nd Aug., General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Sumatra, British steamer, 2,976, N. Howard, 24th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 24th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 8th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 25th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Okhla, British steamer, 3,436, Garland, 26th Aug.,—Rangoon via Manila, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, Craglietto, 26th Aug.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,803, J. H. Goodwin, 26th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 26th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 26th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Berwada, British steamer, 3,274, L. Y. Archdeacon, 27th Aug.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ningchow, British steamer, 4,894, James Riley, 27th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Teucer, Dutch steamer, 1,803, N. C. Lycett, 27th Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, T. Sakai, 27th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 27th Aug.,—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Iriwaka, 27th Aug.,—Nemuro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bayern, German steamer, 5,034, H. Formes, 27th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Marie, Swedish steamer, 1,417, C. G. Johnson, 20th Aug.,—Los Angeles, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kiautschou, German steamer, 6,721, J. Behrens, 22nd Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,911, N. Trennt, 22nd Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, S. Robinson, 22nd Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Indrasantha, British steamer, 3,368, Wm. E. Craven, 22nd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,691, J. Truebridge, Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Plutivice, Austrian steamer, 2,422, G. Glich, 22nd Aug.,—Hakodate, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shingawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 23rd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mitake Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 23rd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 23rd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 23rd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koenigsberg, German steamer, 3,133, Mayer, 24th Aug.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 24th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 24th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oolobaria, British steamer, 3,420, G. A. Shepherd, 25th Aug.—Manila via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chingwo, British steamer, 2,517, Parkinson, 25th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 25th Aug.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 25th Aug.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bentleuch, British steamer, 2,679, Thomason, 25th Aug.—Samarang, General.—Corney & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 25th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 25th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 25th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,830, T. Murai, 26th Aug.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 26th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jensen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 26th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 26th Aug.—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tai Cheong, German steamer, 828, E. Wiebking, 26th Aug.—Moji, Ballast.—To Order.

Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, W. Chubb, 26th Aug.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co.

Pusha, British steamer, 3,829, H. Elliot, 26th Aug.—Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 26th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,653, J. T. Smith, 27th Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hakwai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Currow, 27th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 27th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 27th Aug.—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rear-Admiral K. Kimotsuki, Capt. C. Ito, Com. T. Shiba, Mr. K. Tatsumi, Mr. J. D. Abell, Mrs. and Miss Abell, Mr. E. Edward, Mr. B. M. Stubel, Mr. S. Tomoishi, Mrs. Tomoishi, mother and son, Mr. K. Kurada, Mrs. Y. Kurata, Mr. S. Sugihara, and Mrs. S. Taga, in cabin; Mr. S. Akiyama, Mr. Y. Akiyama, Mr. S. Yagi, Mr. K. Hajima, and Mr. S. Nakanishi, in second class; 29, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. Chas. Braess, Mr. H. S. Bevan, and Mr. A. Milne, in cabin; Mr. L. Burkhardt, and Mr. T. Onishi, in second class; 156, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. K. Sakata, in cabin; Mr. K. Sato, and Mrs. S. Hiraoka, in second class; 14, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. W. R. Baillie, in cabin; Mr. A. M. Dufosse, in second class; 7 Japanese, 1 European, and 7 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. V. Dennison, Mr. A. L. Mungler, Mrs. Mungler, Miss K. Judge, Mrs. J. E. Woodworth, 2 children and amah, Mr. E. H. Weise, Mr. Chaplain Silver, Mrs. Silver, Count A. de van du Burch, Mr. Carl Rhode, Miss Hykes, Mrs. D. E. Wolfe, Mr. F. W. Hunt, Mr. T. Hasegawa, Lieut. de M. Costa, Mrs. de M. Costa, Mr. Lacan, Mr. J. Thyen, Mr. Schepers, Mr. F. W. Horne, Mr. P. Furukawa, Mr. M. Yoshimura, Mr. P. Sudzuki, Mr. A. Stehlin, Mr. Wm. Kufnecht, Mr. H. Arai, Mr. J. McMullen, Mrs. McMullen, and Mrs. A. P. Woodsum in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. G. Kirmura and Mr. S. Asahi, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. W. S. Couram, Mrs. Couram, Capt. T. J. Owen, Mr. E. C. Travis, Mr. H. Ganneth, Mr. V. H. Olshead, Mr. E. Rosenberg, Mr. F. A. Switzer, Mr. Carl Zechelins, Mr. J. H. Davis, Prof. Orris and servant, Mr. P. Slindan, Mr. P. S. Jacott, Mr. Wm. M. Wood, and Mr. F. M. Dancy and wife, in cabin; 6, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. B. W. Cadwallader, Mrs. K. M. Cooney, Mrs. M. L. Stanford, Mrs. Doran, Mr. Vehlher, Mr. Paul Kreski, and Col. Chas. G. Penney, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. J. W. Cameron, Mr. A. Cameron, and Mr. W. M. Richard, in cabin; Mr. H. Berkley, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss G. M. Chew, Miss J. R. Chew, Mr. M. A. Mont, Mr. A. W. Appleby, Mrs. Hill and 2 children, Mr. O. M. Rombach, and Mr. J. A. Jennings, in second class; 86 Chinese, and 29 Japanese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Nakamura, Mrs. L. M. Somers, Miss M. Soper, Mrs. L. Joncoud, Com. F. E. Sawyers, Dr. W. H. Bucher, Lieut. E. W. Dyson, Mr. J. M. Enoch, Miss H. T. Leighton, Miss H. W. Booth, Miss Alice Carter, Mr. H. C. Bowde, Jr., Mr. W. S. Flynn, Mr. J. Welter, Miss F. Oyama, Rev. G. M. Burdick, Mr. J. H. Jewett and wife, Rev. C. W. Kennedy, Mr. B. Curtis, Mr. C. Watanabe, Mr. J. P. Eroman, Miss Baracough, Miss Newell, Mrs. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Middlekauf, son and daughter, Mr. W. G. Wing, Mr. L. S. Kirtland, Mr. R. W. Blanding, Mr. B. A. Pierce, Mr. E. K. Wagner, Mrs. W. F. Renwick and son, Mr. E. C. Ostby, Mrs. J. P. Martin, Miss M. D. Morton, Miss Jessie Macfarlane, Mr. L. B. Roth, Mrs. E. H. Davenport, Miss E. Davenport, Miss M. Goodfellow, Mrs. M. R. Perkins, and Mrs. R. A. Giffin, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. F. Hare, Mr. F. E. Barto and wife, Rev. C. M. Warren, and Miss M. E. Brown, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss L. MacCulsky, and Miss M. Struve, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss M. E. Shockley, Miss E. S. Boehne, Mr. W. K. Brice, Miss H. O. Brice, Miss M. K. Brice, Mr. T. Kelly, Miss K. Metzner, Miss M. E. Carroll, Mrs. G. Staunton, Mrs. L. Merrill, Miss E. Lindholm, Rev. A. B. Dodd, Dr. M. H. Bynon, Rev. R. A. Parker and wife, Master Alvin Parker, Miss Alice Parker, Miss Eloise Parker, Miss Kay Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. Little, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, Mr. J. W. Hoey, Mrs. J. W. Hoey, Mr. L. F. Weaver, Mrs. L. F. Weaver, Mr. D. Jacob, Mrs. M. P. Hale, Miss W. Howley, Miss M. Howley, Mrs. F. Correll, Miss M. Hempstead, Mr. J. L. Huston, Mr. G. S. Holmes, Mr. D. E. Fee, Miss A. H. Carter, Mr. C. M. Sparrow, Mrs. J. S. Day, Miss C. E. Dopp, Mr. W. Gayson, Mrs. E. N. James and child, Mr. M. J. Myers, Mr. F. B. Loren, Mr. A. R. Glaisyer, Miss M. L. Donoghue, Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Mrs. B. Radcliffe, Mr. Lum Ching, Mr. E. C. Day, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Hamburg via ports:—Mr. J. Brinnes, Mr. Guignier, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Consul-General White, Mr. E. D. Bavier, Mrs. Le Munyon, M. F. P. Fell, Mr. L. Jungjohann, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Terry, Mr. Hans Freichler, Mr. W. Schmidt, Mr. J. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loof, Mr. J. Genache, Mr. A. C. J. Pingemans, Mr. G. Grayson, Mrs. Naftaly, Mrs. G. E. Dannberg, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Via Pelboure in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Kiautschou*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Victor Heller, Mr. Albert Marsh, Mr. Summers, Miss Summers, Mr. G. Arone, Mr. G. Erich, Mr. Jules Mulkay, Prince Koudacheff, Princess Koudacheff, Furst A. Koylovsky, Furst B. Koylovsky, Mr. E. Toepffer, Mr. and Mrs. Gessner 2 children and amah, Mr. Berger, Miss Lily Lavers, Mr. George MacBain, Mr. Louis MacBain, Mr. R. S. Freeman and boy, Mrs. G. W. Bramhall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Moss, Master Moss, Mr. A. Stein, Miss Stevens, Mr. G. S. Lindsay, Mr. G. H. Purcell, Mr. J. Hunt, Mr. C. R. Tozer, Mrs. G. Daniels and native servant, Mr. G. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bateson Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. P. R. Scott, Mr. P. K. Desai, Mrs. J. H. Wichers, 2 children and servant, Count and Countess K. Inouye, child and servant, Mr. Aikawa, Miss Esther Whitney, Miss Mary Conoley, Mr. Busing, Miss Ella Du Cane and native servants, Miss Florence du Cane, Vladimir de Kolian Kowsley, Mrs. F. F. Wilson, Mrs. M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Campbell, child and amah, Rev. G. J. Barnett, and Miss Johanna Schrieber, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Awu Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. K. Yamamoto, Miss Christiansen, Miss A. Christiansen, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Gillon, Mr. W. Grautoff, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kamei, Mr. E. Blandel, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Swan, Mr. C. R. Graham, Mr. A. H. Lewis, Mrs. W. D. Graham, Major and Mrs. Baker Brown, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. W. J. Newland, Mr. E. D. Wolfe, Mr. Y. Tadokoro, Baron H. Shimazu, Colonel Y. Kojima, Major T. Ishibashi, Lieut. Y. Ohashi, Lieut. Y. Koshiyama, Mr. S. Nagata, Mr. James Dyonon, and Miss Dyonon, in cabin; Mr. S. Deguchi, Mr. S. Sheno, Mr. M. Iwano, Mr. S. Nishikawa, Mrs. S. Tanaka, Mr. K. Arai, Mr. S. S. Shiku, Mr. F. Doi, Mr. H. Migita, Mr. J. Inoue, Mr. T. Tadaka, Miss Ida Spitzburger, and Mr. C. Leyson, in second class; 34, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. B. W. Cadwallader, Mr. A. Cameron,

Mr. J. W. Cameron, Col. Chas. G. Penney, and Mr. Wm. Richard, in cabin; Mr. H. Berkley, Mr. Bruce, Mr. G. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss G. M. Chew, Miss J. R. Chew, Mr. M. A. Mont, Mr. F. W. Appleby, Mrs. Hill and two children, Mr. O. M. Rombach, and Mr. J. A. Jennings, in intermediate; 29 Japanese, and 86 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Geo. W. Armstrong, Mr. S. Asahi, Mr. W. H. Avery, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Rev. Henry Bedinger, Mrs. Henry Bedinger, Miss Bedinger, Mrs. Margery Bedinger, Lt. J. D. Beuret, U.S.N., Mrs. J. D. Beuret, Mr. W. S. Conrow, Mrs. W. S. Conrow, Mr. F. M. Dancy, Mrs. F. M. Dancy, Mr. J. H. Davis, Mr. Henry Gannett, Mrs. Henry Gannett, Miss N. T. Gleason, Mr. K. Hiyama, Mrs. K. Hiyama and child, Mr. F. S. Jacott, Mr. G. Kirmura, Miss Adelaide Lewis, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. C. F. McWilliams, Mr. J. H. Moore and servant, Mrs. J. H. Moore, Mr. A. L. Munger, Mrs. A. L. Munger, Mr. T. Murakami, Mr. V. W. Olmstead, Prof. Orris and valet, Capt. T. I. Owen, Mr. A. H. Preble, Mr. E. Rosenberg, Mr. Harry Schullin, Mr. T. Shirdon, Mr. C. Stewart, Mr. B. A. Switzer, Mr. I. Tara, Mr. E. C. Travis, Mr. M. Wake, Mr. H. E. Wolf, Mr. W. M. Wood, and Mr. Carl Zechelins, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle:—Mr. M. Nakagawa, Mr. Geo. Sutherland, Mr. A. Milne, For San Francisco:—Mr. T. Onishi, Mr. T. Inomata, Mr. T. Fujishita, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bigelow, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, Master E. Bigelow, Miss Levell, Miss Cheplot, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Goodnow, Miss Goodnow, Miss C. Goodnow, Mrs. Lyall Dekie, Mr. David Goodnow, Mrs. Rockwood, Mr. H. M. Douglas, Mr. H. S. Bevan, Mr. William von Dittmar, Mr. E. Nakatani, Mr. R. Ohnishi, For Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Ito, Mr. Chas. Braess, For Cincinnati:—Mrs. J. B. Telement, For Montreal:—Mr. H. R. Barnard, For London:—Mr. Y. Ogita, For Liverpool:—Mr. J. C. Cumming, and Mr. C. Holgate, in cabin. For Seattle:—Mrs. H. Okamoto, Mr. S. Igarashi, Mr. J. Burphurt, Mr. K. Mori, For San Francisco:—Mr. S. Fujioka, Mr. T. Kuma, Mrs. S. Suzuki, Mr. T. Ohnishi, Mr. C. Togami, Mr. G. Arimoto, and Mr. S. Kishi, intermediate.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. D. Abell, Mr. G. Augustin, Mrs. G. Augustin, Miss J. L. Barracough, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mrs. F. E. Barto, Mr. M. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Mrs. M. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Dr. W. H. Bucher, Miss E. S. Brehue, Mr. W. K. Brice and valet, Miss H. O. Brice, Miss M. L. Brice and maid, Miss M. E. Brown, Dr. M. H. Bynon, Miss M. E. Cartoll, Miss A. H. Carter, Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, Mr. Lun Ching, Mr. F. B. Cleland, Mrs. V. Corryell, Mr. E. C. Day, Rev. A. B. Dodd, Mrs. M. L. Donoghue, Miss C. E. Dopp, Mr. B. Aug. Evers, Mr. D. E. Fee, Miss D. French, Mr. K. Giesecke, Mrs. R. A. Giffin, Mr. A. B. Glaisyer, Mr. W. Grayson, Mrs. N. P. Hall, Rev. E. F. Hare, Miss M. Hawley, Miss W. Hawley, Mrs. M. Hempstead, Mr. J. W. Hoey, Mrs. J. W. Hoey, Mr. G. S. Holmes, Mr. E. C. Howard, Mr. J. L. Huston, Miss E. M. Hykes, Mrs. E. H. James and child, Mr. E. A. Jeannet, Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Miss E. Lindholm, Mr. Little, Mrs. Little, Mr. F. B. Loren, Miss L. MacCulsky, Mr. R. Masujima, Mrs. L. Merrill, Mr. M. L. Meyers, Miss M. D. Morton, Rev. R. A. Parker, Mrs. R. A. Parker, Master Alvin Parker, Miss Alice Parker, Miss Eloise Parker, Miss Kay Parker, Miss M. B. Perkins, Mrs. B. Radcliffe, Com. F. E. Sawyer, Mr. W. Schopfinger, Miss M. E. Shockley, Mr. C. M. Sparrow, Mrs. L. M. Somers, Mrs. G. Stanton, Miss M. Struve, Rev. C. M. Warren, Mr. L. F. Weaver, and Mrs. L. F. Weaver, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Sachsen*:

	Caneas, Option.	RAW.				WASTE.		
		Lyon.	Millan.	Bremen and Other Cities.	Genoa.	Marseilles.	London.	Tientsin.
Siebert & Co.	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer Mazet Guil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longio & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardini & Co.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silber, Wolff & Co.	221	—	—	—	93	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavler & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 5TH, 1903.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNEN QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1903.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA, who had been at Ikao, returned to Tokyo on Aug. 27th.

THE Crown Prince arrived at Nikko in the evening of Sept. 1st from Shiohara.

U.S. SOLDIERS numbering 1,245 have arrived at Nagasaki from Manila *en route* for home.

THE shareholders of the Oto Bank, Kyoto, met on Aug. 27th and decided to wind up the concern.

MR. M. ASADA was on Aug. 27th elected for Kanagawa prefecture as a member (highest tax payer) of the House of Peers.

THE Chinese cruiser *Wong Tai*, which sunk recently after colliding with the *Empress of India*,

was carrying down arms to the Imperial authorities at Canton. These have therefore been lost.

SOME merchants of Tainan, Formosa, contemplate establishing a bank with a capital of yen 150,000.

A HUNDRED and thirty Korean emigrants arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 28th *en route* for the United States.

SPORTSMEN will be interested to learn that snipe are already in the Yokohama market, despite this being the close season.

OWING to the breaking of a chain in the coal mine at Oyabu, Fukuoka, three persons were killed and four injured on Aug. 28th.

A TELEGRAM dated Aug. 30th from Kumamoto states that an eruption has occurred on Kirishima mountain. The damage done was not ascertained.

THE Nisshu Fire Insurance Company, Tokyo, held a general meeting on Aug. 30th when it decided not to pay a dividend for the first half of this year.

A PASSENGER train collided with a goods train at 1.15 p.m. on Aug. 30th at Omori station and one car of the latter was derailed. No one was injured.

A CASE of cholera was reported on the night of Aug. 31st in Tokyo. The patient died the following day. The usual isolation measures were carried out.

THE term of service of Prince Konoye, president of the House of Peers, is to expire this month. The *Asahi* states that he will be re-appointed by the Emperor.

THE *Official Gazette* states that the Emperor of Japan acknowledged, on Aug. 25th, the appointment of Herr. Friedrig von Syburg, German Consul-General at Yokohama.

THE *betto*, numbering 24, of the Yokohama omnibuses which run between Matsukagecho and Hiranuma station, struck on Aug. 31st and since then business has been suspended.

A GENERAL meeting of the Hokuyetsu Railway Company was held on Aug. 29th in Tokyo, when a resolution was passed to issue debentures amounting to yen 2,000,000.

A MAN named H. Uchida living at Ushigome, Tokyo, who attempted to murder his wife, was on Aug. 27th, sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to 6 years' minor confinement.

THE warship *Naniwa*, which sustained damage in collision with the British vessel *Dundee* at Woosung, arrived on Aug. 30th at Yokosuka, and the following day entered dock for repairs.

THE tea export of Kobe amounted to 9,778,803 lbs. from the coming-in of the new crop down to Aug. 29th. Comparing the figures with those of the previous year, there is an increase of 1,598,852 lbs.

It is stated in a telegram from Tainan that a heavy storm prevailed on Aug. 31st in Formosa. The railway in the southern part of the island was severely damaged and traffic is not expected to be re-opened for some time.

MR. G. G. WARDER, Government officer on the tobacco estates round Maruda Bay, British North Borneo, was murdered by an escaped convict at the end of last month. He had three large spear wounds in the back.

OVER fifty men were gambling at Kubo-yama,

Ota, Yokohama, about 1 p.m. on Sept. 1st, when eighteen police officers appeared on the scene and arrested twelve of the gamblers. The others escaped.

S. HONDA (55), a clerk of the rooth Bank, Tokyo, committed suicide, on August 29th, at the cemetery of the Buddhist temple, Ichijoji, by hanging himself with a cord. Insanity is reported to be the cause.

THE construction of the Osaka Electric Tramway being completed, Mr. Tanikawa, engineer of the Department of Communications, inspected the railway and electrical power house on Aug. 26th. Traffic will shortly be opened.

THE Sanyo Railway Company held a general meeting on August 31st when it was decided to construct a line between Arai and Wakayama at a cost of yen 600,000. It is expected that the works will be completed the following year.

THE Yokohama Emigrant Company has received an order for 1,000 Japanese workmen from the Mexican Railway Company. The Japanese firm has applied to the Department of Foreign Affairs for passports for the number specified.

A MAN named J. Shoji (46) formerly in the employ of the Tokyo Municipal Office, attempted on the evening of August 30th to commit suicide by cutting himself in the throat. He was removed to the Tokyo Hospital. The cause has not yet been reported.

THE members of the Imperial Educational Society who recently held a meeting in Tokyo and decided to oppose the proposed abolition of the Department of Education have drafted their views and circulated them among educational men throughout the Empire.

DURING the Osaka Exhibition, the income of certain railways naturally increased. The *Yokohama Shimo* publishes a gross estimate for the Tokaido line of yen 1,200,000; that of the Sanyo line, yen 800,000; and that of the Kwansei line, yen 600,000.

OVER 2 hundred villagers on Aug. 27th, surrounded Fuji District Office, Shidzuoka prefecture, and assumed a threatening attitude. It is stated by the *Nichi Nichi* that all the villagers of Kamiide refused to pay their taxes and their property was consequently seized.

MONDAY, Aug. 31st, being the birth-day anniversary of the Crown Prince, Marquis Ito and other peers and high officials sent telegrams of congratulation to His Highness, who is now staying at Shiohara. At noon His Highness entertained to dinner the officials who are attending him.

ACCORDING to the latest official investigations, the new crop of Japanese tobacco is expected to reach 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 *kwan* (*kwan* = 3.7565 kilos.). Harvest has already commenced in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Ebaraki and some other prefectures. Sales will begin in the middle of September.

DECORATIONS have been conferred by foreign sovereigns on Japanese as follows:—Mr. Y. Nakamura, President of the Iron Foundry, the First Treasure Star of the Second Class, and Major Eto, First Treasure Star of the Third Class, both by the Emperor of China; Governor Sufu, the Crown of the First Class by the German Emperor, and Baron Hayashi, Minister in London, and his wife, jubilee medals to commemorate the coronation of the King of Great Britain.

KOREA.

Friday, August 28.

Seoul appears to be torn by conflicting emotions. Its statesmen are represented as convinced that Japan and Russia are on the eve of an amicable settlement with regard to Manchuria, and that, consequently, they are not likely to come to blows about the Yalu Valley. The Emperor, for his part, has declined to grant audience to Mr. Hayashi in connexion with the Yong Am-pho affair, which refusal, if it may be interpreted in the sense that His Majesty is removing himself from the complication would be decidedly welcome. Meanwhile it is alleged that the Russian Minister has been instructed from St. Petersburg to oppose the opening of Wiju, and that he has accordingly formulated another protest against that step, whereas America is urging its speedy consummation. We are disposed to regard these rumours about Wiju with considerable distrust. Russia would be deliberately placing herself in a very invidious situation did she take the line attributed to her by rumour. What right has she to oppose the development of the Far East? Her own commerce is not affected by the contingency. She has no commerce worth mention. Hence if she puts obstacles in the path of trade expansion and the opening of new marts, she exposes her conduct to the most invidious construction. We do not suspect her of such tactlessness.

Meantime the *Fiji Shimpō* continues to speak editorially in very emphatic terms. The upshot of its advice is that Japan should abandon protests and warnings and should adopt practical measures. Doubtless she would thereby expose herself to much criticism at the hands of Western Powers, but where the safety of the State is in question that consideration should not weigh too heavily. Japan's national existence is bound up with the fate of Korea.

The debentures of the Seoul-Fusan Railway have been taken up as follows:—

	Yen.
First Bank.....	1,900,000
Commercial Bank.....	1,500,000
Yasuda Bank.....	400,000
Industries Bank.....	200,000
Total	4,000,000

The applications received by these banks from individuals totalled 210,000 yen, and the Yokohama Specie Bank took 1,000,000 yen worth of debentures.

Saturday, August 29.

Tokyo newspapers state that the Russian Representative spent many hours at the Foreign Office in Seoul on the 27th instant, pressing for the signature of the Yong Am-pho agreement. Accounts differ as to whether Mr. Pavlov passed the whole day or only the whole afternoon in this effort, but all are unanimous in asserting that the Korean Foreign Minister, having received instructions from the Court not to sign the agreement, and having, prior to the receipt of these instructions, pledged himself to sign it on the 26th instant, was in a serious dilemma. No resource suggested itself to him except to fall back upon diplomatic sickness, and he therefore remained shut up in his house while Mr. Pavlov was dunning at the Foreign Office. It is impossible to pity the Korean statesmen in their dilemma. They have behaved with such fatuous shortsightedness that whatever results ensue can not be called undeserved. No satisfactory exit now presents itself, for if they satisfy Japan they will offend Russia, and if they

concede Russia's demands they will have to face a large measure of Japanese wrath. What suggests itself as a matter of interesting speculation is whether Russia ever seriously contemplated the possibility of carrying this enterprise to a successful conclusion without embroiling the relations between Japan and Korea, and without provoking the inveterate opposition of the former power. If she had any such expectation she must have been singularly ignorant of Japan's mood, and if she did not have it, then her procedure seems almost wantonly inimical to peace.

Sunday, August 30.

The latest news from Seoul is that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Vice-Minister and the Chief of the Conference Bureau have resigned, so that the foreign-affairs machinery of the empire is completely dislocated. It is added that the Russian Representative, incensed by the failure of the Foreign Office to sign the Yong Am-pho agreement, threatened on the 27th instant to make a direct appeal to the Emperor. Whether M. Pavlov carried out that intention there appears to be some uncertainty. Some accounts indicate that he sought an audience and was refused on the same plea as that given to Mr. Hayashi, namely, that the Court does not transact business during the summer recess; others suggest that no application was actually made by M. Pavlov but that if it were made the Court's attitude might be inferred from the fate of Mr. Hayashi's similar attempt. At all events it is plain that the Korean Government is much embarrassed, finding itself caught in a vise from which procrastination and evasion furnish the only temporary means of escape. The impression is that Korea's hope is to placate Russia and Japan by signing the Yong Am-pho lease at the former's request and opening Wiju at the latter's. But it is more than doubtful whether Japan would be content with such an arrangement.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes the draft of an agreement said to be the amended form to which the Korean Foreign Office was prepared to grant its assent when recent interruptions occurred. There are eight articles:—

- Art. 1.—Provides for the delimitation and mapping of the ground at Yong Am-pho by a joint commission.
- Art. 2.—Declares that there shall be no extension of the settlement beyond its original limits.
- Art. 3.—Says that the Lumber Company shall pay no rent over and above local taxes.
- Art. 4.—Provides that the land must be returned to the Korean Government at the expiration of the period of the lease.
- Art. 5.—Interdicts the disturbances of any graves inside the settlement boundaries.
- Art. 6.—Forbids the committing of any acts of violence by the employees of the Company or the loosing of horses and cattle in the neighbouring district.
- Art. 7.—Empowers the Company to buy any rafts of timber cut outside the limits of the lumber concession at a fair market price but interdicts their forced purchase.
- Art. 8.—Stipulates that Korean subjects committing offences against the law within the limits of the settlement shall be handed over to the Korean authorities, and that employees of the Company committing offences outside the settlement shall be apprehended by the Korean authorities and handed over to the Company for delivery to the nearest Russian Consul.

This last article is vague, perhaps owing to the exigencies of telegraphic abbreviation. We can not discover whether the law-breakers alluded to in the last paragraph are to be conveyed by the Korean authorities to the nearest Russian Consul, or merely handed over to the Lumber Company. And where, we wonder,

is the nearest Russian Consulate. Probably at Antung, for it is not at all likely that a consul will be posted at Yong Am-pho. Should such supposition be correct, we are to conclude that the judicial business of the whole Yalu Valley will be managed from a far distant place in the territory of a foreign country.

Art. 9.—Provides that every employee of the company travelling outside the timber-felling limits must be provided with a permit from the Korean Government, and that if any one be found without such permit he shall be apprehended and handed over to the nearest Russian Consul.

It will be observed that in places the limits of the settlement are spoken of, in others the limits of the timber-felling concession. But what are the limits of the timber-felling concession? That is precisely one of the grand points in dispute. The agreement above epitomized provides for the delimitation of the proposed settlement, but does not provide—and we have not heard that any other provision has been made—for the delimitation of the concession.

The *Fiji Shimpō* continues its campaign in favour of obtaining concessions for the Seoul-Wiju and the Seoul-Wonsan railways. The Korean Government has declared its intention of building these lines itself, and has even organized a railway bureau for the purpose. But that is a mere formality. The roads will never be constructed if the work be left to Korea. The Seoul-Wiju line would be 250 miles long, and its cost might be estimated at 30 millions of yen. In short, it resembles the Seoul-Fusan Railway in length and cost. Of course if Japan presses for these concessions she must look for unexpected opposition in unexpected quarters, but no apprehension of that kind should deter her. It is a matter of almost life-and-death importance. The *Fiji* further urges that greater expedition should be employed in constructing the Seoul-Fusan line. Only 22 miles are now open to traffic—11 at either end—and although the roadway will be completed, according to present forecasts, by the end of 1905, it will not be open throughout for traffic until the close of 1907, which is much too remote a date. Four years mean a long time when measured by the progress of events now-a-days in the Far East.

We should gladly add our own voice to that of the *Fiji Shimpō* in this matter, but our readers know that we have long urged the very course which our Tokyo contemporary now so ably recommends.

The *Nippon* writes cleverly but with something of the wisdom that follows the event. It declares that by Russia's deliberate contrivance the Manchurian question has been thrust out of sight by the Korean. Anybody could see that this was Russia's design from the outset, yet apparently the Japanese Ministry did not see it, and to that extent they must be said to have committed a blunder and been outmanœuvred by Russia. The *Nippon* seemingly fails to note that if Russia's doings in the Yalu Valley were planned originally as a mere diversion, Japan would have been playing her rival's game had she attached vital importance to them. In our opinion the point is that Russia, like a skilful general, was always prepared to convert her Yalu feint into a real attack if opportunity presented. The question is, has she found an opportunity for herself. May it not prove that she has rather created one for Japan? We believe that the outcome of the present situation will be to secure for Japan in Korea a situation such as she would not have gained for many years, and might never have gained at all, had not Russia

allowed herself to be visited by a sudden access of pragmatic activity. But our belief is founded on the hypothesis that Japan plays her cards boldly and wisely at this critical point in her career.

We have commented from time to time on the exceptionally strong attitude taken by the *Fiji Shimpō* towards the Korean problem. The *Fiji* is generally so conspicuously moderate in its expressions of opinion that when it speaks with such unwonted emphasis corresponding importance attaches to its words. Very similar as to circumspection and balance is the character of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, and it will therefore be thought significant that the latter also should have taken off the gloves at this juncture and entered the field as a rival of the *Fiji* in advocating strong measures. There are slight differences between the programmes of the two journals, but we shall not be doing an injustice to either if we say that they agree in urging an independent policy. Their view is that Japan has hitherto been too passive. That she has waited to be moved by events, and that her motive of action has generally been the imminence of facts almost accomplished. The result of such a line of procedure is that her whole strength has to be employed for the purpose of averting the consummation of some ambitious design on the part of others, and in the sequel she is not found to have materially advanced her own interests in any degree. That is illustrated by the present complication in Korea. The Tokyo statesmen are engaged seeking solely to prevent the signing away of a parcel of land to Russia, and if they succeed, they will merely have staved off a peril without materially improving their country's position in any way. Following that line of argument to its logical conclusion, the two leading Japanese journals insist that Japan must take her courage in both hands and must seek to achieve for herself results which will render her practically secure against unscrupulous enterprises on the part of others. As to the results to be thus accomplished, there is a difference of suggestions. The *Fiji* limits itself to railways. It advocates the speedy completion of the Seoul-Fusan line and the obtaining of concessions for the Seoul-Wiju and Seoul-Yuensan roads. But the *Kokumin* regards the railway problem as only a feature of the situation. It would have Korea opened wholly to foreign trade, travel and residence, and it would have the privilege of owning real estate extended to foreigners. Our contemporary does not use the word "foreigners" in this context. It says "Japanese," but of course the most-favoured-nation clause deprives that language of all taint of exclusiveness. In brief the idea of the two newspapers is that Japan must assume an active initiative instead of following the policy of passive prevention. We are not at all surprised that such a view should find currency in intelligent Japanese circles. It is inevitable.

It is stated that the Korean Government is disposed to adopt a temporizing policy with regard to the opening of Wiju. A decision has been adopted at a Cabinet meeting in the sense that the opening of the Yalu port should be made conditional on the closing of Pyong-yang. This project having been submitted to the Sovereign, he is said to have instructed his Ministers to consult with the Foreign Representatives on the subject. Of course there is not the remotest chance of inducing the Foreign Powers to agree to the closing of the Tadong for the

sake of opening the Yalu. Important interests have already sprung up in consequence of the accessibility of Pyong-yang, and it would be a strange policy to sacrifice existing facts to uncertain contingencies. Korea is merely paltering in this matter. Yet her hesitation is very natural. She evidently feels that if, while refusing to sign the Yong Am-pho lease, she further agrees to the opening of Wiju, which St. Petersburg opposes, Russia will be antagonized all along the line.

Meanwhile Mr. Hayashi has not resigned himself to accept the Emperor's refusal of an audience. It appears that his Majesty pleaded the summer recess as a reason for not receiving diplomatic visitors, but as the summer recess has never hitherto been invested with that importance Mr. Hayashi is not disposed to assist in establishing such a precedent. The Emperor is in a rather "tight" place. Unless his memory be very treacherous he must still recall the fact that seven years ago he was a fugitive in the Russian Legation making promises which his sense of gratitude should now impel him to carry out.

Tuesday, September 1.

It appears that the form of agreement published by us yesterday, an agreement of nine articles, was a draft amended by the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and sent by him to the Russian Legation for approval on the 27th instant, namely, on the day before he resigned. M. Pavlov peremptorily refused to accept Li's amendments, and accordingly Li retired from office. It is not easy to say precisely what were the amendments proposed by Li, but they seem to have been connected chiefly with the questions of jurisdiction and of purchasing timber cut outside the limits of the concession. The point of interest is that the Foreign Minister's draft leaves untouched the matter of leasing the lands at Yong Am-pho. If the lease be granted collateral details sink into insignificance. Japan seems determined either that there shall be no lease, or that the radical change of situation which the lease would create shall be compensated fully by other changes of a sweeping character.

In the *Asahi's* Seoul correspondence we find it stated that M. Pavlov addressed a very strong note to the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is uncertain whether the note preceded or followed the Minister's resignation, but in all probability it was the proximate cause of Li's retirement. M. Pavlov is represented as having declared that after distinctly promising to sign the Yong Am-pho agreement the Minister had suddenly drawn back, which strange change of attitude he, M. Pavlov, considered it his duty to report to the St. Petersburg Government, and the situation would thereby be seriously complicated. The note concluded by bidding the Minister understand that he had brought this trouble upon himself. In addition to this very strong communication M. Pavlov is said to be pressing for an audience with the Emperor.

It is impossible not to condemn in very unequivocal terms the procedure of Russia in this matter. Her attitude in the Yalu Valley seems to us to be one of pure aggression, and further to be defiantly indifferent to Japan's well known and deeply rooted sentiments. History will have a curious story to tell should the St. Petersburg Government support the claims of its very active representative in Seoul. What makes all this stranger is that the Russian Government is understood to be negotiating for a

tranquil settlement of the whole Far-Eastern problem, and that St. Petersburg certainly does not desire war.

The *Asahi* recalls in this context the celebrated incident of the Russian attempt to obtain a footing in Tsushima, when the efforts of the Japanese Commissioner, Oguri Bungo no Kami, to obtain the withdrawal of the trespassers failed completely, though Oguri was a much abler and more resolute man than the Korean Minister Li has the credit of being. The finale of that matter was that the British Admiral on the station induced the Russians to leave Tsushima, and the inference drawn by the *Asahi* is that Japan's wisest course at this juncture would be to cease pressing Korea, who is perfectly helpless, and to approach Russia direct. But our contemporary fails to notice one important point, namely, that Korea herself seems to be a consenting party to the Yong Am-pho lease, and that her objections are limited to some petty details. Indeed it is surprising that M. Pavlov paused to wrangle about the trifles said to constitute the last basis of disagreement. One imagines that for the sake of securing the lease itself, he would have waved minutiae relating to jurisdiction and to the purchase of fortuitous rafts.

Wednesday, September 2.

M. Pavlov's official notes to the Korean Government seem to be assuming a more and more menacing tone. Having failed to obtain an audience of the Emperor, he is reported to have informed the Government, in the declared sequel of telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg, that Korea had flagrantly violated her promise and that the responsibility of any consequences which might arise must rest on her head. But surely M. Pavlov is somewhat extreme in such statements. An engagement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs is not an engagement made by his Government, and still less is it an engagement ratified by his Sovereign. Even assuming—a wholly unwarrantable assumption—that Li Do-chai's promises were binding on the Cabinet of which he is a member, there would have remained the Emperor's unquestionable right to reject any agreement made by his Ministers. It is therefore inexplicable that M. Pavlov should utter menaces against Korea on the alleged ground of a breach of national faith. But there is a possibility that the Emperor himself may have given some definite promise to M. Pavlov with regard to the Yong Am-pho agreement, and that the Russian Representative's indignation has consequently more warrant than appears at first sight. The whole of this Yong Am-pho affair is quite irreconcilable with any recognized code of international morality and if it has ended in an apparent breach of faith on Korea's part, that would not only be consistent with the origin and progress of the aggression, but would also be altogether pardonable seeing that Korea has to choose between taking a step that would imperil her own safety and endorsing an act on Russia's part which was a direct violation of treaty engagements. Truly it seems a little laughable that M. Pavlov should make a display of righteous indignation about broken pledges. What is Russia doing now but breaking her pledges? It appears to us, who certainly have no disposition to exaggerate her doings or to use language calculated to strain an already tense situation—it appears to us that she is breaking pledges all the time and that, even setting aside the Manchurian record, nothing could easily be more farcical than this loud

complaint against Korea for refusing to recognise interests created in open defiance of existing compacts. The public has first to be convinced that Russian subjects had any right to purchase lands at Yong Am-pho before it consents to blame Korea for declining to recognise that right. At all events the position now is that Korea has refused to sign the lease agreement. What is to be done, however, about the Russians actually settled at Yong Am-pho and about the works of construction they have already commenced there?

Thursday, September 3.

M. Pavlow, according to the *Nichi Nichi*'s correspondence, has taken a step which, if rightly described, seems to indicate that something very like a mood of recklessness has overtaken him. Baron Gunsburg, on behalf of the Lumber Company, having pressed Mr. Cho, Chief of the Imperial Estates Bureau, to sign the "hung-up" agreement about Yong Am-pho, and having received for answer that Cho had no power to take such a step, M. Pavlow thereupon announced that as nothing was to be gained by further negotiation with the Foreign Office, his countrymen must proceed to give practical effect to the agreement just as though it had received the signature of the proper Korean officials and the endorsement of the Emperor. When the story of this incident is considered in outline, it certainly assumes a striking aspect. A party of Russians proceed to purchase from Korean subjects lands altogether beyond the limits of the area indicated by the treaties as lawful for such transactions. At first the Korean officials show a disposition to condone this arbitrary and illegal act by repurchasing the lands from their Russian holders, and then granting leases of them to the latter. But before this extraordinarily fatuous manoeuvre can be carried out, the Koreans, becoming sensible of its suicidal nature, draw back and decline to carry the business any further. Thereupon the Russian Representative announces that since he can not obtain Korean official sanction for the trespass committed by his nationals, they shall continue to trespass just as though such sanction had been obtained. Generally it is possible to find excuses or at least explanations of Russia's doings, but we can not discover a shadow of explanation or excuse in this case of Yong Am-pho. It is from first to last an act of defiant aggression, and that M. Pavlow's Government is with him in such doings can not be credited without the most unequivocal evidence.

The Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs having persisted in his resolve of retiring, the duties of the post are to be discharged temporarily by the Vice-Minister, Li Ching-ha. We do not suppose that any official procurable by the Korean Government will be able to direct the affairs of the Foreign Office in the face of M. Pavlow. For whereas to refuse the signature of an agreement which no independent country would dream of accepting, is a comparatively simple matter, what is poor weak Korea to do if the Russians insist on treating the Yong Am-pho agreement as an accomplished fact? How are they to be removed from the place and compelled to return to their own side of the Yalu? What is the use, we wonder, of the Tsar's pacific intentions if he allows his officers and officials at the front to behave as M. Pavlow is behaving, and how long does Russia imagine that she can continue slapping both cheeks of Japan's face without exhausting the sufferer's patience? The very anxiety we all feel to see the peace pre-

served renders these doings intolerable, for unless Japan be far more than human she can not continue to endure in silence. Does any one suppose, can any one suppose for an instant, that were the places of the two empires interchanged, Russia would still be found quiet and forbearing? It is unhappy to think that one of the greatest Powers in the world, having at its head a monarch of undoubtedly humane and peace-loving propensities, should be thrust by the intemperance and indiscretion of its officials into such a position as Russia now occupies in the Far East.

Friday, Sept. 4.

It must be confessed that if the *Asahi Shimbun*'s utterances may be taken as a measure of Japanese ambition in Korea, this country's ideas are very moderate. What the *Asahi* indicates as chiefly necessary is that the privilege of municipal organization should be granted to the Japanese communities in Korea. They do not now enjoy that privilege. They are solely under Consular direction, and it is therefore impossible that they should build schools, make roads, or undertake measures of sanitation. There is no ostensible reason why they should not be permitted to institute a system of local government after the Japanese model. If that were done, the *Asahi* says that nothing would be required except the opening of Yong Am-pho and Wiju. It is a mistake to allege that the Japanese would not go to north Korea. They would go there readily if an opportunity offered, and instead of there being only some twenty-three thousand Japanese subjects in Korea, there would soon be a hundred thousand or more. The problem of railways would then assume a different aspect. The *Asahi* notes incidentally that if Japan had devoted to the development of railway enterprise in Korea a part of the money she has spent during recent years in establishing unprofitable lines of steamers to London, Seattle, Melbourne and elsewhere, the situation would be more satisfactory to-day. It is disheartening to find an otherwise moderate and thoughtful article disfigured by such a reflection as this last. One imagines that a writer having access to the leading columns of such a journal as the *Asahi* should be able to see beyond the four corners of an office ledger. Even were the question of mere pecuniary profit alone vital, which, we wonder, would have paid better, lines of ocean-going steamers or lines of railway in undeveloped regions. Russia can afford solid materials for that comparison. But it is very much more than a question of *yen* and *sen*. Without her mercantile marine Japan would be virtually impotent from a military point of view. She would be like an army taking the field minus a land-transport corps.

A report reaches the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from Seoul, to the effect that Li Yong-ik is pressing the Emperor to sign the Yong Am-pho agreement. This is a strange piece of news. Had it been transmitted a few months ago, it would have sounded credible enough. Li Yong-ik was serving as interpreter to the Russian Legation when the King of Korea took refuge there in 1896, and for a long time afterwards he had the reputation of being a strong pro-Russian partizan. But recent events were understood to have changed his complexion, and his sharp collision with Li Kon-thaik finally drove him, it was supposed, into the Japanese camp. It may very well be, however, that means have been found to recall him to his own allegiance.

If so, a new complication is created. The only thing to be said is that the Sovereign of Korea seems to be thoroughly frightened, and we doubt whether even Li Yong-ik can restore his courage for anti-Japanese purposes.

The *farceurs* at present directing Korea's foreign affairs are said to have informed the Representatives of the Powers in Seoul that the Korean Government proposes to shut Pyong-yang and open Wiju. To this silly proposal Russia is said to have objected *in toto*, her objection extending, of course, to the opening of Wiju, and England, France and America have objected to the closing of Pyong-yang. Korea seems to have a very inadequate conception of her own position. She is apparently essaying the device of facing both ways.

As to the audience question. Mr. Li Chung-ha, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to have informed the Japanese and Russian Representatives that a considerable time must still elapse before the Emperor can receive them, and that, consequently, if they have any important business to discuss they had better communicate it to him, Li. The Emperor is obviously disposed to efface himself, which is the wisest course he can adopt under the circumstances.

THE PASSING OF A CARICATURIST.

The death of Mr. Phil May, the inimitable portrayer of the "Guttersnipe," drew forth some very appreciative words of praise from the American press. We find the *New York Evening Post* saying that "he had just that touch of exaggeration which marks the true caricaturist, or the great draughtsman for that matter, and he saw his rather sordid world much as it likes to take itself—with a wink. He belongs in that distinguished line of English draughtsmen with the pen, of which Charles Keene is the consummate example, who have shown an almost national genius for the swift delineation of character by the simplest means. A comedian or a great artist Phil May certainly was not. Of complicated situations he had rather little understanding, and his best work lay in a kind of deft and humorous portraiture of individual cockney types. But within its limitations his art was perfect." The *Brooklyn Eagle* credits him with the possession of the "feeling for line and form and the sense of character that great painters must have, but the invitations of his time were toward a transitory and amusing rather than a serious output. He became known, and with desert, as the creator of some of the happiest and funniest figments in that sometimes humorous publication, *Punch*. He had a more dashing and individual style than Leech, more humour than Keene, more vitality than Du Maurier, and in his sketchy and suggestive manner he has not been unaptly likened to Whistler." While the *Boston Transcript* says:—"It was not alone the cunning of hand that made May's black and white work of such conscious power. It was the fact that May knew St. Giles better than St. James. The children of the streets attracted his attention and his sympathy because he knew what it was to be poor, and some of his caricatures and drawings conveyed lessons which could not have been enforced with columns of literary effort. His heart felt the sorrows of the poor, while he realized the humorous aspects of their situation in life as shown in their aping of the ways of Belgravia. It was because May knew that he was so well able to portray."

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

The resignation of Mr. de Witte is rather unexpected. If any member of the Russian Cabinet was firmly seated, we might have supposed it to be the eminent financier whose abilities all Europe recognised. Moreover there are rumours in well-informed quarters suggesting that this event should be regarded seriously. The Minister of Finance was recognised as one of the pillars of the peace party, and there have been indications which suggest that his resignation is to be connected with an act directly attributable to the influence of the war party, namely, the appointment of Admiral Alexieff to the position of Governor-General of Russia's Far-Eastern dominions. It is stated on seemingly good authority that the nomination was made by the Tsar at the recommendation of General Kuropatkin on the latter's return from his recent tour in Siberia and Manchuria, and that neither Count Lamsdorf, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, nor Mr. de Witte were either consulted or informed in any way. If that event be the cause of the Finance Minister's resignation of one of the most important and influential positions in the Government, a disquieting inference would suggest itself, namely, that the war party is in the ascendant and that the man at the front is to be supported in all his aggressively expansive proceedings. It has to be remembered that Mr. de Witte himself paid a visit to the East some time ago, and there is a suspicion that the pacific views taken by him of the situation have been found in conflict with those subsequently formed by his more ambitious colleague, General Kuropatkin. The saving clause, however, is that the Tsar can not be imagined as taking any step or giving any impulse of a belligerent character. It would be unwise, therefore, to form any definite conclusion as to the meaning of this Ministerial change, which may, after all, have its origin in circumstances entirely unsuspected by the general public. Besides there is an altogether different view of the matter. For early in the summer the promotion of Mr. de Witte to the position of Prime Minister of the Czar's Cabinet was foretold in the German press. It was also pointed out that Mr. de Witte, who began life as a railway clerk in South Russia, would then take the chair once held by Prince Gortchakoff, and great things were predicted of him in that position. Yet there are some who still doubt his capacity, for despite his shrewdness as a financier many economists consider his system of finance as the bane and blot of Russia's economic conditions. At present it is Russia's hope to keep off her creditors until her vast railroad systems may be placed on a paying basis, a task which might appal the boldest minister. She does not, however, appear to be daunted by the burdens which her railroad programme has and will impose. Although the trans-Siberian has already cost three hundred millions and yet remains unfinished, she has begun other railroad projects which will prove to be very costly. One new road from St. Petersburg to Viatka will do away with the long detour by way of Moscow, while the next most important line will connect the terminus of the trans-Caspian road with the trans-Siberian. This will pass through Turkestan, providing what is expected to be a most valuable "feeder" to the trans-Siberian. Coal and mineral deposits are among the sources of wealth that the Russians expect to develop by the new line. The man who planned these railways was

M. de Witte and if he relinquishes the post of Minister of Finance it may be that his enterprises have proved too costly. Meanwhile, the cable tells us, his immediate task is to arrange some new commercial treaties.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* takes the view that M. de Witte's removal from an active post in the Russian Cabinet to a mere sinecure must be regarded as a triumph of the war party, and an indication that Russia intends to follow the route of force in the Far East. Our contemporary denies that any progress is being made with the negotiations relating to Manchuria. It maintains that Russia's plan is to occupy attention with North-Korean incidents, and when she gets the affair of Yong Am-pho settled she will show a still bolder front about Manchuria. The *Shogyo* maintains that there is not and there ought not to be the smallest connexion between the two things, and that if Japan allows herself to be deluded by mixing them up, she will emerge from the complication with absolutely empty hands.

The *Asahi* takes the same view of M. de Witte's withdrawal from the Finance Department. It considers that his fiscal policy has proved too costly and that the report presented by him to the Throne after his return from East Asia was subsequently found to conflict with the conditions described by General Kuropatkin and confirmed by Admiral Alexieff, whom the *Asahi* regards as the head and front of the war party.

THE "SAISEI GAKKO."

In the year 1889 Dr. Hasegawa Tai, a physician who subsequently distinguished himself by vehemence in the Diet, established in the Hongo district of Tokyo a private medical school which by degrees assumed large dimensions. At that time a special *raison-d'être* existed for such schools, namely, that the law prohibited any appropriation of local taxes to medical schools, and consequently private enterprise found exceptional encouragement in that field. Thus, since the time of its establishment the *Saisei Gakko* has turned out seven thousand graduates, a majority of whom are now practising medicine. There is also a hospital connected with this school, a hospital which attracted public attention some years ago by the death of certain patients in a conflagration. Quite suddenly this school and the annexed hospital have been closed by Dr. Hasegawa. It appears that two events drove him to such an extraordinary step. He applied some time ago to the authorities to have the school raised to the rank of a degree-conferring college, but the Education Department refused the application on the ground that such a privilege could not be conferred on a private medical school. But inasmuch as four privately established law-schools have been elevated to the rank of colleges, and inasmuch as the same distinction has been accorded to the Waseda School of Count Okuma and the Takanawa School of Mr. Fukuzawa, Dr. Hasegawa considered that his institution was unfairly discriminated against. The resentment inspired by that incident seems to have been raised to passion point by the recent publication of an Ordinance removing the veto on the employment of communal taxes for purposes of medical education, which Ordinance was immediately followed by evidences of local activity that must soon have deprived Dr. Hasegawa's school of much of its usefulness. He accordingly adopted the singular resolution of abolishing the institution without a day's

notice, thus throwing into the greatest consternation and embarrassment 2,000 students whose names are on the books, especially 800 of them who are regularly attending the classes, as well as all the shops and lodging houses in Hongo which owe their origin to the existence of the school. The act is scarcely reconcilable with any hypothesis of complete sanity on Dr. Hasegawa's part. We recall the fact that, several years ago, he rose in the House of Representatives and denounced the Department of Education as "a den of thieves." His last escapade looks like a deliberate attempt to create trouble in educational circles. But before forming a judgment, we want to know why the Department discriminated against private medical schools. Had Dr. Hasegawa's personality anything to do with the matter?

There is now an explanation of the attitude of the Authorities in refusing to accede to Dr. Hasegawa's application that collegiate rank should be conferred on the *Saisei Gakko*. The giving of such privileges to private medical schools is a matter of special difficulty inasmuch as their available funds never suffice to furnish an equipment suitable for the thorough training of students in the practice as well as the theory of medicine. The *Saisei Gakko* is not thoroughly equipped. Dr. Hasegawa himself admits that it is not. His request, however, was that the deficiency should be overlooked for the moment. This the authorities declined, and the result was his singularly abrupt closing of the school.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan seem desirous of furnishing their security money in the form of debentures of the Industries Encouragement Bank (*Kwangyo Ginko*). This Bank's paper carries 4.5 per cent. interest which is raised to 5.5 or 5.6 per cent. by means of premia given to purchasers of its securities. The idea attributed to the insurance agents is that by abandoning the system of premia the Bank would save all the expenses involved by that system, and the debenture-holders—whose subscription would not need to be induced by any such reward—might receive a certain interest of 5½ per cent. The Industries Encouragement Bank was the first of the institutions established by the Government for the purpose of assisting the development of the country after the war of 1894-5. Interest on its paid up capital is officially guaranteed, and although we do not hear much of its doings, it is understood to be a sound institution.

With regard to the deposits of 100,000 yen that have to be made on the 31st of October by foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan, it is announced that the following securities will be accepted, namely, pension bonds (*Kinroku Kosai*), consols (Seiri Kosai), war bonds (Gunji Kosai), naval bonds (Kaigun Kosai) and government bonds (Teikoku Kosai). All these securities carry 5 per cent. interest except a part of the government bonds. They will be taken at 90 yen, and the deposits are to be made through the Governors of Kanagawa, Osaka and Hyogo.

Baron Rosen, Russian Minister at Tokyo, returned from Nikko on Sept. 1st accompanied by his family, and by Prince Koudacheff, Secretary of the Legation.

CHINA.

Tuesday, September 1.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction in Japan about the quality and attainments of the men chosen at the request of the Chinese and sent from this country to assist the work of reform in the Middle Kingdom. Several severe criticisms have already been heard on this subject and the *Yomiuri* now discusses it in a leading article. It appears that the applications from China are generally addressed either to the Department of Education, or to the Department of Foreign Affairs or to the *To-a Dobun-kai*, and the point made is that in selecting men to meet the demand, personal considerations are allowed to weigh much more heavily than scholastic attainments. In short, men are despatched whose chief claim, in some cases, is that they can not earn a livelihood in Japan. Their distressed circumstances are their chief qualification. Our contemporary alleges that in certain instances they have not been able to use the ideographs correctly, and inasmuch as a caligraphic error shocks a Chinese student more than any other failing, such instructors have of course lost caste at once.

If this criticism be well founded it is certainly timely. Japan has a great mission to perform in the East, and nothing would be more regrettable than that she should abuse her opportunities.

Wednesday, September 2.

It is stated by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent that the excitement caused at first in Chinese official quarters by the appointment of Admiral Alexieff has entirely subsided, and that the event is now regarded with the most languid interest. This report may be supplemented by a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* which says that the talk of war, recently current among Russian residents of Peking has ceased to be so loudly audible as it was formerly, but that it is nevertheless noticeable that Russian officers at the front are sending home their wives and children and that the Chinese employes of the Russian authorities are being returned to their homes.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a Japanese translation of a song said to be constantly sung by Russian soldiers in Manchuria, especially when they are in their cups. The gist of the song is that Russia has laid China across her knees; that she regards Japan as worthy of one volley but not able to endure more; that England is half paralyzed in her eyes, and that nothing can check her career of conquest. It is added that this song has been for some time in the mouths of the Cossacks, but that its real import was not recognised until quite recently when some Japanese acquainted with the Russian language managed to jot down the words.

An interesting statement is made by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It relates to railways. Considering that the Yangtse Valley is the richest and most populous part of China and that it has been recognised as England's sphere of political influence, and considering also what an important part railways have come to play in the practical exercise of such influence, the expectation was that Great Britain would take care to secure for her own subjects the concessions for all railways leading to the Valley. But England has not been able to establish any monopoly for herself. The fact is regarded by some critics as a diplomatic failure on her part, though in truth no such con-

summation could reasonably have been anticipated. The Yangtse Valley may be said to have become the focus of several Powers' railway enterprise. Japan, however, is not among those Powers, and her absence has been regarded with some surprise. But Japan is busied with Korea. She has the Seoul-Fusan and the Seoul-Chemulpo lines in her hands, and she might have had the Seoul-Wiju if she had accepted the proposal of French concessionaires who offered to sell it to her some years ago. Subsequently Russia tried to get it, and the result was a declaration by Korea that she intended to build the line herself. Japan, however,—and it is here that the *Nichi Nichi's* statement becomes particularly interesting—has obtained Korea's promise that in the event of her not building the line herself it shall be conceded to this country, and an intimation in that sense has been made to Russia. There being, then, little probability that the Koreans will seriously undertake the work, Japan may reasonably expect to have it in her hands soon, and when she obtains it the question will arise of building by way of continuation a road from the opposite bank of the Yalu to connect with the Russian system in Eastern China. Russia herself is said to have such a line in her thoughts at present, and if that be so the cross-Manchurian road may become a matter of rivalry between the two Powers.

Friday, Sept. 4.

We read in an *Asahi's* Peking telegram that Viceroy Yuan has decided to send twenty-four students to Japan, who will be employed as teachers in the schools of Chili after they have completed their course in this country. From this fact it may be inferred that the pessimist rumours circulated from time to time about a completely re-actionary movement in Peking are, to say the least, exaggerated. Viceroy Yuan, at all events, continues to work along the lines of progress, and if Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has associated himself with the party which demands the surrender of the Shanghai journalists and agitators, the fact does not by any means suggest that Chang has changed his principles. His own record places him in a very delicate situation with regard to all movements of the Kang-Yuwei type, and moreover, if we desire to view this Shanghai question fairly and impartially, we must admit that to any Chinese statesman the attitude assumed by the Foreign Powers in Shanghai may well seem equivocal. The Treaty of Tientsin says distinctly:—"If criminals, subjects of China, should take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese Authorities, be searched for, and on proof of their guilt be delivered up. In like manner if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed but shall be delivered up on due requisition." From a Chinese point of view that article is conclusive, since it can scarcely be expected that the doctrine of asylum for political suspects should be practically recognised in Peking. Besides, the article is, in effect, an extradition treaty without limit or discrimination. It takes no note of kinds of offence, but speaks of offenders of every class. We should be sorry to see it interpreted in the broad sense suggested by its language, but we are very sure that a European or American statesman in Viceroy Chang's place would insist up such interpretation, and if Viceroy Chang takes that line, surely it is extravagant to infer

that he has turned his back on all his principles of progress.

CHILDLESS AUSTRALIA.

With the Labour Party forcing the local legislatures to enact laws intended to discourage emigration and with a rapidly declining birth-rate, Australia is confronted by a most serious problem. Recently published statistics show that the lowest Australian birth-rate is only 3 per 1,000 above that of France. A few years ago it was considerably higher, but the real decline is shown by the total number of births in wedlock compared with the number of women of child-bearing age. In New South Wales, between 1886 and 1901, the number of married women increased by 63,219; but the number of children born in 1901 was almost the same as in 1887. Taking the whole of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, there are annually 20,000 fewer births than there would have been had the birth rates of ten years ago been maintained. This shows a decline of 200,000 in the natural increase of Australian population during the decade. The New South Wales Government statistician, commenting on these facts, says:—"There have been very striking changes in the birth rates for the periods mentioned, and a persistent and astonishing decline among women of every class. It would seem that an increasingly large number of women make up their minds not to have children, or to delay child-bearing as long as possible. After each successive confinement, an increasing proportion of women, still of child-bearing age, cease to give birth to any more children, and the extraordinary condition of things has now come to pass that the fertility of women who have had two children is less than that of women who, in 1891, had nine children."

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun when writing on Australia in his "Mastery of the Pacific" drew attention to this strange development in a newly settled land and sought an explanation for it. He thought that the ever strengthening desire for a more comfortable and ease-loving style of living accounted for much, while a secondary cause was the mad striving after pleasure which infects all classes of Australians. A correspondent of the *Globe*, we observe, puts this latter feature at the head of the list of causes. Writing from Sydney under date of June 16 he says:—

The increasing reluctance of Australasian women to accept the responsibilities of maternity is traceable to several causes, one of the principal being the increasing love of pleasure. The numerous holidays and lessened hours of labour have strengthened the popular taste for outdoor amusement, and weakened the feeling in favour of household enjoyment. Then the warm sunny climate has a somewhat enervating effect on the younger population, which seems to pass the greater part of its existence in the open-air. All this assists in loosening the ties of domestic life. There is too much holiday-making and too little industrial occupation. Yet professional agitators like Tom Mann talk of the slavish condition of the Australasian labouring classes compared with that of their English brethren! Another difficulty consists in the early age at which Australasian children become emancipated from home control. The moment a boy and girl can earn a few shillings per week a start on their own account is made, followed by an early marriage, but no children. At holiday time nothing is more common than to find young married couples, uncumbered with families, taking part in excursions, picnics, and other forms of al fresco enjoyment. Where there are families most of the parents appear of middle-age.

The prospect does not appear attractive to well-wishers of the race. And besides, how will it all end? Shall we really see a practically baby-less Australia?

POLITICAL NOTES.

Monday, August 31.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* we find an interesting analysis of the condition of the *Seiyun-kai* compiled from the opinions of several members. The outward aspect of the Party is quiet at present. There is no idea of actively opposing the Government. From such procedure the Party is deterred by its record. It may and probably will raise questions about minor issues and dispute them with more or less vehemence, but so long as the Cabinet does not seek to obtain the Diet's consent to any scheme of increased taxation, there will be no serious collision. As to the Party itself, however, things are not so well with it as its present tranquil attitude might suggest. What with defections and expulsions, its effective strength in the Lower House has been reduced from over 190 to about 140, and even among these remaining 140 there are many who secretly incline to the seceders. Then there is the problem of the hostility of the local branches, whose opposition has assumed dimensions quite unexpected. No very serious attention used to be paid at head-quarters to the mood of the localities, but there is now a very different idea as to the importance of this matter. There is much anxiety, too, about the *Doshi Shukai*, which is under the leadership of Count Itagaki and includes in its ranks many politicians of long training and experience who, moreover, have grown to maturity in the same garden where the *Seiyun-kai* leaders themselves were cultivated. When such men put their hand to the political plough, they are pretty sure to make a deep furrow. Among them are some who, impatient of the loss of prestige involved in their expulsion or secession, would hasten to retrieve their situation by organizing an opposition party. But the craftier and more far-seeing section are quietly biding their time, which time will be the outbreak of fresh dissensions in the *Seiyun-kai*. Such outbreak can not be very distant, for the substitution of a consultative council of 30 for the previous standing committee of 12 has not in any sense remedied the abuses it was intended to correct. The Council is just as arbitrary and masterful in its methods as ever was the Committee, and dissatisfaction is steadily growing. Thus though the Party seems tranquil and though its leaders are labouring to preserve the *status quo*, there are both within and without its ranks elements which merely await an opportunity to raise a new commotion.

If this decidedly unfavourable view of the *Seiyun-kai's* condition were published by any of the Opposition journals, less credence would attach to it, but in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi* it looks ominous.

Tuesday, September 1.

A strong movement is on foot against the projected abolition of the Education Department. The opponents of the measure are taking steps to form a league for that purpose, and have issued a manifesto inviting cooperation. They do not attempt in this document to enter into any analysis of the evils likely to result from doing away with the Department. Their line of argument is general, namely, that the *Mombusho* has been in existence for 30 years; that it has had a large share in the progress of the nation; that education is the basis of international competition in modern times; that Occidental countries which have not a department of education are contemplating the organization of one; that

the economy effected by abolishing the Department would not exceed 100,000 *yen*, and that such a paltry saving when compared with a state income of 200 millions, constitutes no sort of reason for a measure so radical. It appears that Professors Kato and Tsuji have convinced themselves by interviewing officials that this step is actually contemplated, though the Ministry can not yet be said to entertain a unanimous opinion.

Thursday, September 3.

The *Tai-Ro Doshi-Kai* held a meeting in Tokyo on the 1st instant. *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* is a word difficult to translate. *Tai-Ro* does not mean "anti-Russian" and assuredly it does not mean "pro-Russian." Its significance is simply "towards Russia," and thus, if a clumsy translation suffice, the term becomes "society of fellow thinkers with regard to Russia." Some twenty persons' names were advertised to deliver speeches and about a thousand collected to form an audience. The affair is described as an exceptionally animated and enthusiastic gathering, but Tokyo journals do not give any detailed account of the speeches delivered. We gather from what they do say that the utterances of several of the orators would not bear reporting, so uncompromising and vehement were they. Indeed some of them had to be stopped by the police. Among the twenty speakers the majority are probably quite unknown to our readers, but they will recognise the names of Messrs. Otani Kahei, Kusume Gen (conspicuous as a principal seceder from the *Seiyun-kai*), Takahashi Hideomi and Hoshi Matsusaburo (a member of the House of Representatives). It need scarcely be said that the gist of all the speeches was a strong protest against Russia's procedure and an affirmation of the necessity of fighting. There was no dissentient voice, and although neither the orators nor the audience can be described as representing the most influential class in Japan, they unquestionably do represent a growing power in the land. What our knowledge of Japanese character always prompts us to fear is that suddenly the strain Russia is putting upon the nation's great patience may over-tax it. Should that day come the competence of any statesmen, however able, will be found impotent. However little attention be paid by outsiders to meetings like that of the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai*, they are signs of the time which should not be overlooked.

THE HUNAN (KONAN) KISEN KAISHA.

The Hunan Steamship Company held its second semi-annual meeting on the 1st inst., Mr. Kato Masayoshi being in the chair. This Company can not yet be said to be in full working order. Mr. Kato, in his speech, alluded to a subject which had been causing some anxiety to the shareholders, namely, the difficulty of obtaining a landing place at Hankow. This has been solved by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's acquisition of the McBain Company's property, including a wharf at that place. Approached by the Directors of the Hunan line, the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have intimated their willingness to afford landing facilities at their newly obtained wharf, and it is hoped that the necessary arrangements will soon be completed with the British Authorities, in whose settlement the property stands. Mr. Kato said that could this matter be settled, as he trusted it would, the Hunan Company need not put up any

capital on account of real property in Hankow. The following accounts were read and passed:—

Profit	Yen.
Brought over	4,716
Government subsidy	148
Total	11,157
To Reserve	16,021
To dividend (at rate of 6 per cent per annum)	236
To next account	11,250
Total	4,535
Total	16,021

AN INSURANCE INCIDENT.

The Manufacturers Insurance Company of Canada is reported by Japanese journals to have had one of the experiences to which foreign companies doing business in Japan will always be liable. It was a very simple fraud. In the village of Hadano, near Odawara, there lived a man named Suzuno Mohachi, who eked out an impoverished existence by cutting tobacco. At the age of 35 he had long suffered from lung disease, and the duration of his life was known to be limited to a few months. This invalid's condition suggested an opportunity to one Suzuki Tadagoro, a well-to-do man of the village. He applied to the Company's agent, Kambe, for an eight-thousand *yen* policy on the life of Suzuno, and he submitted for medical examination one of his own employees, a stout fellow called Iwata. The Company's agent was privy to the scheme, and altogether six persons had part in it, including Suzuno himself. The premium was to be paid quarterly, and after two payments the man Suzuno died. Naturally the suspicions of the company were aroused. They undertook a careful investigation, with the result that Kambe is now a fugitive from justice and his four surviving accomplices are in jail awaiting trial.

REV. WALTER ANDREWS.

It will be with extreme regret that the many friends of the Rev. Walter Andrews hear of his resignation of the post he has so long occupied in Hakodate. No kinder hearted man, no truer friend of the Japanese people, no more indefatigable missionary has ever lived in this country. For over 20 years his name has been so associated with Hakodate and with the work of the Church Missionary Society in Hokkaido, that to many of those who had the pleasure of knowing him the place will seem lonely without him. As a cyclist Mr. Andrews had few equals. His ride from Awamori to Osaka was an easy task when compared to the break-neck Hokkaido mountain roads which he habitually traversed in all weathers, often carrying his cycle for miles through shine or snow. In many parts of Ezo he was known as the *Jitensha no Danna*. So full of sympathy was his heart that he would frequently take a journey of 20 or 30 miles over the roughest conceivable roads to visit a sick convert. But in recent years he has shown signs of weariness and seems to have reached the conclusion that he is no longer equal to the strain which the carrying on of such arduous work involves. His loss to the Mission will be almost irreparable, for the combination of qualities which he possesses is extremely rare. We trust that Mr. Andrews may find congenial work in England and that his health may improve as the years roll by.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

Saturday, August 29.

The dispute between the sections of the Tokyo Street Railway Company continues unabated. Indeed things are growing more complicated. Legal proceedings are in progress in two courts. There is first, in the Tokyo District Court, the application made by Mr. Amenomiya for a temporary injunction pending the settlement of the case instituted in the Local Court, the latter case being the radical question whether the decisions adopted by the partial meeting of shareholders are binding. In reply to Mr. Amenomiya's injunction, the amalgamation party lodged a protest, and Mr. Amenomiya's Counsel thereupon moved that the framers of this protest should be required to withdraw it. The Court approved this last motion, whereupon the amalgamation party appealed from the approval. There is no visible exit from the meshes of the legal net in which the whole affair has now become involved, and the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* urges that the necessary quorum of shareholders should apply for an extraordinary meeting, at which the whole of the present board of directors should be deposed. But are the advocates of amalgamation sufficiently strong to be sure of carrying their point in a general meeting? Meanwhile it is remarkable that the shares of the Company retain their market value. They have indeed fallen a little. A few days ago the 25-yen-paid-up shares were quoted at 59; now they stand at 57. One of the pressing embarrassments is that the time approaches when the shareholders must pay up the third call if they desire to augment their capital from 3 millions to 15 millions. Documents relating to this call have been issued by Mr. Amenomiya, on the one hand, and by Mr. Toyama, the acting chairman, on the other. So the shareholders have a very substantial reason to ask themselves "under which flag?"

Monday, August 31.

It need scarcely be said that the Tokyo public begin to show signs of impatience at the singular display of helplessness made by the shareholders of the Tokyo Street Railways. Deeper and deeper the Company's affairs are sinking into the slough of legal disputes, yet the shareholders sit with folded hands as though they had no material interest in the issue. Weeks have been spent wrangling in the law courts about a simple problem of procedure, and there is no discernible prospect of the main question coming up for decision. Yet it appears that the shareholders who side with Mr. Amenomiya are altogether in a minority, and thus the upshot is that the smaller section of the Company has virtually taken the larger by the throat and threatens to shake the life out of it by sheer aggressiveness and activity. There would be difficulty in conceiving a more flagrant display of business incompetence than that made by the majority. They have the machinery for convening an extraordinary general meeting; they have, it is confidently affirmed, the strength to carry their points at such a meeting, and they have every reason to hold it, for assuredly their whole enterprise will go to pieces if things continue as they are. Yet only now is talk of an extraordinary general meeting becoming audible.

Tuesday, September 1.

The amalgamation section of the Tokyo Street Railway Company have at last adopt-

ed the course plainly suggested by the situation. They have applied for the summoning of an extraordinary general meeting at which they propose to introduce a motion for the removal of the names of Messrs. Amenomiya and Tachikawa from the Board of Directors. The anti-amalgamationists, on their side, are said to welcome this project as affording an opportunity to procure the removal of the whole of the obstructionists, that is to say, obstructionists from their point of view. Meanwhile Mr. Amenomiya's specious declaration that if the Company refrain from amalgamation, fares can be reduced to a uniform charge of 3 *sen*, seems to have produced an effect upon the citizens. Fifteen wards of the city have contributed five men each to form what they call the *Gaitetsu Doruritsu Domei-kai*, or society for the independence of street railways. They have held a meeting, and have decided to address petitions to the authorities and to urge the resignation of Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, who is understood to be in favour of amalgamation. It strikes us that only heroic measures can save the Company from complete shipwreck. The history of electric-railway enterprise in Tokyo has been a veritable disgrace to the city.

Wednesday, September 2.

At the head of the *Gaitetsu Doruritsu Kisei Domei-kai* (Street Railway Independence Accomplishment Union), to which we alluded in our last issue, are Mr. Oi Kentaro and ex-Judge Takano. These two gentlemen, accompanied by 23 fellow-thinkers representing five districts of Tokyo, waited upon the Minister of Home Affairs, and declaring that the question of amalgamation did not concern the shareholders only, but had material interest for the citizens at large, asked that the Home Office should interdict the proposed amalgamation. Baron Kodama simply acknowledged the receipt of the representation. Thereafter the deputation proceeded to interview Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, who seems to have been no less reserved than the Home Minister, and subsequently they visited the Mayor, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, from whom they elicited nothing beyond a vague statement that he intended to do his duty. Mr. Oi Kentaro is celebrated for his connexion with the stormy side of domestic politics. At one time he gained notoriety by his leadership of the *Soshi* of Tokyo. Mr. Takano's long campaign in support of his protest against being removed from the Formosan Bench, is well remembered by the public. We can not think that the cause of the anti-amalgamationists is promoted by prominent association with these two men.

Friday, Sept. 4.

There are sundry rumours about this unhappy question. Some say that the anti-amalgamation party have been induced to abstain from frivolously prolonging the proceedings in the law courts. On the other hand, since everything goes to show that the judicial decision will be against him, Mr. Amenomiya has approached the *Densha Tetsudo* Directors with a proposition that a sum of 300,000 *yen* should be paid over to him and his friends in consideration of their abstaining from further opposition. The *jimmun* observes that, from the point of view of Mr. Amenomiya's disposition, this story is not incredible, but practical men will be disposed to think that Mr. Amenomiya is entitled to due consideration as the principal projector. Another version has it that an influential shareholder

among the amalgamationists having proposed to intervene, was informed by Mr. Amenomiya that all parties desired peace, but that in seeking a settlement the system of three-*sen* universal fares must be kept in view. With all respect to Mr. Amenomiya we regard that as mere claptrap. He must know perfectly well that a system of universal three-*sen* fares is not yet possible in Tokyo. Meanwhile it is agreeable to contrast solid progress with this vapoury wrangling. A trial trip has been made over the Sukiya-Kanda section of the Street Railway's line, and it is expected that a part of the road will be opened for traffic at the end of this month. On the other hand the progress of the work in the Kojimachi district is disgracefully slow, and the populace in that region must be seriously inconvenienced, for their chief thoroughfare has been almost impassable during the past fortnight.

THE CHIEF PRODUCTIONS OF KARUIZAWA.

Oh! you bards of Karuizawa!
Have you not forgotten something
When you write of streams and mountains
And the noble tennis fray?
I'm not a poetic creature,
So, forgive me if the feature
Which I mention's not poetic—
But, I'd like to have my say.

Oh! you bards of Karuizawa!
When you sit on your verandahs
With the gnats and the mosquitoes
And the horseflies buzzing round:
Does your patience ne'er forsake you?
Don't you cry: "The dickens take you!"
Or are you lost in wonder
At the millions that abound?

If, when walking in the garden,
In the morning, noon, or evening,
There's a wicked little insect
Always ready to attack!
Well—my ankles were tremendous,
And so stiff—"The Lord defend us!"
Was my only exclamation
As I crawled upstairs—to pack.

Oh! ye moths, and oh! ye spiders,
Oh! ye beetles, and ye hornets,
And the thousand creepy-crawlies
That attack one's form and face!
Well, I think that altogether
It is very doubtful, whether
I, in spite of all attractions,
Care to patronize the place.

VERITAS.

THE SHORTER COURSE.

Hurry the baby as fast as you can,
Hurry him, worry him, make him a man;
Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants,
Feed him on brain foods and make him advance.
Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,
Into a grammar school; cram him with talk,
Fill his poor head full of figures and facts,
Keep on a jamming them in till it cracks.
Once boys grew up at a rational rate,
Now we develop a man while you wait.
Rush him through college, compel him to grab
At every known subject, a dip and a dab.
Get him in business and after the cash
All by the time he can grow a moustache.
Let him forget he was ever a boy,
Make gold his god and its jingle his joy;
Keep him a-hustling and clear out of breath
Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.

Boston Transcript.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE PROBLEM.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent quotes a "trustworthy foreign correspondent" as declaring that an agreement has been formulated between the Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg and Count Lamsdorff, on the lines that, provided Russia abstain from placing obstacles in the way of Japan's railway enterprises in Korea, Japan, on her side, will recognise the interests already acquired by Russia in Manchuria. If that were credible it would be a very one-sided arrangement indeed, for Russia is already pledged by the Protocol of 1898 not to hamper the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea (*n'entraver point le développement des relations commerciales et industrielles entre le Japon et la Corée*). The value of that Protocol has not, indeed, proved very great. It commences with a solemn declaration that "the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia definitely recognise the sovereignty and the entire independence of Korea and mutually engage to abstain from every direct interference in the affairs of that country." With such a promise there is no possibility of reconciling the doings of M. Pavlov in Seoul, and were Japan now to surrender her right to a voice in the settlement of the Korean affair, receiving in exchange a rewritten copy of the Protocol of 1898, she would deserve the fate that always overtakes fatuous folks. This telegram published by the *Jiji* seems to have been forwarded to Japan by two routes, namely, direct from Peking to Tokyo and round by London and Berlin. It may be dismissed as misleading.

Meanwhile China appears to be growing uneasy about the Russo-Japanese negotiations. Her officials in Peking are said to be sounding the Japanese Legation as to the bases of the pourparlers, and to have also telegraphed to their Representative in St. Petersburg directing him to seek information. On the whole, however, the Chinese statesmen, being persuaded that the negotiations tend to a peaceful issue, are disposed to await the result quietly.

There could scarcely be a more striking illustration of China's national impotence than the fact that she is altogether excluded from a discussion which concerns the fate of a large portion of her territory. But it can not be honestly urged that she deserves anything better. She was kept in the front as long as there existed any possibility of recognising her proper place, nor was it until her impotence had been completely demonstrated that a sentence of practical neglect was passed against her. If she does not acutely feel the humiliation of having her vital interests disposed of without her own knowledge or connivance, that is merely another proof of her unfitness to guard these interests.

DEGENERATION.

Ever and anon the medical press of Great Britain has raised a warning cry against the perils which attend the herding of large populations in highly congested areas. For a long time the cry fell on deaf ears, but recently the publication of two Government reports upon the physical degeneration of children attending the elementary schools of certain big towns in England and Scotland seems to have struck a note of alarm which has sounded throughout the Kingdom. Quickly following upon these reports comes "A Memorandum on the physical unfitness of men offering themselves for enlistment in the Army," which has been drawn

up by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service. This memorandum was deemed of such importance that the British War Office ordered its immediate publication. The paper starts with giving figures to show that during the period 1893-1902 there were medically examined for enlistment 679,703 men, of whom 234,914 were rejected as medically unfit for service, giving a rejection ratio of 34.6, or one man out of every three examined. Next the compiler states that "no official record is kept of the number of men turned away; but there is reason to believe that the number is a large one, though whether it is sufficiently large to bring up the figures of the rejected to 60 per cent. we have no means of saying." The memorandum then goes on to state that examination of the statistics dealing with the causes of rejection by examining medical officers of men seeking enlistment brings into prominence the fact that the majority are rejected on account of causes indicating poor physical development, namely, under chest measurement, under height, and under weight. Defective vision may also be regarded in many cases as resulting from developmental defect. Statistics are given relating to the principal causes of rejection for the 12 years 1891-1902. Commenting thereon, the Director-General observes that bad teeth and flat feet occupy a comparatively low place in the list. But with regard to loss or decay of teeth, it must be pointed out that the numbers rejected on this account during the past four or five years have shown steady increase, until this cause of rejection has come to regularly occupy a high place on the list. Whether the increase in the rejections for bad teeth is an indication of increasing prevalence of physical unfitness is open to question, the increase may partly, at least, be due to the more common use of articles of food which readily undergo acid fermentation, and partly also to examining medical officers having gradually come to place a high value on soundness of teeth as a matter of the greatest importance in its relation to the maintenance of the physical efficiency of the soldier on service. The main inference to be drawn from a consideration of the figures is that the bulk of the rejections arise from causes indicating the operation of agencies antagonistic to healthy physical development. A large proportion of the population lives in towns, and this has been estimated at 77 per cent., or 25,000,000. Of this town population about 25 per cent. (probably at least 6,000,000) appear from trustworthy investigations, to be not only poor, but living in actual poverty, so as to be unable to rear their children under conditions favourable to health and physical fitness. The bulk of the men who seek enlistment belong to this section of the population, and a very large proportion of the men who wish to join the Army prove physically unfit for military service. The Memorandum has naturally attracted a good deal of attention and some of its conclusions are warmly debated. With regard to the food question, Colonel Dukes points out, we see, that it is not so much insufficient food as the lack of the knowledge of food values which causes so much trouble and works such havoc among the poorer classes. Mr. Rider Haggard's remedy, of course, is a return to the land of the population which the big towns have drained from the country during the last half century; while Lord Londonderry would have a more general indulgence in gymnastics by children attending the elementary schools. While the physical condition of the lower classes is

thus gradually and steadily degenerating, the "physical tone" of the lower middle, middle and upper middle classes throughout the three Kingdoms is as steadily rising, due, it is confidently said, to the "craze for athletics which the public schools and universities have so strenuously fostered since the days when Charles Kingsley stood forth as the exponent of muscular Christianity and Judge Hughes set up the high ideals of 'Tom Brown's School-days.'" So there is still comfort to be drawn, especially when one looks around and notices how the girls of these classes are growing taller, broader, and stronger with each succeeding generation, beating even their brothers. Verily with these well-formed "daughters of the gods" as the future mothers of the race there are bright auguries ahead of better things to be.

RADIUM: FUTURE WONDERS.

An intensely interesting article dealing with the practical uses to which radium can and may be put appears in a recent literary supplement to *The Times*. The writer first calls attention to the fact that some of the most hopeful and important of the uses to which this wonderful element can be applied are in the field of medicine: "Instead of the cumbrous focus tube nearly as large as a football, and the manifold and expensive items of an X-ray outfit, a glass tube, somewhat smaller than a toothpick, containing from one-tenth to one-fifth of a grain of radium has already been successfully employed in the treatment of cancer. Since the little tubes can be inserted into cavities no bigger than the nostril, it is obvious that a great many cases which could not possibly be successfully treated with X-rays can easily be treated by radium. A case of Mr. Mackenzie Davidson at the Charing Cross Hospital may be cited as illustrating the work of English medical men in this field. A rodent cancer of the nose, which had recurred after operation and had been treated unsuccessfully with X-rays, was subjected to a short exposure to radium. Four exposures, aggregating about an hour, were given at intervals of a few days. In three weeks the diseased part was healing well, and in six weeks, after two further exposures, the cancer had disappeared completely—almost miraculously as it seemed, not leaving even a visible scar. A similar success with an otherwise incurable cancer has been reported from Vienna, from the clinic of Professor Gussenbauer. The great problem of the application of radium for illuminating purposes belongs to the second class—that is, the application would be perfectly practical if the supply of radium were somewhat more abundant than it is at present. A small fraction of an ounce of radium, properly employed, would probably provide a good light sufficient for several rooms, which, at any rate, during the present century, would never need renewal. Rutherford has calculated from his own experiments and those of Curie that the energy stored up in one gram of radium is sufficient to raise 500 tons a mile high. An ounce would therefore suffice to drive a 50 h.p. motor-car at the rate of thirty miles an hour round the world. This possibility of our being able in the future to control the store of energy in radium and to liberate it for use as required at any desired rate is of course the most interesting feature of radioactivity at the present time. But it must be confessed that science holds out scant prospects of its fulfilment."

THE KAMCHATKA SEIZURE.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a telegram from Kobe the gist of which is that the eleven Japanese vessels recently seized by Russian cruisers in Kamchatkan waters were really poachers although so much has been urged in their defence. It is stated that while pretending to be lawful purchasers of fish cured by Russian subjects, and while obtaining licenses for that purpose by the aid of coöperation with Russians, the masters of the vessels really engaged in fishing operations. No nets appear to have been found on board the ships, but it is alleged that this evidence had been destroyed by cutting the nets into small pieces and throwing them over-board. Of course there have been previous instances of strong repressive measures on the part of the Russian authorities, but generally the punishment meted out to the poachers has been the confiscation of their fish and fishing implements. The seizure of eleven vessels, varying in size from 180 to 90 tons, and the imprisonment of 28 men constitute a step so striking that public opinion is necessarily excited. But the idea appears to be that the Russians are strictly within their rights.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A perfect rage for climbing Fuji seems to have possessed the more athletic portion of the Yokohama community this summer. As soon as the regular track was declared open, early in June, the climbers began to ascend and still we hear of parties being formed each week end to tackle the big ascent. We are told that an American lady who has seen no less than 73 summers was recently among a party who ascended Asamayama. Owing to the long spell of fine, clear weather mountaineers this summer have been all well rewarded for their pains in fine sunset effects and even more beautiful sunrises, the canopies of clouds which spoilt so many trips last summer being entirely absent.

The three cruisers forming the training squadron returned to Yokosuka on the 27th instant, having visited Hongkong, Australia, Singapore, Manila, the Dutch East Indies and Korea. The voyage extended to 194 days and the total distance traversed was 1,700 miles. The officers report that their reception at Sydney was quite extraordinary, something not to be readily forgotten.

The *Chino* says that the Cabinet Ministers have agreed to the following reduction in the Budget for next year as compared with the current year:—

	Millions.
Department of Communications	4½
Department of Agriculture and Commerce.....	4
Department of Home Affairs	3
Department of Finance.....	3
Department of War	2½
Department of the Navy	2
Departments of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Education.....	2½
Total.....	19½

There may still be some difficulties in carrying out this programme, but on the whole it will probably be put in operation. As to the administrative reforms accompanying it, they will be announced in the *Official Gazette*.

The *Shogyō Shimpō* has an interesting article on the subject of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. It tabulates the following com-

parative figures showing the volume of transactions on 'change:—

	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.	Difference.
January	212,190	273,890	— 61,700
February	251,680	572,100	— 320,420
March	294,780	530,130	— 235,350
April	221,710	284,280	— 62,570
May	208,150	265,130	— 56,980
June	123,150	216,400	— 93,250
July	187,420	100,920	+ 86,500
August (28th days)	153,270	154,080	— 810

Of course a part of this remarkable falling off is attributable to the Ordinance issued in July of last year and not finally annulled until August of the present year. But our contemporary thinks that a much more potent factor is the nation's uncertainty and uneasiness about foreign affairs, and it complains that if the Government did not maintain excessive secrecy, the people's business would not be so much affected.

It is most satisfactory to learn that Dr. Baelz has agreed to remain another year in Japan for the purpose of giving his valuable advice to the Prince Imperial. The eminent physician is not so accessible to patients in general as he used to be, his time being much occupied with scientific research. But his presence in Japan under any circumstances is a guarantee that the best possible medical advice is obtainable in serious cases. We imagine that the Imperial family, so many members of which have profited by Dr. Baelz' skill, would not be easily reconciled to the idea of his final departure from this country.

It is stated that the Toyo Kisen Kwaisha has completed arrangements for the purchase of the well-known *Kiaotschou*, the big German steamer of twelve thousand tons now employed on the mail service. Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company are reported to have acted as intermediaries, and the price is put at 2,300,000 yen. The steamer will be handed over to her new owners on her return from her present voyage to Europe, and will thenceforth ply on the Yokohama-San Francisco route. We take this item from Japanese papers.

Religious statistics of the German empire, according to the recently tabulated results of the census of 1900, show that 62½ per cent. of the population are Protestant, almost all members of one or another of the various State churches, in all 35,231,104. Of Roman Catholics there are 20,321,441, chiefly in West Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, Bavaria, and Alsace-Lorraine. Of Greek Catholics there are 6,472, and of "other Christians" 103,792. In the whole German empire there are only 586,833 who register themselves as Jews—fewer perhaps than in the borough of Manhattan, and yet there is an anti-Semitic political party in the Reichstag which, to be sure, succeeded in electing but one member last June. Only 17,535 profess themselves as of none of these faiths. The *Messenger*, in discussing these figures, points out that "if Roman Catholics would vote for ultramontane candidates in every district where they are a majority of the electorate, they would choose 146 representatives where they actually have 100. Evidently, with a very large number of Roman Catholic voters, political conviction outweighs priestly pressure at the polls."

Experience has evidently been of little value to the English society journal which had to pay last year a substantial sum to a charity for a "Peer's Daughter's" account of a gala performance which never occurred,

for after criticising singers who never sang, the *Lady's Realm* has now given an account of a Goodwood which never happened. As a contemporary points out, the August number was issued on 27th July, and in a prophetic description of Goodwood the King and Queen, who were still making their tour in Ireland, were numbered among those who witnessed the racing! The exigencies of illustrated journalism may involve an occasional "anticipation of events," but, in the words of Lord Curzon, that anticipation should be "intelligent."

A total attendance of seventy young men, with a daily average of twenty, is reported for the month of August at the Hayama sea-side vacation home conducted by the Tokyo and Yokohama Y. M. C. A's. Frequent excursions by land and sea, lectures, concerts, social and religious meetings were provided for those in the home. These Associations hope to have in time a sea-side club house which will be open to their members during the whole year.

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce from the various localities indicate that the rice crop will probably be 31.6 per cent. over last year's crop and 12.6 per cent. greater than an average yield. The 210th day passed quietly, no storm having been anywhere experienced. In the face of these facts the market price of rice has fallen greatly. Deliveries for next month are quoted at from 12.10 yen to 11.65 yen per *koku*.

"Mabel, Countess Russell," says the London correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, has publicly announced that she has forgiven her second husband, the footman who married her under the guise of a prince, and has returned to live with him as his wife. This is of course quite the proper romantic ending of tragi-comedy. It is the Lady of Lyons and Claude Melnotte over again; and doubtless the people in Court who cheered loudly when the mock prince was let off with a nominal punishment will wish him the traditional life of happiness ever afterwards. He is in future to be known as Mr. Archibald Stuart, but his wife announces that she will continue to call herself "Mabel, Countess Russell," claiming that the Cowley case has given her the right to do so. This, however, is not quite accurate; all that the Cowley case decided was that there was no law which enabled Lord Cowley to prevent the wife who divorced him from continuing to use his name. According to custom and etiquette a divorced wife, whether the divorce was obtained at her instance or her husband's, should not continue to use his name; but under the law of England a man or woman can call himself or herself anything he or she pleases, so long as a false name is not adopted for purposes of fraudulent misrepresentation. Under the Cowley case the wife of Mr. Archibald Stuart has no moral right to call herself Countess Russell, but no one can prevent her from doing so if she pleases.

The *Shogyō Shimpō* has collected reports from 11 districts throughout Japan with regard to the prospects of the rice crop, and sums up the results by saying that a harvest of 47,812,170 *koku* may be expected, which is 7,549,290 *koku* above the average yield (40,262,880 *koku*). That means, in money, a difference of some 80 millions of yen. The crop of last year was much below the average.

JAPAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

IT is curious to observe how, in default of something more interesting to say, or perhaps because of a sudden access of pacific fervour, newspaper critics from time to time repeat the contention that for all the catastrophes which have overtaken China in recent years Japan is responsible. For example, we read in a recent issue of a Kobe contemporary the allegations:—"It was Japan which afforded Russia the opportunity to make her next great stride southward. It was Japan which waged a war that could easily be avoided and which at bottom had as an impelling motive aggrandisement and territorial expansion. It was Japan which finally exposed the nakedness of China and the utter inability of her armies to cope with a disciplined force, etc." What strikes us about such a line of argument is the singularly depraved moral condition it attributes to Powers which are supposed to have profited by the object lesson thus furnished. For the logic of the contention is that nothing restrained the aggressive appetite of Occidental States except the apprehension that it might not be indulged without danger. In other words, if any international robbery can be perpetrated with impunity some European nation is always ready to commit the crime. "Japan showed how easily Peking could be threatened by a hostile force. Consequently the Japan-China war was no sooner at an end than Russia 'persuaded' China to sign certain agreements, &c." Are we really to conclude, then, that underlying all the fine inter-state canons of the West there is the miserable principle that nothing preserves a country from being fallen on and torn to pieces by its nominal friends except the latter's uncertainty about the difficulties attending the perpetration of the crime? That is what it comes to. Japan demonstrated the decrepitude of China and immediately the wolves of the West rushed in to rend this helpless prey. One would suppose that the critics might be more astute. They might see, one imagines, that in thus endeavouring to impose the ultimate responsibility on Japan, they really lay a far worse accusation at the door of European nations. For certainly of the two we respect the man who goes boldly in and knocks down the burly wayfarer rather than the man who waits to pick his pockets until he is prostrated and helpless. Besides, it has always seemed to us that the object-lesson furnished by Germany at Kiao-chou quite eclipsed the object-lesson furnished by Japan in Manchuria. Kiao-chou was one of the most haughtily contemptuous acts of aggression ever perpetrated. The force immediately at Germany's disposal was almost ludicrously inadequate to make any impression upon China—even upon China weakened as she was—and had the Peking Government declared war, that force could not have been augmented. Nothing done by Japan in 1894-5 can be compared with the

splendid audacity of Germany in 1897. In short, the demonstration afforded in Shantung by the Germans was far more complete and striking than the demonstration afforded by the Japanese in Liaotung or at Wei-hai-wei. That, however, may be matter of opinion. But there can be no second opinion about the fact that in laying at Japan's door the aggressive sins of European nations, the doctrine is proclaimed that want of opportunity alone checks the predatory impulses of the Occident.

YONG AM-PHO.

IT is now certain that Korea has assumed a deferential attitude towards Japan's remonstrances in the matter of Yong Am-pho. On the other hand, the latest intelligence from Seoul indicates that M. PAVLOW is pressing vehemently for the signature of the lease convention, and as he appears to have the support of the Court, the signature may become an accomplished fact at any moment. Thus a situation certainly very interesting, if not very critical, has been created. The reality of Russia's presence at Yong Am-pho and in the Yalu Valley may weigh more with Korea than the menaces of Japan. Yet the alternative that this country bids her face ought to alarm Korea seriously. If she yields to the strikingly arbitrary demands preferred at Yong Am-pho, she will suddenly and involuntarily find herself in the presence of an accomplished fact which probably has the greatest terrors for her, namely, the forced opening of her whole territories to foreign trade, travel and residence. Unless her ideas have undergone a radical change during the past twenty years it is inconceivable that she should regard that contingency with any degree of complaisance. Of course it would be idle to speculate at this stage what practical steps Japan would take to give effect to her threat, but as to the threat itself we can not but extend to it a strong expression of applause. The statesmen of Japan seem determined to prove to the world that they are not actuated by any motives of aggressive self-seeking. The natural way to meet this Yong Am-pho complication, the way sanctioned by precedent, would have been to threaten the exaction of some reparation securing equivalent advantage for Japan alone to the exclusion of other Powers. Instead of taking that line, this country confines itself to declaring that should Korea give *post-facto* approval to an illegal act performed in defiance of her right to maintain treaty limits, then Japan will at once adopt the logical conclusion that those limits have been abolished by Korea herself and that the peninsular empire is constructively thrown open not to Japan alone but to all the Powers of the world. That is a fine broad platform, thoroughly consistent with the attitude that Japan maintained throughout the Boxer complications.

It is also a platform more liberal than the situation suggested by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance or the Russo-Japanese Conventions, for in all these documents there is plain recognition of Japan's special interests in Korea, whereas she now takes a step equivalent to declaring that she seeks no exceptional protection for her interests there, but is willing that all nations should have access to Korea on an equal footing. Of course that manner of treating the crisis is exactly consistent with the route that England and Japan are pursuing in Manchuria. In the face of a menace of Russian aggression they merely demand that Manchuria shall be kept open to the trade of the whole world, and in the face of a menace of Russian aggression in Korea, Japan declares that if Korea yields, the opening of the peninsula to the whole world will follow immediately. It appears to us that Japanese statesmanship may be justly congratulated in this instance.

FINANCE.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a statement to the effect that the Cabinet has agreed upon a schedule of reductions in the case of the various Departments of State. Figures are given by our contemporary, but we do not reproduce them, as they are identical with those published some days ago in these columns. The economies contemplated aggregate twenty millions of *yen* in round figures. One point, however, is made clear by the *Hochi's* intelligence, namely, that the idea—if it was ever seriously entertained—of abolishing the Department of Education has been abandoned. The Mom-busho's annual appropriation is set down for a reduction of 400,000 *yen*, the smallest retrenchment of all, but still considerable when we observe that the appropriation shown in the current Budget totals only 480,000 *yen* for the Department proper, and 7,260,000 *yen* for general educational outlays. A saving of 20 million *yen* will, it is believed, amply suffice to cover the apprehended discrepancy between incomings and outgoings.

In this context we may refer to a belief said to exist in financial circles that radical reforms ought to be introduced in the systems of *sake* and tobacco taxation. These reforms would not tend to increase the burdens of the people. They would merely prevent evasions and leakage now responsible for heavy losses to the Treasury. The firmly entertained conviction is that if drastic steps were taken to prevent such evasions and otherwise to correct defects of method, an increase of something like 50 millions of *yen* could be obtained from these two sources. It is to be observed that 25 years ago the quantity of *sake* brewed in Japan and paying taxes at the low rates then levied, was over 5 million *koku*, independently of a considerable quantity privately brewed for domestic consumption. During this quarter of a century the population has increased by

several millions, and the wealth of the nation having also grown, a much greater consumption of *sake* should be witnessed. Moreover, domestic brewing has been stopped, nominally at all events. Yet the returns show to-day that less than 4 millions of *koku* pay duty to the Government. Evidently, at the very lowest calculation, a million and a half *koku* must evade taxation, which means a loss of 22½ million *yen* to the Treasury. Then there is the tobacco monopoly. It produces at present a revenue of some 12 million *yen*. But the best informed persons believe that the quantity is about equal to that consumed in France, where the Government monopoly gives a revenue of 130 million *yen*. There must be something vastly defective in the Japanese system or methods, and it is said that the Authorities, having satisfied themselves as to the origin of the defects, have prepared some legal correctives which the Diet will be asked to sanction next session. In all probability a fierce conflict will rage about this change. Large interests are involved, and already we hear of agitation fomented by the dealers in *sake* and tobacco. The public at large, however, will probably sympathise with the authorities, for, in the first place, the consuming classes are scarcely benefited at all by the tax-evasions of the producers, and in the second the alleged intention of the Government is to devote a part of the funds thus obtained to reducing direct burdens, as well as to reforming local taxation and to furnishing funds for productive public works.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

The sports of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club took place on Saturday afternoon in delightful weather. The verandah of the Boathouse was well filled with ladies, and a considerable number of men watched the events with interest. During the afternoon tea was served for the ladies, a band played selections and after the sports there was dancing in the Boathouse. The arrangements, which were excellent, reflected credit on the Committee: Messrs. H. C. Litchfield, President; F. J. Hall, Captain, Dr. F. Wheeler, Rev. W. Weston; Messrs. M. Schellenberg, W. Goddard, O. Strome, H. E. Hayward, F. Lammert, J. S. Cartwright, Hon. Treasurer, C. Thwaites, Hon. Secretary.

The programme opened soon after 3 p.m. with a 50 yards race, for which eleven had entered though only five started. Goddard came in first, but he was pressed by Luther who, however, could not overhaul him. Irwine, Kingdon and Lipman also competed. Time, 47 seconds.

The Tournament came next. In the first round H. Hearne knocked out J. Lipman; against the burly figure of A. Kingdon, G. Kenderdine exhausted his arts in vain and soon went overboard; H. W. Kilby overcame R. C. Bowden; R. Meiklejohn knocked over J. E. Moss; E. Dentici similarly disposed of F. Pollard. The finals were reserved for a later part of the programme.

For the blindfold race 22 had put down their names and a dozen or thirteen started in a straggling fashion, several taking the water far behind the main body. The bandages covering the eyes of the competitors appeared to do their duty effectively in general, and while some men swam towards the Grand Hotel some wandered in the shallow water at the hatoba. Schwabacher finished first but his bandage had come off and so he didn't count. Pollard therefore got first prize, Dentici second.

Walking the Greasy Pole attracted a goodly

crowd of competitors for the honour of gaining a flag fixed at the end of the Pole. Contrary to precedent there was no duck, the Committee having decided, in response to hints in these columns and elsewhere that though it was nirth-provoking to see a lot of people in the water and in boats chasing one duck, still the duck had a point of view. Perhaps that is not exactly their decision, but it may serve the purpose. At any rate on Saturday there was only a flag, and possibly because the competitors lacked the encouragement offered by the horrified quackings of a bewildered biped in a basket, nobody attained success. Irwine was awarded the prize, for having gone nearest to the flag.

The Tournament again brought out Kilby and Kingdon, the former making a determined stand against his weighty opponent but being sent overboard at last. Next appeared Irwine and Meiklejohn, the former prevailing; E. Dentici beat Russell.

In the semi-final Kingdon and Hearne had to meet each other, and the former was adjudged winner. Irwine then met Dentici and after a prolonged struggle got him over.

The final was fought by Irwine and Kingdon. The former knocked the latter out in the first round by absolutely storming the position, but his wary opponent won the second round after a fierce contest in which Irwine's boat was swamped. In the third bout Irwine got home at the very outset and Kingdon went under. Irwine therefore won the Tournament.

The Water Polo was a good game and resulted in a tie, goal to goal.

The Obstacle Race was amusing. The participants, of whom there were a dozen, had put on fancy costume—they wore gaudy hats and small but likewise gaudy parasols. The idea was that they should, after getting over a pole above water, swim to a sampan moored athwart the course, get in, put on a garment, in most cases of the shirt-waist variety, and then with a parasol open in one hand, try who could get home first. Herbert Goddard cleared the pole first but lost time in dressing, Irwine coming in first, Goddard second, Russell third.

The Sampan Race was the last item on the card and was as usual the cause of much amusement. Some of the competitors could hardly navigate their boats to the starting line, and these, of course, when the signal was given had a number of accidents. A sampan manned by O. Poole and Irwine came in an easy first, Abbey and Mason second.

YACHTING.

Three races were on Saturday's programme, one of them being under the rules of the Mosquito Yacht Club. Two cruisers started, *Wanderer* and *Asagao*, the latter getting away the quicker and being very prompt with her spinnaker. She soon established a substantial lead, going very fast in the fresh southerly breeze, and rounded the Widow Buoy at 3.00.30, twenty minutes and ten seconds ahead of her rival. She had increased this lead to twenty-four minutes at the Lightship and had further augmented it when she again rounded the Widow Buoy. She passed the Lightship on the way home at 4.37.00, *Wanderer* being timed at 5.15.00, and they finished as follows:—

<i>Asagao</i>	h.m.s.
<i>Wanderer</i>	5.06.35
	5.48.05

On handicap *Asagao* took first prize, the "Nina" Cup, and two record points, *Wanderer* second with one record point.

The 21-raters of the Mosquito Yacht Club sailed round the Lightship and the Mandarin Mark with the result that *Vixen* came in first and won the first prize; *Edna* finished second and was ten seconds outside her two-minute time allowance, *Winsome* third.

In weather which fully tried their sea going qualities the "Larks" were sent round the Lightship. Nine started, but only six weathered the Lightship, the others finding it expedient to return home. In the result the prizes were awarded as follows:—

1st (Drummond and Watt)	No. 10
2nd (F. H. Abbey)	No. 11
3rd (Mason)	No. 4
4th (Manley)	No. 2

There was some diversity of opinion about the finishing line, but No. 10 got the verdict and so takes first prize and the handsome handicap cup.

BASEBALL.

In spite of the counter attractions of the Aquatic Sports quite a large crowd, including many ladies, gathered at the Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon to witness the two games of baseball. The first match between the U.S. Naval Hospital and the Club started at 2 o'clock, the former team batting, and so poor was the Club's infield that four runs were scored before the side was put out. The Hospital showed a decided improvement in general play and batting, Donaher, the new pitcher, covering himself with glory by the way he handled the ball. So slack was the play of the Club during the first six innings that the score was 11-1 in favour of the Hospital until Thom managed to hit a liner past third bringing in two men and scoring a home run for himself. The Club Nine played better ball after this and managed to bring the score up to ten runs before they were put out in the ninth inning by the Navy men, who had increased their runs and finally won a well-deserved victory by 13-10. Merriman for the Club played a splendid game.

Tea was served in the Pavilion during the intermission that ensued.

The "Bachelors" vs. the "Stars" game began shortly after four o'clock, Edwards pitching for the "Stars," the other battery remaining the same as in the previous game. The "Bachelors" seemed in high spirits and soon rapped the ball out for several runs. A good game resulted, the score at the end of the fifth inning being 7-7. Thom soon after was slightly hurt and was obliged to change his position to first, Waddilow trying his hand at catching, where he succeeded admirably for the first time. The "Stars" now forged gradually ahead, winning by six runs, 13-7. Thom pitched the last two innings. Mr. W. S. Stone umpired with great energy throughout the two games, Mr. Hamburger acting as scorer.

SEPTEMBER MONEY MARKET.

Tokyo papers print tables showing the amount of money required during the month of September to meet various calls.

	Yen.
Land tax, 1st payment	5,841,083
Income tax, 1st payment	2,194,413
Hunan Steamship Co., 2nd payment, at yen 7.50 per share	225,000
Nanai Railway Co., 6th payment, at yen 10 per share	80,000
Nippon Industries Encouragement Bank guarantee on acceptance of debentures, at yen 2 per yen 20	100,000
Tokyo Municipal Loan, 3rd payment at yen 35 per yen 100	365,050

	Yen.
Interest on 5 per cent. Government Loan Bonds	1,274,400
Interest on Nagasaki Harbour Work Loan Bonds	20,625
Dividend of Yokohama Specie Bank	1,170,000
Dividend of Toyo Kisen Kaisha	195,000
Refund of debentures of Hankaku Railway Company	100,000
Interest of various other mercantile companies	108,400
Interest of debentures of Nippon Industries Encouragement Bank	46,250
Refund of debentures of Nippon Industries Encouragement Bank	25,000

The *Asahi* states that the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce has specified to the foreign insurance companies in Japan, the kinds of bonds which are to be accepted by the Department in lieu of cash deposits. At the same time, he notified them that every letter addressed to the department must be sent through the local government office. Hitherto such communications had been addressed directly to the Minister.

ANTIQUARIANISM RUN MAD.

We thoroughly agreed with the comments of the *Spectator* as contained in the following note:—

It is stated that at a sale at Christie's on Friday week thirteen Apostle spoons, known to be probably of Henry VIII.'s time, were sold for the astounding sum of £4,900! It is not known whether the purchaser is an American millionaire or devotee of old silver; but in either case the sale illustrates a mania as striking as the tulip mania of the seventeenth century in Holland. We must say that we record the incident with regret. There is nothing whatever in an Apostle spoon to interest anybody greatly except an antiquarian, and the payment of such prices must discourage true art, artists finding that the wealthy are more interested in anything odd, rare, or unique than in any product of their skill or thought.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

It is doubtful, remarks a London gossip, how many of us will live to see the official life of Lord Beaconsfield, but we need not wait long to enjoy Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's "Unconventional Biography" of the great statesman. Messrs. Hutchinson announce the book for an early date. It will deal with the personal and anecdotal rather than the political side of Lord Beaconsfield's life, and will be profusely illustrated.

Frythra has now entered into the sphere of interest of archaeology. Signor Conti-Rossini, an Italian explorer, in some excavations on the right bank of the Bana, has discovered an engraved rock, almost covered with carvings of giraffes, camels, horses, and serpents. There are also inscriptions in the ancient Ethiopic character without vowels, making reference to the tribe of the Kasons, of the period of the kingdom of Meroc.

It was as long as 1867 that Miss Rhoda Broughton—whom we noticed last week as being the recipient of a Civil List pension—published the first of her novels which attained general popularity, "Cometh up as a Flower." In connection with this early work there used to be a story told which may or may not be authentic. Miss Broughton's father was a clergyman in North Wales, and "Cometh up as a Flower" was written without her parents' knowledge. When in due course a copy of the book arrived at the Rectory, her mother would not allow her daughter to read it!

There is not a little wonder expressed in many quarters (remarks the *Westminster Gazette*) at the high price—£1,000—which has been paid by the Burns Monument and Cottage trustees for the most perfect copy known of a Kilmarnock Burns. The Lamb copy was sold in 1897 for £372, hitherto the highest price; this copy, bought from Mr. G. S. Veitch, Paisley, has label on the back and is in every way faultless. Mr. Veitch purchased it for £10. It appears that a copy could be had in the early fifties for one shilling; that was the price paid by Mr. James Stillie for one purchased at a sale at Leith. William Pickering paid £5 for a copy, and one was catalogued in 1870 for eighteen guineas.

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will publish in August an important work on Commercial South Africa under the New Conditions, by Mr. Stafford Ransome, author of "Japan in Transition," "Modern Labour," &c. The author has just returned to England after making a prolonged study of the subject on the spot, on behalf of *The Engineer*. The book, though written from an engineer's point of view, is in a style rather popular than strictly technical, and should appeal to all who wish to understand the present situation in South Africa, and its commercial and industrial possibilities. The ultimate success of that country as a British possession must largely depend upon its engineering possibilities.

The French National Fête was made this year an occasion for a very pretty little demonstration of sympathy on the part of the nobility towards the Army. There were then, at the instance of

the Duc de Chartres, forwarded for distribution among all the colonial garrisons, 458 volumes of miscellaneous reading, and 38 loose volumes, filled with illustrated accounts of the presidential visits to Algeria and London. The distribution was made by the Red Cross Society. As more than 30 members of the nobility have followed the Duke's lead, it must be no small library that is now outward bound. Probably the demonstration is not free from after-thought of royalist propaganda, but benefit to the distant garrisons will outweigh its political bias.

The Bookman prints some interesting facts, given on the authority of Dr. Guthrie's sons, about the circulation of his books and his income from them, as well as from articles in magazines and from editorship. "The Gospel in Ezekiel" was his most popular book. Up to the date of Dr. Guthrie's death, the sale in Great Britain and America amounted to over 100,000 copies. Since then the sale has been continuous and considerable, amounting in all to 30,000 in the United Kingdom and 50,000 in the United States. For magazine articles he got £5 each from the *Christian Treasury*, and later, £30 each from *Good Words*. As editor of the *Sunday Magazine* he received £1,000 per annum, but for several years before his death this was reduced to £750, owing to his insisting that £250 of it should be given as additional remuneration to Dr. W. G. Blaikie for the larger share of the work which he, as sub-editor, had to do, in consequence of Dr. Guthrie's increasing age and infirmities.

The excavations being made in the Place de l'Opera for the Paris underground railway have resulted in a discovery that was in its way pathetic. Only a mustard pot was unearthed, but in this mustard pot there was epitomised, condensed, and confected a whole period of the nation's most eventful history. "Maille's Mustard," so ran the inscription on the pot, "Confectioner to the King and to the King of England and the Emperors of Austria and Russia." The Comte de Provence had "created" the recipe for this mustard, and had given it to Maille, and Talleyrand, who went as near to worshipping boiled beef as he went to worshipping anything, made it fashionable. Even at the Congress of Vienna he always preceded the entrees with "a little boiled beef"—and Maille's mustard, and it is recorded that over the beef he secured from the diplomats many a little concession that had been resisted in conference. And Maille dubbed himself confectioner to the Sovereigns represented at the Conference. No wonder that a mustard pot so famous is to go to the Carnaval Museum of a grateful nation.

Libretto means "a little book," but little books, like gems, require for their production artists of special genius and knowledge. Years ago it was written: "Notwithstanding the large number of operatic works which find favour with the public, it would be difficult to select from among them a dozen libretti which satisfy a healthy and educated mind." The author, remarks the *London Musical Courier* mentions several operas which have been injured by bad libretti, instancing especially "Il Flauto Magico," with Schikaneder's idiotic pseudo-Freemasonic text, and tells us that Beethoven, the first musician of the age, and Goethe, the first poet of the age, both regarded as the best the libretto of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées." It is a simple story in three acts, each of which is short and decisive, full of action and easy of comprehension. Beethoven placed in the second rank the book of Spontini's "La Vestale," and Goethe that of "Il Matrimonio Segreto." Since those old days things have gone from bad to worse, and in modern opera the libretto is really a negligible quantity, while in modern comic opera it is usually a thing to shudder at. Wagner, we know, solved the difficulty by writing his own libretti, except that of "The Flying Dutchman." He wrote them also long before his labours resulted in a music drama.

The sale at Christie's of a portrait of "John Harris, publisher and bookseller of the Bible and Crown, St. Paul's Churchyard," has reminded a

correspondent of many details of that famous shop of Newbery's, to which Harris succeeded. During his connection with it the firm became the recognised business patrons of many celebrated men of letters. Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Dodd, Smollett, and many more owed much to the appreciation their works met with at the "Bible and Crown," and there are many instances on record where assistance was rendered by the firm to indigent authors, quite irrespective of any prospective profits which Harris or his firm looked to obtain. Harris was a spectator of that famous affray in 1773 between Oliver Goldsmith and Evans, the publisher of the *London Packet*, which is thus described by the *London Chronicle* of March in that year:—"Dr. Goldsmith, supposing himself ill-treated by a letter in the *London Packet*, went to the person's shop who published it, and struck him on the back with his cane. A scuffle ensued, and the publisher made uncommon use of his nails, and was at length knocked down. He then arose, seized a stool and attacked his antagonist till, some people coming in, they were parted. Thus ended the contest between the son of literature and the publisher. The latter bears a black eye and the author a scratched face."

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have just issued a book by Mr. Carl Lumholtz, entitled "Unknown Mexico," which seems to be a rich mine of interesting things dealing with a little-known country. The author spent some years with the aboriginal tribes of Mexico and thus acquired at first hand the knowledge which he now puts into print. Mr. Lumholtz's volumes are especially rich in descriptions of the social and other customs among the tribes he visited. Here is a Tarahumara courtship:—

"The custom of the country requires the girl to do all the courting. She is just as bashful as the young swain whom she wishes to fascinate, but she has to take the initiative in love affairs. The young people meet only at the feasts, and after she has gotten mildly under the influence of the native beer that is liberally consumed by all, she tries to attract his attention by dancing before him in a clumsy way up and down on the same spot. But so bashful is she that she persistently keeps her back turned towards him. She may also sit down near him and pull his blanket and sing to him in a gentle low voice a simple love-song such as 'Beautiful man to be sure.' If occasion requires, the parents of the girl may say to the parents of the boy, 'Our daughter wants to marry your son.' Then they send the girl to the boy's home that the young people may become acquainted. For two or three days perhaps they do not speak to each other, but finally she playfully begins to throw pebbles at him. If he does not return them, she understands that he does not care for her. If he throws them back at her, she knows that she has won him. She lets her blanket drop, and runs off into the woods, and he is not long in following her."

FIRES.

An extensive fire occurred on Aug. 27th at the village of Otsu, Takatsu province, destroying over two hundred houses. Details have not yet been given.

An outbreak of fire occurred early in the morning of August 29th at Hodogaya, destroying seven houses. The cause is reported to have been sparks from the locomotive of a passing train which caught hold of the thatched roof of one of the houses.

Fire occurred on August 30th about 4 p.m. at Iwabuchi, Tokyo, destroying five houses. The cause is reported to be sparks from the locomotive of a passing train.

Early in the morning of Aug. 31st, three fires occurred in Tokyo. One was at Shitaya, destroying a house and damaging three others. Another was at Sida-machi, Kojimachi-ku, burning down three houses. The last one was at Hirakawa-cho, destroying two houses and damaging three others.

On Aug. 30th fire occurred at the cocoon steaming store, Fukaya, Saitama prefecture, destroying four buildings.

A quantity of powder exploded at a firework factory in Hanazakicho, Hyogo, on Aug. 31st with the result that five workers were more or less injured.

LAW CASE.

TRIAL OF P. FLYNN.

The trial of P. Flynn, a sailor of the U.S. transport *Dix*, who is alleged to have assaulted other sailors named John Foley and John Mark of the same ship on Aug. 19th in the compound of the Uruga Shipbuilding Yard, took place in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda and Public Prosecutor Shikko on Aug. 31st.

After the usual examination with regard to name, age, nationality, etc., the Public Prosecutor explained the statement of the prosecution.

The accused was then examined and stated that he was a sailor belonging to the U.S. transport *Dix*, which arrived on July 26th or 27th at Uruga to have repairs done in the shipbuilding yard. John Mark and John Foley were senior sailors under whom accused was employed in the ship. The relations between the senior sailors and the accused were not easy, and the former disliked the latter because accused was always drinking. On the night of Aug. 18th he was drinking at a Japanese grog-shop, Wada House, at Uruga, where after two hours Foley, Mark and some other shipmates came in to drink. They all met in a bar room. After drinking, the accused showered a glass of beer on Foley and Mark, on which a dispute began, but it was pacified by other sailors. On the following day about 11 a.m., the accused was in the lavatory of the shipbuilding yard when Mark came in, and they met. Accused remembered that Foley and other sailors followed Mark. Some unpleasant words were then exchanged between the accused and Mark but he (accused) did not remember what he said. Suddenly Mark and two or three friends assaulted the accused striking him with their hands. The accused could not escape from such a narrow room, but he struggled to protect himself. Having found that there was no means to get away from their assaults, accused took a knife from his pocket and stabbed Mark on the right side with it, on which Foley advanced to defend Mark and tried to take the knife from accused. Accused was afterwards told by some one that Foley had sustained an injury to his left hand with which he had snatched at the knife. The accused added that Mark arranged to attack him (accused) before the quarrel. He bought the knife at Nagasaki which he used in the quarrel, and always kept it with him. In conclusion accused insisted that his use of the knife was in self-defence.

The Public Procurator, after having summarized the facts given by the various witnesses, and the statement of the accused in the preliminary examination, asked the Court to punish the accused in accordance with the Penal Code, Arts 301 and 300.

Patrick Flynn, was sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment with hard labour in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda and Public Procurator Shikko on Sept. 2nd, and was ordered to pay yen 21.91 to the injured men as expenses of surgical treatment. According to the sentence, the accused is punished under the second clause of Art. 301 and Art. 310 of the Penal Code but in respect of extenuating circumstances, the sentence is lowered.

THE PLAGUE IN YOKOHAMA.

A fresh case of bubonic plague appeared on August 28th at Kanagawa. The patient is a coolie named T. Yamazaki (36) who had been suffering from fever since the 22nd when he was employed on a vessel in the harbour. He died in the evening of the 28th. A woman named Take (26) living in the same house has been also suffering from fever for a few days. The sanitary officials examined her on the morning of August 29th, and believe she is plague-infected. Seventeen dwellings were isolated. Another case of suspected plague was found on August 29th by Dr. K. Miyamoto, Hodogaya, in the person of a charcoal merchant at Ishikawa who was bitten on August 8th by a rat which he had attempted to catch.

The residence of a man named T. Yamazaki,

Kanagawa, who has died of the plague, was burned on August 30th by the police.

M. Kitai, charcoal merchant, living at Ishikawa, Yokohama, who was suspected of having plague, was on Aug. 31st proved to be suffering from a common disease.

The following is a Simla despatch of the 6th August:—Plague continues to increase in Western and Southern India but remains dormant elsewhere. Last week there were in all 3,342 deaths in India, being an increase of 1,052 on the total of the previous seven days. The Bombay Presidency, including Bombay City, reports no less than 2,825 deaths and Karachi is again infected, reporting two deaths. The Madras Presidency returns 101 deaths, Mysore 229, Coorg 2, Hyderabad State 27, and Central India 65. Bengal, including Calcutta, returns only 18 deaths and the Punjab 240. The United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam and Kashmir are clear.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

The latest fad in the way of a cure for dyspepsia is bread made of sea water. A Philadelphia baker makes a specialty of this bread, and the dyspeptics who use it declare that it aids them.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York pays a dividend of ten per cent for the first half of the present year, and carries forward gold \$444,147. Its reserve fund is gold \$5,000,000, and the deposits gold \$42,000,000.

"Gassing" trees has become so large a business in California that a Los Angeles man has an outfit for it which cost \$10,000. Tents are used to confine the gas to the trees and protect the operators from the deadly prussic acid which is liberated from a saucer at the tree's root.

Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, professor of American history in the University of California, has been formally elected president of the University of Arizona at Tucson by the Board of Regents. The choice of the board was unanimous. Dr. Caldwell, professor of botany in the University of Chicago, was the only other candidate.

Mr. John Clayton Gifford, formerly of Cornell University, is exploring the new Luquillo forest reserve in Porto Rico on behalf of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington. He reports the discovery of new gold streams, the soil in which is crudely panned by a few natives, and huge aromatic gum trees of an unnamed species.

Geological experts from Princeton College who have been excavating for remains of prehistoric animals in the Fish Creek country, Montana, have brought in their first shipment for the college. The bones are those of a huge dinosaur, measuring more than 70 feet in length. Three other expeditions from Princeton are working in the West this summer.

The sum of \$100,000,000, according to Silas Thompson, editor of the *Railway News*, represents the increase of the pay rolls of the railroads of the United States during the last year. "Some of this, probably \$50,000,000," he said, "is due to the natural increase of the business of the country, but the balance comes from the concerted action of the conductors and trainmen in securing increased pay. This movement, to which the Rock Island is the latest to yield, began a year ago in Kansas City."

Very little of an encouraging nature concerning shipbuilding or the American merchant marine in the foreign trade of the United States is to be noted in this year's "Blue Book of American Shipping," which is issued by the *Marine Review* of Cleveland. It is pointed out that not a single contract has been let for a vessel for the foreign trade of the United States during the past two years. During the fiscal year ended June 30 last 1,536 vessels, of 456,076 gross tons, were built in the United States, compared with 1,657 vessels, of 473,981 gross tons, for the previous fiscal year. Vessels now under construction indicate a further

lessened output for the coming fiscal year. The principal decrease for the past year has been in steel steamers built on the great lakes, which number forty-one, of 131,660 tons, compared with fifty-two, of 161,767 tons, for the preceding year.

A preliminary report on electric light and power plants in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902, was made public on August 3rd by the Census Office. The report includes central stations only and not those operated by electric railways. The total number of establishments was 3,619, of which 2,804 were private and 815 municipal. The total cost of all plants was \$502,181,511. The total earnings from operation were \$83,585,410, of which \$25,459,437 was for arc lighting, \$46,272,494 for incandescent lighting and the remainder for other electrical service. The gross income was \$85,145,423 and total expenses \$67,688,075.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross, proposes to organize a national relief society, with branches in every city and town in the United States, with branch No. 1 in her native town of Oxford. The plan has been formulated in anticipation of the time when she must lay down the work. It is her ambition that something permanent for the aid of humanity be established. Miss Barton proposes that a national fund be established to be at ready command of a finance committee of men of national reputation when calamity breaks upon the country. She suggests that the organization be known as the National Society of Red Cross.

Sir William Van Horne is quoted as saying that "there is altogether too much talk of an all-Canadian route by people who are entirely ignorant of the situation. That prospect would not solve the transportation question of the west. The bulk of the wheat en route to the seaboard would continue to go by the lakes to Georgian bay ports, then east by rail or by Buffalo and the Erie canal. The long haul around the great lakes is as much dreaded as it is unprofitable. Never will grain of the Canadian west be hauled to the Atlantic seaboard voluntarily by any Canadian railway by rail route alone. No railway will do it unless forced to do so."

A distinct advance in the elegance and refinement of hospitality is reported from Asbury Park, facetiously remarks the *New York Evening Post*. At a dinner there the menu was printed on the back of \$20 gold certificates. The object of fashionable entertaining, as every one knows, is to show people how much you can afford to spend. Hence the happy invention of dinner favours. No sane man would sit through a "swell" dinner without some substantial reward, such as a gold matchbox. Since these favours are not readily converted into cash, the genius who last winter substituted orders for a ton of anthracite was a public benefactor. But the Asbury Park host, with a refreshing directness, says: "Why beat about the bush? If they'll only come pay 'em cash." We feel, however, that \$20 is a ridiculously small honorarium. Any man who accepts a dinner invitation for less than \$100 ought to be boycotted as a scab; and the Amalgamated Association of Diners-Out must insist that all hosts sign a scale with \$100 as a minimum wage. The maximum—should be a bunch of stock, say, a block of 1,000 shares of United States Steel common or 10,000 International Mercantile Marine common.

In a letter written from Duluth to the *Hill Street Journal*, Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock, editor of that paper, states that the position of the Great Northern Railway in the iron-ore field is one of great interest and importance. As an owner of enormous bodies of iron ore it must be reckoned with by the United States Steel Corporation sooner or later. The full resources of the Great Northern have not yet been disclosed or proved so far as iron ore is concerned. Nothing better illustrates the extraordinary genius of Mr. Hill and his men than does the development of the enormous Masaba iron-ore business in the past few years. The visitor to the range can hardly believe that

the industry is barely ten years old, and in reality seven or eight years at most. Looking into the future, the possibilities of the range seem almost unlimited. The industry is receiving the closest attention at Great Northern hands, and that company is likely to be the dominant factor in the range henceforth. Whatever happens, whoever finally gets the ore, Great Northern stockholders are assured of a large permanent revenue from it in the future.

Efforts are being made by the Government to extend the manufacture of cheese in the United States and to increase its consumption. Recent experiments with the common American brand of cheese show its food value to be very great. Notwithstanding its remarkably nourishing qualities, cheese is eaten only to a limited extent in the United States. In fact, it constitutes less than half of 1 per cent. of the total food consumed in the country. After years of study, scientists have evolved a plan to popularize cheese in the United States. They are convinced that the system of making large cheeses, which in the retail trade are carved into awkward slices, has greatly handicapped the industry. The cheese thus prepared and sold is not strikingly tempting. Noting that print butter brings a higher price than that article in bulk, and is in far greater demand, Prof. E. H. Farrington reasoned that cheese put up in pound packages, each one bearing the imprint of the maker, would enhance its sale. What recommends the methods particularly is that it opens a profitable field to individual dairy farmers. At present less than 6 per cent. of all the cheese manufactured in the United States is made on farms. Factories control the industry. They turn out annually about 300,000,000 pounds.

Another straw which shows the continuing prosperity of the United States is the Government return of post office receipts for the year. On these receipts the annual readjustment of postmasters' salaries is based, and consequently they are made up with more than ordinary care. Under the readjustment made a year ago, the increase of receipts at 2,070 of the 4,740 presidential offices justified an increase in the salary of the postmasters, the rate of increase being 43.6 per cent. On the readjustment just completed the rate of increase was 50.5 per cent. This means that more than half of the presidential postmasters will receive advanced salaries during the present year. The highest percentage of increased business is to be looked for in the newer sections of the country. Indian Territory leads with a gain of 132 per cent., with Idaho second with 119 per cent. and North Dakota third with 116 per cent., while Connecticut brings up the rear with only 23 per cent. New England is the only section of the country which falls below the average percentage, the six states in that division showing an average increase of only 36.8 per cent., and but for the 52 per cent. returned by Rhode Island would be much lower. The average increase for the middle states is 56.4 per cent., while the seven southern states have an average gain of 70 per cent. The middle west has an average gain of 59.1 per cent., while the states on the other side of the Mississippi increased 63.2 per cent. The highest sectional average is that of the three Pacific coast states, Oregon with 87 per cent., Washington with 73 per cent. and California with 58 per cent., making an average of 72.6 per cent. The increase of New York, 55 per cent., is above the average for the entire country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

During August, the export of coal from Moji amounted to yen 1,607,798.

Dr. K. Saito, Higashi-tonami, Toyama prefecture, committed suicide on Sept. 1st.

The British cruiser *Amphitrite* arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 31st from Wei-hai-wei.

A Peking telegram dated Aug. 27th, states that Russia intends to remove to Harbin the office of

the Governor-General, to which Admiral Alexieff has been appointed.

Mr. Yang-su, new Chinese Minister at Tokyo, is expected to arrive in the capital at the beginning of October.

The new warship *Uji*, built at the Kure Dock Yard, left there on Sept. 1st for Takamatsu, whence she started for Kobe on the following day.

A number of Chinese workmen employed on the railways and mines in Honan, says a Tientsin telegram dated August 31st, have gone on strike. They are dissatisfied with the foreign inspectors.

The price of silver in Formosa seems to be advancing gradually. According to a telegram which was received on Sept. 2nd at Osaka, it had risen *sen* 3 since the previous report, making the quotation *sen* 95.

Tokyo papers state that the authorities have given their consent to the opening of the port of Wakamatsu, Chikuzen province, to foreign trade in response to a petition by the inhabitants. The fact will shortly be notified.

A soldier named C. Shikawa belonging to the 11th company, 1st regiment, who was in manoeuvres on Narashino plain, committed suicide by shooting himself and jumping into a well on the morning of Sept. 1st. The cause is not given.

The Japanese Bureau for the affairs of the St. Louis Exhibition has decided to pay a subsidy of yen 100,000 to the Nippon Exhibition Union and one of yen 15,000 to Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, who intends to establish a tea-shop in the Exhibition.

A telegram dated Sept. 2nd from Tientsin states that Viceroy Yuan had decided to send twenty students to Japan to be educated there, and that they will be employed as teachers in Chili province after having completed their studies.

The American & Oriental Transport Line steamer *Brieschel* was quarantined at Nagasaki with a suspected case of cholera on board, but we learn that she has now been released as the case was found not to be cholera. She sails for Kure to-day (Saturday.)

A man named K. Nakamura (55) living at Shitaya, Tokyo, and two others were arrested on Sept. 1st on a charge of having forged yen 5 notes. At the same time their dwellings were searched and copper plates, many hundred counterfeit notes, and printing machines were found.

The former warship *Nisshin*, which was offered for sale by tender at the Sasebo Naval Station, has been purchased by Mr. I. Kawaguchi, Osaka, for yen 23,850, this being the highest tender. The *Nisshin* has been out of commission for many years.

The crop of rice in this prefecture is expected to be 421,546 *koku* (*koku*=4,9629 bushels). Comparing it with that of last year, there is an increase of a little over 35 per cent, and comparing it with the average there is an increase of about 15 per cent.

A man of suspicious appearance was arrested on Sept. 2nd at Nagoya. He had a revolver, some bombs and some poisonous materials. It is alleged that he confessed, in examination at the police office, that his intention was to assassinate the Prime Minister. He is named T. Okabe, 32 years old.

The *Yorodzu* states that Mr. S. Osaka has filed a libel petition in the Tokyo District Court against the Dempo Tsushinsha, a news agency, claiming yen 50,000 as damages, on the ground that the defenders had circulated a statement that the petition was a "dog" of the Russian Government.

According to Tokyo papers, the proposed abolition of the Department of Education seems to have been abandoned; it will now be reorganized. The department will really be reduced to a Bureau of Educational Affairs, with sections governing General School Affairs, Special

School Affairs, Technical School Affairs, Text Books and Charts, and School Sanitation.

Vice-Admiral Konzmitz, Commander of the Russian Squadron, arrived at Kobe on Aug. 26th from Nagasaki. He proceeded at once to Kyoto where he took rooms at the Kyoto Hotel. The following day he paid a visit to Arashi-yama. He was expected to return to Kobe on the 28th and to leave at once for Nagasaki.

The Italian armoured cruiser *Carlo Alberto* arrived on Aug. 28th at Miyadzu from Masampo, Korea. After staying there for two days, she will leave for Hakodate. The Russian cruiser *Okazny*, which was detained at Nagasaki in consequence of the appearance of cholera, left there on the 27th for Port Arthur.

Another arrest for infringement of the Election Law occurred on Aug. 27th in Shizuoka prefecture. Eighteen men, including the candidates for the Prefectural Assembly and their supporters, were removed to the Court from the Fuji police station. Fourteen of them belong to the *Seiyukai* and the remainder to the Progressists.

In that famous list of Popes which is supposed to have been compiled by St. Malachy some centuries ago, Leo XIII. bears the name of "Lumen de Caelo"—Light from Heaven, while that of his predecessor, Pius IX., was "Crux de Cruce"—Cross of Crosses. The mottoes come sufficiently near to a description of the career of these two Popes to make them at least interesting coincidences, and to rouse one's curiosity as to the personality of Leo's successor, who is described in the same document as "Ignis Ardens"—The Burning Fire.

The Chinese tailors of Yokohama who claim Shanghai as their original habitat held high jubilee on Sunday. Their shops were all profusely decorated and towards evening a procession headed by a Chinese band and brought up in the rear by a Japanese gang of musicians!—save the mark—marched along China Town and thence along the Bund back to Hommura. In the procession were several very huge grotesque masks which had been specially imported from Shanghai. Some eight Japanese priests marched in the procession.

The *China Mail* hears that arrangements have been made to start a brewing company in Hongkong. As breweries have been conducted successfully in Manila, Shanghai, and in Japan for some years, there seems no reason, says our contemporary, why similar success should not attend a Brewing Company in Hongkong, provided it is under able management. The amount of beer consumed in Hongkong in the course of a year must be enormous, and the consumption is more likely to increase than decrease, in spite of the efforts of the Temperance Party.

The *Shanghai Mercury* gives the following account of the recent collision between the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* and the sailing ship *Dundee* :—

During the fresh gale which was blowing on Aug. 23 the British ship *Dundee*, at anchor at Woosung with 105 fathoms of chain out, suddenly broke her hold and drifted down on the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa*, doing some damage to the cruiser's top work, such as rails, etc. The accident occurred so suddenly that before the Captain of the *Dundee* could let go his second anchor he had fouled the Japanese cruiser under his lee. The Japanese promptly slipped her anchor and 75 fathoms of chains and sheered off clear of the sailing ship which had apparently suffered no damage. The *Dundee* was towed up on the night's tide and made fast to the Standard Oil Co.'s wharf where she will discharge her cargo of kerosene.

The S.S. *Manchuria*, belonging to the East Asiatic Line, reached Port Said last month from Vladivostok and Chinese ports with a general cargo and about twenty Russian and German passengers. Shortly after her arrival a fire was discovered in the reserve hatch; in which were stowed bales of tobacco and a great deal of copra. The steamer was taken in tow and brought into a dock isolated from the rest of the ships, and futile attempts were made to extinguish the fire. Soon

after midnight the whole ship, with the exception of the forward part, was ablaze. Although the ship was filled with water, the depth of the dock did not allow of her being completely sunk, so that the upper part of the ship was above the water level, and the fire raged fiercely for more than a day. The passengers were all safely landed.

The *North China Daily News* reports that there is quite an epidemic of cholera in the Shanghai shipping world. On August 25th Mr. T. Weir, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., received a telegram from Wenchow that Mr. A. Adair, chief engineer of the *Poochi*, had died of cholera. Mr. Adair hailed from the banks of the Clyde and was most popular in Shanghai, not only in shipping circles, but with the general public and also as a footballer. The same day cholera broke out aboard the C. E. and M. S. *Yungping*. In the morning Chief Officer H. Watson was taken ill and was sent to the Hospital in charge of the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. Riebe. Mr. Riebe delivered his charge safely, but on his journey back to his ship in a sampan was himself taken ill and was lifted from the sampan to the ship in an almost insensible condition. He died aboard the ship at 1.30 p.m.

The *North China Daily News* learns that on her arrival at Shanghai on the 29th ult. the R.M.S. *Empress of India* was to be arrested on behalf of the Viceroy at Nanking, the owner of the cruiser *Huangtai*. There having been loss of life, the *Empress*, if in fault, is liable for £15 a ton, say £90,000, and a bond, we presume, will have to be given for this or some smaller sum by the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We learn, continues the paper, that Messrs Stokes and Platt are retained for the *Empress* and Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper for the *Huangtai*. The theory that the *Empress* struck the *Huangtai* with her starboard propeller when the two vessels closed is supported by the fact that the four blades of the former's starboard propeller had to be changed in Hongkong, and in addition four or five plates on the starboard side had to be dealt with, and some superficial damage to the superstructure made good.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A new monthly magazine called the *Tsūsoku Shūkyō-dan* has been started by the Roman Catholic Mission under the editorship of Mr. Maeda Chōta, the well-known translator of L'Abbe Lignier's numerous works. The object of this periodical is to supply information on religious subjects for the benefit of illiterate readers. The language used is to a large extent colloquial. The subjects treated are:—The interpretation of the Bible, ecclesiastical history, the lives of saints and various ethical topics. An attempt has been made to furnish subjects for quiet meditation and to nourish and comfort the minds of those women and children who are unable to read and comprehend high-class journals. The magazine covers about 60 pages and sells at 5 sen a copy at No. 20, Tsukiji, Ni-chōme, Tōkyō.

Since the publication of the late Mr. Nakae Tokusuke's *Ichinen-yūhan* and the *Zoku-ichinen-yūhan* no work has caused so much stir in the Japanese religious world as Rinkō's *天人論*, *Tenjinron*. Rinkō is the nom de plume of Mr. Kuroiwa Shōroku, the present Editor of the *Yorozu Chōhō*. This work has been fully reviewed in a number of newspapers and magazines. In order to show what is its general tenor we make a few extracts from the press notices of the book. The Rev. R. Minami writes in the *Shinjin* (No. 8) in the following strain:—There are many parts of the *Tenjinron* which awaken our sympathy. On page 53 the author says, "Nature teaches man the path he is to follow, from Nature we must inquire, from Nature we must learn; Nature we must follow, to Nature we must be united. Is not this man's highest aspiration?" Again he says:—There is in the universe a great spirit which is ever active

and which both sustains and transforms. By attaching ourselves to this spirit we unite ourselves to Nature (the Universe, *Hanyū*). At death we return to a spiritual existence (*rei ni ki suru*) and thus live for ever. But to this state only those who are joined to the Spirit of the universe (*冥合 meigō su*) attain." By the terms *Uchū*, *Hanyū* and *Rei* (Universe, Nature, and Spirit) Mr. Kuroiwa surely means what we religious people call "God." On p. 159 the term 大自觀, *Dai Jikwan* (The Great Self) appears. This is (1) evidently another name for the same Being. On p. 144 it is contended that it is only by means of the union between the Divine Being and man that the highest ethical development can take place. Mr. Kuroiwa professes not to know much about religion, says Mr. Minami, but as a matter of fact the conclusions which he has reached in the main accord with those arrived at by believers in the Christian religion. The author's discussion of Monism (一元論, *ichigenron*) seems to me very unintelligible. He says of spirit and matter that they are "different, yet the same" (*hatsu ni shite ichi nari*). He does not distinguish between the real essence or being and phenomena. Consequently it is impossible to say whether he favours idealistic monism or materialistic monism. But the book is certainly to be regarded as a philosophical defence of Monism.

The *Chūō Kōron* says, Mr. Nakae's works preached annihilation and hence were out of harmony with the sentiments and opinions of a large section of the reading public, but the *Tenjinron*, in that it makes evolution and energy its leading principles, reflects the spirit of the age and accordingly enjoys great popularity.

In the *Tsūsoku Shūkyō-dan* Mr. Maeda Chōta criticizes the *Tenjinron* unfavourably. He quotes from the preface the following remarks:—"The foundation of Monism was surely laid in the last century when the doctrine of evolution was firmly established, and it would seem as though in this twentieth century the mists in which the subject of cosmogony has hitherto been enveloped would be cleared away and that we should witness a union of the theories of theists and atheism, of materialists and spiritualists." And again:—"It is true that even when Monism is accepted there is in some respects a difference between materialistic Monism and idealistic Monism, yet in the main they are the same, whether they be designated Pantheism, Panlogism, or what not." From the above observations, says Mr. Maeda, we can judge of the nature of the whole work. We can see that it is an attempt to blend incompatible elements. It is a typical Japanese production, in that it lacks consistency and unity of view and purpose. The Japanese head is apt to be full of the most contradictory notions. There is no attempt at systematization. It is because of this that a certain European scholar once observed: *Nihon ni wa gabusha nashi; mono-shiri nomi*. (In Japan there are no scholars, but only savants.) Our learned men do not elaborate a system of thought and hold to it in the way that is done in the West. Lack of unity, coherence, consistency, mark the writings of Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō, Dr. Motora and Dr. Nakajima. These writers are fond of using such terms as eclecticism, synthesis and the harmonization of ideas (*Sanshaku yōchū* 參酌路線) but these serve only as watchwords to mislead the unwary. In the multifarious ideas to which these writers give expression there is an entire lack of unity. . . . The *Tenjinron* is Eurasian in character, it commingles elements which have no real affinity, and hence it is not a work that can be recommended.

In Nos. 1036 and 1038 of the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* the views of Baron Kaneko Kentarō on missionaries are stated at considerable length.

(1) The term 小自觀, *Shō Jikwan* is used for man, he being the lesser "Self" of the Universe. Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō substitutes for these the terms 大我, *Taiga*, and 小我, *Shōga*, the "Greater Ego" and the "Lesser Ego."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

under the title, *Kaneko Danshaku ōi ni senkyōshi 100 huan su*. Here is the substance of the two articles that have appeared. In conversations with Dr. Pentecost at the Imperial Hotel the Baron remarked that few of the missionaries have received a University education and that many of them are unacquainted with Japanese customs. The Baron then observed that Mr. Murphy of Nagoya had been guilty of an offence against the press laws in circulating indecent literature. This happened when the Baron was Minister of Justice. He (the Baron) was asked to deal leniently with Mr. Murphy because he was a missionary. The Baron further said that to him the missionaries appeared to be a very unlearned set of men and that it was perhaps on this account that Christianity had spread for the most part only among the lower classes. It was his opinion that in Japan if Christianity is to prove a success it must begin with the upper classes and work downwards. But at the present time certain influences (socialistic) tended to stir up hostility to the upper classes among labourers, mechanics, and the like. "This from a national point of view was a serious abuse. The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* replies to the above charges as follows:—(1) The majority of Christian missionaries are undoubtedly graduates of universities. (2) Mr. Murphy's offence against the press laws consisted of the multiplication by means of a copying press of a number of copies of an appeal to the public in favour of the abolition of licensed prostitution. (3) Dr. D. C. Greene and another missionary called on the Baron when he was Minister of Justice and represented to him that Mr. Murphy's offence was of so trifling a nature that it called for lenient treatment. (4) As regards the assertion that the work of missionaries is mostly among the lower classes, we don't think it worth a reply, says the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*. In a leading article in the *Mainichi Shinbun* Mr. Shimada Saburō condemns the part played by Baron Kaneko in this matter as lacking in dignity. The whole affair seems to be somewhat trivial and appears to have originated with a passage at arms between Dr. Pentecost and Baron Kaneko at the Imperial Hotel in which a good deal of feeling was shown on both sides. It may be pronounced to be an instance of an attempt to base very sweeping charges on slender premises.

* * *

The suicides at the Kagon Waterfall having exceeded 10 in number, various religious organs comment further on the craze. In the *Fukūin Shimpō*, No. 418, Mr. Arima Sumikiyo writes as follows:—Suicide was approved of by Epicurus and his followers and was habitually practised by the Stoics. It is highly honourable according to our Bushidō, which teaches that under certain circumstances it is morally compulsory. The saying:—*Shinubeki toki ni shinazareba, shinuru ni masaru chikoku ari* (Not to die when one ought to do so involves shame that is worse than death) well expresses the teaching of the Bushidō on this subject. Confucianism neither directly encourages suicide nor directly condemns it. But an argument against it is furnished by the manner in which filial piety is taught. The body of the child having been received whole from the parents, care must be taken not to injure it in any way up to the time of death. In the second and third centuries of the Christian era, while the influence of Imperial Rome was still visible in the Christian Church, there were writers who regarded suicide with favour. The Bible does not condemn it in so many words, but arguments against it can be deduced from the writings of St. Paul. . . . In our country suicide was not universally approved of in former times, and one of the effects of Christian teaching in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was to change a certain section of public opinion on this subject. When Ishida Katsushige, one of Hideyoshi's retainers, was defeated at the battle of Sekigahara, it is recorded that he was at once advised to prepare for death (*saigono go-yoi sōrae kashi*). To this advice he replied:—"I have of late been suffering from my inside; give me some garlic rice-gruel. (*nira-ōsui*)." After taking this he went sound asleep. Aroused by Honda Masazumi, who inquired,

"Supposing you are taken prisoner before committing suicide, what then?" he replied, "Don't you know that the strength of a warrior is as fleeting as the morning dew? To take his own life, instead of waiting for another to kill him, is the course followed by empty-headed soldiers. Did not his Highness Yoritomo hide himself in the hollow of a tree in the Dohi wood rather than do this? But what is the use of talking to a man like you of the proper course to be adopted by great generals on occasions like these? You have no ears for such things." This Katsushige was a Roman Catholic believer and therefore it was that he spoke thus. When Konishi Yukinaga, another Christian, was on one occasion urged to commit suicide, he replied that such a proceeding was contrary to the spirit of his religion. It was not that he was afraid, but that he thought the bearing of the unbearable demanded more courage than the escape from a painful situation by means of death. And this to-day is the attitude of all sincere Christians to suicide. Their lives are in God's hands and they do not feel at liberty to cut them short at will.

In the *Shinjin* (Mr. Ebina Danjō's organ) Mr. Uozumi Veiyū comments on the same subject in the following strain:—A man's faith ought to be sufficiently influential to mould his whole character. A man of decided character is always a power in the world. The faith that has been attained without passing through a time of doubt is not of much value. The blind, unquestioning faith in dogmas which have been handed down to us is of no value whatever. In order really to believe one must have experienced doubts of some kind. But there are those who are thoughtless and shallow enough to give up religion altogether when troubled by doubts. People should earnestly set about the task of solving their doubts.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) regards the Keron series of episodes as the natural result of the pernicious influences of the age, and makes them the text of a sermon on female degeneracy. Emotionalism and a certain wildness of sentiment characterize the minds of many young people, says this organ. The matter published on the third page of many newspapers furnishes numerous instances of young men and young women who sink into depths of despair and end by destroying themselves. Specially to be pitied are the women of to-day, to whom the new customs give freedom of action unknown in former times—freedom that is fraught with danger to ill-educated persons, who are guided almost exclusively by their feelings. Loss of refinement, modesty and other female graces have been the result of the occidentalizing process to which many of our women have been subjected. There are many Mission Schools for women throughout the country, but in late years, owing to adverse influences, they have been poorly attended, and what is much to be regretted is the fact that even these schools are bowing to the spirit of the times, following the fashion of the age, and forgetting the great purpose for which they were established, (*Sara ni uryōbeki wa chikagoro Kirisutokyo shugi no gakkō sura, shidai ni zokkwa* [俗化] *shi, jisei ni kōbi, ryūkō wo oi, jiko no daiteishin wo nasuren to suru keikō aru koto, kore nari*). What we desire to see is Christianity that refuses to trim, that holds to its principles in the face of the world.

Commenting on Fujimura's suicide, the *Kirisutokyo Shinhō* says:—Fujimura was no doubt a product of the age, a singular mixture of the old and the new in the world of thought. Full of the notion that there is no better way of showing great earnestness than by committing suicide when baffled, and desirous doubtless of attracting the attention of a listless public to the importance of the great problems of life over which he was pondering, he hit on a novel method of destroying himself. But the mistake he made was to suppose that what he could not explain was inexplicable.

* * *

A new work on the book of Genesis has been published by the German Mission Publishing

Company, known as the Shinrisha, which bears the title of *Soseiki Gairon* and sells at 30 sen a copy. This book, we are told in Mr. Haas' preface, is a translation of the principal parts of Professor Hermann Gunkel's work—a book that caused no little stir in theological circles when it appeared. Mr. Nakamura Seiro is the translator. In the original work, *Die Sagen der Genesis*, the Berlin University Professor takes the view that the Bible is not verbally inspired nor is it historically reliable. It is to be regarded as a story with a distinctly religious significance and to be interpreted accordingly. The book of Genesis is full of beautiful poetical ideas and embodies the cosmological notions of the ancient Hebrews. Professor Gunkel's work is the result of the application of the higher criticism to this ancient record. Mr. Haas is of opinion that Japanese students of the Bible need information as to the results of recent scholarly analytic study of the scriptures, and that this new volume will enlighten them on a variety of hitherto obscure points of interpretation.

Another work issued by the same press is the *三大世界教, Sanrai Sekai-kyō* (The Three Great Religions of the World), which is a translation made by Mr. Aoki Ritsugen of Mr. Robert Falke's *Zum Kampfe der drei Weltreligionen*, published last year. This, it is stated in the preface, is a very up-to-date book which discusses the characteristics of Buddhism, Islamism and Christianity on broad lines. Mr. Haas informs us that the author of the German work has been consulted in the preparation of the translation and that at his suggestion the Japanese edition has been altered in various particulars in order to be made to suit readers here. Three tests have been applied to the three great religions, in order to determine if possible wherein each has most excelled. (1) The lives and characters of their founders have been compared. (2) The amount of influence they have exercised on mankind and the amount of energy they have imparted to various institutions and agencies have been estimated. (3) Their cosmopolitan tendencies have been compared. It has been asked which of the three religions is most universal. The silly notion that Christ derived his teaching from Buddhist sources is dismissed as a mere idle conjecture, which is unsupported by a tittle of evidence. Mr. Haas asks which of the three religions is destined to finally prevail? And his answer is Christianity. He points to the progress already made by this religion against the other two, alludes to the fact that there are now 120,000 Christians in Japan, and adds that if converts go on increasing at the present rate (about 6,100 per year) in 177 or 178 years Japan will become a Christian country.

The *Sensōteki Kirisutokyo* (Militant Christianity) is the title of a work issued by the Salvation Army Press, written by Mr. Yamamuro Gumpel. Some time ago Mr. Yamamuro, after considerable inquiry and study of the lives of the poorer classes, published a book called *Heimin no Fukuin*, which, according to the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*, was a new departure in Christian literature as regards style, combining as it did simplicity of language with full expression of the leading Christian ideas. It has had a wide circulation and the author has now produced another work, designed to serve as a sequel to "The Gospel for Plebeians," which brings out the truth that Christianity has a big battle to fight, that Christ came to send a sword on the earth.

The *Shōrai no Shūkyō* (price 70 sen), published by the Shin-Bukkyō-dōshi-kai discusses the form which religion is likely to take in the future. In this book the views of some 30 scholars on this topic are presented side by side, some of those quoted being Buddhists or Christians, others mere philosophers. Among the Christian writers the names of Dr. Motora Yūjirō, and Messrs. Shimada Saburō, Tokutomi Ichirō and Ebara Soroku appear.

The *Shōri no Fukuin* (Victorious Gospel), price 30 sen is issued by the *Shinjin* press, 109 Omotechō, Koishikawa, Tōkyō. The author is Mr. Ebina Danjō. The subjects treated as they appear in the table of contents are as follows:—The *Samurai* according to the New Bushidō. The

Victory of the Spiritual Life. The Voice of Divine Truth. The Christ of God's Revelation. The Meaning of Christ's Resurrection. St. Augustin's Ideas. In an appendix the views of Fichte and other German philosophers are discussed.

The *Daijō Bukkyō-Shiron* (price 70 sen) is a treatise on the Mahayana Buddhism by Dr. Maeda Eun, which discusses most fully the claims of the Mahayana doctrines to be considered a fair representation of the actual teaching of Shaka Muni. To specialists the work ought to prove a special boon. It is said to be thorough and scholarly throughout.

The second volume of the valuable series of works written by Dr. Murakami Sensei known as the *Bukkyō Toitsuron* has been published. The title is *Genriron* and the price 2 yen. The work deals especially with the fundamental principles of the creed. Judging from the stir in Buddhist and other learned circles caused by the publication of Dr. Murakami's first volume, this fuller exposition of his views is likely to furnish a text for much criticism.

* * *

In the *Tōyōtōsugaku Zasshi* Dr. Motora says:—Though both Christ and Shaka preached about a paradise beyond, in accordance with prevailing opinions in their day, had they been born in our age they would doubtless have accepted Darwinism and would have consigned the doctrine of a future life to a very subordinate place in their systems. The teaching about paradise and heaven does not constitute the essence of religion and, resting as it does on mere popular tradition, it is of minor importance (*Gokuraku ya, Tenkoku wa keshite shūkyō no essence de naku, kokumin no densetsu ni motoruita sasai no koto de, etc.*). The strength of Buddhism is not affected by refusing credence to the traditional teaching about Shami-sen (a fabulous mountain said to form the axis of the universe), or by the rejection of scores of other mythical notions.

In a somewhat remarkable article published in the *Tōyōtōsugaku Zasshi* from the pen of Dr. Katō Hiroyuki entitled *Jichi* (自治) *to Dotoku to no kwankei* (the relation of self-government to morality) bold and uncompromising expression is given to the view, fast gaining ground among certain sections of thoughtful men, that the popular form of government which Japan is striving to make a success is unsuited to the national character and uncondemned to a high moral tone. The situation, says Dr. Katō, is just this, that our old system of thought has been thoroughly undermined by Western influences, and as yet it has not been replaced by anything that can be considered effective from a moral point of view. For the smooth and efficient working of popular institutions a large amount of public spirit is required. In that quality your people are very deficient, and hence it is that our autonomous forms of government are proving anything but a success. We can't get rid of the Constitution or the Diet, but the application of despotic Imperial pressure seems to be quite necessary in cases where there is no proper sense of duty. Dr. Katō's words are so remarkable as coming from a scholar who has always been in favour of representative government that we quote a few lines from them: *Kempe wo hai shi, Gikai wo hai suru waake ni wa yukanu ga, Nihon no gotoku kōkyō-shin* (公其心) *no usuki kokumin ni wa, tsumari kenryoku wo motte kore wo appuku shinakereba naranu*. Dr. Katō, then, regarding the results of Japan's experiment from a purely moral standpoint, has no hesitation in pronouncing the existing form of government to be a failure. In order for government by a majority to succeed, says Dr. Katō, that majority must be educated up to a high moral standard. Power entrusted to people whose moral standard is low is sure to be abused. Despotic government which enforces a high moral tone is infinitely better than popular government which encourages corruption of every kind. Judged by a purely utilitarian standard Japan's modern form of government may be pronounced a failure, says Dr. Katō. This sentiment has been in the air for some time, but nobody, as far as we are aware, has hitherto ventured to give

public utterance to it in so unequivocal a manner as that adopted by Dr. Kato.

Commenting in the *Tōyōtetsugaku Zasshi* on the pictures of Christ which have been painted in various ages the Rev. R. Minami, the well known Christian writer, says:—Sacred art reflects the prevailing ideas of each age. The most ancient picture of Christ represented him as a very young man of extremely gentle mien, with a lamb in his arms. In the third century a far graver and severer look was given to the face of Christ. In the fourth and fifth centuries it was deemed necessary to draw attention to his Divine origin, hence the halo of light which characterized the pictures of that time. During the Middle Ages the worship of the Virgin Mary was at its height, and so in the pictures of that time she appears in attendance on her son. With the rise of Protestantism came various new representations of Christ. The latest pictures, says Mr. Minami, represent Jesus as the friend of the workingman, whose burdens he is endeavouring to lighten.

* * *

In No. 419 of the *Fukui Shinbō* there is an account of Mr. Fukumoto Sei's investigations in Luzon. He has collected a number of manuscripts bearing on the spread of Christianity in Japan in the sixteenth century. He says that as a result of Xavier's visit to Kyūshū in 1549 Shimazu, Ōtomo, Ōmura, Arima and other *daimyō* were converted to the Christian faith, and that in 1568 Oda Nobunaga openly professed Christianity and built a church in Kyōto called the Nambanji. He further states that in Kyōto alone there were at this time over 50 Christian *daimyō*, and that several of Hideyoshi's concubines were Christians. The names of the following well-known men all appear in the documents which Mr. Fukumoto examined, with Christian names attached to their ordinary names: Ōtomo Yoshishige (Francisco), Ōtomo Yoshinune (Constantine), Maeda Toshitō (Augustine), Gamō Ujisato (Jean), Kuroda Yoshitaka (Simon), Takayama Hida (Dario), Takayama Yūshō (Juste), Naitō Tadatōshi (Jean); his younger brother, Thomas.

* * *

An article in the *Shinjin* entitled *Risō no Fukkatsu* (The Revival of an Ideal) represents various leaders of thought in Japan as disappointed with the result of their efforts to establish a high moral standard. Count Itagaki is quoted as saying that there is no such thing as an ideal in the political party which he has led for so many years. His own ideal has not been followed by his disciples. Count Okuma some little time ago confessed that the notion which he formerly entertained in reference to the sufficiency of material civilisation was a mistaken one. The late Mr. Fukuzawa in the closing years of his life arrived at the conviction that something more than mere utilitarianism is needed to raise a nation to a high moral plane. The reliance of the Mombushō on Confucianism as a basis for moral teaching has proved an utter failure. It can not be said that the efforts of Christians to renovate the nation have been successful. Divinity schools are forsaken. The twentieth century evangelistic services resemble one of the old festivals which cause a little excitement only while they last. What permanent good has this movement done? Many are turning away from the religious world in disgust and entering the business or political world. Everywhere dissatisfaction and restlessness appear. Mutual contempt may be said to be the attitude of the various sections of society to each other. The religious world and the business world despise each other. The same is the case with the political and educational worlds, and so society is split up into numerous factions, each with its own watchwords, antipathies and prejudices. Where they are not fighting with each other, the various parties are engaged in patching up unsatisfactory compromises. Compromise is the order of the day. The Government has come to an understanding with the Seiyūkai. Religion and education, politics and education, politics and religion are all engaged in trimming with a view to more union. But what does it all mean? Nothing

more than superficial agreement, while fundamental principles are as much at variance as ever. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō has propounded the view that religion and ethics may unite in the respect with which they hold Real Being, as distinguished from all mere phenomena. We ourselves have long been inclined to this opinion. Union in fundamental far-reaching principles is the only union worth having. In an infinite, spiritual, all-powerful Being we Christians believe. Permeated with the Spirit of God we can overcome all opposition and by the display of charity we can win men's heart. . . . To the leaders of thought in this country we would say, cling to your ideals and expect to see them realized.

* * *

Commenting on the various Japanese press notices of the late Pope the *Kōyō* says that they reveal considerable ignorance of the real cause of his great success. Apparently thinking that the office of Pope is incapable of being logically defended, they have, says the *Kōyō*, laid great stress on the talents, the learning and the wide sympathies of Leo XIII., but the real truth is that the late Pope obtained his world-wide reputation as an administrator of the Papal See, and not on account of his philosophy or his general scholarship. To represent Roman Catholicism as out of date and effete and the head of that church as only remarkable on account of his personal character and talents, displays profound ignorance of the real situation of affairs in the Western world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH TRADE CABINETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A Cabinet containing the names of the leading British manufacturers has been supplied to H.B.M. Consul in Yokohama for purposes of public reference. The cards in this cabinet are conveniently arranged and indexed so that the buyer can immediately find the name of the manufacturer of the particular line in which he is interested.

It is encouraging to us to learn that the cabinets we have supplied to British Consulates are being greatly appreciated as giving information frequently sought of Consuls and which it might not otherwise be within their power to furnish.

As great expense has been involved in placing these cabinets in the various commercial centres, we would venture to ask the courteous co-operation of the Press in informing the public of the convenience thus placed at their disposal.

We have pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, an explanatory pamphlet detailing the methods of our working.

Thanking you in anticipation, and offering you our services at any time, we are, Sir, yours, faithfully,
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, LTD.
London, July 20th, 1903.

INFANTICIDE IN CHINA.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

The author of more than one well-known book on Chinese subjects has committed himself to the opinion that the evil of infanticide is non-existent in China. His acquaintance with the works of other writers might have taught him that the only general statement with regard to things Chinese which one can make without fear of contradiction is that every general statement is more or less misleading. Whatever may be the state of things in that part of the Yangtze valley with which he is acquainted there is no room for doubt that in other parts of China infants are still done to death in a cruel fashion.

In Chekiang and Fukien towers can be seen on or near the city walls, into which babies are thrown. In some parts of Kuangtung a "baby basket" is hung in a sheltered position, and in or around it babies, living or dead, may often be seen. These baskets are visited by messengers from the Buddhist nunneries, and among the nuns are not a few whose lives have been preserved in this way. Foundling hospitals, opened by natives or foreigners, are supplied with inmates from the same source, or taken from the breast of that arid natrix, a Chinese roadside. As a matter of course the majority of the unfortunates are girls; but on occasion a boy may be found. In the latter case the reason is not far to seek. If a child is afflicted with fits, and the parent fail to cure it, they believe that the "monkey spirit"

has possessed the child and put it away lest the evil should return upon themselves. It needs a strong reason like this to induce parents to part from the hopes bound up in a boy.

But exposure is the lesser evil, as it gives the child a chance of life. Infanticide pre- and post-natal is still far from uncommon. A country woman, applying last week for the post of *amahi*, offered it as a recommendation that she had borne twelve children, seven of them of daughters. Of these seven she admitted that only two were allowed to live. A group of Kuangtung women selected, at random, was interrogated on this point. They raised fingers one, four, three, two in answer. One of them had to requisition the fingers of both hands to express the number of daughters whose lives she had taken.

Among the causes of infanticide poverty is chief. The "feed" of a daughter and the cost of her clothes are large items in a poor man's expenditure. And then in China, our proverb is reversed, being made to say "a daughter is a daughter till she's made a wife: Your son's a son all the days, 'of his life!'" While she is with the family she is too young to do much for her keep. "Thus, however, much you spend in feeding her (飼 the word used for feeding a cow), she is, and will always be a 'runaway bogie' (走鬼子). 'Your money goes into the pocket of her future husband, and in nothing advantages you.'" "But what about the price (價; price of goods) you will get for her?" "Oh, that will barely cover the cost of her outfit." The result of such a calculation is generally the exposure, or death of the unconscious little intruder.

Among minor causes are the delay in raising a family caused by the rearing of a female infant and the dislike for large families. A case is on record of a mother who killed her infant girls wishing to spare them the manifold unhappinesses that had fallen to her own lot through marriage.

In the majority of cases it is the mother-in-law who destroys the little life. Angered beyond endurance at the undutiful conduct of the woman who brings to her son a daughter instead of the longed-and-prayed-for boy, it does not cost the fierce old lady a qualm to put her grand-daughter out of the way. Less frequently it is the mother herself who is responsible. She is not so ready to compass the death of even a girl when the little thing is laid before her. And yet doctors tell of the cries of rage with which some women will greet the announcement of the birth to them of a daughter. Few, however, go the length of one who revenged herself on the third unhappy little intruder by hacking off its limbs. Least of all is the father likely to be the agent; yet we know a man who himself killed five girls under his wife's eyes and despite her protests. In many places are to be found women who will take over the child and guarantee that it will not trouble you again.

The methods of getting rid of these undesirables are various. Most merciful is the sale or gift of the baby to anyone who will undertake to rear it, or the handing of it to a nunnery or orphanage. Placing it in a receptacle provided for the purpose, such as the "babybasket" comes next. Exposure by the wayside indicates the minimum of mercifulness. Beyond that lies murder pure and simple in a descending scale of cruelty. Asked how she put an end to her babies one woman covered her mouth and nostrils with her hand. Any receptacle with fluid matter in it offers itself as a means of getting rid of the difficulty. A knife, hoe, or club can be had anywhere, and is used on occasion. The little spark is so easily extinguished, and the appeal of helplessness falls on such stony hearts! To persons living by the sea side it is a simple matter to throw the baby into the water, or lay it within reach of the incoming tide. For pre-natal murder the simples of the spouse are always to be had. These, not infrequently, bring two lives to an end instead of only the one aimed at.

If these tragic details, drawn entirely from native sources, need proof it is not far to seek. There lives, in a seaboard village not far from where we write, a young woman, whose maiden name was "Come from the Sea" (海來). When she was born her mother called in the father to kill her. He was at first unwilling, but eventually took the baby down to the shore and laid her below high-water mark. That day the tide did not come in as far as usual, and the baby lay and cried. Angered by the sound of the little voice the mother sent out an older child with a handful of soot which he was to put into his sister's mouth. The wind was strong, and the boy frightened, so the soot was blown away, and still the baby cried. Then at last the father's love overcame his dislike to a "scene," and carrying the little one back to the mother he compelled her to rear it. That baby is now the mother of a family, but her experience fails to procure mercy for her own daughters.

One often sees a placard posted on the walls of rest-houses urging people to abstain from two evils—the slaughter of cows, and the killing of infant girls. These are no doubt set out in the order of importance.

There is in circulation a pamphlet entitled "Save the children." Printed first in the fifth year of the present reign, it has been produced many times, and circulated as an act of merit. It opens with 32 pages of illustrations alternating with exhortation and warning. Of the 15 pictures given six describe the punishments here and hereafter which will follow infanticide; three indicate the fate of those who exhort to, or help in the deed; one deals with prenatal murder; and one describes the fate of a man who ridiculed attempts made to stay the evil. On the other side four pictures illustrate the rewards enjoyed by those who save babies from destruction.

The second part of the book is a copy of a proclamation issued by the Viceroy and the Governor-General of Canton forbidding infanticide, and encouraging the opening of Foundling Hospitals. Within the proclamation is embodied the substance of five enactments dealing with infanticide, which were added to the Statute Book in the 27th year of Ch'ien Lung:—

- 1.—Infanticide is equivalent to the deliberate murder of children. The punishment to parents will be 60 blows, and banishment for a year.
- 2.—Slave girls destroying infants will be treated as if they had deliberately murdered the head of the house. They incur the death penalty.
- 3.—A grandmother killing her infant grandchild will be treated as a murderess, and strangled.
- 4.—Neighbours who do not interfere to prevent the crime, or learning of it fail to inform the authorities, will be punished in the same fashion as if the victim were an adult.
- 5.—The Tipao who deliberately conceals the crime will be punished.

In these enactments two things are worthy of note. The comparative leniency of the first enactment admits a right on the part of the parent to dispose of the lives of his children which is at the root of the evil. The existence of these laws in the statute book indicates that the evil of infanticide was, at the time of their promulgation both serious and wide-spread.

The third division of the book is made up of an essay and poems exhorting the people to discontinue the practice. Appeals to the laws of heaven and earth, to reason, and to humanity are numerous, and a Buddhistic colouring is given to several of the poems by reference to the punishment of Hades, and also by the warning that indulgence in the practice may consign the offender to the doom of being born a woman in the next re-birth.

The book closes with directions to those who would open foundling homes, or set on foot a fund for the nourishment of children abandoned by their parents. Along with the directions go some very practical warnings against the indiscriminate distribution of money lest people who would in the ordinary course bring up their children, might be induced to abandon, or threaten to abandon them for the sake of the nursing-money they hoped to gain.

While the practice is far from being extinct in the eastern part of the Canton province it is far less common than it once was. Several factors contribute to bring about this result.

Private and official influence have been directed against it for a long time,—so long that among the proverbs of the people is embedded one which says "Fierce as are the tiger and the wolf, they do not injure their own young." The issue of this interference, in laws on the one hand, and benevolent institutions on the other, has helped to educate sentiment against the evil.

A much speedier, and more direct result has followed the introduction of Christian teaching into China. It may safely be assumed that infanticide is unknown in the families of those who have connected themselves with the Christian Church, Roman Catholic or Protestant, throughout the Empire. And in addition the practice and teaching of the converts has produced a body of opinion outside the bounds of the Churches which is independent of, but supplementary to, that mentioned above.

A third factor is the advance in the price of girls during recent years. Whereas formerly a baby girl could be purchased for two hundred cash and a piece of cloth, an infant daughter-in-law is now worth a dollar, sometimes more. A marriageable girl some years ago brought less than thirty dollars, but now in many places she will bring at least one hundred. The cause of this advance may be the increasing prosperity of these southern provinces; it is due in part at least to the scarcity of the female element due to the slaughter of former years. The result however is that the chances of life for a girl born now have advanced enormously.

The improvement is no doubt lasting. Influences are abroad which seal all the good attained and make it permanent. But as long as the Chinese regard infants as not possessed of souls, and therefore no more valuable in their infancy than the beasts that perish, just so long will the practice of infanticide call for efforts directed towards its suppression.

While these notes refer to the eastern part of the Canton province in particular; and more generally

to the provinces bordering on and south of the Yangtze, it would be interesting to know how far they hold good of other parts of China.

K. N. G.

CORONATION OF POPE PIUS X.

Rome, August 9.

The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Pius X. took place to-day in the basilica of St. Peter's, in the presence of the princes and with all the solemnity and splendour associated with this, the most magnificent rite in the Roman Catholic Church.

As Cardinal Macchi, the dean of the Cardinal deacons, placed the triple crown on the head of the venerable Pontiff the throng of 70,000 persons gathered within the cathedral burst into unrestrained acclamations, the choir intoned a hymn of triumph and the bells of Rome rang out a joyful peal. It is fifty-seven years since the Romans and Europeans assisted at such a function in St. Peter's. The great basilica, popularly supposed never to have been quite filled, was overflowing with humanity. The papal throne, a bewildering mixture of gold, red and silver—was erected in front of the high altar.

Contrary to custom on these ceremonial occasions, there were no galleries, so the basilica bore more of its normal aspect. On the altar, which was dressed in white, stood the famous silver-gilt candlesticks and a magnificent crucifix. All the available standing space within the cathedral was divided into sections by wooden barriers, which, to a certain extent, kept the vast crowd in order.

In the early hours after sunrise a thick fog hung over Rome and one bank of the Tiber could not be seen from the other, while from the Angelo bridge one seemed to look into a fathomless abyss instead of the river. The effect was especially magnificent on entering the piazza of St. Peter's. At times Michael Angelo's great dome disappeared completely from view, while at others it appeared through an overflowing mist. The morning wore on and the fog disappeared and the sun shone with all its intensity until it became unbearably hot, and the stones, columns and statues seemed to radiate the heat on the thousands waiting to enter the church.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the ringing of bells announced the imminent opening of the doors and a commotion at once began among the crowd. But ten minutes had to elapse before the doors were opened, and each seemed a century to the waiting crowd which for hours had been standing before the closed portals. The police and Italian soldiers had a difficult task in maintaining order, as the crushing and fatigue had begun to tell on the patience of the people.

MANY WOMAN FAINT IN THE WILD RUSH TO ENTER THE BASILICA.

When the doors were opened the rush was terrific. Many who started from the bottom of the steps outside were lifted off their feet and carried into the cathedral. It was a great human torrent let loose, thousands of persons rushing, crushing and squeezing amid screams, protests, gesticulations and cries for help. But once in the cathedral there was no escape and the compactness of the crowd proved to be the safety of those who were caught in it. Women fainted in comparatively large numbers, and even men were overcome by heat, but no serious accidents were reported. Fortunately there were very few children present. After their entrance the people had further long hours of waiting, and it is computed that the majority were on their feet altogether ten hours before the ceremony.

Those who had received special invitations, including the high ecclesiastics who were not participants in the procession, the diplomats and the Roman aristocracy, had a reserved entrance through the sacristy of St. Peter's. Prince Massimo arrived accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Princess Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos, and they were given prominent seats. Duke Robert of Parma was the only other member of the royal family to attend. Among the aristocracy there was a great mixture of those Roman nobles who remain faithful to the papacy and those adhering to the Quirinal. Sir Thomas Esmonde, representing the Irish Parliamentary party, was received by two Knights of the Cape and Sword—one of these F. C. McNutt, an American—and conducted to the diplomatic enclosure.

Inside the Vatican palace there was no less movement and bustle as the papal procession, composed of about 500 persons, all of whom had gathered early in the apostolic palace, was formed.

The Pope seemed to be the only tranquil one among the multitude. He arose unusually early and took a stroll in the Vatican garden. Then he allowed himself to be dressed by the Cardinals. He evinced no nervousness, and even said jokingly to the master of ceremonies, who the other day suggested that he should use the plural form in speaking of himself:

"We feel very well this morning, but we may be different on returning from our coronation."

Just before entering the sedia gestatoria he asked for his spectacles, and when the master of ceremonies discreetly answered that his Holiness would look better without them, he said:

"I have no desire to appear what I am not," and he wore them during the entire ceremony.

STALWART PONTIFF CENTRAL FIGURE IN LONG PROCESSION.

The procession was a long time in getting under way, but afterward as it moved through the magnificent halls and corridors of the Vatican it recalled former days, when all was colour and picturesqueness within the palace. The Pope was the central figure in the long procession. White robes and the mitre were worn without an effort, making a vivid contrast to those memorable occasions on which Pope Leo XIII. wore them, for Leo seemed always unable to support their weight. Over the Pontiff's head a canopy was held by eight men, while the historic ostrich feather fans with peacock tips gave a touch of barbaric splendour to Western eyes.

Surrounding Pope Pius were the Noble Guard in new red uniforms and gleaming helmets and carrying drawn swords, while in front marched the Cardinals, a gorgeous bit of colour with many handsome faces among them, the Cardinal-Bishops in their capes, the Cardinal-priests wearing chasubles and the Cardinal-deacons in their dalmatics.

Another figure which evoked murmurs of admiration and craning of necks was the chaplain, in his crimson cape, proudly bearing the cushion on which reposed the famous triple crown, so soon to rest on the head of Pius X. He was accompanied by the pontifical jeweler and by a special guard composed of Swiss, and was followed by the choir of the Sistine chapel.

Before leaving the Vatican the Pope went to the Sistine Chapel to worship before the sacrament exposed therein; then he passed through the sala regia and the Constantine staircase into the portico of the basilica. He there seated himself on a throne erected directly before the holy door and with seats around for the members of the Sacred College, the chapter of St. Peter's and the papal court. At the right of the throne stood Prince Orsini, the assistant to the papal throne, who withdrew his recent resignation of the post in order to participate in the function.

Immediately beside the Pope were the majordomo, Monsignor Cagiano; the master of the chamber, Monsignor Bisleti; the master of ceremonies, Monsignor Riggi, and Dr. Laponni.

The Pontiff was very pale, but composed.

CARDINALS OFFER GOOD WISHES AND THE POPE REPLIES.

The low ceiling sent back an exquisite echo of the "Tues Petsus," sung by the Sistine choir, whose voices were heard outside in the piazza of St. Peter's. Cardinal Rampolla, advancing with dignity, knelt at the foot of the Pope. He then said:

"I offer an act of obedience to your Holiness and wish you a prosperous and glorious pontificate."

The Cardinal recalled that the bodies of the first Pope and of St. Paul rested in the basilica, which fact, he said, was of good augury for the work of the new head of the Catholic church.

The Pontiff was visibly touched, and, answering in a trembling voice, warmly thanked the Cardinals for their good wishes.

"Good wishes," he said, "are extremely precious."

The procession then re-formed and proceeded to the door of the basilica, through which Pius X gave an almost terror-stricken glance, whispering to Dr. Laponni:

"Shall I ever be able to go through with it?"

The people in the basilica had in the meantime become impatient, and when the gleaming cross which preceded the cortege was seen it was greeted with great applause. On the appearance of the Pontiff himself it seemed as though the people would seek to carry him in their arms so great was their enthusiasm. Cries of "Pius, our Pope, our father!" and "Long live Pius X!" were raised, notwithstanding the large placards posted throughout the basilica saying "Acclamations are forbidden." Leaflets to the same effect were distributed among the crowd. The cries continued until the Pontiff was compelled to arise and bless the multitude and at the same time he made a sign for more reverential behavior. Silence was enforced when the choir announced its entrance with the "Ecce sacerdos Magnus," which was accompanied by the sweet notes of the silver trumpets.

TRANSITORY GLORY ACHIEVED BY MAN IS ILLUSTRATED.

A quaint ceremony was then carried out, the master of ceremonies knelt three times before the Pontiff, each time lighting a handful of hemp which surmounted a silver torch and as the flame flashed and went out he said:

"Holy father, thus passeth away the glory of the world."

The procession then proceeded, the Pope's face meanwhile illuminated by a smile. At the chapel of the sacrament there was another halt and his Holiness left the sedan chair and prayed at the altar. On re-entering the chair he was carried to the chapel of St. Gregory, where he officiated at mass, being assisted by Cardinals Macchi, Di Pietro, Segna and Vannutelli. Then all the Cardinals donned their silver capes and white mitres and the Pope was borne to the throne amid renewed acclamations and waving of handkerchiefs and hats.

Then was presented a magnificent picture to which no pen could do justice. The central figure was the venerable Pontiff, seated on the throne. Two lines of Cardinals clad in silver and scarlet reached to the high altar, with its burden of burning candles and sacred vessels, while around stood the papal guards, the Pontifical court, monks and officials. The cathedral was illuminated with twinkling lights, while the marble columns and walls rendered the colour scheme more vivid. Overhead was the most magnificent dome in the world, up to which floated the harmony of the music.

From the throne Pius X, surrounded by his suite, walked to the high altar, standing over the crypt of St. Peter, into which meanwhile Cardinal Macchi descended to pray. The altar was surmounted by a baldachino supported by four historic bronze pillars taken from the Pantheon.

The appearance of the Pope in that elevated position called for another burst of enthusiasm. The Pope then blessed the altar, and, after saying the "Indulgentiam" the maniple, a symbol of the cord with which Christ was bound on his capture, was placed, with great ceremony, upon the Pope's arm. At the same time prayers for the coronation were recited by Cardinals Vannutelli, Mocenni, Agliardi and Satolli.

Returning from the crypt Cardinal Macchi placed upon the shoulders of the Pope the Pontifical palium and attached it with three golden jeweled pins, saying:

"Receive this sacred palium as a symbol of the fullness of the Pontifical office, in honour of Almighty God, the most glorious Virgin Mary, his mother; the blessed Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the holy Roman Catholic church."

Mass was then celebrated with great pomp and ceremony, the voice of the Pope becoming gradually more firm until it was even audible in the most distant corner of the immense church.

Following this Cardinal Macchi performed the rite of incensing the Pope, whom he subsequently kissed three times on the cheek and chest, as did Cardinals Segna and Vannutelli.

SENIOR CARDINAL DEACON BESTOWS THE TRIPLE CROWN.

On the Pope's return to the throne the Cardinals offered their last obedience to the Pontiff, kissing his hand and feet and receiving embraces by him twice in return. The bishops and archbishops kissed his foot and right knee, while the abbots kissed only his foot. The Holy Father then walked to the shrine of St. Peter for the culminating rites of the extremely fatiguing ceremony.

The whole Sacred College gathered about the Pope, singing Palestrina's "Corona Aurea Super Caput Ejus," while the choir burst forth into song. Cardinal Macchi then recited the Paternoster, and offered the following prayer:—

"Omnipotent and ever eternal God, dignitary of the clergy and author of sovereignty, grant thy servant, Pius X., grace to fruitfully govern thy church so that he, who by thy clemency, becomes and is crowned as father of kings and rector of all the faithful through thy wise dispensation may govern well."

"Amen," rang out from all corners of the Cathedral, from the choir, the people, the clergy and the patricians.

Cardinal Deacon Segna then raised the Pontiff's mitre and senior Cardinal Deacon Macchi placed on the white head the triple crown.

At this moment the church was filled with the ringing of bells, the blowing of silver trumpets, the triumphant strains of the choir and the acclamations of the multitude, which could not be repressed. When comparative silence had been restored Cardinal Macchi addressed the Pope in Latin as follows:

Receive the tiara ornament, with three crowns. Remember thou art father of princes and kings, the rector of the world, the vicar on earth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ.

"Amen" again burst forth from the concourse. Pope Pius X. was almost overcome and had scarcely strength left to impart the apostolic benediction. Cardinals Macchi and Segna granted plenary indulgence to all present and the procession then reformed and left the basilica in the same form as it came.

The Pope was visibly fatigued and his right hand shook as he raised it time after time to bestow his blessing.

When the ceremony was over all exits to the basilica were opened and within less than an hour the hall was empty.

POPE EXHAUSTED BY THE ORDEAL OF HIS CORONATION.

Strong as Pius X. is physically he supported the ordeal of his coronation to-day perhaps with less fortitude than did Leo XIII. when he was crowned, although Leo was merely a shadow of a man. But he possessed will which nothing could break. This evening when the Pontiff received the Duke of Parma he said to him:

Not counting the election, to-day was the most tremendous experience of my life. I must find a way to stop the noise in the church. It is an offence against religion.

Although there was a tremendous crowd at St. Peter's to-day not a single untoward incident occurred and the perfect order is attributed to the good organization of the military and the police. Premier Zanardelli, although not well, remained in Rome purposely to direct the policy of government. He left immediately after the coronation, saying:

Rome and Italy have given proof to the world of the freedom of the church.

The officers of the Vatican refused diplomatists accredited to the Quirinal any facilities for being present at the coronation. Nevertheless, some of them were there as civilians, through the courtesy of their colleagues of the French embassy to the Vatican.

The only member of the Pope's family present was his nephew, Parolin, who is a parish priest.

Cardinal Gibbons, after participating in the coronation ceremonies, started for the villa of the American College at Castle Gandolfo, accompanied by Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the college. The Cardinal will spend a few days in rest.

To-night all of the churches and religious institutions and many private houses were illuminated in honor of the occasion.

The Pontiff was so fatigued by the ceremony that the meeting of the consistory, which was to have been held to-morrow, was postponed.

THE PORT OF LONDON AND THE GROWTH OF MARITIME COMMERCE.

The history of the port of London, the oldest and the greatest of modern seaports, is in many ways an epitome of the history of modern commerce. As commercial methods changed from generation to generation, the accommodation afforded at the docks and quays of the city was modified; as trade routes rose or declined in importance, the character of the shipping on the River Thames altered; as new commodities came into prominence or ceased to be in demand even the merchandise handled underwent successive transformations. That there have been many changes is not in itself especially remarkable, but at London we have, owing to the antiquity of the port and the peculiar longevity of its institutions, buildings and public structures a visible and tangible record, as it were, of the commercial progress of the century.

The older docks, like the West and East India, the London and the St. Katherine docks, are in their present aspect, construction and equipment strongly reminiscent of what London was—and indirectly of what the commercial world was—one hundred years ago. The merchants of London had made a splendid start toward making their country the greatest commercial country in the world and their city the greatest commercial capital. They had already formed connections in every corner of the globe, the products of every zone were already being transported to their warehouses and London was becoming the world's chief distributing centre. The old docks, with their vast warehouses and their ivory, wool and other markets are now becoming obsolete, to be sure, but they still stand as sturdy witnesses of the city's greatness and progressiveness at that early day. They are also evidences of how business in those days was handled. Then the merchants were also the ship-owners. They had to provide facilities for holding and storing their merchandise until vessels were ready for its distribution or until it could be advantageously disposed of. More than this, the merchant importer—who was at once ship and dock owner—was likewise in many instances the exporter at the other end as well, having his own agents collecting his supplies for him in various foreign markets. To-day all of these functions have been separated and new ones interposed. The merchant, the ship owner and the dock owner are entirely distinct. The importer is rarely affiliated in any way with the exporters with whom he deals. The distribution of merchandise has become specialized to such an extent that at present the importer is as a rule a middleman or commission merchant rather than a wholesaler.

These changes are all reflected in the methods of handling business. Instead of being warehoused by the importer an increasingly large proportion of the imports arriving at London are now rushed on board railway trains and whirled away to their point of

final destination. Hence, in the newer docks at an old port like London we find scores of miles of railway track and long storage sheds instead of immense warehouses. The lighters which encumber the River Thames are also interesting relics of by-gone business methods and are being steadily superseded by quicker and safer rail carriage.

Another transformation that has taken place in maritime commerce is the rapid growth of ocean steamships. Throughout the nineteenth century there was a steady increase in the size of ocean-going vessels in obedience to the now widely recognized principle that the greater the size the lower the operating cost. According to Mr. Douglas Owen the average tonnage of the 4,210 vessels entering the port of London in 1820 was 185, against 943 for the 11,306 vessels entering in 1899. These figures fail to indicate adequately the actual increase in size of the larger ships, since in the tonnage returns the small vessels make a disproportionately heavy showing, being for the most part coasting steamers or vessels running to nearby continental ports. Thus a 1,000-ton steamer running to Antwerp would make ten voyages when a 5,000-ton steamer for Australia would make one. The average tonnage reported for the eleven voyages would be 1,364, whereas the real average of the two vessels is 3,000 tons. The situation may be better understood by referring to the Parliamentary returns on vessels exceeding 2,000 tons gross now in commission. In the report of the Port of London Commission the following statistics are given on this point:—

NUMBER OF STEAMSHIPS (EXCLUDING WAR VESSELS) EXCEEDING 2,000 TONS.

Tonnage.	1886.	1896.	1899.	1901.
2,000 to 2,999	943	2,010	2,120	2,177
3,000 to 3,999	317	804	1,090	1,311
4,000 to 4,999	110	323	414	560
5,000 to 5,999	40	214	395	578
5,000 to 6,999				400
7,000 to 9,999				107
Over 10,000				64

Progress in marine architecture has not yet reached its limits, either in point of size or speed, and it is certain that the next few years will witness the addition of an immense fleet of ocean leviathans to those already existing. Such vessels create new problems for almost every port and put every facility to the extreme test.

The present agitation for an entirely new scheme of port and dock control for the city of London has arisen primarily because the dock companies have of late years been unable to earn a sufficient income upon their costly and elaborate plant as to warrant them in making great outlays in improvements. The confusion incident to having a five-fold division of port authority has also long been recognized, and the proposals for placing the administration of the port on a new footing all contemplate doing away with this divided authority. In spite of these serious drawbacks, however, the port has continued to gain steadily in traffic and to retain its lead. The following table from statistics prepared for the Port of London Commission shows the increase in the tonnage entered at the port of London as compared with other leading European ports:—

TONNAGE ENTERED IN 1890 AND 1899 AND INCREASE DURING DECADE.

Port.	1890. Tons.	1899. Tons.	Increase. Tons.	Perc. Cmt.
London ...	15,388,228	13,141,455	2,246,773	17
Liverpool...	9,468,115	8,408,378	1,059,737	13
Glasgow ...	3,550,146	2,874,555	675,591	23
Southampton	2,784,013	1,668,943	1,116,070	67
Hull	3,115,748	2,530,435	585,313	23
Bristol	1,556,089	1,231,047	325,042	26
Hamburg...	7,765,950	5,201,825	2,564,125	49
Rotterdam	6,323,072	2,918,435	3,404,647	116
Antwerp...	6,842,163	4,517,698	2,324,465	51
Havre.....	3,868,381	2,816,277	1,052,104	27
Marseilles.	6,166,298	4,669,441	1,496,857	32
Genoa	4,557,430	3,393,612	1,163,818	34
Trieste	2,181,746	1,471,464	710,282	48

On the face of these returns London appears to be advancing much less slowly than many of its rivals, the percentage column making a decidedly bad showing as regards the increase in tonnage. This, however, is misleading. Actually only three ports gained more in tons than did London namely, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp. It is inevitable that a port enjoying an enormous traffic should show a smaller gain in percentage than minor ports where the total traffic is small and the arrival of a single new line may make a great increase in percentage. This may be aptly illustrated by Sir Henry Le Marchant who showed that a new line between London and Rotterdam bringing in repeated voyages 200,000 tons to the seaports would give London a percentage of 1.25 increase on its total of nearly sixteen million, while Rotterdam would show a gain of 3.12 per cent. on its total of six million. Had the smaller port been the percentage of increase would have been

ten. Another fact lost sight of by many writers in discussing these statistics of relative tonnage is the vast difference between the tonnage entering a port of call and that entering a port of final destination as regards the business thereby brought to a port. Southampton, which has made the largest increase in percentage of any British port is largely a port of call, many large steamers touching there to leave or take on passengers and mail, but receiving and discharging no merchandise. Several of the ports on the above list are to a greater or less extent ports of call where steamers leave or take on only a portion of their cargo. In the tonnage statistics no allowance is made for this, but they are credited with the total tonnage entering. London is exclusively a port of final destination, and the entire contents of every vessel that arrives there is discharged, so that in this case the figures are a positive index to the volume of traffic actually handled. Even in the case of Hamburg, Rotterdam and several other ports which are not primarily ports of call there is proportionately less done to the cargoes landed than in London, since a large part is at once loaded on trains or canal boats and forwarded to the interior, while at London vast quantities are stored, forming the reservoirs whence many staple markets of international importance draw their supplies.—*Dun's Review*.

SOME MODERN POETESSES.

A French correspondent writing to the *Academy* from Paris severely takes to task some ladies who have lately attracted the attention of the French world of letters. He says:—

Four women have lately claimed and won attention in French letters as poets: the Countess of Noailles, of Greco-Romanian origin; Mme. Henri de Régnier, of Cuban origin; Mme. Mardrus, the wife of a distinguished Orientalist—I am not sure if she is of purer French origin than the two former; and Renée Vivien, an Englishwoman. There is yet another whose name has a fine cosmopolitan ring, Mme. G. de Montgomerie. Two of these poets are French only by marriage, but they have acquired a notable place in modern French literature, Mme. de Noailles and Mme. de Régnier. Foreigners, one with Eastern blood in her veins, her exterior that of the irresponsible heroine of a Turkish tale; the other with that of an Iberian Creole in hers, and with something in her bearing as irresponsible and "inconscient" as her sister-poet, these two women writers astound us by the absolute absence of morality in their work and their point of view, by the incredible and amazing animality of their conception of life, and their perfectly abnormal incapacity to appreciate or even realise any single one of the fine issues of experience, any of the ennobling elements of existence. Both are artists in the fullest sense of the word, as far as vision and expression go. If would be difficult to name a poet more exquisitely susceptible to every refinement of physical sensation, with a more charming sentiment for physical nature than Mme. de Noailles, but this is the beginning and end of something that almost touches in its limitations, genius. Look not for a single idea, a single thought, in her polished, original, and delightful verse. It is the superlatively good poetry of an expressive animal, who lives by sensation, smell, and glance. It is much to have put into what might have been merely a gross conception of existence something of the inexplicable majesty, charm, and mystery of nature as Mme. de Noailles has done, but when we read in cold blood a poem like "Eva" (I heard it recited by the poet before its publication, at my late friend's, M. Gaston Paris, and found it shocking that a young woman in a mixed assembly of men and women should expound such a nefarious philosophy), we realise the dastardliness of one protected by fortune and rank from all the pitiable consequences of frailty, belonging to the privileged few who can impose their follies and caprices on society and not suffer for their sins. "Eva," she cries, "be without pride, without prudence, without fear. Infinite and profound nature bends over those who suit themselves in pleasure." And this is the gist of all her poetry. The same may be said of Mme. de Régnier. She, too, triumphs by a sincere lack of morality. It is by no means the immorality of a vicious person, but that of a charming and brilliant animal who cannot conceive that there should be consciousness of wrong in sexual relations. The suffering of thwarted desire, of satiety, of having taken the wrong person for lover or mistress, these are the psychological limits of illegal love. The difference between these poets is that whereas Mme. de Noailles' novel "La Nouvelle Espérance" is utterly bad, the prose scarcely readable, pretentious, twisted, quite un-French, the characterisation feeble to the degree of inanity, the immorality exasperating in its stupid unaccountableness, Mme. de Régnier's novel "L'Inconscient" is admirably artistic, finished, original and aimable even in its trifling

unconsciousness of evil. Mme. de Régnier is an artist in prose, Mme. de Noailles is only an artist in verse. When "L'Inconscient" was running through the *Revue de Paris*, an eminent Frenchwoman said to me that she was ashamed a woman had written such a book. I cannot share this view. A woman has as much right to write an immoral book as a man, and when we read her book our only consideration should be its value or its worthlessness. Independent of her sex, Mme. de Régnier's book is shameless and detestable, but it is charmingly done. And so, turning to Renée Vivien's poetry, I come back to the problem of the hour—why these cosmopolitans, who write excellent and sometimes even exquisite French, should prove themselves creatures without soul or sense of morality or decency. For Renée Vivien, the English-woman, goes one better than her Oriental and Créole sister. At a lecture given here by M. Ernest Charles on her poetry, many women hissed and some left the hall in indignation. A friend of mine who was present, a French mother of a family, told me she had not conceived it possible that any one would dare to write such things in our day. Alas! in France there is no censure, and Renée Vivien, with her strange tastes, was wise to choose the French tongue. She manages it admirably, so much must be admitted. Her goddess is Sappho whom, as the *Debats* ironically noted, she familiarly calls Psappha, and possibly deems herself in advance of the rest of humanity.

I am one of those impervious to the claims of Sappho. I hear of the marvellous things she has written, and see among the fragments, perhaps, a single line. "I loved thee, Athis, long ago"; or, "Thou forgettest me"; or, "Unless thou lovest another more than me"; or, "Athis, thou dost detest the thought of me, and thou fliest towards Andromeda"; or, "For Andromeda she has a splendid reward"; or, "Behold now what I sang so well in order to please my mistresses"; or "Those to whom I have done well are those who outrage me"—and I find that on these simple, insignificant lines an incredible legend is built. Some of the fragments even consist in such cries as:—"O beautiful, O gracious one"; "You are nothing for me"; "My care"; "I regret and I seek"; "Sleep on the bosom of thy tender mistress"; "Towards you, lovely one, my thought is not changeable." Renée Vivien interpolates her French interpretation of these lofty and luminous lines with the impassioned renderings of Mr. Swinburne. The French renderings are in form impeccable. There is a sobriety, a classic chiselling of expression in the verse of Renée Vivien which are remarkable. One regrets the subject, and feels that a woman's talent in our days might be more worthily employed than in incensing the memory of Sappho. The legend is a hideous one, and had best be left a literary curiosity without prompting such lines as—

Douceur de mes chants, allons vers Mytilène.
Voici que mon âme a repris son essor
Nocturne et craintive ainsi qu'une phalène
Aux prunelles d'or.

Allons vers l'accueil des vierges adorées:
Nos yeux connaîtront les larmes des retours.
L'ombre de Psappha, tissant les violettes
Et portant au front de fébriles pâleurs,
Sourira là-bas de ses lèvres muettes
Lasses de douleurs.

Renée Vivien belongs to the school of Pierre Louys. It is a lamentable school, and its consequences for us in modern life are odious. It is absurd to say that "artists," as certain writers dub themselves with silly pride, are irresponsible, and should be allowed to write as such. In the recent scandal of the Black Masses we have seen that the disequilibrate criminal, the wealthy young baron who organised them, had a satanic volume of Huysman's on his table when arrested. Who can say what part that book played in the sorry creature's degradation and ruin? And may not poetry like Renée Vivien's accomplish moral catastrophe elsewhere?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON LYNCHING.

President Roosevelt has written a letter to Governor Durbin, of Indiana, which we reproduce in full:—

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1903.

"My Dear Governor Durbin: Permit me to thank you as an American citizen for the way in which you have vindicated the majesty of the law by your recent action in reference to lynching. I feel, my dear sir, that you have made all men your debtors who believe, as all farseeing men must, that the well-being, indeed the very existence, of the republic depends on that orderly liberty under the law which is as incompatible with mob violence as with any form of despotism. Of course mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always will be, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.

"I feel that you have not only reflected honour on the state which for its good fortune has you as its

chief executive, but upon the whole nation. It is incumbent upon every man throughout this country not only to hold up his hands in the course you have been following, but to show his realization that the matter is one of vital concern to us all.

"All men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in the country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous forms so often taken by mob violence when coloured men are the victims, on which occasions the mob seems to lay most weight, not on the crime, but on the colour of the criminal. In a portion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime terrible, horrible beyond description, a crime so horrible that as far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever.

NO SYMPATHY FOR CRIMINALS.

"The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting human vengeance for an inhuman wrong. In such cases, moreover, it is well to remember that the criminal not merely sins against humanity in unpardonable fashion, but sins particularly against his own race, and does them a wrong far greater than any white man can possibly do them. Therefore in such cases the coloured people throughout the land should in every possible way show their belief that they, more than all others in the community, are horrified at the commission of such a crime, and are peculiarly concerned in taking such measures as will prevent its recurrence and bring the criminal to immediate justice. The slightest lack of vigour either in denunciation of the crime or in bringing the criminal to justice is itself unpardonable.

Moreover, every effort should be made under the law to expedite the proceedings of justice in the case of such an awful crime. But it cannot be necessary in order to accomplish this to deprive any citizen of the fundamental rights to be heard in his own defense, which are so dear to us and which lie at the root of our liberty. It certainly ought to be possible, by the proper administration of the laws, to bring swift vengeance upon the criminal, and the efforts of legislators, justice and citizens should be addressed to securing such reforms in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

TOO MUCH DELAY.

"Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment, and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment. The substantial rights of the prisoner to a fair trial must, of course, be guaranteed as you have so justly insisted. That they should be made subject to this guarantee, the law must work swiftly and surely, and all the agents of the law should realize the wrong that they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay.

"But the fullest recognition of the horror of the crime and the most complete lack of sympathy with the criminal cannot in the least diminish our horror at the way in which it has been customary to avenge these crimes and at the consequences that are already spreading therefrom. It is, of course, inevitable that where vengeance is taken by a mob it should frequently light on innocent people, and for the wrong done in such a case to the individual there is no remedy. But even where criminals are reached, the great wrong done by the mob to the community itself is well nigh as great. Especially is this true where the lynching is accompanied with torture. There are certain hideous sights which, when once seen, can never be wholly erased from the mental retina. The mere fact of having seen them implies degradation. This is a thousand-fold stronger when, instead of merely seeing the deed, the man has participated in it. Whoever in any part of our country has ever taken part in lawlessly putting to death of a criminal by the dreadful torture of fire must forever after have the awful spectacle of his handiwork seared into his brain and soul. He can never again be the same man.

"This matter of lynching would be a terrible thing even if it stopped with the lynching of men guilty of the inhuman and hideous crime of rape, but as a matter of fact the lawlessness of this type does not stop and never can stop in such fashion.

VIOLENT MEN ENCOURAGED.

"Every violent man in the community is encouraged by every case of lynching, in which the lynchers go unpunished, to take the law into his own hands whenever it suits his own convenience. In

the same way the use of torture by the mob in certain cases is sure to spread until it is applied more or less indiscriminately in other cases. The spirit of lawlessness grows with what it feeds on, and when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one cause, they are certain to begin lynching innocent or alleged criminals for other causes.

"In the recent cases of lynching, over three-fourths were not for rape at all, but for murder, attempted murder and even less hideous offenses.

"Moreover, the history of these recent cases shows the awful fact that when the minds of men are habituated to the use of torture by lawless bodies to avenge crimes of a peculiarly revolting description, other lawless bodies will use torture in order to punish crimes of an ordinary type.

"Surely no patriot can fail to see the fearful brutalization and debasement which the indulgence of such a spirit and such practices inevitably portend. Surely all public men, all writers of the daily press, all clergymen, all teachers, who in any way have a right to address the public, should with every energy denounce such crimes, and support those engaged in putting them down. As a people, we claim the right to speak with peculiar emphasis for freedom and for fair treatment of all men without regard to difference of race, fortune, creed or colour. We forfeit the right so to speak when we commit or condone such crimes as these of which I speak.

CORNERSTONE OF REPUBLIC.

"The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence, whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere approval and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done. The cornerstone of this republic, as of all free governments, is in respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, black man or white, we are just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow and of the substitution thereof of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny. Sincerely yours,

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following table shows the position of the English counties down to 10th August:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Per-centage.
Middlesex.....(12)	11	6	0	5	6	100.00
Yorkshire.....(1)	21	12	4	5	8	50.00
Sussex.....(2)	18	5	4	11	3	42.85
Notts.....(3)	18	6	3	9	3	33.33
Worcestershire..(9)	16	7	4	5	3	27.27
Lancashire.....(5)	21	7	5	9	2	16.66
Essex.....(13)	18	6	5	7	1	9.09
Kent.....(7)	15	5	5	5	0	—
Warwickshire... (6)	14	3	4	7	1	14.28
Surrey.....(4)	21	6	8	7	2	14.28
Somersetshire... (8)	14	4	6	4	2	20.00
Derbyshire.....(10)	13	4	7	2	3	27.27
Hampshire.....(15)	11	1	6	4	5	71.42
Leicestershire... (11)	15	1	7	7	6	71.42
Gloucestershire..(14)	14	0	7	7	7	100.00

Figures in brackets represent position last year.

NEWS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The U.S. State Department has been informed by Mr. Choate, Ambassador to England, that the first meeting of the Alaskan Boundary Commission will be held at 11 o'clock on September 3rd in the British Foreign Office.

An important Parliamentary return issued in London on Aug. 13th shows that the imports into the British Colonies from the United Kingdom increased £6,000,000 from 1890 to 1900. The Colonies' exports to Great Britain increased £22,500,000. Great Britain's trade with the Colonies in 1900 was £316,500,000 and with foreign countries £167,500,000.

In the House of Commons on July 30th, Mr. Chamberlain stated that His Majesty's Government had refused to prohibit the employment of Asiatics in the mail steamers going to Australia, and if the Commonwealth persisted in its objection, the mail contracts would be on a different footing after 1905. The Commonwealth would make its own arrangements.

Some difficulty having occurred in recovering the cost of rations drawn by newspaper correspondents who accompanied the China Field Force, the Government of India have decided that correspondents shall only be allowed to accompany Indian military expeditions on condition that their employers deposit

a sum of 1,000rs. at the commencement of the operations to cover the cost of such rations, &c., and a similar sum every six months afterwards, besides giving a guarantee for the payment of any excess.

In the gun trials conducted by the Chilean Naval Commission, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim have established a record in power for their 7½-in. naval or coast defence guns. One of these guns, made for the new Chilean battleship *Libertad* at the company's Sheffield works, developed with its 200 lbs. projectile a muzzle velocity of 3,003 ft. per second under normal conditions of pressure, showing muzzle energy of over 12,500 ft.-tons. In other words, these guns, using capped shot of Vickers' pattern, can perforate the latest type of 6-in. armour at a range of between three and four miles.

The first International Congress of Wireless Telegraphy, which opened at Berlin on August 4th, adjourned on August 14th after resolving to keep its proceedings secret for the present, and to publish them later. It is learned, however, that the majority reached an agreement regarding the principles of the control of International communication by wireless telegraphy. A semi-official statement issued regarding the Congress, renders it probable that Germany will soon call a more general conference to give final shape to the points agreed on, in the form of a treaty.

A dispatch was printed in London on Aug. 11th from Warsaw dated the previous Friday which said that an American association said to comprise 37,000 farmers had addressed itself to the Russian Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, requesting their assistance in raising the current prices of agricultural produce, particularly wheat, and saying that the association projects a great union between the wheat growing countries of the world for the purpose of fixing an annual minimum selling price. In view of M. de Witte's abhorrence of trusts, the correspondent adds, it is doubtful whether he will accept the bait.

In connection with the reports that Russia is storing vast supplies of steam coal at Port Arthur a South Wales correspondent states that the Russian Government placed orders early in the year for about 80,000 tons of Cardiff coal, and delivery is steadily proceeding. Three vessels took large consignments for that destination during the last week of July and others are being chartered for Port Arthur. There has not been so much coal shipped from Cardiff for that port in any previous year, but it does not appear that any further contracts for the Far East have recently been placed in South Wales by the Russian Government.

A Melbourne dispatch of Aug. 11th said:—The chief organ of the protectionists in Australia thus defines their attitude toward preferential trade: "We require to have the next federal parliament formed on a protectionist basis, led by a protectionist government, not to amend the present tariff, but to guard it intact and to be prepared to negotiate a preferential tariff with Great Britain on the basis of increasing the present duties against the foreigner to the verge of prohibition, thus throwing into the trade of the motherland all the Australian imports now coming from Germany and America." To that end the protectionist organ has been proceeding for months past.

A telegram from Rome dated Aug. 12th said:—Vesuvius is again causing intense alarm in the surrounding region. The eruptions of the volcano were very heavy to-day. From a fresh opening at the base of the principal crater, two streams of lava are issuing, and in a few hours covered a large tract. One stream is going swiftly towards the village of Ottajano, the direction taken by the famous eruption in 1872. The whole district round the volcano is shaken by frequent earth-shocks, and a panic prevails, the population crowding the churches to pray, or gathering in open spaces for safety. Experts affirm that so far there is no reason to fear a serious disaster.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Cunard Steamship Company was held, on July 19th, in Liverpool, at which it was decided that in future no foreigner should hold office as a Director, or be employed as an officer of the Company, and that no share should be held directly, or indirectly, for the benefit of a foreigner or a corporation under foreign control. This alteration in the Articles of Association was a condition precedent to the arrangement with the Government by which the latter advanced two millions to the Company to build two large and high-speed steamers, and also pay an annual subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

General von Witzleben, who is regarded as one of the best authorities on the Russian army, has written an article estimating the strength of the Russian army in the Far East. He thinks the following an accurate estimate of the army in the Amur military district, viz., 80,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry,

4,000 field artillery, with 168 guns, 4,000 siege artillery, and 4,000 technical troops. The writer adds that heavy bodies of troops can easily be pushed up to the Amur from the reserve of infantry brigades, the brigade of rifles, the Third Siberian Regiment of Cossacks, and the reserve artillery division. With these reinforcements the Amur forces could be easily raised to 150,000.

A New York telegram of August 15th said:—Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has provided the sum of \$2,000,000 to establish a school of journalism at Columbia University. A new building for the school will be erected on Morningside Heights at a cost of \$500,000. An important feature will be an advisory board to be nominated by the donor and aid in devising a course of instruction. In making the announcement of Mr. Pulitzer's gift, the *World* to-morrow will say:—"Students purposing to enter upon the career of journalism will find accessible here courses of study that will for this profession be equivalent to what other professional schools supply for other professions, while young men already engaged upon the newspaper, and desiring to advance themselves more rapidly by the cultivation of their aptitudes, may find in these courses a valuable assistance. It is believed that this will be of advantage to them immediately, and ultimately, to the press of the whole country."

The Director of Kew Garden has communicated to *The Times* the text of a report made by Dr. Prout, the principal medical officer of Sierra Leone, from which it appears that the high expectations formed of the so-called "mosquito plant" are baseless. Captain Larnmore, R.A., resident in Northern Nigeria, announced last April that this variety of basil possessed the property of driving away mosquitoes, and even, if they came into contact with its leaves, of killing them; while collateral confirmation as to the prophylactic efficacy of allied basil was furnished by so high an authority as Sir George Birdwood. Unfortunately, Dr. Prout's experiments show that mosquitoes neither avoid the plant nor are killed by it, while even fumes from its burning leaves strong enough to drive human beings out of the room merely reduced the majority of mosquitoes subjected to their action to a temporary stupor. The disappointment occasioned by the very positive results of these experiments will, of course, be considerable.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

TURKEY TO CRUSH DISAFFECTION.

London, August 28.

It appears that Turkey, realising the danger of delay, has decided to crush the insurgents by an overwhelming force.

BAD CROPS IN ENGLAND.

Continuous heavy rains in England have caused widespread damage and the harvest prospects are of the gloomiest. The army manoeuvres have been postponed in consequence of the state of the crops.

THE CZAR TO TRAVEL.

The Czar, accompanied by Count Lamdorff, will visit the Emperor Francis Joseph in September.

THE CUP RACES.

Later.

The cup race is off. Owing to *Reliance's* skilful jockeying, neither crossed the starting line till after the handicap gun was fired, *Shamrock* thus losing 107 out of her 147(?) seconds handicap. It is the worst tactical defeat sustained at the start in any American Cup race. *Reliance* kept the lead on a fifteen mile windward stretch, turning the outer mark some minutes ahead of *Shamrock*.

[Either *Reliance* has won this race, the third, or she has not. The telegram leaves something uncertain.—Ep. J.M.]

London, August 28.

The *Reliance* outsailed the *Shamrock* throughout in the last race. She led by twelve minutes at the outer mark, and towards the latter end of the race it became a drifting match against time on the part of the *Reliance*.

London, August 30.

The yacht race has been postponed till Monday owing to a gale.

London, September 1.

The cup race on Aug. 31st was not concluded. The course was fifteen miles to windward and back. There was a heavy sea and a six-knot wind. *Reliance* cleverly deprived *Shamrock* of the windward position, and steadily increased her lead till after two and a half hours she was two miles ahead, the wind then dropping.

London, September 3.

The Cup race has been postponed, there being no wind on the 2nd.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL.

London, August 28.

The American Vice-Consul at Beirut, Syria, has been assassinated. President Roosevelt has demanded satisfaction for the outrage and has ordered the European squadron of the United States, now in the Mediterranean, to proceed to Beirut forthwith.

London, August 29.

An attempt which has been made to burn the American missionary college at Kharput, Armenia, has increased the excitement in America in connection with the Beirut affair. The American squadron has left Villefranche.

THE REVOLT IN ADRIANOPLE.

The revolt is gaining ground in Adrianople.

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

London, Aug. 30.

The assassination of the Vice-consul at Beirut, as officially announced at Washington, now appears to have been an error in transliterating the Government cipher telegram. It now appears that a man actually fired at the Vice-consul, but missed.

London, September 3.

The American Minister refuses to accept the excuse that the Beirut affair was merely a casual shot fired during some wedding celebrations. He is pressing for a settlement of various outstanding disputes, which the despatch of an American Squadron is expected to accelerate.

THE "SUPAO" CASE.

It is announced in Washington that the State Department instructed its representatives in China to decline to surrender the Shanghai journalists.

TROOPS FIRE ON A CONSUL.

A detachment of troops passing the Austrian Consulate at Uskub fired a volley at the Consul. Nobody was injured, but there are grave indications of uncontrollable fanaticism and want of discipline among the troops.

In diplomatic circles in Constantinople the situation is regarded as being of the most serious nature.

SERVIANS WISH TO INTERFERE.

London, August 31.

A mass meeting held at Belgrade urged the Government to interfere on behalf of the Macedonians.

THE USKUB AFFAIR.

It appears that the volley fired at the Austrian Consulate was simply the act of a party of Albanian reservists unintending any evil. It was quite accidental that the shots struck the Austrian consulate.

FROM HONGKONG TO CEYLON.

London, September 1.

Sir H. A. Blake, G. C. M. G., Governor of Hongkong, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.

DO NOT LIKE IT.

The German press is dissatisfied with

American intervention in the Near East as likely to upset the political calculations of Germany, Austria and Russia.

M. WITTE.

M. de Witte has been appointed President of the Committee of Ministers at St. Petersburg, retaining supreme direction of the Ministry of Finance.

KING EDWARD IN VIENNA.

London, September 2.

King Edward had a most cordial reception in Vienna. The streets were elaborately decorated. At a banquet given at the Hofburg cordial toasts were exchanged recalling the close and confidential relations which have existed between the royal and imperial Houses and the two countries.

King Edward has appointed the Emperor Francis Joseph a Field Marshal of the British Army.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

Prince Ferdinand is returning to Sofia.

THE CZAR.

London, September 3.

The Czar of Russia will probably go to Vienna earlier than was expected in order to confer with the Emperor Francis Joseph about Macedonia.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT.

The enthusiasm in Vienna in connection with King Edward's visit is unabated. The streets are constantly thronged with people waiting to see the King. Never in recent years has the visit of a foreign monarch to Vienna caused such immense crowds and evoked such cordiality.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

KING EDWARD IN VIENNA.

Saigon, September 3.

The King of England is visiting the Emperor of Austria in Vienna.

MACEDONIA.

The situation in Macedonia remains always serious. The Sultan of Turkey is continually calling out troops to put down the rebellion. No new encounters of a serious nature have taken place.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

PEST IN NEWCHWANG.

Eleven cases of pest occurred among the Chinese at Newchwang on the 31st of August, according to a report received from Mr. Consul Segawa on the 31st ult.

PEST AT NEWCHWANG.

Newchwang, September 2.

An English physician has pronounced the disease which has broken out here to be true pest. The malady is spreading among the Chinese in Inkow.

FINE WEATHER.

Mokpo, September 2.

The weather is excellent, and the crops of rice and cotton are very good. The thermometer at noon to-day registered 87°.

FLOODS AT WIJU.

Wiju, September 2.

There has been no change here. Since the 20th of last month heavy rain has fallen. The Yalu is in high flood and many timber rafts have been wrecked. There has been great injury to crops and other property.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN POST.")

MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, August 28.

A Russian squadron is expected in Kiel shortly, to coal, en route to the Far East.

THE BALKANS.

It is thought that Russia regards the Balkan out-

break as a means to divert the attention of Europe and leave Russia a free hand in the Far East.

Bulgaria will probably be held to blame if the Balkan disturbances continue. Italy is prepared to act in Albania, if there should be any further obstruction to the execution of the reforms demanded by Austria and Russia and agreed to by Turkey.

A MACEDONIAN CONFERENCE.

It is reported in the British and French press that a Conference of the Powers on the Macedonian question is imminent. Russia, however, will not welcome a conference, and other powers are not likely to interest themselves in the idea.

FLOODS IN SILESIA.

Later.

M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, has sent 5,000 francs for the relief of sufferers from the floods in Silesia.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ITALY.

Berlin, August 29.

A collision has occurred at Udine (Upper Italy) between a military train and a goods train. Nine men were killed and eighty injured.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

The American squadron which visited lately European ports has been despatched to Beirut (Syria) on account of the murder of the American Consul there.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The Russian Government Bank has increased its issue of currency by twenty-five million roubles owing to a greater demand for money. The gold reserve exceeds the authorized issue of notes to the extent of 476 million roubles.

THE AMERICAN TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury in New York has deposited in the state banks 40 millions of dollars to cover any emergency which might happen during his absence on holiday leave.

TYPHOID AMONG GERMAN TROOPS.

Berlin, August 30.

There has been an outbreak of typhoid at Hammelberg, in Southern Germany. It was at first reported that 400 soldiers were attacked, but it turns out there were only 150, and they have all quite recovered.

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

The Wali of Beirut reports that there was an attempt on the life of the U.S. Vice-consul there, but no injury was done. The U.S. squadron is, notwithstanding, proceeding to the spot.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

M. de Witte has been relieved of the portfolio of Finance, and appointed President of the Cabinet. M. von Pleske, director of the National Bank, is appointed Minister of Finance.

St. Petersburg, August 31.

M. de Witte has been authorised to undertake the negotiation of new commercial treaties.

THE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, September 1.

The London *Times* states that negotiations are proceeding between Japan and Russia concerning Korea and Manchuria. This report is believed at Berlin to be correct, and in Berlin official circles the news is received with satisfaction.

THE BALKANS.

King Edward and Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna have discussed the Balkan situation, taking as their basis the maintenance of the *status quo*. Probably the Powers will shortly send a collective warning to Bulgaria.

THE RECENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

It is believed at Berlin that M. de Witte, the new President of the Cabinet, will be nominated Chancellor of the Russian Empire. His successor as Minister of Finance, M. Pleske, is said to be a friend of Germany and willing to make concessions in commercial negotiations.

NEW N.D.L. HARBOUR.

Berlin, September 2.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd is willing to construct harbour works at Blanche Bay in New Britain (now known as New Pomerania).

GERMAN FINANCES.

The returns for 1902 for the German Empire show a deficit of 30½ million marks on the Budget estimates.

BERLIN NEWS.

General von Habuke of the infantry and General Count Haeseler of the cavalry have been appointed members of the Prussian upper chamber.

FURTHER HONOURS FOR M. WITTE.

M. Witte, formerly Minister of Finance of the Russian Empire and now President of the Council of Ministers, has received the additional appointment of member of the Supreme Council of the Empire.

AMERICA AND THE NEAR EAST.

Berlin, September 2.
It is announced that America will probably send two cruisers to Beirut.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The celebration of the Sultan's accession to the throne has taken place quietly at Constantinople.

KING EDWARD AT VIENNA.

The visit of King Edward to Vienna is looked upon by the English press as a strengthening of the *status quo*. The friendly demeanour of Austria is also generally noted.

King Edward has appointed the Emperor Francis Joseph a Field-Marshal of the British Army.

REVOLUTION AT PANAMA.

A revolution has broken out at Panama (Colombia).

M. PLESKE'S SUCCESSOR.

M. Timashev, the former colleague of M. Pleske, has been appointed Governor of the Imperial Bank, in succession to M. Pleske, the newly appointed Minister of Finance.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

BALKAN TROUBLES.

London, August 27.

A special train from Buda Pesh to Constantinople has been blown up at Kretchvalgard (?) station near Adrianople with the result that some cars were destroyed and seven persons were killed. A revolutionist carrying explosives was found among the passengers.

The Porte has assured the Powers that Bulgaria is assisting the insurgents.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The *Viedomosti*, published in St. Petersburg, says that immediate measures must be taken against Japan which is an enterprising and aggressive danger to Russian territory.

NEW RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

London, August 21.

The new Russian battleship *Slava* of 13,600 tons, the cruiser *Oleg* of 6,670 tons, and *Gemichug* of 3,000 were launched at St. Petersburg last Wednesday.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

The Russian battleship *Cesarevitch* (13,100 tons) and many other warships are expected to be added gradually to the Pacific Squadron.

U.S. CONSUL ASSASSINATED.

Mr. Taggersen (?) U.S. Vice-Consul at Beirut, Asiatic Turkey, was assassinated last Sunday. The U.S. Squadron has been despatched to the place from Nice and reparation has been demanded.

THE BALKAN INSURGENTS.

It is stated that after several battles at Adrianople, the insurgents have gained a victory.

The Turkish soldiers who have been mobilized are organized into 350 battalions of which Naschel (?) Pacha is Commander-in-Chief.

M. DE WITTE.

London, August 31.

M. de Witte, Minister for Finance, has been appointed President of the Committee of Ministers St. Petersburg. M. Pleske has succeeded to his portfolio.

FUNERAL OF LORD SALISBURY.

The funeral of Lord Salisbury took place to-day. It was wholly private.

KING EDWARD.

King Edward this afternoon arrived at Vienna where the Emperor of Austria received him at the railway station. The streets were brilliantly dressed and the people warmly welcomed the King.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The Turkish regulars have recovered their ground in Neveska (?) and killed two hundred Bulgarians.

ERUPTION IN HAWAII.

According to information from Honolulu, Kilauea, the volcano, has commenced active eruption.

THE MOROCCO TROUBLE.

The troops of the Sultan of Morocco have been routed at Taza, sustaining great loss.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

London, August 27.

The Russian Black Sea squadron is reconnoitring near the Bosphorus.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

A meeting of citizens has been held at Sophia and decided that the Bulgarians shall be persuaded to submit their disputes to the arbitration of the representatives of the Powers, in order to settle the affair in favour of the Macedonians.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

London, August 28.

The Macedonian Committee have presented to the

Porte and the Powers, a reform bill to the effect that representatives elected by the natives and appointed by the Powers shall control domestic administration and troops of the Powers shall be stationed in the country.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

London, September 1.

Information from the Balkan has been received to the effect that according to the Turkish side the insurgents will be subdued within a week, while news from Sophia states that the conditions are becoming more critical.

The Bulgarians are opposing the intention of the Government to resist armed men who are about to pass over the national frontier. The Bulgarian Government is in a difficult situation.

The insurgents in Adrianople vilayet have occupied important places along Black Sea coast.

ILLNESS OF LORD ROBERTS.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts is ill.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

London, August 24.

The Russian demands on the Porte have already been executed. They include the reprimanding of Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector-General of Macedonia.

The Turkish Grand Vizier is going to Macedonia on a tour of inspection.

London, August 25.

Refugees who have arrived at the mouth of the Bosphorus to the number of 800, include the Governor and officials of Iniada.

They declare that the bands operating in Eastern Adrianople consisted of Bulgarians in uniform armed with rifles.

The Turks have abandoned Iniada and other places on the coast of Adrianople.

THE WAR IN NIGERIA.

London, August 22.

Burmi was the last stronghold of the Sultans of Sokoto, and its fall completes the destruction of the great Mahomedan empire of Nigeria, and has established British rule over a vast territory.

STRENGTHENING THE U.S. SQUADRON.

Hongkong, August 22.

The U.S. cruisers *Albatross*, *Cincinnati*, and *Raleigh* have left for Chesoo.

[The *Albatross*, formerly the *Abreu*, is a cruiser of 3,769 tons' displacement and 20 knots' speed, built at Elswick in 1899. The *Cincinnati* and *Raleigh* are sister-ships of 3,213 tons' displacement and 19 knots' speed, built in 1892 at Brooklyn and Norfolk respectively.—ED.]

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

London, August 24.

It was announced at the Zionist Congress at Basle that the Imperial Government has offered a portion of British East Africa for the purposes of Jewish colonisation.

FATAL FIRE AT BUDAPESTH.

London, August 25.

In a fire at a fancy goods warehouse, above which were residential flats, at Buda-Pesh, the inmates jumped from the windows. Thirteen were killed and sixteen injured and it is believed that fifty others perished in the flames.

THE EXPORT OF ARMS TO CHINA.

An Imperial decree has been issued at Berlin removing the prohibition of the export of arms and war material to China.

TRANSVAAL WAR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

London, August 26.

The report of the Transvaal War Commission has been published.

It condemns the absence of a plan of campaign, which resulted in a plentiful crop of misunderstandings.

It condemns the grave deficiencies in stores.

It acknowledges the prompt and effectual treatment of the situation when the country was in the midst of a great war, but notes that the home defence was left dangerously weak.

SHANGHAI-NEWCHWANG RAILWAY.

Tientsin, August 27.

It is reported that the Russians, having secured the bonds of the extramural railway line, are now arranging to assume control of the direction.

Mr. M. T. Liang, Director of the Imperial Railways of North China, went yesterday ostensibly to view the damage done to the line, but it is believed that he has really gone to consult the Russian officials.

MACEDONIA.

London, August 27.

The total number of Turkish troops called out on a war footing in Macedonia is 350 battalions, say 330,000 men.

Later.

It appears that Turkey, realising the danger of

delay, has decided to crush the insurgents with an overwhelming force.

The Russian fleet is still cruising off the Bosphorus. A great mass meeting held at Sofia has resolved to invite all Bulgarians to assist in securing the triumph of the Macedonians; and to memorialise the representatives of the Powers to secure their intervention.

London, August 28.

The Macedonian Committee has sent to the Sultan and Powers a scheme for the administration of Macedonia by representatives of Europe, assisted by native representatives, with an international army of occupation.

The Sultan has now appointed Nassir Pasha as Commander-in-Chief in Macedonia, instead of Ibrahim Pasha, who was originally designated.

A bomb was thrown at the dining-car train south of Adrianople; two carriages were wrecked, seven persons killed, and eighteen injured.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

The Zionist Congress has accepted the offered territory in East Africa. It is an elevated tract two hundred miles long between Mau and Nairobi.

Mount Mau is about 100 miles due East of the Victoria Nyanza.

TRIAL OF WHITTAKER WRIGHT.

Whittaker Wright has been remanded to the 15th of September.

NEW COTTON FIELDS.

Two reports recently received by the U.S. Department of Commerce and Industry bear with unusual significance on present cotton-crop conditions in the United States and forecast some shadows in the future path of the great industry of growing and manufacturing the "staple." The cultivation of cotton is just now receiving considerable attention in Antigua in the British West Indies. Montserrat has for a few years been raising a small quantity of high-grade cotton and is showing an inclination to largely increase the acreage this year. The agricultural department of the West Indies and the Agricultural Society of Antigua have been making efforts to induce the planters to put a part of their land in cotton. Several public meetings have been held. The last meeting, at which the Governor presided, was held on June 29. The Cotton Growers' Association of Manchester, England, has shipped—and they are on the way to Antigua—a gin and a press as a loan, free of charge, to the island. The Agricultural Society, with headquarters at Barbados, intends to furnish another gin and an engine and to erect a building on land furnished by the Government. In this "central factory," as it is called, they will receive all cotton and bale it free of cost to the planter, excepting only the actual cost of labour; or they will remove the seed and bale the cotton for the seed, at the option of the planters. In addition to this the agents of the Royal Mail Steamship Company announce that they are instructed to receive all cotton raised in Antigua consigned to the Cotton Growers' Association at Manchester, England, and forward the same free of all charges for freight and handling. It is announced in the press that promises for the planting of about four hundred acres of cotton this year were made at the recent meeting at Government House. Much of the seed is now in the ground.

From Coburg comes the information that an association has recently been formed by a group of French merchants and spinners for the study and development of the culture of cotton in the French colonies, particularly in Africa. Reference is made in the prospectus to the efforts of the British empire to encourage the growing of cotton in Egypt and India and to a German society for promoting the cultivation of cotton in Togoland and other German colonies. South ern Algeria is considered by a writer in the *Depeche Coloniale* as deserving the attention of the French Colonial Cotton Growing Association. The oases created by the public work department of Tunis in southern Algeria means of artesian wells have proved extremely fertile, and with palms and other trees to shelter the cotton from the winds would well serve the purpose of the association. In support of suggestion, the writer quotes from a report to the Tunisian department of agriculture to effect that samples of cotton had been collected

at El Oudiane, El Hamma and Nefta, and that the better grades grown at Gabes had been valued by Havre brokers at \$193 per metlar. The cost of transport per metric ton is estimated at \$19.30 from Tozeur to Gafza by cart, \$6.18 from Gafza to Sfax by rail, and \$4.84 from the latter port to Marseilles.

REMARKABLE HARVARD STUDENT.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives some details with reference to the remarkable experiences of Mr. Marcellus F. Graupner, who, though still a young man, has tramped across the Continent of North America 20 times, has twice braved the dangers of the Alaskan gold mines, has "hobbed" his way once around the world, and, at a conservative calculation, has travelled, without scrip or purse, an aggregate distance of 115,000 miles. The writer says:—Graupner is a genius at travelling. On a dizzy track, on top of a swaying freight car or doubled up in a sandhole on a gravel train, it is all the same to him. No matter where he wishes to go or how little money he has, he gets there. Railroad men all over the country know or have heard of the "college hobo." Graupner has "hobbed" since he was a young boy. He first started out at the age of about 15, partly because his parents, who lived in Guthrie, Okla., had some financial reverses at that time, and partly because of that spirit of adventure which has made him a veritable "globe trotter" since then. He was an ambitious boy, and he wanted "to see the world." But he had no money. There was only one thing to do. That was to board the nearest freight train and trust to his own resources and—to luck. Since that day Graupner has seen more of the world, for less money, than probably any other living man.

In spite of all his wild life and rough experiences, Graupner has always been anxious for an education, and for that purpose, after he had knocked about the world for ten years or so, he entered Harvard as a special student in the fall of 1899. Having no money, he depended on his own efforts to defray the expenses of his education, but in this, as in everything else, he showed his native resources and energy. He secured the agency for some of the largest publishing houses in the country, and sold books to Harvard students, doing a business that in a single year netted him nearly \$1,000. As usual, he did this against big obstacles. The rule at Harvard is that "no book agent, pedler, &c." shall enter any of the college dormitories, and it was with this ukase that the young student had to contend. The fact that he was a student, however, helped him, and, armed with his little green bag (the same that all the Law School students and Harvard professors use), stuffed with books, he invaded the wealthiest dormitories and disposed of his goods to the wealthiest undergraduates in the university. All the wealthy students knew him and patronised him. He sold the very choicest sets of books—books which none but a rich man could afford to buy—and consequently he lived like any other college student in '99 College House.

At the same time he worked faithfully with his studies and engaged in other activities. It seemed as though, with all his work, he could not wear out his energies, so that winter found him slaving in the Hemenway gymnasium, anxious to establish a record as an intercollegiate strength champion. For a time he led the college in this branch of athletics and to-day it is one of his proudest reflections that he was once "strong man" of the Crimson university. One year at Harvard, however, was not enough to cure Graupner of his "hobo" tendencies. The summer following found him again restless and itching to stride out into the world once more. So in 1901 he was off to Nome, sleeping, eating, and riding with the common tramp, and thinking only of making some great find which would bring him back to Boston a wealthy man. Nome, however, did not agree with the "college tramp" in 1901, and the end of it all was that he broke down as completely as a man can break, and, after a 300-mile tramp through rain and mud—a tramp in which his clothes gave out and he was all but starved—he landed finally in civilisation hardly able to hold up his head. Still he did not give up the idea that there are gold and a fortune in the Klondike. Last summer found him repeating the experiment, and last summer he met with the same lack of success. A few weeks ago Graupner once more felt "the call of the West," and so one day, when a friend went around to call on him, he found the ambitious young "hobo" with a belt of cartridges, a "seven-shooter," a long knife and a happy smile, ready to leave Cambridge again. "Yes," said Graupner, "I have determined to go away. I'm off to Arizona to be a bad man. This with a broad, complaisant grin. "It's too slow around here." And so he went away."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Sept. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	M. Sept. 7
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Sept. 10
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieren	Sa. Sept. 12
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Sept. 13
Kure	M. M. Co.	Australien	W. Sept. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Sept. 17
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Sept. 21
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Fin. of China	M. Sept. 21
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Olympia	M. Sept. 22
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu. Sept. 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Sept. 24
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fin. of Japan	Th. Oct. 1

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 18th ult.
- 2 Left Seattle on the 22nd ult.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 24th ult.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 26th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Sept. 5
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	Sa. Sept. 5
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Su. Sept. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	Tu. Sept. 8
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Maru	Th. Sept. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Sept. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Girondo	F. Sept. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Sept. 12
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 13
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Sept. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fin. of China	M. Sept. 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Sept. 22
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu. Sept. 22
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 26
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 26
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Fin. of Japan	F. Oct. 2

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, Kuwahara, 28th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 29th Aug.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 29th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 29th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 29th Aug.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,689, W. Ridley, 30th Aug.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Andalusia, German steamer, 3,477, Doehren, 30th Aug.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 31st Aug.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 31st Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, M. Yagi, 31st Aug.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 31st Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,129, J. F. Robinson, 31st Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 1st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Peleides, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 1st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Pascal, French cruiser, 3,960, Capt. V. B. Senes, 1st Sept.—Hakodate.

Mitake Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 2nd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lisa, Swedish steamer, 998, H. Horn Dahl, 2nd Sept.—Shanghai, General.—To Order.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 3rd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 3rd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 3rd Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 3rd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Girondo, French steamer, 4,635, Abel, 28th Aug.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Okhla, British steamer, 3,436, Garland, 28th Aug.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, Craglietto, 28th Aug.—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Scotsman, British steamer, 1,065, McKenzie, 28th Aug.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Grosser & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 28th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,766, T. Tibbals, 28th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 28th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, K. Sudzuki, 28th Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 29th Aug.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Sakai, 29th Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 30th Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 30th Aug.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 31st Aug.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Kuwahara, 31st Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 31st Aug.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 31st Aug.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,689, W. Ridley, 31st Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

St. Irene, British steamer, 2,474, W. Clement, 31st Aug.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—U.S. Government.

Sumatra, British steamer, 2,976, N. Howard, 31st Aug.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 31st Aug.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Berwada, British steamer, 3,274, L. Y. Archdeacon, 1st Sept.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 1st Sept.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 1st Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 1st Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peleides, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 1st Sept.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 1st Sept.—Portland, Or., General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Arab, British steamer, 2,674, Alex. Gow, 2nd Sept.—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 2nd Sept.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,129, J. F. Robinson, 2nd Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Akashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 840, W. Shimidzu, 2nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 2nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 3rd Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 3rd Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. D. Strachan, Major Von Etzel, Miss Buckland, Mr. and Miss Lonholm, Miss Langstreth, Miss Le Coates, Capt. Mrs., and Miss Parrish, Miss Aldrich, Miss Craig, Miss Tweedie, Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Tenkins, Mr. Thornton, Mr. P. Gleddon, Mr. R. W. Borthwick, and Mr. T. A. Barnes, in cabin; Mr. E. T. Faukes, Mr. T. Bana, Mr. Tung Tue Kam, Mr. Y. Lew Tong, in intermediate. In Transit:—Dr. and Mrs. Wainright and 3 children, Lieut. S. Bailey, Mrs. Beach, Misses Beach (2), Mr. Fung Tsu Yin, Mr. Ah Sun, Mrs. du Bose and son, Mr. Holcombe, Mr. M. Grick, Mr. Rehnitzer, Mr. Miskin, Prof. Sharp, Mr. F. Bodley, and Dr. Rennie, in cabin; Mr. Wilson, Mr. Duran, Mr. Le Duck, and Mrs. Lee Yow, in intermediate; 141, in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major H. Kirby, Mrs. Kirby, Mr. M. S. Veisum, Mrs. S. W. Fountain and servant, Miss Fountain, Capt. H. Jarvis, Mrs. R. de B. Layard, native servant and governess, Miss Layard, Mr. R. de B. Layard and native servant, Mr. R. Kaho, Mr. H. Goldman, Mr. Summers, Miss Summers, Mr. Kenmore, Mr. Ko Hai Sung, Mr. R. Schwob, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. E. B. Clegg, and Mrs. E. B. Clegg, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mrs. Chang and servant, and Miss Chang, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. E. E. Webster, Mr. R. L. Stafford, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. J. E. Spencer, Mr. A. H. Hearri, Dr. E. B. Bryan, Mrs. Leang H. Sien and servant, Mr. Leang H. Sien, Mrs. Shuen, Miss Wong, Miss Leang H. Sien, Mr. C. F. Applequist, Mr. S. P. R. Thomas, Mr. J. J. Eaton, Mr. E. C. Phillips, Mr. B. F. de Vore, Mrs. E. C. Phillips, Mrs. W. J. Sissons, Miss Sissons, Mr. W. J. Sissons, Mr. W. W. Pettit, Mr. W. J. Simms, Mr. H. R. Clark, Mrs. M. Smith, and Dr. Ellen C. Gage, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major E. C. Carter, Dr. Jose Albert, Capt. Clement, Miss I. Clifford, Mr. Oldham, Mr. E. Quelch, Mr. A. Shewan, Mr. Champion, Mr. W. S. Valentine, Mr. H. S. B. Brindley, Mr. T. de Berigny, Bishop Brent, Mr. C. J. Arnell, Mr. H. W. Jefferies, Mr. R. D. Hoyt, Mr. Southey, Mr. H. W. Dobbie, Mr. H. H. Bristow, Mr. W. C. Wood, Mr. G. Arone, Mr. A. R. Firth, and Mr. Minnett, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Miss C. Watson, Major H. H. Brown, Mr. T. H. Phillips, Capt. J. R. Bryan, Dr. D. H. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Howes, Major and Mrs. Brockman and child, Mr. and Mrs. St. G. Little, Mr. W. Jamieson, Mr. W. Burns, Capt. Anley, Mr. and Mrs. Button, Miss M. Miller, Rev. P. Barnhardt, Mr. R. E. Monogue, Mr. J. H. McMichael, Mr. R. D. Hunt, Mr. H. Bing, Mr. B. Matsuki, Mr. H. C. Knowlton, and Mr. Anderson, in cabin; 23, in intermediate; 345, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Gironde*, for Marseilles via ports:—Dr. E. Blanc, Mr. Casimir Mery, Mr. Leonce Boucard, Mr. C. J. Thompson and native servant, Miss H. Schumacher, Mr. E. Gueville, Mr. R. G. Blackwell, and Mr. H. F. J. Corbett, in cabin; 3, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Knowles, Mr. G. C. Alcock, Mr. Daniel, Mr. G. Gertz, Mr. C. V. Gulcare, Mr. Y. Yukino, Lieut. K. Mukai, Prof. S. Terano, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Smith, Mr. H. Kurobe, Mr. Wm. C. Kein, Capt. Mosley, Dr. Macleod, Mr. Crisslia, Mr. Paul Klessch, Mr. V. Du Boise, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. E. L. Vail, and Mr. James Boyd, in cabin; Mr. H. Murota, Mr. G. Murase, Mr. T. Hayano, Miss Tung Ho, Mr. Ting Chae, Mr. L. A. Weeks, Mrs. Grassenbocher and child, Mr. T. Furuya, and Mr. Pearce, in second class; 31, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. E. Collins, Mr. A. Pedoulac, Vice-Consul Gen. A. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barff, Mrs. and Misses (2) Menzies, Mr. H. A. Little, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moutrie and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pratt, Mrs. Simpson and child, Mrs. De Muref, Mrs. D. E. Wolfe, Mrs. and Misses (3) Keileys, Mr. Keileys and native servant, Miss Vaughan, Miss Banes, Dr. H. R. Macauley, Miss Ben Yusuf, Mr. C. Crowther, Mr. E. H. Smith and native servant, Mr. A. K. Firth, Mr. Oketo, Miss Crossley, Miss Hetch, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Mr. F. B. Deacon and native servant, Mr. J. W. Heitman, Mr. and Mrs. Stevogel, Mr. Wm. A. Steehler, Mr. W. M. Kuprecht, Mr. Hart Buck, Mr. F. M. Shay, Rev. H. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Barto, and Mr. Stiebel, in cabin; Mr. P. Capleton, Mr. Thos. Taylor, Mr. Jos. J. Smith, Mr. F. Proctor, and Mr. Wm. Bissett, in intermediate.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. F. Applequist, Mr. J. Baradach, Dr. E. B. Bryan, Mrs. Chang and servant, Miss Chang, Mr. H. B. Clark, Mr. J. J. Eaton, Dr. Ellen C. Gage, Mr. A. H. Haerri, Mr. Emile Krug, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. W. W. Pettit,

Mr. E. C. Phillips, Mrs. E. C. Phillips, Mrs. H. P. Priest, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. Carl Rhode, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Walter Seale, Mrs. Shuen, Mr. Leang Hsun, Mrs. Leang Hsun, Master Leang Hsun, Mr. W. J. Sissons, Mrs. W. A. Sissons and child, Mr. J. E. Spencer, Mr. B. L. Stafford, Mr. L. Swartjes, Mr. S. P. R. Thomas, Mr. B. F. de Vore, Mr. E. E. Webster, and Miss Wong, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. R. W. Horsey, Mr. Browne, Mr. N. Ochiai, Mr. T. Goodridge, Mrs. Y. Hashiguchi, Mr. M. Hattori, Mr. J. W. Williams, Mr. K. Wada, Mr. Lee, and Mr. K. Takisawa, in cabin; Mr. H. Miyake, Mr. Chu Ut Sei, Mrs. K. Nakagawa, Miss Y. Nakagawa, Mr. N. Otsuka, Mrs. K. Nakano, Mr. and Mrs. Lee and 2 children, Mrs. Lin and 3 children, Mr. S. Ota, Mr. G. Dicken, Mr. Moo, Mr. Cho, Mr. Bae, Mr. Chin, and Mr. Lik, in second class; 25, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Gironde*:

	RAW.				WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Italy.	Lyons.	Milan.	Marseilles	Option.	Austria.
Bernardin & Co.	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet, Guille Co.	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett & Bent	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	—	101	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	—	50	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
	238	—	268	19	35	—	—

Per British steamer *Sumatra*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 165 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 104 bales.

THE SECOND LONGEST BRIDGE SPAN IN BRITAIN.

Illustrating the cantilever bridge at Connel Ferry, near Oban, *Engineering* says that it comes second only to the immense structure which crosses the Firth of Forth at Queensferry, so far as the length of the main span is concerned, the structure illustrated having a clear span of 500 ft., while the two piers are 524 ft. apart, centre to centre. This bridge is the most important feature of a new railway 25 miles long, which is to be opened shortly as an extension of the well-known Callendar and Oban Railway in Scotland, worked by the Caledonian Railway Company. The cantilever bridge crosses the narrowest part of Loch Eive at the falls of Lora, which at spring tides have a drop of about 4 ft. in a length of 100 yards, or thereabouts. The current, both at flood and on ebb, is very rapid; although it would be difficult to gauge the exact speed, owing to the number of eddies and whirlpools, the average velocity cannot be less than 10 or 11 knots at ordinary spring tides. This current made it necessary to place the piers for the bridge clear of the channel, towards the sides where the current is somewhat slacker than in the middle. The total width of the waterway is 690 ft., and the two piers are 524 ft. apart, centre to centre; the headway is 50 ft. between high-water level and the underside of the central girders. The total height from high water to the highest point of the bridge is 125 ft. The independent middle span, which is carried by the two cantilever spans, has a length of 233 ft.; but, as is usual in such structures, this centre span was built out in continuation of the cantilevers from each end, temporary connections being made at the ends of the centre span until a junction was formed at the centre of the structure. The land approaches consist of three masonry arches on each side, each of 38 ft. 6 in. span; the width of the piers is 22 ft. 4 in. There are eight stations on the railway, which passes through a country rich in scenic attraction and full of historical associations, and made more widely known by one or two of the charming romances of Robert Louis Stevenson, notably "Kidnapped."

"PARSIFAL" AND BAYREUTH.

A good deal of strong feeling has been aroused in German musical circles by the purpose of M. Conried to produce "Parsifal" in New York. Mdme. Cosima Wagner, the widow of the composer, has written a letter in which she points out that Wagner himself expressed the strong wish, and even the positive direction, that "Parsifal" should not at any time be produced anywhere but at Bayreuth. It is not, therefore, any question of the interests of Bayreuth or anywhere else, but simply of whether the will of the author should be respected. None of the Bayreuth artists will appear in the American production, which Conried affirms his purpose of persevering with, and Herr Mottl, although under engagement to conduct for Conried's series, has explicitly declared in a Munich journal that he will not conduct "Parsifal," which will thus be introduced to America in the picturesque guise of a pirate.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO BATTLESHIP.

Washington, August 13.
Acting Secretary Darling to-day received from Captain Emery, commanding the *Indiana*, the senior officer present, the report of the board appointed to investigate the accident to the hull of the *Massachusetts* yesterday at East Harbour, Maine. Captain Emery reports that two compartments of the battleship are full of water—in all about 300 tons. Slight leaks in other compartments are reported and although ship there is a crack about eighteen inches long and a half inch wide. A second crack extends four feet across the plate and fourteen inches in the seam. Orders have been sent to the Brooklyn navy yard to get the dock there in readiness for the *Massachusetts*, which is to go there for repairs, which may cost a large sum. One hundred thousand dollars was spent on the *Massachusetts* when she grounded in New York harbour in 1899. The pilot was suspended for that accident.

Bar Harbour, Maine, August 13.

Late this afternoon divers who had been examining the United States battleship *Massachusetts*, which had her forward plates cracked while leaving the harbour in a fog yesterday, found that she was more seriously damaged than was at first thought to be the case, as the ship was settling aft as well as forward. The ship will be moved into more shallow water so that if anything gives way she will not sink deep enough to cause excessive damage. The divers were unable to locate any crack in the after part of the ship.

A MACEDONIAN APPEAL.

A Sofia telegram of Aug. 10th said: The delegates here of the Macedonian Committee have addressed an appeal to the chief representatives of the Powers as follows:

"Sofia, August 10.

"Your Excellency: The members of the Macedonian committee have the honour to bring to your notice the following resolutions with the request that you communicate it to your government.

"The Mussulman's systematic persecution has compelled the Christians in Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople to institute a general uprising. They have had recourse to this extreme measure after exhausting all pacific means to secure the intervention of Europe to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At the present moment intervention is the only means of remedying the evil and stopping bloodshed. The sporadic efforts of the Powers to secure reforms have failed. They have resulted merely in a recrudescence of Turkish fanaticism and greater oppression.

"It is evident that reform measures to be efficacious must be made by the appointment of a Christian governor-general of Macedonia, some one who has never held office under the Porte and who must be independent of the Turkish Government in the exercise of his functions, and the further appointment by the Powers of a joint, permanent administrative board with full powers to deal with any disturbance.

"Having published the foregoing facts in a civilized world and made known the causes which have driven the Macedonians to despair, the committee for the Macedonians now in arms propose to continue to fight until the object of their uprising has been attained.

"(Signed)—For the committee: Doctors Tz. cheff, Christo and Matof."

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Two or three small sales of Yarns; Shirtings are lifeless; but Fancy Cottons and Woollens have a healthier tone.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	Y. 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.30 to 0.50
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 64 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 1.00
	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	PER PIECE.
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 32 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	1.90 to 2.25
	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER BALL.
Nos. 28/32, Singles	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	
Nos. 32, Doubles	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	31
Indian Broach	Nominal. 26
Chinese	23

METALS.

The market is steady.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	PER PICH.
Iron Plates, assorted	Y. 4.00 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	4.30 to 4.50
Galvanized Iron sheets	4.50 to 6.80
Wire Nails, assorted	10.10 to 11.10
Tin Plates, per box	5.30 to 5.90
Fig Iron, No. 3	6.50 to 7.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)	2.00 to 2.50
	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

There is no change in this market.

American	\$2.94
Russian	2.75
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

For Hongkong Refined the market is strong.

Brown Takao	PER PICH.
Brown Manila	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Daitong	5.80 to 6.20
Brown Canton	4.90 to 6.20
White Java and Penang	5.50 to 7.50
White Refined	7.00 to 8.10
	8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

The market is quiet.

Java, Medium to best	PER PICH.
Calcutta, Medium to best	270.00 to 320.00
Madras (Kurrpah), Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	135.00 to 165.00
	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Buying continued on a large scale after our last report was written, and prices are further pushed up until buyers are forced to call a halt. During the last three days there has been very little doing; rejections have been plentiful but holders stand by their guns and will not listen to any reduction of prices at present.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,130 to 1,140
Filatures—Extra, Fine	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,090 to 1,100
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,130 to 1,140
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,040 to 1,045
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	1,120 to 1,125
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	1,060 to 1,070

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	1,050 to 1,055
Re-reels—No. 1	1,025 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 2	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 3	960 to 970
Kakedas—Extra	1,050 to 1,055
Kakedas—No. 1	1,030 to 1,035
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—No. 2	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	940 to 950

WASTE SILK.

In Waste Silk a few notable transactions have been done but buying is far from general. News from consuming markets is not very encouraging and buyers there hesitate to pay the prices demanded here.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	200 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	180 to 185
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	130 to 135
Noshi—Bushi, Best	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushi, Good	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshi, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Joshi, Good	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	150 to 155
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	60 to 65

TEA.

A fair volume of business continues. The third crop is not very satisfactory, the lower grades leaving much to be desired. Settlements to Aug. 31st reached 174,680 piculs against 151,400 piculs at the same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	
Choice	
Fine	44 to 48
Good	39 to 43
Medium	36 to 38
Good Common	32 to 35
Common	28 to 31
	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 3.

London silver 1/4 higher, China sterling quotations unchanged, and local rates steady, closing for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2 @ 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2 @ 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2 @ 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 3/4 @ 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258
— Private 4 months' sight	263 @ 1/2
— 6 months' sight	264 @ 1/2

Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 92 1/2*
— Private to days' sight	do. 90*
Shanghai—Bank sight	78*
— Private to days' sight	80 1/2*
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	156 1/2
America—Bank sight	50
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	210
— Private 4 months' sight	214 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	261 1/2

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 3.

Nickels have been purchased at yen 34 1/2, closing with cash sellers at yen 35. Helms are on offer at yen 50. Kirins have been sold at yen 100 for forward delivery; offers of shares are wanted for cash and forward delivery. Grand Hotels, buyers at yen 250. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Y. U. Club debentures are wanted at yen 108. Langfeldts, buyers at yen 28. Club Hotels, sellers at yen 75. Consolidated Mines have been purchased from New York at \$15 gold.

YRN.

Yokohama F. & I. Works	105 Nominal.
Grand Hotel	250 Buyers.
Club Hotel	75 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	70 Nominal.
Langfeldt & Co.	28 Buyers.
Japan Brewery Co.	100 Nominal.

C. Nickel & Co. 35 Sellers.
Helm Bros. 50 Sellers.
Telephone No. 323.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER; FORWARD DELIVERY
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 3.

Yesterday's total transactions were 11,360 shares.

MORNING.			SHARES.			AFTERNOON.		
Ending 9th.						Ending 9th.		
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.				Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
—	—	80 30	Nippon Railway	—	—	—	79.10	80.00
—	—	—	Nippon R. 3rd new	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Sanyo Railway	—	—	—	—	61.85
46 50	45 10	45 50	Kansai Railway	46.45	—	—	—	45.90
51.55	60.15	60.00	Kiushu Railway	61.45	60.10	60.00	—	—
79 50	—	80.40	Tanko Railway	79.40	—	—	—	80.60
—	—	—	Tanko R'way new	—	—	—	—	—
—	24 05	—	Toho Railway	24 00	—	—	—	24.40
60.50	—	—	Sobu Railway	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Boso Railway	—	—	—	—	—
26.30	25 60	26.00	Narita Railway	—	25.70	26.00	—	—
—	—	—	Narita R'way new	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Kioto Railway	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Hokuyetsu R'way	—	—	—	—	24.40
—	—	—	Seoul-Fusan Rail.	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Tokio Electric Car	—	—	—	—	—
77.85	—	—	Tokio Elec. C. new	77.80	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Tokio Electric Ra.	—	—	—	—	—
59.00	—	—	Tokio Street Rail.	58.30	—	—	—	—
45.60	—	67.80	Keihin Elec. Car.	—	—	—	—	—
85 60	86 15	83.90	Nippon Yusen	85.70	86.90	83.85	—	—
33.00	33.35	33.55	Toyo Kisen	—	—	—	—	33.50
—	—	—	Osaka Shosen	—	—	—	—	—
87.00	—	27.80	Teikoku Shogyo.	87.30	27.50	27.95	—	—
—	—	—	Tokio Gas Co.	—	—	87.00	—	—
—	—	79.95	Tokio Gas Co. new	—	—	79.90	—	—
—	—	85.40	Tokio Elec. Light.	84.00	—	85.05	—	—
—	72.70	73.10	Tokio Elec. L. new	—	—	73.40	—	—
43.40	43.75	44.80	Kanagafuchi Sp'g	43.65	41.90	44.45	—	—
—	—	—	Tokio Rice	—	—	—	—	—
181.60	185 80	184.80	Tokio Stock Ex.	182.00	183.90	185.10	—	—

Consolidation Bureau: Yokohama.

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A. and F. PEARLS, Limited, London

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Provisions of all sorts.

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As a guarantee of
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MILKMAID
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WORLD.**



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PERRINS'
SAUCE**

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WHITE
ON
RED LABEL

THE
ORIGINAL & GENUINE
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beverage ;**

because it not only stim-
ulates, but tones-up and
builds-up body and brain.
Added to gravies, hashes,
stews, &c., BOVRIL
makes them immensely
stronger, richer, and more
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EXHIBITION IN 1900. IT IS THOROUGHLY REGULATED, A PERFECT
TIME KEEPER, AND CARRIES WITH IT A THREE YEARS' WRITTEN
WARRANTY. It has Three Easy Cases: Rosette, which are
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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OURS AND THE USUAL
TO QUINZA WATCH. It wears like lead and is the only
watch of its kind having that advantage. To introduce this
watch to the British Public and to enable us to deliver
EITHER LARGES OR BENTS for £10, £12, £14, £16, £18, £20, £22, £24, £26, £28, £30, £32, £34, £36, £38, £40, £42, £44, £46, £48, £50, £52, £54, £56, £58, £60, £62, £64, £66, £68, £70, £72, £74, £76, £78, £80, £82, £84, £86, £88, £90, £92, £94, £96, £98, £100, £102, £104, £106, £108, £110, £112, £114, £116, £118, £120, £122, £124, £126, £128, £130, £132, £134, £136, £138, £140, £142, £144, £146, £148, £150, £152, £154, £156, £158, £160, £162, £164, £166, £168, £170, £172, £174, £176, £178, £180, £182, £184, £186, £188, £190, £192, £194, £196, £198, £200, £202, £204, £206, £208, £210, £212, £214, £216, £218, £220, £222, £224, £226, £228, £230, £232, £234, £236, £238, £240, £242, £244, £246, £248, £250, £252, £254, £256, £258, £260, £262, £264, £266, £268, £270, £272, £274, £276, £278, £280, £282, £284, £286, £288, £290, £292, £294, £296, £298, £300, £302, £304, £306, £308, £310, £312, £314, £316, £318, £320, £322, £324, £326, £328, £330, £332, £334, £336, £338, £340, £342, £344, £346, 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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1903.

BIRTH.

At 73-c Bluff, Yokohama, on Sept. 9th, the wife of C. J. WHITNEY, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Kobe on Sept. 8th, at 3 p.m., PAUL LAUNAY, aged 48 years.

A Hyères (Var), France, le 6 courant, HENRI DE CUERS DE COGOLIN, âgé de 86 ans.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BARON TSUDA SHINZO, who had been ill for a long time, died on Sept. 2nd.

PROFESSOR K. TSUBOI, of the Imperial University, has been decorated by the Queen of the Netherlands with the Order of the Lion.

On the afternoon of Sept. 2nd, a thunderstorm raged in the district of Kasugai, near Nagoya. A house was burned by lightning and a woman was killed.

Six men, including some accountants of the Nagoya Post Office, were arrested on Sept. 5th at the restaurant, Taisen-ro, on a charge of gambling.

A CHINESE youth was arrested by the Kotobuki-cho police as he was about to escape from the shop of a watch dealer, at Matsukage-cho, where he had stolen a nickel watch.

At Wakamatsu district, Goto, a new seam of anthracite coal has been found, and a Nagasaki merchant has received official permission to work it on trial. The coal is said to be of the best

quality, and to extend over an area of 520,000 *tsubo*.

A DESPATCH reached Shimonoseki on Sept. 8th stating that owing to a gale telegraphic communication between Fusan and Yuensan had been interrupted.

A COOLIE named T. Tajima (50) who was working in the hold of the German steamer *Sambia* on Sept. 8th was killed by the fall of some rock salt which slipped from the slings.

ACCORDING to official investigations the number of suicides seems to be increasing in the Empire. In 1897, they numbered 7,685 of both sexes, and in 1901 grew to 8,582 persons.

A WOMAN named Fuji, 19 years old, living at Tani-machi, Azabu, Tokyo, committed suicide on Sept. 7th by drinking a quantity of sulphuric acid. Poverty is reported as the cause.

Two lighters collided on Okawa river at Fukagawa, Tokyo, on Sept. 6th. In the accident, the infant child of the sendo of one of the lighters was thrown off into the water and drowned.

A PEKING telegram to the *Niroku*, dated Sept. 8th, states that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is suffering from slight indisposition. He declines visits from all excepting such as come on important business.

THE tea traders at Shidzuoka held a meeting on Sept. 3rd when they decided that the sum of *yen* 17,180 will be required for the expense of exhibiting their products at the St. Louis Exhibition.

S. HIRUMA and H. MURAYAMA, accountants of the War Department, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 20 each. The charge against them was bribery.

ACCORDING to latest official investigation, the inhabitants of Yokohama city number 313,695 and their houses 117,530. The national tax levied amounted to *yen* 336,375.97 and the city tax to *yen* 210,937.16.

MR. TSUDA, graduate of the Tokyo Law College, who had been charged with gambling at Shimonoseki, was sentenced, on Sept. 9th in the Local Court, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 5.

MR. S. SHIMADA and other prominent gentlemen in Tokyo will entertain Mr. E. W. Cole, the Australian visitor, to dinner at 6 p.m. on Sept. 13th at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo. Mr. Cole will leave for home on the 17th.

THE Kobe correspondent of the *Jiji* states that the number of military officers leaving the port for China is increasing. On Sept. 10th, five members of the General Staff Office were to leave for Tientsin by the steamer *Nagato Maru*.

OWING to the heavy rains which began on Sept. 1st, all the rivers in the district of Teshio, Hokkaido, caused inundations so that an extent of the railway, and an iron bridge were damaged. On Sept. 3rd, traffic was still suspended.

MR. T. AWOKI, manager of the London branch of the Specie Bank, who has been suffering from illness for some time, has been ordered to return home. Mr. Y. Yamakawa, manager of the Kobe branch, was appointed to the vacant post.

It is stated by the *Mainichi* that the authorities have decided to carry out repairs on the Imperial Diet building at an outlay of *yen* 300,000. The work is expected to take three years, commencing

from the beginning of the coming year. An engine for the electric light will also be provided. The light has hitherto been supplied by the Tokyo Electric Company.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to open a service between Kobe, and Kiautschou, Port Arthur and Chinnampo (Korea). The *Ise Maru* will start the proposed line, leaving Kobe on Sept. 23rd. Each round trip is expected to take twenty days.

THE Metropolitan Police issue statistics to the end of 1902 showing that there were 273,969 dwellings in the city of Tokyo, in which 1,220,248 persons were living. Of these 637,615 were male and 583,333 female. The number of foreign residents was 15,12.

MR. S. FUKUHARA, candidate for the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, who has been charged with contravention of the Election Laws, was sentenced in the District Court on Sept. 8th to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and four years' suspension of civil rights.

A PASSENGER train which left Yokosuka at 8.05 p.m. on Sept. 5th for Yokohama was delayed by a break down between Ofuna and Totsuka. Another engine was despatched to Ofuna and the train arrived at Yokohama at 11 o'clock instead of 9.20, the due time.

HEAVY rains fell over Awamori prefecture from Sept. 4th, causing inundations at Furukawa. Over a hundred houses were flooded and the residents are seeking relief from the local government. The rain still continued on the 6th, when this telegram was despatched.

ACCORDING to a member of the crew of the steamer *Sumidagawa Maru*, which arrived at Shimonoseki on Sept. 9th from Yuensan, Korea, heavy storms raged at that port and at neighbouring places from the 1st to the 5th. All cargo work on the ship was stopped.

EARLY on the morning of Sept. 2nd, a passenger train collided with an empty train at the Tabata station, on the Nippon Railway. Both locomotives, nine passenger cars and ten goods cars were more or less damaged. The accident is reported to be due to the negligence of a pointsman. No one was injured.

MR. S. SAITO, former Vice-Minister for Agricultural and Commercial Affairs, and some others are promoting the establishment of an emigrant company with a capital of *yen* 200,000. Their object is to send Japanese workmen to South America. A temporary office has been established at Hiyoshi-cho near Shimbashi.

THE death is announced by drowning of Captain Diacre commanding the French protected cruiser *Redoutable*. The disaster occurred during a trip up the Mekong river in company with M. Simons, director of the Messageries Fluviales, and M. Demay, an assistant in that company. Near the Khone rapids the boat capsized, and only M. Simons and M. Demay succeeded in getting ashore.

Two parliamentary members and eleven ordinary members of the prefectural assembly of Chiba, who had been connected with the affair of bribery and fraud recently disclosed, were sentenced on Sept. 9th in the Local Court, to from one month to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of *yen* 4 to 15, and the bribes they had received were ordered to be confiscated. One of the parliamentary members will also undergo six months' police surveillance. It is reported that they will appeal to the higher Courts and two of the accused were released on bail after the sentence.

KOREA.

Saturday, September 5.

M. Pavlov's claim does not appear to be altogether so unreasonable as the accounts recently received would tend to indicate. Nevertheless it is still difficult to interpret. The line ascribed to him by latest intelligence is that a draft agreement with regard to the land at Yong Am-pho was actually concluded, Russia and Korea being satisfied so far as the views of their representatives were concerned. This agreement subsequently underwent, at the hands of the Koreans, alterations which M. Pavlov was unwilling to accept, but which did not touch the main question, namely, that certain lands were to be leased. To that, at all events, Korea stood pledged, and M. Pavlov asserts that she was bound to substitute some form of covenant which would give effect to the gist of her promise. Such, at any rate, is the contention attributed to him by Seoul telegrams. But it must appear to thoughtful persons that, Korea being the donor in the matter, M. Pavlov is bound to accept what she gives according to her own manner of giving, and has no right whatever to dictate fashions as well as facts. If the signature of the Korean Foreign Minister and the ratification of the Sovereign be essential to the validity of the concession, some right to exercise discretion must necessarily be recognised as belonging to those authorities. Even granting that the basis of the discredited covenant had the previous approval of the Court, it does not appear to have had the endorsement of the Foreign Office, and we presume that the latter's co-operation is more or less essential. The Emperor can over-ride the Foreign Office if he chooses, but supposing that he does not choose to do so in this particular matter, then the agreement has failed to come into existence, and M. Pavlov has no manner of right to practically vitalize it. But it is evident that he may have a solid grievance. He may complain that he has been misled, since an expectation founded on the Court's compliance at the outset has been disappointed by the prudence of the Foreign Office in the sequel. He will make the most of this grievance we may be sure, and he is entitled to do so. But it must be frankly confessed that the world's sympathy can not be extended to a Russian diplomatist posing as the victim of a violated pledge.

Several Tokyo journals publish semi-official statements with regard to the Berlin telegram which, on the strength of a Peking communication to *The Times*, described the bases of the Russo-Japanese negotiations to be that this country is willing to recognise the interests established by Russia in Manchuria provided that Russia correspondingly recognise Japan's interests in Korea, especially in the matter of railways. It is not denied that direct negotiations are in progress, but it is most emphatically denied that such an outline correctly represents them. The alleged bases are said to be very far from the truth.

The Emperor of Korea may well have fled to the innermost recesses of his Palace and taken refuge in the seclusion of Lady On's apartments. It is rumoured that quite a phalanx of demands confront his Government. Russia is pressing not only for the Yong Am-pho lease, but also for the right of laying a line of telegraph from the Amur region to Wonsan via Kyong-heung. This is the line that the Russians attempted to put up last year in

defiance of the Korean Authorities, who consequently pulled down the poles, a species of destructive protest which seems to be within special range of Korean courage. France is asking for gold-mining privileges at Chhang-son. Belgium is urging that the position of principal adviser to the Throne should be given to her subject who recently entered Korea's service. Germany demands a change in the location of her mining concession. America wants a large extension of limits of the Unsan gold-digging area. And Japan is seeking a charter for the Seoul-Wiju line as well as the premier place for the adviser she has furnished. The Korean statesmen are having a busy time.

The Emperor of Korea is said to have rejected the twice-tendered resignation of the Foreign Minister, and the present expectation is that Li will resume office. But his perplexity will remain. The reason of his resignation, according to public understanding, was that having promised to sign the Yong Am-pho agreement on a certain day, he encountered on Japan's side opposition so strong that signature would have been impossible even assuming M. Pavlov's consent to the amendments proposed by Li. The promise was evaded under shelter of M. Pavlov's obduracy, but now if Li resumes his portfolio he will have to meet M. Pavlov, who will doubtless soon find some means of circumventing the objectionable amendments, if, indeed, he does not accept them rather than jeopardise the covenant. What the unhappy Li will do in that event we fail to conjecture: send in his resignation again, perhaps.

The *Kokumin* has a telegram from Seoul saying that on the 3rd instant a Cabinet Council was to be held for the purpose of discussing the questions of the Yong Am-pho lease and the opening of Wiju. The correspondent does not indicate that any change has taken place in Korea's views on these subjects.

Monday, September 7.

It is stated that the Korean Government adheres to its proposal of closing Pyong-yang in consideration of opening Wiju. The points made are that two places are already open in Pyong-yang-do, namely, Pyong-yang and Chin-nam-po, and that the addition of Wiju would raise the number to three, which is excessive. Moreover, there does not appear to be any prospect of development at Pyong-yang in the matter of foreign commerce. The Korean Foreign Minister is therefore disposed to submit to the Cabinet a scheme for opening Wiju and closing Pyong-yang, but preparatory to doing so, he has addressed to the Foreign Representatives a *note identique* seeking their opinion. To this note it is said that the German Representative has replied signifying his assent; that the Russian has made no answer, and that the British and American are not likely to object. One of the telegrams received in Tokyo with reference to the matter, indicates that the note was not sent to the Japanese Representative. That, however, is scarcely credible. Japan is the Power chiefly interested. Several hundreds of her subjects are settled in Pyong-yang, where they pursue a trade mere or less lucrative. Their sudden and compulsory removal would be a measure for which compensation must obviously be paid, and of course Korea would have to pay it. We trust that Japan will resolutely oppose any such retrogressive step. Her own history should teach her that nothing can be less trustworthy than inference drawn from

present circumstances as to the future commercial development of any place. Many of us can recall the times when most pessimist views were freely ventilated about the foreign trade of Japan; when it was pointed out that the amount of that trade, after more than 20 years of effort, did not exceed a paltry \$1 1/2 per unit of the population; when the prophets proclaimed that the bubble had burst, and when the foreign residents were recommended to resign themselves as best they could to a paltry field of enterprise. Such predictions look quite comical by the light of present facts, and it is more than probable that Korean forecasts about the future of Pyong-yang will be similarly belied by events. Japan has a solid footing there and it would be a suicidal act on her part to agree to effacement. Her policy, we venture to think, should be to hold fast by everything she possesses in Korea and to extend instead of restricting her sphere of operations. Other Powers may find it a matter of material indifference or political convenience that Pyong-yang should be closed, but it is Japan that has solid interests there and we trust she will defend them.

There are conflicting accounts about M. Pavlov's doings in the matter of the land-lease of Yong Am-pho. One story is that, foiled in his efforts to obtain the consent of the Foreign Office, the Russian Representative has succeeded in inducing the Emperor to issue private instructions that the lease should be signed. Another account alleges that the Korean Government has definitely determined not to sanction the lease, and if M. Pavlov presses for approval, he will be advised to discuss the matter with Japan. Yet another statement denies that the Korean Foreign Office is opposed to granting the lease. According to this last account the Foreign Minister, when submitting the draft agreement to the Cabinet, accompanied it with an explanation that since the timber-felling concession contained a clause engaging that Russian subjects should be permitted to lease land along the Yalu for workshops and residences, the application about Yong Am-pho could not be refused. That explanation, however, being deemed insufficient, the documents were returned to the Foreign Office with instructions that more explicit information should be supplied.

Among these accounts it is difficult to say which may be credited. The *Nichi Nichi*, of the 4th instant, and the *Hochu* are responsible for the first; the *Niroku* for the second; and the *Nichi Nichi* of the 5th inst. for the third. The only thing certain is that the signing of the lease is in abeyance and that M. Pavlov is using his best endeavours to remove the difficulty. He has again asked for an audience with the Emperor. The British Representative also is said to be active. On the 3rd instant he proceeded to the Foreign Office and renewed his application for the opening of Wiju and Yong Am-pho.

A wild story is transmitted from Peking by the correspondent of the *Kokumin Shinbun*, who says that the tale has reached *The Times'* correspondent in the Chinese capital. It is to the effect that an English ship, chartered by an American citizen, was engaged carrying arms and munitions of war to the Yalu Valley for Russian uses, when she was seized by a Japanese man-of-war. This is a fine yarn. The public is not aware that Japanese men-of-war are engaged in police duty on the Yalu.

There is a Korean in Tokyo at present who came recently to Japan for the alleged

purpose of inspecting railways, but whose real object is said by the news-mongers to be an inquiry into Japan's true intentions. In other words, this Mr. Hyon Yong-un is commissioned to find out whether Japan intends to choose war as the alternative of certain contingencies. Mr. Hyon is furnishing some food for gossip, but the sensationists have not yet gone the length of announcing the result of his delicate inquisition.

Tuesday, September 8.

Intelligence from Seoul says that Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative, has intimated to the Korean Government his unqualified dissent from the proposal of closing Pyong-yang in consideration of opening Wiju. Mr. Hayashi is reported to have declared that whatever view might be taken by other Powers Japan could never agree to such an arrangement and that he must insist upon re-affirming his original proposition.

With regard to this matter, it is now reported that Germany is the only Occidental Power which has returned a favourable answer to Korea's proposal, or, indeed, any answer at all. The other Governments maintain silence and their views are consequently unknown. There is, of course, a strong suspicion that Russia favours the closing of Pyong-yang, and the suspicion derives confirmation from Germany's action, for it is now abundantly plain that wherever her own interests are not directly menaced, Germany shapes her Far-Eastern course in accordance with Russia's convenience. It would be, perhaps, a little difficult for M. Pavlow to figure as a promoter of this scheme to close Pyong-yang. Such a course could scarcely be reconciled with the terms of the Protocol of 1898, which pledges Russia not to impede Japan's commercial development in Korea, and it would certainly be a very substantial impediment to close a town where several hundreds of Japanese subjects have settled and are carrying on business. We trust that we do no injustice to M. Pavlow when we say that he presents himself to us as a Minister whose scruples weigh little against his zeal for his country's aggrandisement. But we assume that he would not wastefully antagonise Japan, as he would be doing did he openly advocate the closing of Pyong-yang. As to Germany's alleged attitude in the matter, we must await some explanation of her approval of a step so retrogressive, since, while making every allowance for her desire to placate Russia—a desire quite natural in the circumstances—we do not find in that a sufficient motive.

Japanese newspapers—the *Chiuo* and the *Niroku*—write at some length about Mr. Hyon, the Korean who is now in Tokyo and who is supposed to be seeking Japan's assistance for his country in her present difficulties. Mr. Hyon, we read, is some forty years of age. In 1883 or 1884 he graduated at the Keio Gijuku, and returning to Korea, obtained official appointment which, however, he subsequently forfeited and at the same time was sentenced to banishment in connexion with one of the historical vetoes upon the export of grain. The China-Japan war rescued him from his evil plight, and since then he has been tolerably active, his influence being always lent to the cause of progress. There is some mystery connected with his present mission. The ostensible purpose of his coming is said to be inspection of railways, but our Tokyo contemporaries allege that his real instructions are to address himself to Marquis Ito, Baron Komura and Prince Konoye for the purpose of enlist-

ing their sympathy and coöperation in supporting Korea against the pressure to which Russia is subjecting her. He has obtained interviews with Marquis Ito and Baron Komura, it is said, but Prince Konoye is too ill to meet him. The *Chiuo* undertakes to give Marquis Ito's reply verbatim:—"It is very regrettable that Korea should be involved in trouble on account of Russo-Japanese politics, but she may rest assured that Japan's sentiment towards her has not undergone any change."

Wednesday, September 9.

It is now stated that the object of Mr. Hyon Yong-an in visiting Japan is to obtain currency for the idea of converting Korea into an Eastern Belgium. If that be true, then we must assume that the Korean Government has revived the project which Mr. Cho Pyong-sik was sent to promote two years ago. Cho was a very much more important personage than Hyon, and since Korea is now attempting to achieve the same end with inferior machinery, we must infer either that she attaches proportionately less importance to the scheme or that she thinks the opportunity better. Yet it is hard to believe that any opportunity whatever exists. What Powers can be expected to join hands for such a purpose? Not Russia surely. Russia's obvious policy for several years has been to keep Korea in a condition such as would facilitate her consumption when the Great Northern Power's digestion should be prepared for the meal. In that respect Russia has been partially, but only partially, successful. Instead of encountering the opposition of various foreign interests in the peninsula she has to encounter those of Japan alone, or virtually alone, while Korea herself remains as powerless to resist absorption as she was thirty years ago. It is stated confidently by those who ought to know that Russia would have been willing to contrive the neutralization of Korea a year ago. That is very likely, but a year ago Russia's position in Manchuria was very different from what it is to-day, and a year ago she might have been willing to make some sacrifice for the sake of consolidating that position. A year ago, too, she had not established a footing in the Yalu Valley. It is scarcely conceivable that she would now give favourable consideration to any programme for the Belgianization of Korea. With Russia objecting, France's objection also must be anticipated, and Germany follows as a matter of course. Thus the Powers would be found divided into two camps, and no scheme of neutralization could be successful under such circumstances.

Thursday, September 10.

According to the *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent the British Representative has intimated, with reference to the Korean Government's proposal to close Pyong-yang, that as Japan's tradal interests are chiefly concerned in this matter, he has nothing to say if Japan has not. At the same time he explains that he is without instructions from his Government on the subject.

Referring to the opening of Wiju Mr. Jordan is said to have re-iterated his demand, and to have repeated, at the same time, the comment already made by him, namely, that as there is no anchorage at Wiju for ships of any size, a custom house can not conveniently be located there. Hence some point further down the river must be selected for the purpose, and no place seems more suitable than Yong Am-pho.

Friday, Sept. 11.

Mr. Hyon Yong-un, whose name has been in people's mouths of late on the hypothesis that his visit to Japan has some profound political import, now receives a curious character at the hands of the *Jimmin*. According to that veracious newspaper, whose columns are not always closed to the uses of black-mailers, Hyon has been trying to play a very pretty game. The Emperor of Korea, so the story runs, still retains a vivid recollection of his murdered consort, and often, musing on her terrible fate, falls into fits of melancholy which are taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons to exploit the unhappy monarch. Recently, for example, some garments were sold to His Majesty for several thousands of *yen*, on the pretence that they had been worn by the Queen and that their present holders had procured them from Japanese. Hyon's wife is a maid-of-honour in the Palace, and through her the Emperor was induced to think that if Hyon were despatched to Tokyo, his knowledge of the Japanese would enable him to procure not only the arrest of the Queen's assassins, now said to be hiding in this country, but also the deportation of other refugees obnoxious to the Seoul Authorities. The Emperor fell into the trap and despatched Hyon. But the latter's real purpose was to make money for himself, and he chose a strange though probably not novel method of doing so. Having interviewed Marquis Ito and Baron Komura, thus investing his mission with a certain air of respectability, he telegraphed to Korea that in order to achieve his purpose it would be necessary to purchase Marquis Ito, and that a sum of 150,000 *yen* would be necessary. But even the Emperor's thirst for vengeance upon the slayers of his beloved wife could not induce him to swallow such a draught of deception. He peremptorily refused Hyon's demand, and thus the latter stands exposed, with no resource except himself to join the band of refugees whose deportation he was to have contrived.

News comes from Fusan that two Japanese fishermen have been assassinated by Koreans at Kosyong in Kyongsan-do. No particulars are given.

THE POPULATION OF TOKYO.

According to statistics collected by the police at the close of last year, Tokyo has now a total population of 1,839,788 persons, living in 392,039 houses. Divided by sexes, there are 946,671 men and 893,117 women, and divided into urban and suburban sections, it appears that the urban population is 1,220,948, living in 273,969 houses and consisting of 637,615 men and 583,333 women, while the suburban is 618,840, living in 118,070 houses and consisting of 309,056 men and 309,784 women. It is curious at first sight to notice that the proportion of females in the urban districts is so considerably smaller than the proportion of males, but the reason is doubtless to be sought in the fact that the above numbers include the urban floating population which naturally consists mainly of males. Tokyo is growing enormously. Ten years ago, namely, in 1893, the official returns gave the city a total population of 1,409,869, so that its increase in a decade has been no less than 429,921. It is now as populous a city as it was in the flourishing period of Tokugawa rule, and year by year its suburbs are extending, a process which will certainly be accelerated by the laying of electric railways.

FOREIGN INSURANCE.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a series of wildly abusive articles attacking the foreign life insurance companies doing business in this country. Naturally the three great American companies come in for a major part of the *Hochi's* assaults, than which nothing could be more intemperate or ill-judged. The text of the Tokyo newspaper's invective is that, in view of the lavish expenditure of these companies for the purpose of attracting custom, and in consideration of the low character of the touts they employ, the obvious inference is that when they have collected a sufficiently large number of premia, they will close their offices in Japan, and leave the unhappy policy-holders to whistle for their money or to institute legal proceedings in distant New York. We can not think that the *Hochi Shimbun's* articles will exercise any influence in educated circles, but they will certainly weigh with ignorant and unthinking people. There is just that grain of truth which renders it difficult to dismiss the whole tirade as monstrous. For undoubtedly, as Mr. Shida and Mr. Wada have both said, it is within the range of contingencies against which a Government is bound to legislate for the protection of its nationals, that a foreign insurance company with no reputation to lose and no business to sacrifice, might resort to the rascality of suddenly putting up its shutters in Japan and levitating after having collected a few hundreds of thousands of yen. But to suspect that institutions like the Equitable, the New York and the Mutual—which are specially referred to by the *Hochi*—could contemplate such insane suicide, is to declare oneself an imbecile. The interests these companies have already acquired in America and Europe enormously outweigh any interests they can ever hope to acquire in Japan, and although our worthy Tokyo contemporary may still labour under the frog-in-the-well delusion of imagining himself beyond the ken of all the world, he should be capable of understanding that the gross swindle which he gravely includes among the possible incidents of the above companies' career in Japan, would wholly destroy their credit in Europe and America, and would at one coup annihilate the vast business they have built up there by long years of strenuous effort and able financing. The impression conveyed to our mind by a perusal of the *Hochi's* articles is not one of resentment that such rascality should be attributed to American companies, but is rather one of profound astonishment that any Japanese newspaper should be found so curiously ignorant of the principles of credit as to imagine that a huge swindle publicly perpetrated in Japan would not touch the reputation of a company in Europe or America. We can not agree with the *Hochi Shimbun's* constructive belief that the audience it addresses will attach much credence to its romancing, but we do assert unequivocally that the Japanese insurance men who must be supposed to have inspired the *Hochi's* articles, have thereby proclaimed themselves undeserving of all credit, for no men willing to deal so unfairly by their foreign rivals can be for a moment suspected of a resolve to deal fairly with their own nationals. However, we should be exaggerating the importance of the *Hochi's* writing if we devoted any further space to its discussion. Our contemporary has allowed its columns to be debased to the use of the lowest class of maneuverers.

THE STREET RAILWAY QUESTION.

Saturday, September 5.

Thus far the Anti-amalgamation party have been successful in the law courts. Mr. Amenomiya, it will be remembered, instituted proceedings in the Tokyo Local Court praying that the decisions adopted by the semi-dispersed meeting should be declared void. Meanwhile he applied to the District Court for an injunction to restrain the amalgamationists from giving effect to those decisions pending the result of the suit in the Local Court. Against this application the amalgamationists entered a protest, and Mr. Amenomiya replied with a counter-protest in the sense that the protest did not emanate from a duly constituted board of directors. The Court sustained this counter-protest, and the amalgamationists then appealed from that judgment. But the appeal has been dismissed, and consequently the position now is that the injunction holds, and that the amalgamationists are reduced to a state of complete powerlessness pending the decision of the main suit, the hearing of which can not commence before the conclusion of the summer recess, namely, the 9th instant. Then will remain the processes of appeal to two higher tribunals, so that a delay of a year and a half or two years is in sight unless some compromise be effected. In the meanwhile the time within which the Company's capital has to be increased, would lapse. But evidently the business world regards all this as a farce, for the Company's shares show no sign of depreciation.

Tuesday, September 8.

The principal shareholders of the Tokyo Street Railway Company have at length decided to take a step which we wonder they did not take before, namely, to remove all their present directors, and elect in their stead a new board, which will be able to work on a clean sheet and detach itself completely from the wretched complications of the past. A meeting of shareholders held in the Imperial Hotel on the 5th instant adopted that resolution.

Thursday, September 10.

Mr. Oi Kentaro and his fellow-agitators of the *Gaitetsu Dokuritsu Domei-kai* (street railway independence union) have managed to obtain 15,000 signatures of Tokyo citizens to a petition denouncing the amalgamation of the *Shigai* and the *Densha* Companies. The petition's main point is that such amalgamation will tend to produce one of the monopolies which have already caused so much inconvenience to the public. Nothing but their own convenience and profit, says the document, have any influence with the advocates of amalgamation, but what its opponents think of is the provision of cheap travelling facilities to the citizens. If amalgamation be effected, the high fares charged by the *Densha* Company will be continued, whereas if the Street Company be left to enjoy an independent existence, it will carry folks any distance and all distances within the limits, of its circuit for a uniform fare of 3 sen.

It is exceedingly problematical whether any electric railway company in Tokyo could afford to carry passengers from one end of the city to the other for the ridiculously small fare of 3 farthings. We strongly suspect that there is a great deal of make-believe about this pretence and that neither Mr. Amenomiya nor Mr. Oi Kentaro has any faith in his own *bona fides*.

A rumour was current a few days ago that the Mitsu Bishi and the Mitsui had sold

all their shares in the *Densha* and the *Shigai* companies. The story being obviously invented in the interests of speculators on 'Change, no one paid much attention to it, but Mr. Shoda Heigoro, the Mitsu Bishi Manager, has allowed himself to be interviewed, and has denied publicly that the Mitsu Bishi possesses a single share in any one of the three electric railway enterprises of Tokyo city.

What the advocates of amalgamation intend to do is to have a general meeting called by the Inspectors on the 23rd instant. The 182nd article of the Commercial Code provides for that: it gives the Inspectors power to convene such a meeting. But we do not clearly understand what such a meeting could accomplish. Its functions are distinctly limited to appointing special examiners to inquire into the affairs of the company and the state of its property. A meeting so convened does not appear to have the same power as an extraordinary general meeting called in response to a request of shareholders representing one-tenth of the capital, namely, the power of removing the directors. On the other hand, if the shareholders make application for an extraordinary general meeting, their application has to go, in the first place, to the directors, and only in the event of the latter failing to call the meeting within two weeks, do the shareholders themselves become entitled to do so with the permission of a law court. Hence in order that the shareholders may obtain an extraordinary general meeting competent to remove the directors, recourse to a law court is necessary; and if a meeting be called by the Inspectors without such recourse, it has not the necessary competence. Things seem to be getting into a worse and worse coil.

Since the above was in type we learn that the anti-amalgamation party have summoned a general meeting of shareholders on the same day at the same place, for the purpose of removing the Inspectors themselves, by whom a general meeting has already been convened. Mr. Amenomiya and his followers are proceeding on the strength of the 159th article of the Code, which empowers the directors to call a general meeting should there be a necessity for doing so. Thus the confusion grows worse confounded, and if Mr. Oi Kentaro does not find occasion for a revival of *soshi* influence, we shall be much surprised.

THE ALLEGED POACHERS.

Mr. Yonebayashi Isaburo, who was in command of the Japanese fishing vessels recently seized by Russian cruisers in Kamchatkan waters, appears to have been released on bail in Vladivostok, pending trial, together with 27 seamen detained there on the same charge. The latest news is that these 28 men having been brought up for trial, were acquitted and received permission to return to Japan. In view of this result Mr. Uchiyama, one of the Hokkaido members of the Diet, and himself engaged in fishing enterprise, has addressed a strong memorial to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, asking that steps be taken to procure due compensation for the heavy loss entailed by the seizure of 11 Japanese vessels and their compulsory abandonment of an enterprise in which they were lawfully engaged. It is alleged that the vessels were sent to Kamchatka in consequence of an agreement with three Russian subjects who undertook to sell to the Japanese a certain quantity of cured fish. The ships went to take delivery

of the fish, and the agreement itself was duly endorsed by the Vladivostok Authorities, who levied the usual fee of 100 roubles. If these facts be rightly stated, it would appear that the Russian naval officers who seized the Japanese vessels laboured under some great misapprehension.

Since writing the above we read in Japanese papers that the speedy settlement of the complication is attributable to the intervention of Admiral Alexieff. The Governor-General happened to be in Vladivostok at the time when the 28 Japanese subjects were remanded for trial. His Excellency was approached by the Japanese Commercial Agent, and after hearing the facts of the case, he promised to use his exertions so as to bring about a speedy settlement, since it would be most regrettable that the relations between the two empires should be embittered by such a paltry matter. The result was the acquittal of the 28 men, and their release with a degree of celerity quite unprecedented. Japanese journals note that although Russia strictly enforces her veto against fishing by foreigners on her East-Asian coasts, she makes an exception in Japan's favour with regard to Saghalien, in consideration of the fact that the island was originally Japanese territory, and that its fisheries were inaugurated by Japanese subjects. About sixty Japanese vessels sail every year from Hokkaido to avail themselves of this favour. The particular batch of eleven ships which had the misfortune to be seized were working under agreement with Russian subjects who had engaged to make delivery of a quantity of cured fish.

BANKING.

Japanese journals state that the banks having sums of over a million yen lying idle are the following:—

	Yen.
Mitsui Bank	2,164,713
First Bank	1,400,151
Yasuda Bank	1,284,300
Fifteenth Bank	1,201,065
Third Bank	1,079,079
Hundredth Bank	1,001,926
Total	8,131,234

Another piece of banking intelligence is that a further decrease in rates of interest is to take place from the 16th of this month. Six banks have come to this decision after consultation, namely, the First, the Hundredth, the Fifteenth, the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi and the Specie Bank. The new rates will be 5 per cent. on fixed deposits, as compared with the present rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$; 7 *rin* daily on current accounts as compared with 9 *rin*, and 1 *sen* daily on special current accounts as compared with 1.2 *sen*. Thus the bank rate on fixed deposits is lower than the rate obtainable by investing in Government securities, for the five-per cent. loan bonds can be purchased at 90, which means $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest.

The *Shogyo Shimpō*, commenting on this reduction of interest, expresses satisfaction that the banks have had the courage to abandon their timid policy of scrambling for deposits by offering a high rate of interest. Such a policy was eminently unsound, from the banks' point of view, since it resulted in the accumulation of idle funds, embarrassing to their holders and demoralizing to their depositors. For the very high rates hitherto given by the banks had the effect of inducing people to be content with the interest accruing from deposit accounts and to refrain

from putting their money into the numerous investments that offered on every hand. Now that the banks have ceased to hold out that temptation, people will necessarily begin to look about them, and will open their eyes to the fact that money may be better employed than in lying in a bank's strong room.

That sounds very comfortable, but how does it happen, we wonder, that if good investments are offering all round, the banks are loaded with unemployed funds. The six banks catalogued above show a total of over 8 millions, and if the list were extended to the whole country there would be a very large aggregate. We may be very sure that if good investments were available the banks would not be in this plight, and it is our opinion that the reduction of rates now announced will not have any perceptible effect in diverting capital into industrial or commercial channels. What the banks, shrink from will not be likely to attract private financiers. The truth seems to be that the war cloud paralyses everything. Could peace be assured simultaneously with the harvesting of a rice crop which promises to be considerably above the average, the dawn of a season of prosperity would probably be witnessed. At the close of last year and the beginning of this, Japanese journalists wrote in a tone of exultation about the steady accumulation of funds in the banks' strong rooms and in the Treasury's vaults. It would be regarded by a private individual as simply ruinous could he find no satisfactory investment for his money, but publicists too often forget that nations are only aggregates of individuals, and that what is bad for the unit must be bad also for the mass.

CHINA.

Monday, September 7.

The Foreign Representatives in Peking, according to a telegram in the *Jiji Shimpō*, have agreed to endorse the British Minister's view that the Chinese subjects held in custody in Shinghai on a charge of lese-majesty should not be handed over to the Chinese Authorities, but should be tried by the Mixed Court and should undergo in the foreign settlement whatever punishment that tribunal may condemn them to. This news will be welcomed by the public outside China. Up to the time of Sir Ernest Satow's arrival in Peking and of the unequivocal stand taken by the British and American Governments, supported by Japan, all the Foreign Representatives, except the Italian, appear to have been in favour of handing over the accused, nor can it be denied that the Treaty of Tientsin contains warrant for such a step. Moreover, as to the plea that the Taotai of Shanghai had made an agreement in a different sense, we fail to see that it has much validity so long as his superiors refused to endorse his action. But nothing can over-ride the fact that when the British negotiators signed the Treaty of Tientsin they did not for an instant contemplate co-operation with the Chinese Authorities to deprive political offenders of any privilege of asylum, or to place such persons within the power of criminal jurisdiction modelled on mediæval lines. It would be a shocking thing to deliver up to torture and execution Chinese subjects who have not practised any licence more extreme than that constantly practised with impunity by British subjects within the limits of Chinese territory. Had these Chinese offenders employed the bomb or the

dagger to push their political propaganda, a different view might be taken of their case, but so long as their misdeed is limited to newspaper representations, it is the duty of every civilized Power to grant them asylum against savage mutilation and barbarous execution. All lovers of liberty must thank the Governments of London, Washington and Tokyo for their action in this matter. That St. Petersburg and Berlin were found at first in a different camp is, perhaps, not wonderful. Neither of these countries can be expected to take an Anglo-Saxon view of such questions. But it is disappointing to find France in the same league, and we can not say that the arguments advanced by *l'Echo de Chine* have sufficed to justify such an attitude on the part of one of the most prominent exponents of individual liberty.

There has been some disposition to put a sensational construction upon the despatch of two Japanese officers to Nicolaesck, as reported in our last issue. But the fact appears to be that Major-General Akiyama and Major Oba are going to witness military manoeuvres by two divisions of Russian troops in the Amur region. They go, of course, by invitation, and have received every assistance from the Russian Legation in Tokyo.

Cholera has broken out in the Japanese Settlement in Tientsin. The first to be attacked is Mr. Ide, editor of *The North China Mainichi Shimbun*. It is not stated whether his case is serious, but rumour says that there are signs of the disease spreading and that precautionary measures are being adopted.

Wednesday, September 9.

It is reported from Peking—*Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence—that Russia has withdrawn her last draft proposals, consisting of seven articles, and that she will substitute another scheme. Meanwhile the world is growing accustomed to her occupation of the Three Provinces, and though another ripple of excitement may pass over the public spirit on the 8th of October when the period for the third act of evacuation expires, no very tangible result can be anticipated.

News from Tientsin is to the effect that long continued rains in Manchuria have produced heavy floods resulting in serious damage to the East-Asian Railway. The road-bed is said to have been washed away in many places, carriages have been overturned and there has been much loss of life. Probably these reports are exaggerated. The injury is said to extend to the telegraphs also. We may add that several residents of Yokohama who had arranged to proceed to England via the Siberian route, turned back at Kobe and have gone by the *Aki Maru*, which left yesterday for Seattle.

Thursday, September 10.

We have two very contradictory accounts of the state of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. One comes from the *Niroku's* Peking correspondent, who says that the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg wires to the Foreign Office in Peking that the negotiations have made great progress, that a pacific ending is now in sight and that the terms of settlement will be proclaimed at the date fixed for the final evacuation of Manchuria, namely, the 8th of October. The other account is contained in a sub-editorial of the *Jiji Shimpō's*. It says that the negotiations have not made any progress at all; that they can not be said to be moving and that they certainly have not reached a stage indicating

any prospect of satisfactory settlement. Meanwhile, our contemporary continues, Japan's attitude remains unchanged. She is determined to maintain her policy of achieving security for a country in which she has the strongest interests, geographical, commercial and political, and she will assert that policy even though Russia persist in her present lawless course in defiance of frequently proclaimed assurances and deliberately concluded agreements.

As between these two accounts the public can have no hesitation in choosing. The truth is on the *Jiji*'s side. Without some marked change in the situation things can not be said to be in a very hopeful condition, but it will be unfortunate beyond the range of reasonable anticipation should the diplomatists of the two Powers fail to come to some agreement.

The cholera in Tientsin is bad and shows symptoms of getting worse, according to the *Jiji Shimpō*'s correspondence. Two foreigners and two Japanese have been attacked, and one of the latter has died. The disease is said to have been imported from South China, and all ships arriving off the Peiho are subjected to strict medical inspection.

A Department of Commerce has been added to the machinery of government in the Chinese capital. Its president is Prince Tsai Chen, and its chief vice-president is Wu Ting-fong. Under such direction the new office ought to be progressive.

Friday, Sept. 11.

It is stated by the Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpō* that on the 6th instant M. Lessar presented to the Chinese Government a new series of demands, conditional upon the satisfaction of which is to be the evacuation of Newchwang on the 8th of Oct. He also stipulated that the period for the withdrawal of Russia's troops from Manchuria should be postponed. With regard to these new proposals the gist of them is said to be that Russia again pledges herself solemnly to restore Manchuria ultimately to China, the restoration commencing with Newchwang and Shinking, the other two provinces to be given back at a later date, in view of which restitution China is to pledge herself never to alienate any part of Manchuria or to allow any Power except Russia to erect telegraphs there. Further, China must engage that the imports into China coming by the Russian railways shall never be subjected to a tax higher than 4.7 per cent. *ad valorem*. Again, the sanitation of Newchwang is to be in Russian hands, and China is to exert her utmost endeavours for the protection of Russian banks and their agencies in all parts of Manchuria.

These proposals are reported to be found attractive by China's statesmen. The situation is indeed so desperate for them, so far as their own ability to retrieve it is concerned, that they may well grasp at the half-loaf which Russia offers them, and the prospect of getting back Newchwang and Shinking on the 8th of October comes like rain after a long drought.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*'s correspondence adds some further demands to the list attributed by the *Jiji* to Russia. They are that no place in Kirin or Amur shall be opened to foreign trade; that no railway or mining concessions shall ever be granted to any nationals other than Russian; that all appointments of Chinese officials in Manchuria shall be made the subject of previous consultation with Russia; and that Russian

officers shall be employed to train Chinese troops in Manchuria.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, is said to have remonstrated strongly against the acceptance of any such terms by China.

It is evident that no definite opinion can be expressed upon all this until we have conclusive information about the nature of Russia's new proposals. Nothing may be said at present except that if they are of the kind outlined above, Powers having treaty rights in Manchuria can not possibly assent. The condition as to an import duty of 4.7 per cent. on goods carried over the railways may be another way of saying that railway carriage is to be regarded as frontier trade, but in several other respects the alleged conditions appear to be absolutely impracticable, and their discussion is consequently premature. What is unmistakably significant, however, is that the St. Petersburg Government should formulate such demands in Peking with reference to a subject which is understood to be under diplomatic negotiation between Japan and Russia. The meaning of that procedure can be read by him that runs if the conditions be rightly stated, which we greatly doubt.

It may be mentioned in this context that according to the *Asahi*'s telegrams the Foreign Representatives in Peking regard the shelving of Mr. de Witte and the appointment of Admiral Alexieff as clear indications that the war party in Russia has gained the ascendancy, and the Chinese statesmen see unequivocal menace in the attitude recently adopted by Russia. M. Lessar is supposed to be conducting his work in Peking under the direct instructions of M. Alexieff, but we should question the truth of that hypothesis.

Of course the presentation of these demands has caused no little commotion in diplomatic circles in Peking. The British and Japanese Representatives are said to be conspicuously active.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a strong and dignified article on this intelligence. It speaks of Manchuria in very moderate terms. Japan, it says, asks nothing in Manchuria except that the treaty rights of the Powers shall not be impaired and that the district shall remain open to the trade of the world without any unfair discriminations in favour of any one nation. But no one can pretend to think that the proposals now advanced by Russia are consistent with such equal treatment. On the contrary, they deliberately ignore the rights of other States and their acceptance would create an intolerable situation. Russia has obtained certain interests in Manchuria, and Japan has not the least idea of objecting to any arrangements essential to the protection of those interests. She can not consent, however, to have the gates of Manchurian trade closed in her face. Russia must be thoroughly well aware of the limits beyond which no amicable agreement is possible, and it is not to be conceived that she will deliberately transgress those limits. Passing on to Korea the *Jiji* insists emphatically that Russia has no material interests whatsoever there, and that she must not be allowed to interfere with the legitimate development and safeguarding of Japan's universally recognised interests. Our contemporary alludes specially to the Seoul-Wiju Railway, for which a concession ought to be secured without delay.

The *Nippon* has a very vehement article attacking the Government which it accuses

of simply waiting for something to turn up, while, at the same time, quieting the country by assurances of inflexible resolve and of reliance on the whole nation as a unit.

As to the whole matter we again repeat our conviction that rumour errs flagrantly in its statement of Russia's new proposals.

THE "SAISEI-GAKKO."

Dr. Hasegawa's extraordinarily precipitate resolve to close the *Saisei-gakko* has provoked much comment. It meant that from 700 to 800 students were driven out into the cold without finishing their course or being in a position to derive any benefit from their previous studies. At first the general supposition was that Dr. Hasegawa had yielded to a fit of pique because the Educational Authorities were unwilling to elevate his school to the rank of a degree-conferring college, and for a moment there was a disposition to infer that some harsh discrimination had been officially exercised. But subsequent inquiries shewed that the hesitation of the Department of Education in this matter was more or less inevitable. The trouble about medical schools is that private means are insufficient, or have hitherto proved insufficient, to equip any one of them thoroughly with the costly apparatus required to warrant collegiate recognition. The *Saisei Gakko* could not pretend to be so equipped, and it is denied that Dr. Hasegawa took any really serious steps to obtain a college charter for it. He closed the school, according to latest reports, because he did not see his account in keeping it open. But if that be the sole reason, he must stand convicted of singularly selfish and irresponsible conduct. We incline rather to think that his views have not been fully published. As for the unfortunate students, their dilemma has been partially solved. They held a meeting on the 4th instant, which was attended also by several of the teachers of the defunct *Saisei Gakko*, and a resolution was passed that two houses should be rented and that the faculty of the school, with one exception, should undertake to carry the present students to the end of their four years' course, without any addition to their numbers.

THE SILK CROP.

According to published estimates Japan is fortunate in her silk crop this year. Things looked bad in the spring, when, owing to scarcity of mulberry leaves, the cocoons were some ten per cent. below an average yield. But the splendid weather of the summer has fully compensated, and it is expected that the autumn crop will be thirty per cent. above the average, thus fully making up for the spring deficiency. The estimate now is a total yield of 2,600,000 *koku*, which would be 30 per cent. higher than last year's figure (2,006,099 *koku*), and nearly 20 per cent. better than the average crop for the past 10 years, namely, 2,000,000 *koku*. The following figures are given for each year since 1893:—

	Koku.		Koku.
1893	1,680,894	1898	2,207,342
1894	1,800,596	1899	2,512,502
1895	2,258,073	1900	2,753,903
1896	1,836,672	1901	2,525,241
1897	2,124,238	1902	2,006,099

It will be observed that the year 1900 was altogether exceptional, and that if this year fulfil expectations, it will stand second on the decennial record.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, September 5.

Lord Cranborne was not in a very felicitous mood when he made his statement in the House of Commons about Chinese affairs. It was not to be expected that he would make any detailed reference to Manchuria. Such a perplexing problem defies lucidity of diplomatic exposition. But he might at least have helped his countrymen out of their perplexity about the Yangtse agreement with Germany. His lordship described the instrument as "one more assertion on our part of the policy which we have always desired to pursue in China, namely, the policy of the integrity of China and the policy of the open door." But where did the integrity of China come in? That is what we have never succeeded in discovering. The British Government doubtless intended that the covenant should bind its signatories to some united action, if the occasion arose, for the purpose of preserving the Chinese empire. But apparently that intention had not been made clear to Germany for she interpreted the agreement solely as an engagement that the Yangtse Valley should always be open to herself on equal terms with England. As to the notion that it bound Germany in any way to raise so much as a finger in defence of China's integrity, Berlin repudiated it with scorn. Nevertheless, and despite that radical difference of rendering, Lord Cranborne declared that the agreement "so far as it went did good and nothing but good." His lordship certainly can not be charged with pessimism. But it remains a problem what Germany imagined herself to be doing when she negotiated the document. She is much too shrewd to imagine that any bargain can be wholly one-sided; all take and no give. She must have supposed that she was pledging herself to something or other. What was it, we wonder.

The resignation is announced of Mr. Yasuhiro Hanichiro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This event is said to be due to the affair of the rescinded Exchange Regulations Ordinance. Mr. Kiuchi, who preceded Mr. Yasuhiro in the same office, was directly responsible for the issue of the Ordinance, and his resignation took place some time ago. Mr. Yasuhiro is said to have shared the responsibility. It will be remembered that immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance Mr. Kiuchi proceeded to Europe, his place being taken by Mr. Yasuhiro. The latter seems to have shared Mr. Kiuchi's views as to the Exchange question, and to have supported the Ordinance. Hence his responsibility, which he sought to have recognised two or three months ago, but as his resignation would have been inconvenient pending compilation of the Budget, he remained in office until the latter work was completed. He is succeeded in the Vice-Ministry by Mr. Wada Hikojiro, hitherto head of the Bureau of Trade and Industry, and Mr. Wada's place falls to Mr. Morita Mokichi, now head of the Sanitary Bureau in the Department of Home Affairs. Mr. Wada is well known to the representatives of foreign life insurance companies doing business in Japan.

Monday, September 7.

The *Niroku Shinbun*, quite undeterred by its previous fiascos, now gravely publishes a categorical statement of the alleged bases of negotiation between Japan and Russia with regard to Manchuria. Six articles are given,

but we shall not quote them, for it is beyond the range of all reasonable possibility that the *Niroku Shinbun* can have obtained such information, and we do not forget how grossly and egregiously it has already deceived the public by the publication of manufactured conventions. The utmost secrecy is observed in Tokyo concerning these negotiations, and that nothing of their nature has become known in Peking either may be inferred from the misleading intelligence forwarded from that city to London.

The *Kokumin Shinbun's* Peking correspondent says that Russia has applied to the Chinese Government for a lease of Monkey Island in Fuhkien, and also for a special settlement at Chang-kia-kow. It will be remembered that Japan holds China's promise not to alienate any part of Fuhkien. As for Chang-kia-kow, it lies at the point where the Great Wall crosses the frontier of Chili on the north-west of Peking, and if Russia wants a settlement there, it points to a projected railway from Mongolia to Peking. These things, however, may be mere rumours.

PROFESSORS WESTLAKE AND HOLLAND.

Mr. Takahashi, one of the Seven Professors whose manifesto attracted so much interest in Japan, has received from Professors Eastlake and Holland a statement of the views held by these two eminent international jurists on the Manchurian question. The gist of their letter is published by several Tokyo journals. We can not clearly discover whether the ideas of both Professor Westlake and Professor Holland are supposed to be included, but apparently that is the suggestion. Professor Takahashi had sought the English experts' opinions about the evacuation of Manchuria and about Lord Cranborne's speech in the House of Commons, which speech they feared, might introduce an element of coldness into the Anglo-Japanese union. As to Manchuria, the Professors reply that possibly England, Japan and America might, without any excessive effort, succeed in seizing and holding the coast line, were they so minded, but that to drive Russia back into Siberia would demand an immense exercise of military strength; strength such as even these three Powers in combination could scarcely muster, in view of the great distance of their bases from the scene of operations. It would also have to be a permanent exercise of strength, for no covenant signed by Russia could be depended on as an instrument of effectual control. The forces making for expansion would refuse to be bound by any written compact. Most certainly there would be no sufficient compensation to Japan, America and England for this great effort. Is there then nothing feasible? The two Professors answer emphatically in the affirmative. It is well within the competence, they say, of America, England and Japan, nay even of England and Japan alone, to set limits to Russian expansion; the limits, namely, that she shall not push her aggressions beyond the Great Wall on the west or beyond the Korean frontier on the east. There the line might be drawn, and England would be following a manly statesmanlike course if she officially declared to Russia "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

That is the gist of the two Professors' views. It invites much comment.

THE FORMOSA INSURGENTS.

In the *Nippon* an interesting statement is made as to the results of Baron Kodama's policy in Formosa. The Baron commenced in 1898 his programme of combined conciliation and coercion. Receiving with open arms and with measures of practical assistance all that made voluntary submission, he proceeded with unsparing vigour against those that held out. Gradually surrenders were received, totalling 5681 rank and file and 138 leaders. The Local Government's investigations showed, however, that fully ten thousand had been originally enrolled under the insurgent banners, and consequently in November of 1901 a campaign was commenced on an extended scale. It lasted until May, 1902, by which time some three thousand of the insurgents had fallen. Yet it still appeared from accurate investigations that about 3800 or 3900 disaffected persons remained in the south. Against these a movement in overwhelming force was made in July of last year, and the terror inspired by this demonstration, to say nothing of the execution wrought by the troops, had such an effect upon the insurgents that their total extinction or conversion may be said to have followed. It appears that the habit of the Japanese has been to keep an accurate record of the names and doings of the insurgents who surrender, and to strike off the list the names of any that are seen to have devoted themselves unequivocally to honest callings. Last June the names still standing on the list totalled only 1751, and of these quite two-thirds have since then finally joined the ranks of honest citizens, while about 500 are doing work as coolies and day-labourers, only a very small fraction being still in the category of doubtful characters. Baron Kodama seems to have made a great success.

THE RICE CROP.

In our issue of the 3rd instant we quoted returns collected by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as saying that the rice crop this year seems likely to be 12.6 per cent. over an average year and 31.6 over the crop of last year. A correspondent draws attention to a discrepancy in these figures. The crop of last year having been about 36,900,000 *koku*, a yield 31.6 greater would be 38,500,000 *koku*, approximately; and an average crop being 40,262,880 *koku*, a yield 12.6 per cent. greater would be only 45,336,083 *koku*. Evidently the two per centages can not be right. They were quoted as given in Japanese journals. Our correspondent will have perceived, from the *Shogyo Shimpō's* figures published by us on the 4th instant, that the private estimate of the crop is 47,822,170 *koku*; probably a close approximation. Since then more detailed figures have been published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This last account puts the anticipated crop for the year at 47,017,211 *koku*, which, compared with last year's yield (36,928,153 *koku*), shows an increase of 27.3 per cent., and compared with an average yield (now put at 40,249,586 *koku*), shows an increase of 16.7 per cent., not 12.6 per cent. as previously stated. It has to be observed that this estimate was deduced from statistics collected up to the 26th of August, namely, a week before the *nikyaku-toka*. The weather having remained most propitious up to that date, we may expect that the next official returns

will make a still more favourable forecast. The figures for the past ten years, as published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are these :—

Year.	Crop.
1893.....	37,267,418 Koku.
1894.....	41,859,047 "
1895.....	39,960,798 "
1896.....	36,240,311 "
1897.....	33,039,293 "
1898.....	47,387,666 "
1899.....	39,698,248 "
1900.....	41,466,734 "
1901.....	46,914,434 "
1902.....	36,928,153 "
1903.....	47,017,211 "
	(estimated)
Average year	40,249,586 "

The average year is obtained by taking the total yield for seven years ended in 1902, less the yield of the most plentiful year (1898) and that of the worst year (1897), and dividing the result by 5. It will be noted that the estimate for this year falls short by only a very little of the crop of 1898, and for the reason given above as to the time of making the estimate and as to the continued fine weather, it may be assumed that, in default of some violent climatic disturbances, of which there is now no sign, the harvest this year will be the most abundant since 1893—since 1887, indeed, not to go any further back. Of course it has to be remembered that there is an extension of the area under rice cultivation. But in this respect the change is not so very marked. Thus, statistics show that whereas the area devoted to rice-growing was 6,406,050 acres in 1890, it grew to 7,071,197 acres by 1900. This difference of area must be taken into account when calculating relative fertility. In the year of conspicuously large yield, namely 1898, the superficies of rice-fields measured 7,044,060 acres, and in 1901 (the latest year for which returns have been published), this figure had increased to 7,118,762 acres. On the whole, however, it seems probable that in point alike of fertility and of total quantity the year 1903 will show the best results recorded since 1887.

THE BANK OF FORMOSA.

The Bank of Formosa held its semi-annual meeting on the 3rd instant in Tokyo. The proceedings derived exceptional interest from the fact that Mr. Lin, the well-known capitalist of Formosa, was proposed and accepted as an auditor. The following accounts were read and passed :—

	Yen.
Total Profits for the half-year.....	672,339
Total Expenses	510,713
Net Profit	161,626
From last Account.....	37,543
Total	199,169
To Reserve for Meeting Losses	43,200
To Reserve for Equalizing Dividends.....	5,900
To Special Reserve	5,000
To Rewards to Officers.....	11,300
To Dividend (9 per cent. annually).....	90,000
To Carried forward	43,769

Mr. Yagiu, President of the Bank, made a speech in the course of which he said that 160 miles of railway are now open in Formosa; and that whereas foreign trade had diminished, the trade with Japan proper had increased. Last year, the imports from foreign countries totalled 5,700,000 yen, and the exports to foreign countries, 4,300,000 yen, while the corresponding figures for the domestic trade were 5,200,000 yen and 5,500,000 yen. This meant a

diminution, as compared with 1901, of 200,000 yen in the total foreign trade and an increase of 2,100,000 yen in the domestic. Rice was chiefly responsible for the increase in exports to Japan, 2 million yen being the figure under that heading. On the other hand, the sugar crop in 1902 was a failure. It showed a decline of 40 per cent. The price of silver had fluctuated greatly. In January of this year it stood at 21½d. per ounce, whereas now the quotation was 25¼d. It had been necessary to announce 7 changes of rate.

TOWN LIFE AND LIFE IN FLATS.

Sir James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., now Demonstrator of Anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital and plague officer for the London County Council, and formerly so well known in Hongkong, made, 20 years ago, the statement that the Londoner pure and simple disappears after the third generation. That statement, based on a close study of Londoners and London life, excited much attention at the time, and a good deal of scepticism. In an interview with a representative of the *Daily Chronicle* quite recently Dr. Cantlie returns to the charge. "My statement," he said, "that it is well-nigh impossible to find a third, and absolutely impossible to find a fourth, generation of pure Londoners, stands unrefuted. The race deterioration, which has been going on in some towns, has now extended to the country—at all events, to some parts of it—and we are face to face with a grave national problem. If you look into recent figures, Dr. Cantlie went on, you will see that over a third of the population of London are not London born. It comes to this, therefore, that in three generations London is completely restocked from the outside. Nature, in effect, refuses to let the absolute Londoner go beyond the third generation, holding that the wastage of city life has then unfitted him to hold his own in this struggling world." While Dr. Cantlie could speak best of London, he added that it nearly illustrated what was going on in other towns, and indeed London was more favourably placed in regard to atmospheric pollution than many other cities. "We are," said Dr. Cantlie, "becoming a 'townified' people; about 75 per cent. of us live in towns, we are now practically a manufacturing nation, for only 10,000,000 of people could extract a living from the soil. We are town-dwellers, but we do not know how to dwell in towns. We must either learn to do so, go back to the land, or be content to see ourselves—I mean, of course, the mass of people—gradually lose in fibre and physique. There was the craze for flat-building, a bad thing so far as health was concerned, for if you crowded one family above another, how were they all to get air having any freshness in it?" The removal of factories from town was an ideal, and Sir James was afraid it would never be much more.

FAIR TRADE.

That political economy is not an exact science was never more strikingly demonstrated than it has been just now by the discussion in Great Britain on the subject of fair trade. Much pressure has been exerted to push the conservative economists from their pedestal, but whenever they seem to be toppling to a fall, they recover themselves by clutching at the old doctrine that if we impoverish foreign countries

by refusing to take their goods, they, in turn, will impoverish us by refusing to take ours. Well, but surely that is exactly what they do, and do with all their might and main. Their policy is uniquely directed to supplying their own wants with their own productions to the exclusion of ours, which they seek to effect by protective duties, and to driving us out of markets foreign to themselves and to us alike, which they seek to effect by a system of bounties direct or indirect. If the men on the pedestal were right, the countries which thus seek to impoverish us by refusing to take our goods and by striving to prevent others from taking them, should have been by this time more or less impoverished themselves. Has that fate overtaken them, or are there any signs of its overtaking them?

Then comes the collateral question, suppose that, taking a leaf out of our rivals' book, we encouraged home production, would not that be so much gain? Not at all, is the answer from the pedestal. Assuming that several branches of British industrial enterprise find unwonted domestic markets for their productions at prices ten per cent., say, higher than British consumers would have to pay for the same productions imported from abroad, then are not the consumers impoverished to that extent, and is not their power of purchasing other articles correspondingly diminished? Such is the question put by the conservatives. But may not the fair-trader answer thus:—Who is impoverished? What becomes of the profits accruing to the representatives of the enterprises which would otherwise have languished or died, but which are nourished and strengthened into virility by the proposed system? Are not their representatives Englishmen, and if their customers have to pay more, do not these British producers receive more, and is not the decrease of the one's purchasing power compensated by the increase of the other's?

We are not here expressing a hard-and-fast opinion one way or the other. We are merely noting the curious conflict of ideas that necessarily rages about this great problem.

PRINCE KONOYE.

It is reported that Prince Konoye is seriously ill. He has been under treatment for some time, and the physicians are said to have now diagnosed his trouble as tuberculosis. The Emperor sent a Chamberlain to inquire for him on the 3rd instant, and Tokyo journals speak in a gloomy tone of his malady. But the Prince is in the very prime of life, and it would be premature to abandon hope of his recovery.

Japanese journals contain perplexing statements about Prince Konoye's illness. They say that it was originally supposed to be tuberculosis, but that a marked improvement had set in when the patient, neglecting medical cautions, engaged in active doings connected with the foreign-policy agitation, thus bringing on a relapse. Doubts now arose, however, about the nature of the malady. It was found that there existed a swelling in the thoracic region, and that from this source came copious expectoration of blood containing numerous bacilli. Evidently differing from any ordinary form of tuberculosis, this trouble is believed by the medical experts, of whom many have been consulted, to have had its origin in some injury suffered by the Prince on the occasion

of his carriage accident several months ago. They have given to it the name of "actinism," a kind of disease with which we confess ourselves unfamiliar.

Prince Konoye's illness is now diagnosed to be actinomycosis, not actinism as previously stated by Tokyo journals. Actinomycosis is described as a disease very prevalent in low-lying districts and characterized by the presence of a fungus which at first has the form of long slender threads, but ultimately becomes a ray fungus. This fungus has the power of living in the tissues of the animal body, gaining access through loose or carious teeth or through abrasions of the tongue or tonsils. The abdomen, especially near the vermiform appendix, is its favourite seat, but it also attacks the thorax, and is often mistaken in its early stages for sarcoma or tuberculosis. Dr. Kitasato, who has diagnosed Prince Konoye's malady, is said to be of opinion that cure is impossible without an extensive operation involving the removal of a part of the lungs.

COLONIAL IMAGINATION.

A resident of New Zealand has contributed a thoughtful article to the *Spectator* upon Imagination in the Colonies. He opens with the remark that an observer from the old world in making a tour through Australia and New Zealand must be impressed by the absence of imagination in the Colonial character. He seeks a reason for this psychological phenomenon but before giving us the result of his investigations, he paints a vivid pen-picture of the environment of the young Colonial and thus enables the reader to see eye-to-eye with him when he states his deductions. "The Colonial child moves in an eminently practical orbit. From the moment he is out of his cradle he is exploring on his own account the world of the house and verandah, and sometimes over the edge. His mother is busy with the wash-tub or the kitchen range, and leaves him half his time clinging to the skirts of happy chance. He puts everything to the test of experiment, from the flavour of a green apple to the temper of a sheep dog. He has no nurse, no nursery, and no bed-time. The night has no terrors for him, and there is no mystery in the beyond, for he has no beyond." And why is this, ask the stay-at-home folks? Well, says the *Spectator's* essayist, "imagination comes partly from restraint, physical or moral, the limitations of the nursery, the forbidden orchard, or the garden fence, or, in an earlier age, the terrors of the forest boundary and the marches of the hundred; but the Colonial child goes sturdy and bare-legged into the midst of these mysteries, and laughs at your hints of unknown danger. He tastes, touches, hears, sees, and handles what he will, and wanders where he pleases. In the land of wild game he wields a rifle of his own when he is stout enough to carry it. He sits at the same table with his elders as soon as he is breeched, and takes in everything with open ears and eyes, and there is nothing hid from his inquiring soul. He rides miles to school on his own pony, or at the worst he shares the broad back of 'Dolly,' the retired plough-horse, with one or two of his brothers and sisters. And it is only too possible that when he comes home he sits down to milk half-a-dozen cows before bedtime. In the most democratic of Colonies this form of child-labour can flourish,—the tired youngster, dragged out of bed to milk before the

sun is up, nodding to sleep on the school bench under the very eyes of the master. Thus our child is early brought face to face with the practical realities of life. He learns that the earth is a repository of wealth in various forms—gold, minerals, or diamonds—and the forest represents so much lumber which is to be converted into building material or into the gaunt desolation of white stumps and black smoking ashes, representing later on a certain acreage of grass, and so to fat cattle and a banking account. Education, from the elementary schools to the Universities, brings more facts, a chaos of information, which leaves the young brain only thankful to have struggled through the slough and to be in a fair way of getting on in a practical world." Facts, not fancies, are the flowers cultivated by the schoolmen of the Colonies, and the result of their system is now written large upon the type of men evolved in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand. It seems a pity that the flowers of the imagination, which have played such an important part in the old world, should have been so studiously left out in the Colonial training. As the writer we are quoting, remarks:—

It need hardly be said that the Colonial child has no fairies, but then there is no tradition clinging to his soil. A more exquisite setting for a fairy scene than the New Zealand bush it would be impossible to conceive, and yet its glades of glittering leaf-clouds and clear torrents and filmy ferns are cold and tenantless. Not only that, but we have almost persuaded the Maoris that their native wood-lore is a childish dream, unworthy of an age which has given them billiard saloons and horse-racing. We never assimilate the native culture of the old races. There it lies,—a thing once redolent of the soil, dried now like a herbalist's collection, and stored in dusty octavo volumes along the top shelves of the library. And we pass through the countless forest of Tane, and the island where Hinemata listened to the music of Tutanekai's "lake surrounded flute," and we think only of the price of rumpi planks and the prospects of the tourist traffic. No ogres lurk in the black caves of shadow under giant trees; no elves dance in the beds of delicate fern or swing on the trailing creepers. The Englishman, reminiscent of Robin Hood's forests, or the oaks of Herne the hunter, or the pixy-haunted moors of the West, wonders that he never feels the old thrill of childhood come back to him among the ghost-like pillars of the kahikatea swamp or the huge rata vines that clutch and strangle smaller trees like gigantic lizards. Well-meaning efforts have been made to graft the Celtic-Saxon fairy-lore on to the wild Nature of the Southern Colonies. The Australian plains, and the African karoo, and the New Zealand bush, have been supplied with elves and sprites imported fresh from Devonshire and the Black Forest. But they will not thrive like rabbits and sweet-briar. Partly the eager audience is wanting, and partly the adaptive genius. There is something of the tinsel and make-believe of the pantomime fairland. And we are too grown-up ever to have a fairy age of our own.

The relief to this sombre side of his intellectual medallion, the New Zealand essayist finds in the development of a love for horticulture which is spreading everywhere throughout the Colonies. He says:—"In the middle of makeshift houses, sham architecture, and cheap ornament which goes to form the average Colonial township, whether of mud, stone, or timber, the eye can always find relief in the setting of wonderful gardens that most of the Southern Colonies can show,—roses, geranium, bougainvillea, and plumbago, blooming into thickets of brilliant colour. Where a man can spare no time from the money scramble to bring the arts into his life, he is eager to throw off his coat for half-an-hour's work with the dahlias and chrysanthemums, or at least the cabbages. And if patience and faith and foresight do not constitute the instinct of art, at any rate they are allied to it, and the love of flowers cannot do otherwise than foster the gentler qualities of the race, and help to keep alive the spark of imagination." And so the

article ends with the expression of a characteristic note of hope.

While on this subject of the intellectual development of the British colonies under the Southern Cross we cannot refrain from noticing a book entitled "The New Nation," by Mr. Percy F. Rowland, which takes a much brighter, a far more roseate, view of the outlook for the Colonies than recent writers have indulged in. In a chapter on Australian character he points out succinctly and fairly the formative influences of the sunny, almost winterless, climate of the south. Mr. Rowland happened to be in Sydney on the first day of the Commonwealth and he saw "the frank, happy healthy, free and sober Australian as he is to-day."

And, in the centre, ten or twelve thousand boys and girls, children of the primary schools, dancing the Maypole dance, swinging clubs and dumb-bells, drilling in complex figures, thousands moving as one. Who could look into the faces of those happy, vigorous children, orderly, self-restrained, intelligent, comely in their cadet corps uniforms and pleasant cotton dresses, fearless and strong,—who could see those thousands of young firm lips and honest, fearless eyes, and not have perfect confidence in the future of the Australian national character?

These young Australians are growing up with an intense love for their native land and, perhaps, where the attachment is so passionate it is not wonderful that at times the sentiment leads them into excesses which seem passing strange to dwellers in other and older countries. Mr. Rowland notes that occasionally there are cries to be heard for separation from the Motherland, and in discussing the question says:—

"So long as Australia is subject to England, so, to some extent, England is the keeper of her conscience. So long as the Imperial tie subsists, Australia will not fear the consequences of her actions; she will look to England to help her out of any difficulties,—English money and English brains. This dependence is not good for the character of a nation; to be self-reliant means to be brave, to be cautious, to be strong; and for my part, I cannot pretend to view except with sympathy the national aspirations of the young Australian party who for this bravery, this caution, this strength, are ready to sacrifice the advantages of the Imperial connexion."

Mr. Rowland concludes his argument by saying:—

For those who believe in separation I have no message: their ideal is a noble one: let them pursue it faithfully. But those who believe in Imperialism, both in England and in the Colonies, I would most earnestly exhort, in the language of the loudest and longest voiced of our Imperialists, to 'wake up!' Passions do not last long; but while they last they may be utilised to secure permanent results. The fire dies; but the link has been forged."

THE OSAWA FRAUD.

A fraud on a large scale is interesting the Tokyo public. One Osawa, a direct importer of miscellaneous articles from America, including woven stuffs and flour, borrowed a sum variously stated at from 200,000 to 280,000 yen on the security of 200 bales of cloth which he lodged in the warehouses of the Fukugawa Godown Company. The money had been advanced by several banks, each having a lien on proportionate numbers of the bales. Some time ago action was independently taken against Osawa by a haberdasher of Rogetsu-cho, the charge being a fraud involving some six thousand yen, and this together with Osawa's failure to redeem his notes to the banks, led to an examination of the pledged bales, when it transpired that many of them contained only old newspapers and other rubbish. There is as yet no exact statement of the number of spurious bales, but evidently a big fraud has been perpetrated. It is suspected that several persons were engag-

ed in the transaction. The manager of the Godown Company has resigned; Osawa's *banto* has fled, and the packers in Yokohama are supposed to be directly guilty. Meanwhile it is claimed by the banks that the Godown Company is liable, whereas the company asserts that its receipts are for goods as packed and that it does not undertake any duty of verifying the contents. This dispute is likely to be carried to the law courts.

It is stated that the dimensions of the Osawa fraud have been understated, and that the amount involved will be found to aggregate something like 580,000 *yen*. The banks have lent 223,000 *yen*, and private individuals have claims amounting to 80,000 or 90,000, while in the Fukagawa Warehouses goods stand in Osawa's name to a nominal value of about 600,000 *yen*, a considerable part of which are believed to be fraudulent. Probably these later estimates will be found to be exaggerated. At present the chief losers are indicated as the Tokyo Warehouse Company, the Mitsui Warehouse Company and the Shibusawa Warehouse Company, whose godowns are all in the Fukagawa suburb.

Mr. Kano Jigoro, speaking in the columns of the *Niroku*, says that Mr. Osawa was a fellow-student of his in the Imperial University about the year 1880 or 1881, and that he was subsequently sent down without graduating. He is described by Mr. Kano as a speculative man, whose chief accomplishment is a fair knowledge of English, and whose career has been somewhat chequered.

MR. LYNCH ON THE DESTINY OF JAPAN.

Mr. George Lynch, who first came to Japan during the Boxer disturbances and revisited the Far East last Spring, has an important article in the *Nineteenth Century and After* which he heads "The Japanisation of China." The facts he deals with are all familiar to our readers but their significance is enhanced by the skillful way in which he marshals them. He points out that during the occupation of Peking in 1900 in the Japanese quarter "order was rapidly established, business recommenced, and in a short time the streets reassumed their normal aspect, while the other parts of the town had a very different appearance. . . . I found myself speculating as to what would be the result if Japan should seriously devote herself to influencing China towards following in her own footsteps." He declares that now "such a movement is actually in progress," and that a large number of young Chinamen have come to Japan for education, and amongst other places to the military Colleges, in the belief "that China would soon go in for having an army just like the foreign armies, that Chinamen made good soldiers if they only had good officers, and that they hope to become officers." Moreover, the volume of Chino-Japanese trade is rapidly increasing, and the Japanese are largely adding to their places of business in Peking and other large towns. Japanese goods are to be seen "all over the country," displacing the English. The new "Imperial University" in Peking is dominated by Japanese influences. The reorganisation of the Northern Army and the instruction of the soldiers "have been completely handed over to the Japanese," who are the ideal people for the work, since "they have the deep-lying feeling of distant kinship. Every man they drill is a potential ally. He is a possible help to the great dam they would

throw across Eastern Asia against the glacier-like advance of Russia." The Korean Army, declares Mr. Lynch, is really Japanese, in which observation he overstates his case; the Peking police force is organised by the Japanese; and it is probable that the Chinese Navy will be re-created under Japanese control; while it is certain that Chinese diplomacy feels more and more the directing force of the Japanese mind."

THE WEATHER.

Sept. 8.

Tokyo and Yokohama are beginning to suffer from the long continued drought of the past few weeks. The rice crop promises excellently, but the uplands are parched and garden stuff is said to be past hope in many places. This injurious state of affairs does not extend into the interior, however. Beyond a radius of a few miles refreshing showers are of frequent occurrence. Their fall can be detected from Tokyo by the play of afternoon lightnings, always tantalizing the city by their distance. In fact it is alleged that with the exception of a narrow strip along the coast from Tokyo to Yokohama, a season so favourable for the growth of every agricultural product is not within the memory of living folk.

Sept. 10.

The long spell of fine weather is now likely to be broken. Two centres of depression are announced, one in Hokkaido and one in Kiushu, and it is not probable that the central-regions will escape both visitors. The only thing to be said is that these storms which have their birth in the seas of Japan are seldom as severe as those travelling hither from lower latitudes.

Sept. 11.

A telegram to Tokyo from Shizuoka says that enormous billows, some fifty feet high, are rolling into the Atami offing, and that apprehensions of a tidal wave are entertained.

We mentioned yesterday that the main island was threatened by the attack of two centres of depression, one moving southward from Hokkaido and the other advancing northward from the south-eastern seas. It now appears that the Hokkaido storm has taken its departure into the Sea of Okotsk, but that the south-eastern depression is still moving westward and northward, and the supposition is that to its influence is due the great ocean disturbances reported along the coasts of Japan.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

One of the chief matters of discussion in trade circles in the North-West of England for some time past has been with respect to the iron-ore of Furness, which had been showing unmistakable signs of giving out. Some millions of tons have been raised, and besides being smelted in the immediate district have been exported to all parts of the world. Some of the mines had given out, and prospects altogether were not of the brightest. This giving out of ore led to searches being made for new beds, and much satisfaction has been felt in the district at the measure of success that has met the efforts of Messrs. Kennedy Bros., who have discovered at their Roan Head Mines a bed of ore which is of the greatest importance to the life of the district. The borings show that the new find is vast in extent. A thousand feet in thickness has been proved and no end at that. By those

competent to judge it is stated that this find will prove another Park Mine, from whence millions of tons have been raised. The new find is of the highest quality. Another find of some importance has been made at Newton, just outside the borough of Barrow. This was first found in a vein nine inches wide. Following it up it increased rapidly in width. At present the ore can be quarried. These finds are most valuable, coming as they do at such a time.

The great exhibition held in Manchester in 1887 was such a phenomenal success, that there has been a very general desire expressed in that city to practically repeat it, and at last a committee has been formed to organise an international exhibition, to be opened in Manchester in 1905, and to comprise "all that is best in industries, arts, and sciences; home, colonial, and foreign." The exhibition in Glasgow two years ago resulted in a profit of £100,000, and the Manchester promoters are sanguine that they will do better than that, seeing that the crowded districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the towns immediately southward, contain nearly one-fourth of the population of the United Kingdom. Though, as in the last exhibition, prominence will given to the fine arts, the display will be chiefly industrial and scientific, and will be exceedingly interesting and instructive, showing the developments and improvements in the industries of the world during the past twenty years, and particularly indicating the immense strides made in mechanical and electrical engineering, and in the cotton industry. The attractions suggested include not merely an electric fountain, and the inevitable Eiffel Tower, but motor-car trials and races on a special track, experiments with flying machines and aerial voyages, and trips, wonderful as Jules Verne's, in submarine boats. Manchester, which has about a hundred miles of electric tramway track, and daily moves an enormous mass of people, is a city admirably adapted to exhibition purposes.

The latest story of President Roosevelt's eldest daughter, whose smart sayings are quoted everywhere, has created much amusement among her friends. It has reference to the President's recent declaration about large families. At a luncheon a young daughter of a former Cabinet officer who has lived abroad told of an Italian cabman whom she had met in her travels who boasted that he had been married twenty-five years, and that his wife had borne him twenty children in that time. Without hesitation, Miss Alice Roosevelt said, "How father would love that man!"

Many discussions have taken place regarding the railway station which can claim to be the largest in the United Kingdom, and it has been generally conceded that the honour has lain with the Edinburgh Waverley Station of the North British Railway. Now, however, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company claim that, as the result of alterations which have been in progress for over four years, their Victoria Station, Manchester, will occupy that position. It will have twenty-five roads running through it, and there are at present over 1,300 passenger and goods trains passing through each day.

A telegram from Tientsin to the *Fiji Shimpo* says that Mr. Yang Shu, the newly appointed Chinese Representative at the Court of Japan, reached Tientsin from Peking on the 2nd instant and was to proceed to

his native province in a few days. The expectation is that he will arrive in Tokyo early in October.

The *Jimmin* says that some 44 Japanese war-vessels are now assembled at Saseho. The greater part of these vessels were lately cruising in northern waters, where their presence inspired the notorious rumour telegraphed to the London *Daily Mail* that the Japanese fleet was waiting off Vladivostok to engage the Russian. After the cruise the ships repaired to Saseho, where they have since been joined by some others. Saseho naturally shows a very animated scene.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the affair of the Manila gun-boats has been settled. The facts of the trouble have probably escaped our readers' recollection. Originally five boats were ordered from the Uraga Dock Company. But when the first two were delivered, they were found to be contrary to the specifications, and the United States naval inspectors not only raised objections to these two, but also advised that the building of the three remaining vessels, already on the stocks, should be suspended. This decision created great consternation at the Dock-yard, and exposed the directors of the latter to a storm of hostile criticism in Japan, it being justly held that nothing could be more fatal to this country's reputation and interests than such a display of bad faith by her ship-builders on the very first occasion of receiving an important order from a foreign country. In the face of this condemnation the President of the Dock Company resigned, and for a time nothing more was heard of the affair. Now, however, it is alleged that a compromise has been effected, the United States Authorities confiscating the security lodged by the Dock Company, but, on the other hand, agreeing to recoup the sums actually expended by the latter on the remaining three gunboats, of which, however, delivery will not be taken.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpō* that history is repeating itself in the matter of *habutaye*. Japanese manufacturers have again fallen into habits of adulteration, employing dishonest means to increase the weight of the staple. The result is that the Yokohama middle-men have combined to cease all purchases. The *Shogyo* justly remarks that such practices are absolutely suicidal in the face of the fact that American manufacturers are employing all their great ability and enterprise to produce an article which shall replace imported *habutaye*.

A copy of the "Century Dictionary" in a specially constructed oak case was presented by *The Times* to the Crown Prince of Japan on the 31st of August, that being the birthday of His Imperial Highness. The Prince was graciously pleased to accept the valuable work through the hands of Chamberlain Saito. Our readers are aware that a copy of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" was placed by *The Times* in the hands of Baron Sannomiya some time ago for His Majesty the Emperor's acceptance, but we may add that the book had very beautiful binding, the Imperial Chrysanthemum and the Paulownia being stamped in gold on each volume. A pear-wood case of artistic shape and rich but quiet decoration contained the great work.

Captain Haswell, of the Nippon Yusen Kaish's steamer *Kumano Maru*, has been presented with a set of silver wine cups by

the *Kai-in Keisei-kai* of Japan (Society of the Assistance of Seamen) which is under the presidency of Prince Arisugawa. Captain Haswell, who enjoys a high reputation not only in the Company which he has served so long and so well but also with the travelling public, is considered to have deserved the special thanks of the above Society, in consideration of the active and unflagging assistance rendered by him in collecting subscriptions for the uses of the Society and generally furthering its interests.

Sir Claude MacDonald and Baron Rosen are now spoken of as political barometers. By a section of the Japanese public their movements are watched with the greatest attention. On the 4th instant Sir Claude paid a visit to the Foreign Office. His business, it is believed, was connected solely with the insurance security question, but the *Chiuo Shimbun* talks of the event in a mysterious tone. Manchuria is thus drawn into the sphere of the insurance companies, a prediction of distant fulfillment.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Shanghai says that Mr. Odagiri, Japanese Consul-General at that port, has made arrangements with Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. to have put together at their well-known docks the two Japanese light-draft gunboats recently constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft & Company to order of the Japanese Government. These boats being intended for service chiefly in the Yangtse, it is obviously economical that they should be put together at Shanghai, since they will thus be saved the voyage from Japan to China.

The following Rear-Admirals have been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Japanese Navy:—Kurooka Tateaki, Matsumaga Yuji, Kawara Yuichi, Kataoka Shichiro, Kanimura Hikonojo and Ijuin Goro.

A very interesting point is raised by the *Fiji Shimpō*. Referring to the growth of private universities the *Fiji* remarks that though independent in name, inquiry shows their teaching faculty to be almost entirely supplied by the Imperial University. The professors of the latter, who necessarily have some spare time over and above that absorbed in the discharge of their regular functions, are willing to lend their assistance at private institutions, and the latter are happy to be able to avail themselves of a comparatively inexpensive supply of the best pedagogic material. But the tendency of this, our contemporary thinks, is to cast the intellectual forces of the nation entirely in one mould, and to prevent the variety of development that conduce so much to progress in other countries. The *Fiji* recommends resolute efforts on the part of private institutions to prepare on their own account staffs of teachers and professors who shall be imbued with their spirit and perpetuate their traditions. Thus we come down to the familiar bed-rock of Japanese difficulties—imppecuniosity.

The same newspaper raises a powerful voice in favour of releasing the Imperial University from the control of the Education Department, and conferring on it absolute independence. The official leading strings by which it is at present bound check all growth and expression of free thought in the country's citadel of intellectual development, and pervert the University into a mere seed-plot for growing officials.

Figures are published showing the grants of land made by the Government in Hok-

kaido during 1902, and some other particulars as to the development of the northern island:—

	<i>Tsubo.</i>
Total area of lands leased.....	597,074.011
Total area of lands granted	24,710.475
Lands resumed in consequence of failure to cultivate	89,831.949
Lands successfully reclaimed and thus becoming the property of the reclaimers	177,089.904
As to this last figure, the localities in which the lands are situated stand thus:—	
	<i>Tsubo.</i>
Ishikari	36,459.946
Shiribeshi	19,714.796
Oshima	15,713.640
Iburi	25,561.676
Hitaka	10,389.257
Tokachi	42,370.861
Kushiro	4,916.045
Nemuro	504.322
Chishima	54.330
Kitani	11,222.399
Teshio	10,182.614
Total	177,089.904

As is usually the case with figures given by Japanese newspapers there is a discrepancy here: the total of the areas stated in the above eleven districts is 18 *tsubo* short of the total actually stated. However, the difference is paltry.

It is stated that most excellent results have attended the attempts made at the official tobacco-growing stations which, together with the agricultural experiment stations, there has been talk of abolishing on account of expense. The end to be accomplished was the growing of a yellow leaf (*koshoku tobacco*), which would take the place of the foreign leaf now imported in large quantities for the manufactures of the much advertised and widely celebrated "Pin Head," "Old Gold" and "Cameo" cigarettes. At two stations, Ota in Ibaraki prefecture and Hadano in Kanagawa, the first unquestionable success was made. A yellow leaf has been obtained there which, it is confidently affirmed, will drive the imported article out of the market. Equally fortunate has been the essay made at Iwata in Hyogo prefecture, where some 8,000 lbs. of excellent leaf have been grown. Two more stations have now been established in Osaka and Shizuoka prefectures. The best leaf of the old kind sells for not more than 80 *sen* a pound whereas the yellow leaf is worth a *yen*. There is some little trouble connected with the curing process, but that is a small matter, demanding only care. It will be remembered that the Japanese Authorities availed themselves of the assistance of an American expert in this matter.

In spite of all the precautions taken by the authorities the mania for committing suicide at the Kegon Cataract continues. Whenever a student proceeds alone to the neighbourhood of the Fall he is "shadowed" by a policeman, and whatever steps are possible have been taken to prevent the inns from giving separate accommodation to students. Nevertheless the number of youths affected by suicidal dementia now totals some 16, though happily not all of them succeeded in finding death in the basin of the cataract. The priests of the Futa Ara Shrine have now interfered by posting up a placard which is expected to have much influence. It says that to throw away precious life in such a manner is to defile the sacred mountain and to defile one's own name, is an act of irreverence towards the Gods, of disloyalty to the Sovereign, and of disobedience to parents. Civilized men should remember three things. It is sad and disgraceful that youths with

many years of usefulness before them should allow themselves to be distraught by some petty occurrence and should resort to a course which renders them as unsightly in death as their motive is miserable. A man's name belongs to his family, his life to his country. To cast away both without reflection is to sow the seeds of regret in a future state. That is the teaching of Japan's greatest sages.

Probably this placard will do more to cure the insanity than any efforts on the part of the civil authorities.

Reuter informed us on Monday that the "Brown cotton corner had netted 7,000,000 dollars," but as usual left the filling out of the message to the imagination of our readers. To get at the heart of the matter we turned to our American newspaper files, but even they afforded little information. The *New York Commercial* of August 17 certainly has a breezy unsubstantial paragraph dealing with the matter. It says:—"The Brown cotton-corner is taking a great deal of queer cotton to New Orleans. The staple has become so valuable that the owners of cotton gins are scraping the floors, and have made up several bales of waste cotton. Perhaps the most extraordinary bale, however, is one that arrived there from Georgia. It was of the crop of 1872, and is consequently thirty-one years old. Its owner held out for sixteen cents that year, but when the market broke and cotton went down, he swore he would never sell it for less than sixteen cents. When cotton went up to fourteen cents in New Orleans he shipped it there, to be ready for the sixteen cents he pledged himself to, with orders to his agent to sell whenever that figure was reached. The cotton has been stored in one room for thirty-one years, and is thoroughly dried out. It lost fifty pounds in the process. Experts declare the staple to be as good as ever." In a later issue our contemporary says the Brown cotton-corner was composed of some leading New Orleans speculators. There can be little doubt that their manoeuvres have proved very successful and that they sold out at the top of the market.

It is announced that the edifices which the Japanese Government will erect at the St. Louis Exhibition are to be these:—

A main building, measuring 123 *tsuba* (492 square yards) in the style of a private dwelling of the time of the Taiko, namely, the 16th century.

A sale-room, measuring 578 square yards, surrounded by a verandah, also in the style of the 16th century.

A pavilion, its roof constructed with the specimen timbers sent by the Imperial Estates Bureau to the Fifth Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; its entrance in mixed Japanese and Occidental style, and its principal room in the fashion of the Tokugawa era.

A tea-pavilion.

A two-storeyed office measuring 120 square yards and built after a mixed style of architecture.

A tea-house, measuring 142 square yards, after the fashion of the Kinkakuji of the Ashikaga era.

A Formosan edifice in ancient palatial style.

A museum of Japanese tea utensils, in ordinary Japanese style measuring 112 square yards.

A ware-house, measuring 24 square yards.

An entrance gate after the fashion of the entrance to the Daigo-ji in Yamashiro, which was constructed in the time of the Taiko.

A club room for visitors and a place (328 square yards) for various displays.

News is published in Tokyo that the Russian authorities in Siberia have apprehended a Japanese subject who claims to have been engaged by the *Yamashina Kaiji Kogyo-jo* for salvage operations in connexion with the cast-away steamer *Gaisen Maru*. We can not identify the exact locality of this occurrence, but apparently it is somewhere

in the neighbourhood of Vladimir Bay. The Japanese claim that in consequence of the arrest, which of course they declare to be unjustified, the work of salvage has had to be suspended, and a loss of 30,000 *yen* has been incurred.

There has been a flutter of aggrieved protest in the press of the United States over a statement made in an English court of law by Mr. David Bispham, the famous baritone, whose home was once in Philadelphia. Mr. Bispham stated that he now had his domicile in England, because it would be "professional suicide" to reside in the United States, that country not being "a musical centre." The *Philadelphia Record* finds consolation by looking into the future: "In spite of all present drawbacks, it is the mature opinion of musicians here and abroad that the future of music and of musicians lies in America. A professor at the Leipsic Conservatory, who spent some time here, said there was one superlative advantage in the New World—its freedom from the tyranny of tradition. There are cast-iron rules in every European centre—a belief that the principles of music and the art of instruction are exactly as promulgated long ago by certain reverend teachers. and that it is sacrilegious for any one to suggest the least departure from tradition. Teachers of originality are suppressed. No conscientious teacher can enter into his work with enthusiasm in such circumstances, and America will in time become the asylum of the world's greatest musicians."

An extraordinary instance of Customs administration in Australia is afforded by an incident which recently occurred at Thursday Island. The visiting yachtsman who was concerned (says the *Melbourne Argus*) is the Earl of Crawford, the father of Captain the Hon. R. H. Lindsay, whose marriage with Miss Mary Clarke took place in Melbourne a few weeks ago. The Earl of Crawford's steam yacht *Valhalla* put into that port, with its owner aboard, and remained there two or three days. It was not plying for public patronage or competing in any way with coastal shipping, but the customs officials nevertheless demanded that Lord Crawford should pay £2.10s. to the department as representing duty on the stores consumed on the yacht whilst she was in Commonwealth waters. That gentleman demurred, and telegraphed to the Minister of Customs on the subject. As Mr. Kingston did not favour him with a reply, he wired again and again, but without eliciting any rejoinder. The local Customs officers became insistent, and threatened to seize the vessel under the Customs Act. Lord Crawford offered to deposit the duty demanded with an agent in the town, pending the settlement of his dispute with the department, but the officials would not adopt this suggestion, so the Captain of the yacht hauled up his anchor, and at day-break next morning quietly slipped out to sea, and left the Customs Department's absurd claim unsatisfied.

By an interesting and perhaps significant coincidence the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and the *Fiji Shimpo* publish very similar articles on consecutive days on a subject which might not have been expected to attract special attention just now, namely, the study of foreign languages in Japan. Both journals take the view that the acquisition of English is carried to comparative excess in this country, for however wide may be the use of English, it is, after all, the language chiefly

of commerce, and it affords few facilities for the relations that are rapidly growing between Japan and continental Europe. The *Yomiuri* urges that greater diligence be shown in studying French and Russian, whereas the *Fiji* insists on the need of Russian alone. The latter journal does not lay down any special method for carrying out its programme, but the former advises that the Russian language should be included in the voluntary subjects of study at elementary schools. Would that help matters much, we wonder. French is already among the compulsory subjects—English, German and French are the three languages from among which one at least must be chosen. Thus although French has the advantage of being on the compulsory list, it is comparatively little studied. May we conclude that Russian, by being placed on the voluntary list, would obtain any sensible access of popularity? Our own view is that people will be guided mainly by their personal convenience in this matter.

In connection with the recent Royal visit to Ireland, Mr. E. O. Blackburne, the well-known Irish genealogist, thus traces King Edward's hereditary links with ancient Irish tribal rulers:—Eva, daughter of the King of Leinster, married Strongbow; Isobel, their first daughter, married William Marshall, hereditary Earl Marshal of England and Earl of Pembroke and Leinster, and their five sons died childless. Isobel, their second daughter, married the Earl of Gloucester, and her granddaughter Isobel was the mother of Robert Bruce. Eva, the third daughter, married Lord de Breos, and from her daughter, Eva, descended Edward IV., and through his granddaughter, Margaret, Queen of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII., the reigning dynasty claim their right to the Throne. Roderick O'Connor, the last King of Ireland, left a daughter, who allied herself to Hugo de Lacy; their son Hugh, created Earl of Ulster, left a daughter who married a De Burgo, and their daughter Ellen married Robert Bruce, so that "the present representative of the Royal Irish races of Eva and Roderick, the lineal heir of their rights, and the legitimate Sovereign of Ireland by right of birth," is his Majesty King Edward VII.

The launch of the new steamer *Nikko Maru*, built at Nagasaki by the Mitsu Bishi Co. for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 23rd. Mr. Kato, Vice-President of the Steamship Company, will take part in the doings of the day. The *Nikko Maru*, says the *Nagasaki Press*, is a vessel of 420 feet in length, 50 feet breadth, and 30 feet 6 inches depth. She has a gross tonnage of 5,600 and is to be classed 100 Al at Lloyd's. She will have accommodation for 60 first class passengers, and 24 second class, which is about the same as the *Kumano Maru*, although the new ship is 20 feet longer. We are informed that the vessel will be ready for sea about the middle of December.

The Tokyo Electric Railway Company held an extraordinary general meeting on the 8th instant, when a report was presented by the directors showing that all the Company's new shares—104,000 in number—had been successfully issued, and that the first call of 12.50 *yen* had been duly paid up.

In connexion with the undertaking of the Department of Education to compile certain text books itself, entrusting the duty of publication to booksellers selected by com-

petition, it is interesting to note the results of the tenders recently submitted by rival firms. With few exceptions the principal houses hitherto engaged in the work have failed to obtain orders. The following are the successful tenderers:—

TOKYO.		Vols.
Ohashi Shintaro	5,708,730	
Mizuno Keijiro	1,483,890	
Kishida Ginko	400,000	
Okura Magobei	1,434,040	
Hosokawa Yoshinosuke	754,600	
Kobayashi Matashichi	579,080	
Kamei Chuichi	1,900,140	
OSAKA.		Vols.
Nakagawa Bansuke	282,650	
Yoshioka Heisuke	1,129,600	
Miki Sasuke	282,650	
Yanagiwara Zenbei	1,535,090	
Mayegawa Zenbei	2,826,730	
Aoki Tsunesaburo	282,650	
KANAGAWA PREFECTURE		Vols.
Tanuma Toemon	286,600	
HYOGO PREFECTURE.		Vols.
Kumagaya Kosuke	585,980	
HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE.		Vols.
Sasoku Kazuo	1,691,120	
TOYAMA PREFECTURE.		Vols.
Nakada Seiei	577,700	
NAGANO PREFECTURE.		Vols.
Nishizawa Kitaro	479,490	
YAMAGATA PREFECTURE.		Vols.
Ikarashi Taemon	172,400	

Thus the total is 22,189,340 volumes, which may be regarded as the number of books required yearly by the elementary schools for the study of the five subjects treated in the Mombusho's compilations. This immense figure suggests a sufficient reason for the crooked methods hitherto employed by certain publishers.

To-day we publish an article written for the *Japan Mail*, by Dr. J. N. Seymour, late of Sendai, giving his experiences of a trip to England by the Siberian route in July. Next week we hope to publish the diary of a Yokohama resident who made the same trip in November, and who has kindly placed his notes at our disposal.

THE SUCCESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Some months ago a somewhat remarkable article appeared on this topic in "The Nineteenth Century and After" from the pen of Mr. John Foster Fraser. Mr. Fraser has made a thorough study of American business methods and his article is written in a most impartial spirit. He has come to the conclusion that in some respects the English manufacturer has been surpassed by his American cousins, and he is of opinion that the sooner the Britisher realizes this fact the better will it be for British industry and commerce. It is customary for British merchants to pooh-pooh American go-aheadness in some such phrases as the following, says Mr. Fraser:—"We in England don't live to work; we work to live. What is the good of being alive if you have to slave from morning to night as those Yanks do? Look at the price they are paying. They are old men before they are forty. They are all anxious and careworn. They can talk about nothing but money-making. . . . We can do without the rush the Americans think so necessary. We haven't got so many millionaires, but we've got healthy men. Old England is good enough for us." This is precisely what the Japanese are saying to day when urged to greater industrial and commercial effort. Whatever others may think, and it does seem to us there is room for difference of opinion on this point, Mr. Fraser has no sympathy with this placid contentment and this assumption of superiority. It is, he says, "a little bit of ingenious self-deception," and British manufacturers do not commercially go the pace that the Americans do, not because they do not want to, but because they

cannot. This assertion is supported by a formidable array of facts, which we now proceed to epitomize. English manufacture has declined because the men who now control the huge manufacturing concerns of Great Britain lack the energy, the grit, and the business knowledge of their ancestors. They were born into success. They are suffering from the inertia consequent on riches. They are educated, philanthropic, politically powerful, and they constitute great social magnets, but out-and-out business men they are not. The British manufacturer to-day is a second or third generation man, whereas the successful American manufacturer is a first generation man, the kind of man we had in England 50 years ago. The Americans usually start from poverty, they begin life on the proverbial shilling; the first ingredient to make a man wealthy, they say, is poverty. In order to succeed they have to use every ounce of brain they possess, but succeed they do. But their success is largely the result of racial combinations which have produced abnormal mental and physical energy, and a desire to outdo hated rivals. Here Mr. Fraser describes American life so accurately, it seems to us, that we give his exact words. "The immigrant races are mixed by marriage. So a new race—not a branch of the Anglo-Saxon at all—has sprung into existence with that alertness of brain you invariably find in the offspring of mixed peoples. They start fresh, with no local customs, with no traditions, with nothing but the feeling that they are a new nation, somewhat sneered at by the other nations, of which they have to get abreast. Not quite confident where they are exactly, the Americans make a bold shot and declare they are first. This, indeed, is the perpetual song of the newspapers. In England we constantly tell one another Great Britain is going to the devil. Americans always tell one another America is the leading nation on the face of the earth. . . . The English manufacturer has ideas about 'reserve' and 'dignity.' The American sticks all his goods in his shop-window for the world to gaze at. He is cocksure, he is buoyant; he is absolutely sure of success. So, breezily, with slap-dash rush, 'joshing'—not being accurate in his facts—he pushes ahead in a way that startles the Englishman." To sum up. (1) The American is always enthusiastic. (2) He is the son of a virile race, being endowed with remarkable adroitness of intellect. (3) The heads of firms in America are mostly men who sprang from the people, who are the makers of their own lives and know their business through and through.

Mr. Fraser next passes on to the subject of wages. The high wages which the American manufacturer has to pay have driven him to adopt special expedients for getting level with his competitors.* The expedients he chiefly relies on are protective tariffs and the use of labour-saving machinery. It is often said that the large use America makes of machinery compared to other countries shows that her people have the inventive faculty more fully developed than Europeans, but Mr. Fraser tells us that "all who have considered this matter scientifically know that the American mind is not creative: it is adaptive, appreciative of the value of invention." It was the stumbling-block of high wages standing in the way of competition with cheaply produced European goods that led to the wide adoption of labour-saving machinery. In regard to the encouragement of invention, America is far ahead of England. This English inventors know, and consequently among the list of inventors to be seen at the Patent Office at Washington you find the names of numerous men with a British domicile who have patented their inventions in the United States, because the American Patent Office is infinitely superior to our own. "Many inventions in active use in America to-day are the creations of Englishmen, which no manufacturer

* It is a mistake to think that the high wages received in America place the American workman in a better position than the British workman. Mr. Fraser says:—"Whilst the working man in America earns quite half as much again as the Briton, he has to pay 3 times as much for rent, twice as much for clothes, whilst his food, roughly speaking, comes to the same." Thanks to Protection!

in England thought well to take up. In the first state they were probably not worth taking up. But it was the American who grasped the thing, who altered, adapted and improved the invention, and made it valuable." Numbers of English inventions are in extensive use in America and are hardly known in England. The Northrop loom, which may be seen by the thousand at Fail River, but which till recently was not used at all in Lancashire—the centre of the cotton industry of the world—is a case in point. This ingenious loom was invented by a Yorkshireman. When a warp breaks it automatically stops the machine instantly, thus avoiding the weaving of defective cloth. Where this loom is not used the girl in charge of several looms has to keep a sharp lookout and stop machines when a thread breaks, and only the most experienced girls can be trusted to do this, and even they make a mess of the affair when two threads belonging to different looms break at the same time.

In America the relation between employee and workman is much closer than it is in England. Consequently the American workman has none of the English prejudice against labour-saving machinery. In America the workman often suggests alterations whereby the output may be doubled, and he is confident that suggestions will benefit him personally. If more money can be made by the adoption of his suggestion, he will get his share of the profits. There is another advantage attached to the large use made of machinery in America, it greatly lessens the number of skilled artisans required. Children can often be used in the United States in workshops where in England a trained adult would be required. The Americans cheapen labour by employing girls instead of boys. In the shoe manufactories near Boston thousands of girls are employed. The American puts his brains into machines that can be worked by a mere child and thus brings labour down to a degree of cheapness which is not to be reached in any European country by ordinary methods. The American manufacturer specializes more than the Englishman does. "He does not try to make twenty things in engineering. He makes one thing, be it bridges or locomotives, or reapers or machine tools." . . . "He specializes his work people in making separate parts. They have one little thing to do, and they do that, and nothing else, year in and year out." It is monotonous, but it is done to perfection. The British manufactured article is often a more durable article than the American. But the American tells you that he does not make things to last an eternity. That is not business. If a boot lasts a fair time, people will not murmur.

Other interesting points of comparison between the methods and notions of the two nations we must pass unnoticed, but the persistent manner in which America encourages youthful enterprise, dash and energy is worthy of our special attention. In England the man who has been in business 30 years is supposed to know far more about it than the man who has only had 3 or 4 years experience. But the American thinks that there is no such fatal obstacle to success as a business manager with fossilized ideas, and so he is in favour of heaping responsibility on young shoulders with a view to developing new types of character, new capacities, new adaptations to ever varying circumstances; and the experiment succeeds in an astonishing manner. "The American thinks that responsibility brings ballast, and with all the fire of his young manhood a youth will strive night and day to prove the confidence placed in him is well placed. . . . Time and time again, as I have gone through the workshops of the United States, I have almost been staggered at the mere boys who are managers and heads of departments; not the sons of proprietors, but young fellows who have started at the bottom, proved their grit, shown their energy and been pushed on to high positions. It is not at all unusual to find a man of twenty-four having the control of several thousand men." The tendency in America is all in the direction of paying higher wages for brains and lower wages

for mere physical labour. Hence the rush to the universities, the desire at any cost to develop the intellect, the touching spectacle of young mechanics almost starving themselves rather than forego a university education, or acting as waiters at hotels or tram-conductors during the vacation in order to attend lectures in term time.

Is the game worth the candle? What will be the effect on the race of the terrible stress and strain? Are the Americans as a nation progressing morally as rapidly as they are intellectually? Are the ideals of the typical modern American worthy of comparison with those of his ancestors? Is not far too much importance attached to mere success? Does character of an exalted type count for what it did fifty years ago? These are questions demanding earnest consideration, and on which the greatest variety of opinion has been expressed, but which cannot be discussed here.

YACHTING.

A moderate south-easterly breeze and very little sea combined to make Saturday's weather conditions highly favourable for yachting. There were but two races on the card, the only two classes that seem to have any interest left in them being the 21-raters and the "Larks."

The 21-raters started at 2 p.m. *Sunbeam* got out of the harbour first, *Chocho* next, but immediately passed by *Pele* and *Edna*. After tacking in towards the Breakwater they fetched close up to the Lightship, *Sunbeam* getting round first, with *Winsome* close on her heels, *Edna* and *Vixen* together, some thirty yards astern. All tacked at once and came inshore. On this leg *Winsome* sailed through *Sunbeam's* lee, and *Edna* and *Pele* had a close fight. But when they began tacking under the land *Sunbeam* was still in the weather position, and so the two leaders kept it going to the Widow Buoy, where *Sunbeam* in the seaway got round perhaps half a minute ahead. Running back *Winsome* kept within yards, almost feet, of her rival but could not get past and at the Lightship *Sunbeam* hauled on her sheets quite a quarter of a minute to the good. Thence to the harbour entrance it was the same kind of race, and instead of separating they chose to stick to each other. So they tacked up the harbour, and so they finished, one luffing across the line instantly after the other. *Edna* and *Pele* made an equally close contest; and it is safe to say that the race was absolutely the best of the season and perhaps the best by small yachts in Yokohama. The leading yachts were within a yard or two of each other all over the course after rounding the Lightship, and it is amusing to note that not one word passed between the crews until in the harbour tacking up to the pier they exchanged views as to the advisability of running into that structure. In the result *Sunbeam* finished a bare five seconds ahead of *Winsome* and won the first prize irrespective of her handicap of three minutes, *Winsome* being second, the latter taking one and the former two record points.

The corrected handicap times, under which the prizes were given, are as follow:—

	h.m.s.
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4.22.05
<i>Winsome</i>	4.25.10
<i>Pele</i>	4.29.20
<i>Edna</i>	4.29.10
<i>Chocho</i>	4.37.02
<i>Vixen</i>	4.41.10

The "Larks" raced out round the Lightship, a mark near the breakwater, the Mandarin Bluff mark and home, No. 11 (F. H. Abbey) winning rather easily the first prize, the handicap (No. 10) cup, and two record points. No. 10 (Drummond and Watt) occupied second place over great part of the course but was overtaken and passed by No. 4 (W. B. Mason), which therefore takes second prize and one point. Times:—

	h.m.s.
1 (Gillon)	4.10.00
4 (Mason)	3.57.30
6 (Poole)	4.05.50
9 (Kingdon)	4.06.10
10 (Drummond and Watt)	3.59.00
11 (F. H. Abbey)	3.52.45
12 (Sander)	4.04.03
14 (Eyton)	4.09.30

CRICKET.

BORN IN JAPAN V. THE REST.

It is still far too hot to play cricket comfortably, but with the Interport Week only six weeks or so away, it behoves local cricketers to begin to make some effort if the flag of the blue-and-white is to be kept in home territory this year. The match on Saturday, which was begun with a broiling sun over head, was between teams representing Born in Japan versus the Rest—and needless to say the Born in Japan eleven had matters all their own way, dismissing their 12 opponents for 79, and then knocking up 141 for the loss of three wickets. The Born in Japan bowlers were all very much on their game, and J. M. Mollison captured 6 wickets at a cost of 38 runs; H. W. Kilby took 4 for 19 runs; and P. B. Clarke 2 for 16.

The Rest made a poor showing in the sun, and their fielding even after the worst of the heat was finished was not particularly noticeable. Score:—

THE REST.

C. I. Thornton, c. and b. H. W. Kilby	20
G. N. Fairhurst, b. Mollison	0
W. Y. Showler, b. Mollison	5
P. A. Cox, c. Momban, b. H. W. Kilby	10
F. E. White, b. Mollison	11
F. O. Stuart, b. H. W. Kilby	0
R. de B. Layard, not out	21
F. W. R. Ward, b. Mollison	0
E. Eddison, c. and b. Clarke	2
N. G. Maitland, c. Moss, c. Mollison	0
C. Thwaites, b. Clarke	0
F. Mendonca, b. Mollison	1
B. R. Berrick, c. Drummond, b. Kilby	3
b. 4, l. b. 2	6

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	K.	M.	W.
J. M. Mollison	60	38	4	6
H. W. Kilby	33	19	1	4
P. B. Clarke	25	16	—	8

BORN IN JAPAN.

W. S. Moss, b. White	0
H. W. Kilby, not out	56
P. B. Clarke, b. Cox	10
C. E. B. Mitford, lb.w. Stuart	11
J. M. Mollison, not out	46
D. Drummond	
S. R. Ford	
A. Hearne	did not bat.
J. F. Drummond	
O. Stome	
F. Pollard	
byes	15
wides	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	K.	M.	W.	WIDES.
P. A. Cox	90	29	7	1	1
F. E. White	72	37	—	1	—
F. O. Stuart	36	24	1	1	—
F. W. R. Ward	18	33	—	—	2

THE PLAGUE IN YOKOHAMA.

Two cases of plague appeared in Yokohama on Sept. 3rd. One of the patients is a woman 17 years old employed as a servant by a man named M. Madenokoji living at No. 3,577, Negishi. She was, after examination had proved the existence of the disease, removed to the hospital. Another case was that of the wife, 35 years old, of a fisherman named M. Kimura, living at Urashima-cho, Kanagawa. The patient died about 11 a.m. on Sept. 3rd. She had been suffering since Aug. 29th, from fever which was thought to arise from cold. A post mortem examination by the sanitary authorities, showed the illness to be plague. The usual isolation measures were carried out in both instances.

Two cases of plague appeared on Sept. 6th at Matsukage-cho, Yokohama. One is a girl named Hama, seven years old, whose parents are keepers of the bath-house, Kameno-yu. It appears that the victim was suffering from a fever which grew gradually worse and Dr. Nogata, who attended her, informed the authorities of the Sanitary Office. Drs. Fukuda and Okawa, of the Police, carried out an examination and the

fever was found to have been caused by the plague. The patient was removed to the Manji Hospital. In the evening, a younger sister, 3 years old, was found suffering from fever, and in the morning of the 7th she was removed to the same hospital. The bath house and 17 neighbouring dwellings, in which 86 persons are living, were isolated.

The patient from Negishi died early on the morning of the 6th at Manji Hospital. The corpse was cremated at Kubo-yama the following morning.

Four cases of suspected plague appeared in Yokohama on Sept. 8th. Three are children of a barber named Y. Okada, living at Matsukage-cho—a girl, 13 years old, her sister, 10 years, and their brother 8 years. The boy died the same day and the two girls were removed to the Manji Hospital. Another is a patient staying at the Juzen Hospital. He was found to have been attacked by the disease after entering the hospital. On the morning of the 9th the barber's shop and adjoining houses were segregated.

The Yokohama municipal authorities have decided to burn a house at Urashima, Kanagawa, (where a case of plague appeared which proved fatal on Aug. 30th) and also twenty-one adjoining dwellings. The authorities are now negotiating with the landlords with regard to the price of the buildings.

Another case of plague appeared on Sept. 9th at Matsukagecho, 1-chome, Yokohama, in a compound where two children of a bath-house keeper and three children of a barber have been attacked. The first victim is a workman named O. Kawai, 47 years old, employed by the Yokohama Electric Light Company. He was removed to the Manji Hospital on the evening of the same day, where he succumbed. His dwelling and 17 adjoining houses in which 63 persons are living were at once isolated.

The plague mortality in India is increasing owing to the growth of the malady in the Western and Southern districts. The whole of Upper India, including Bengal, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab is practically free, only fifty-five deaths being recorded in this area during the week ended the 13th August. On the other hand, Bombay Presidency, including Bombay City, in the same period had 2,909 deaths; Mysore 331, Central India 131, Madras Presidency 94, Hyderabad State 80, Berar 11 and Coorg 2.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The steamer *Kohci Maru*, during a heavy fog, went ashore early on the morning of Sept. 4th off Senpo point, while on a voyage from Hakodate to Atsukishi. The hull is reported to have broken up. Further details are not given. The ship is owned by Mr. M. Kaki, a merchant in Hakodate, and was formerly called the *3rd Shinkokawa Maru*.

A steam launch of the Sumidagawa Ferry-boat Company, Tokyo, collided on Sept. 5th, with a junk on the Sumida river at a point near Ryogoku bridge, causing damage to the latter. Two passengers on the launch were severely injured and had to be removed to the Meiji Hospital.

Tokyo papers state that the British-India liner *Ujina*, which had shipped 50,000 bales of rice, left Rangoon on Aug. 15th for Japan via Manila, but stranded at a point near North Danger Island where she stayed for 12 days. During the time over 2,500 tons of cargo was jettisoned, after which the vessel floated, and has now arrived at Manila.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Mutsu Maru* collided about 3.30 a.m. on Sept. 4th with the *Sakagawa Maru*, of the Yasuda Gomei Kaisha, off Furuta Kei, Awamori prefecture. The latter sustained damage but it is reported that the passengers and cargo are safe. The *Heian Maru* and *Taiyo Maru* were immediately despatched to the scene, from Awamori. The Yusen Kaisha's steamer was en route to Muroran from Awamori.

TO EUROPE BY THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY IN JULY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

As the journey through Siberia from Yokohama to London may be made in 20 or 21 days, at a cost everything included, of about yen 420, and with less discomfort than attends most sea voyages, this route is likely soon to become the most frequented. A description of the journey which I made in July will afford fuller information than has hitherto been generally accessible. The railway authorities had not then, and perhaps have not even now, published time-tables or tariffs, nor shown any desire to attract the general public. But at the Nagasaki office of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company some information was given verbally, and time-tables in French as well as in Russian had been published by the International Sleeping Car Company.

Having procured a passport and had it visé by the Russian consul, I left Nagasaki on July 5 in the *Mongolia* belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, one of whose steamers leaves Nagasaki every Sunday at noon to connect with the fast train from Dalny on Tuesday. The *Mongolia* is a first-rate ship, clean and comfortable, with spacious cabins, and good food. Here I made, for the first time, acquaintance with Russian cookery, and the following are the peculiarities which I then and subsequently observed. Each plateful of soup contained a large slice of meat. A great deal of cabbage was a frequent ingredient and the excess of fat was never removed from the soup, so that it would not well suit delicate stomachs and sometimes had a greasy taste. Meat as a rule was overdone. Rissoles or meat-balls soaking in fat were often served. Potatoes and vegetables were hardly ever served in separate dishes, but only along with cutlets or stews, and in small quantities. Ice-cream or some very light custard or preparation of milk thickened with starch were the chief sweet dishes. The bread and the butter were always excellent, and the coffee and tea were pretty good. On the whole the food seemed to be regarded by the passengers as satisfactory. On the ship in addition to the Russian waiters who spoke their own language only, there was a Chinese who spoke both English and French, and there was also a Japanese. The fare is forty roubles. The rouble is equal to about 98 *sen* and is divided into 100 kopecks. There was no decent second class, and passengers were booked for the sea voyage only. Except for a little rolling the first day, the sea and weather were perfect and the passengers began to make acquaintance with each other. Dalny was reached about 1 a.m. on Tuesday. As the train did not leave till 11 p.m. there was a long time to wait. The ship lay at a wharf about two miles distant from the town and railway station. After breakfast, I joined with two other fellow travellers in hiring a carriage to convey ourselves, and a cart for the luggage, to the Hotel Dalny, which is a few minutes' walk from the station. The carriages are open ones with Russian drivers and horses. *jinriki* are also procurable. At the hotel we couldn't hire any private room, and there was no reading-room or sitting-room, so we had to spend the day uncomfortably, sitting in the verandah or the dining room. There is nothing of much interest at Dalny, which is a town largely composed of brick suburban-villa-like residences. About a mile distant there is the beginning of a public park containing a few caged animals and some full-grown trees, the only ones we saw, for the surrounding country is bleak. The railway ticket-office was opened only an hour before the departure of the train, but we went early to the station to look at the cars. Our train was composed of two second-class cars, one first-class car, a dining and baggage car. A second-class car consisted of a corridor communicating with eight compartments or cabins. A compartment had a seat, forming a bed by night at each side. At the back of the seat there hung down a flap which could be raised so as to form an upper berth, so that each compartment held four persons. The length of the bed was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The railway gauge was five feet. The whole arrangement is the usual European plan. A first-class car differed from a second-class one in having only one seat and therefore two beds in each compartment. The partition between two adjoining first-class compartments could be opened so that the two compartments formed one large four-berth cabin. The chief advantage—a very small one—in the first-class is that there is a larger amount of floor space than in the second. Two fellow-travellers would fill a first-class compartment and be sure of privacy, whereas four are needed to fill a second-class one. The second-class are a little plainer than, but quite as clean as, the first-class. I and a German gentleman agreed to occupy the same compartment in the second-class. During eight days we had the compartment to ourselves, and then two Russians occupied the remaining berths. We were thus better off than some of the first-class travellers who throughout the journey were in fully-occupied compartments. No baggage can be put under the seat, but there is strong netting both in the compartments and in the corridors. Even when all the berths were occupied, I found ample space for two articles, one being placed at the foot of the bed and the other in the netting. Only 36 lbs. can be carried free in the baggage-car. The charge for excess weight is K.2 67 for every 9 lbs. As the cost of 11 lbs. by post to England, including delivery at destination, is some 20 *sen* less than this, it would be more economical to make up one's clothing into 11 lb. packages and send them by post. Such things as I should need in August I delivered in May to a carrier to be sent by a ship which it was said would reach England in forty-five days, but on my arrival in England I was told the ship was not due till the end of August. My experience may serve as a warning to others. During the journey much clothing was not needed. In dry weather fine dust penetrates everywhere and soils or spoils clothing. It is therefore advisable to have something old or washable for daily wear. I found one old suit of light tweed for daily wear in the train, and a better suit to be worn when needed, were sufficient. There was only one excessively hot day, but on Lake Baikal it was so cold that overcoats were used. Towels, but not soap, were provided in the train. The pillows were large and soft and could be used in the daytime, so it was useless to bring a cushion. There was a good piano in the dining-car, and there was a bath somewhere which nobody used, the hours for use being inconvenient. There were no books, except a few Russian ones, on one section of the line, nor were any procurable until we had left Manchuria. I brought a chess board and found it of great help in passing the evenings. As for food and drink there is no necessity to bring any, but west of Irkutsk no whisky was to be had. Excellent milk, sometimes boiled, was sold by peasant women and children at many of the stations. The station buffets on the western part of the line are pretty good, but those in Manchuria were disagreeable, the places swarming with flies.

There were two chief causes of complaint on the journey. One was the difficulty of obtaining advice or information. The announcements at the stations were in Russian only, and the officials for the most part spoke neither English nor French, the languages best known to the passengers, not more than one-fourth of which were Russians. From Baikal there was a *chef de train*, or conductor, who spoke German. Whether the conductor on the other train spoke anything except Russian was not apparent. The servants and waiters spoke only Russian. Some inconvenience, but no serious difficulty, arose from this. The number of passengers was about 40, fewer in the beginning than at the end of the journey. Of these the English and Americans numbered ten and the French seven, and other nationalities were in smaller numbers, except Russians, who here and there journeyed for part of the way.

The other cause of complaint was the bad attendance in the dining-car. Of the two waiters one was constantly employed in attending persons in their cabins. Dinner was ready between one and five o'clock. For each person separate dishes were provided, and during the regular

dinner time things could be ordered *à la carte*. The result was confusion and long delays. But when the food came it was nicely served, and our time was not precious. Several articles much in demand were used up and fresh supplies were not taken in at the stations, nor were the passengers warned to provide for themselves, as they afterwards learned to do. It must be understood that these were only petty grievances, that there was always plenty to eat and drink; but that one should have to wait 30 or 40 minutes for a couple of boiled eggs, or a plate of bread and butter, or that one should be told immediately after leaving a station with a well-furnished buffet that there was no beer in the train, indicates gross mismanagement.

I shall now give some notes of our daily progress.

First day, Tuesday, July 7th.—The train departed at 11 p.m. An hour before, the hotel porter accompanied us to the station and helped us to buy our tickets. We had previously chosen our places. Tickets were sold only as far as the town of Manchuria.

Second day—After a good night's rest in a comfortable bed, we found ourselves traversing a flat country, in which a few hills were interspersed. There were few trees and no big rivers. The land was well tilled, maize, wheat or barley, beans, and poppy being the chief crops. Plenty of pigs and horses and some cattle were to be seen. The farmers' or peasants' huts stood in enclosures surrounded by mud walls. Most of the people we saw were probably Chinese settlers workmen, not aboriginal Manchus, for many Chinese farmers have migrated into Manchuria, and only Chinese from southern ports were employed in the construction of the railway. Silver-handled horsewhips and fly whisks were sold at one of the stations. At the stations and elsewhere along the line there were strong brick or stone houses for Russian soldiers. The train carried a guard of four or five Russian soldiers with fixed bayonets. In the evening our dining-car had to be left behind at a station on account of a heated axle. The midday temperature was 77° F., and at night it was about 20 degrees lower.

Third day—In the morning at one of the stations we got some bread to eat. At 11 a.m. we reached Harbin, or Kharbine, where there is a junction with the Vladivostock line. The hungry passengers flocked to the refreshment room, but found it crowded with dirty people and swarming with flies. Another dining car was attached to our train, so before long we were able to have a good dinner. The daily dinner consisted of four courses, for which one rouble was charged. It was reported that cholera was rife in Harbin, and this strengthened the resolution most of us had formed of not drinking water. Tansan was the chief non-alcoholic dinner drink. Most of the people we saw at the station were apparently Russian peasant or workmen immigrants, and were able-bodied but dull-looking and dirty. After leaving Harbin we crossed the Sungari River on a long iron bridge. The smaller rivers were crossed by wooden bridges which were rapidly being replaced by stone ones. Beyond the Sungari the land was flat and untilled, and apparently almost uninhabited. At the stations only a few soldiers were to be seen. Doves of horses were wandering about. The yellow lily and many other wild flowers common in Japan grew in abundance in the grass that covered the plain. All day skylarks were singing. The air was pleasant, the train ran smoothly, and the conditions of travel seemed to compare favourably with those of a sea voyage. Certainly the flowery plain, though affording nothing that could be called beautiful scenery was more pleasing to the eye than a waste of waters. Here and there we made long stoppages to take in water or wood, for coal was burned only for a few hours after leaving Dalny. In different parts of the line, coal, wood, and oil are used. I may here mention that at Dalny I saw two Baldwin engines, the only American ones I saw in my journey. Most of the engines were Russian, but a few were French or German. At every station most of the passengers got out and strolled about. At the bigger stations they rushed to the bookstalls to buy pictorial postal cards.

Fourth day—We left the broad plain and entered a hilly, woody country. The railroad gradually ascending ran by the side of a valley, or narrow plain bounded by hills, many scenes being not unlike what is seen about Karuizawa. In the afternoon we reached Sultnowa, a considerable Russian settlement. Thence to cross the Khingan mountains another engine was attached to the rear of the train. We ascended by a zigzag course. At the angles the train did not turn, but it was pulled alternately by the engine at each end. The ascent lasted about an hour. The scenery being more diversified was more pleasing than that of the plain. Here I first noticed some larches and pines. Throughout Siberia the birch is by far the commonest tree. No large trees of any kind were seen. In many places Flowering Sally, a pink-blossomed plant, a little like philox, which is found in Japan, was so plentiful that the pink masses were a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Fifth day—Arrived in the town of Manchuria about 5 a.m. and spent two hours there. Had breakfast in the station buffet, where we were glad to find a Japanese waiter. But I had by this time learnt a dozen or so of Russian words, such as "bread," "butter," "tea," &c. The only way of communicating with our train waiters had been by means of the price list which was printed in French as well as Russian. We pointed with our fingers to the names in the price list. The waiter generally promptly replied "Nyett," which means "No," or "There is none," so there was nobody who didn't come to know that word. I had a hand-book of Russian and English which proved useful, despite its noticeable shortcomings. It contained no word for "hotel" or for "bath," but "ornamental clock" was given. Under food "chitterlings" was given, but "rice" omitted, and a locomotive engine was described as a natural object. It doesn't take much time to learn the Russian letters, and it is useful to do so as it enables one to read the names of the stations, and there are a few words such as "buffet" which are much the same in Russian as in English. As the town of Manchuria is near the frontier of what is still nominally Chinese territory, a Russian customs officer came on board to examine our baggage, but he generally contented himself with our declarations. He spoke English excellently. Here we had to buy tickets to enable us to proceed. Through tickets to western Europe could not be obtained, but a German gentleman who had already travelled over the line advised us to buy tickets as far as the frontier Russian town, Alexandrovo, for those going to Berlin or London.

This he said was cheaper than booking only to Moscow and there buying a fresh ticket. Some of the first-class passengers who wished to book to Moscow, having previously ascertained the fare, tendered the correct sum, but this was refused and a fare more than R.50 higher was demanded. This they paid, supposing that the fare had been raised. Afterwards when talking the matter over with others who had bought tickets to other places they believed they had been overcharged and they begged the assistance of the English-speaking customs officer. This he kindly gave with the result that the overcharge was returned and a complaint was written and signed by the aggrieved persons. Inside and outside of the station buildings there were lying numbers of men, women and children who had evidently passed the night there. Those who were awake had begun their breakfast of bread and tea. At most stations bread in huge loaves was for sale. Nobody who sees the number of Russian families immigrating into Manchuria, and the military preparations, is likely to believe in any intention of evacuation. After a stoppage of two hours the train proceeded. On entering Russian territory the prices in the dining-car were raised, but they were lowered beyond Lake Baikal. The morning had been cool and pleasant, but in the afternoon the thermometer in the cars indicated F. 65°. For several hours we traversed treeless plains and hills covered with scanty grass. About 3 o'clock we entered a hilly, wooded country and had a second engine to bring us up a short ascent through a cutting in the rocky hills. Then there

was a long descent and the Amur was crossed in the evening. It was a lovely, moonlight night. In the wooded country the houses were generally of logs, neatly made and painted buff. Some stations had little gardens, and as one progressed to the west more signs of civilization appeared.

Sixth day—We have as yet seen hardly any cultivation since crossing the Sungari River. Hills and plains, forests chiefly of birch and grassy lands alternate. Temp. 86°. A few mosquitoes in the evening.

Seventh day—An hour after daybreak we arrived at Misovaia. Cold, damp morning. The steamer which should have taken us across Lake Baikal was disabled and we were put on a small one, the deck of which was crowded with dirty people. After waiting for two hours we were transferred to a larger one which had meanwhile arrived and which took us across the lake in about four hours. Little could be seen as the clouds had settled on the shores. A cold wind was blowing. At Baikal on the western shore we landed and entered a train of the same composition as the one we had left (two second and one first-class), but the cars had fewer compartments. The railroad for some miles ran close to the Angora River, and touched Irkutsk, the largest town in Siberia.

Eighth day—Cool, pleasant weather. A few patches of corn and other crops were seen, but the general character of the country here and as far as the Urals varied little—monotonous forests of birch with some larches and pines, and grassy lands. There were very few mosquitoes, but at some places the inhabitants wore veils covering the entire head as a protection against gnats and other insects. But in the train these insects did not annoy us.

Ninth day—Outside temp. 50° F. Afternoon rain. At Krasnoyarsk the Yenesei is crossed by a bridge 912 metres long. Small articles made of stone and some jewellery were sold, but these were for sale in greater variety at other stations further westward. Several train-loads of troops bound eastward passed us.

Tenth day—Cold, wet morning. At noon crossed the Obi. Two Russians were put into our compartment, thus filling it up.

Eleventh day—Reached Omsk at 4 a.m. Crossed the Irtysh by a bridge of 676 metres.

Twelfth day—Crossed the Urals in the morning. Some pleasing views, but no grandeur about these mountains. Cutlery and stoneware sold at Zlatoust, Ufa and elsewhere. Evening temp. outside 45° F.

Thirteenth day—Many villages composed of poor-looking huts, but with churches large and conspicuous. Crossed the Volga at noon by a bridge 1415 metres long.

Fourteenth day, Monday, July 20—At Toula passengers for western Europe change trains. I had booked to Warsaw, but I was allowed to go by way of Moscow, a city I wished to visit. Reached Moscow about 2 o'clock, less than thirteen days after leaving Dalny, the distance being more than 5,300 miles. Thus we had made about 430 miles a day, the speed including stoppages being 18 miles an hour. Owing to the low rate of speed and the excellence of the springs there was but little oscillation in the cars, and the long journey was not fatiguing. Nor was it before the last two or three days that it began to seem monotonous. It may be expected that the time will be reduced. East of Lake Baikal the stoppages are excessively long and frequent and in that section the train cannot be called an express. Tunnels may in time be made through the Khingan Mountains and elsewhere. At present there are no long tunnels on the whole route, nor has there been any great engineering difficulty with the exception of the bridging of the great rivers. The greater part of the road, lying as it does through level country, must have been constructed at little cost.

Most of the passengers visited Moscow, and it well repays a visit as it differs so much from the cities of western Europe. I went to the Hotel National, a new and sumptuous establishment, where English is much spoken.

The remainder of the journey will be described briefly.

The following afternoon I left for Warsaw, to

which place I had booked from Manchuria. I had to pay extra for my sleeping berth, as my ticket did not provide one beyond Moscow, also for travelling first-class, the second being entirely occupied. I reached Warsaw in 30 hours, drove across the city to the other station, and after waiting an hour or more, left for Berlin. A gentleman at the Warsaw station perceiving that I and my companion were strangers kindly helped us to buy our tickets. We had berths to sleep in but no beds were made up. We had to change trains at the frontier, Alexandrowo, and our baggage was again subject to examination. We reached Berlin a little after 11 on the following day, the 23rd. I spent 24 hours there and then left for London via the Hook of Holland and Harwich. Arrived in London on the morning of the 25th, 20 days after leaving Nagasaki. I had delayed a day at Moscow and another at Berlin. Omitting these delays and adding 2 days for the journey from Yokohama to Nagasaki, it will be seen that a journey from Yokohama to London may be made in 20 days.

As regards expenditure, I found that after paying R.40 for the steamer ticket at Nagasaki I had R.511 left. When I reached London I had the equivalent of R.135 left. Thus I had spent R.416.

The following are some details of expenditure.

Tickets by steamer and train	R 300
Food and drink on train	40
Spent in Moscow and Berlin	28
Tips, portorage, &c.	12
Souvenirs, books, &c.	36

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The first item on the above list, tickets, would vary according to the route chosen in Europe. The cost of first and second class tickets in Asia are—Dalny to Manchuria: R.108 and R.67.50, Manchuria to Moscow R.161.50 and R.107.50. What we paid was higher than the prices named in Nagasaki. The item, food and drink, will vary with each individual, R.40 may be regarded as below the average. The third item on the list "Spent in Moscow and Berlin" might be avoided, the fourth might be reckoned as an average, and the fifth should not be altogether omitted in a forecast of expenses as unforeseen sundries are sure to occur. Calculating on the above basis, but omitting the expenditure at Moscow and Berlin and adding something for the journey from Yokohama to Nagasaki, it may be said that the entire journey may be made for yen 420. The passport with vise costs nearly yen 5.

J. N. SEYMOUR.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST THE "TONKIN."

The manager of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding yard has filed a claim in the Kobe District Court against the French mail steamer *Tonkin*, which was recently on fire, claiming yen 170,000 for work which the shipbuilding firm rendered during the accident and after. Judge Ota proceeded to the steamer on Sept. 5th accompanied by Mr. L. Roux, agent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, and Mr. P. H. de Lucy-Fossarieu, French consul, to inspect the vessel. The judge ordered the captain, chief engineer, a quartermaster, and one other to be present at Court on the 7th when they were to be examined as witnesses.

ATTEMPTED INSURANCE FRAUD.

After preliminary examination, the Yokohama District Court committed for trial on Sept. 9th five men who attempted to obtain yen 8,000 by fraud from the Yokohama Agent of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. The five men are: T. Sudzuki, (30) local agent for the company, in Hadano; K. Sawa, (30) collector of the company; H. Yamaguchi, (33) pretended beneficiary under the policy; H. Enata, (37) substitute for Mr. Sudzuno who died; and S. Kambe canvasser of the company.

DEATH OF MR. PAUL LAUNAY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Paul Launay, which took place in Kobe on Monday. Mr. Launay left Yokohama and made a trip to Tientsin for the benefit of his health, but in returning was seized with cholera, which has now removed him. A native of Paris, Mr. Launay came to Japan about sixteen years ago, and during his residence he has made many and attached friends, whose respectful sympathy will be extended to his widow. He was a singer of some note and also composed and set to music many very pretty French songs.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED DELF.

News was received in this city to-day (said the *Japan Gazette* of Sept. 10th) of the sudden death of Mr. Alfred McKardy Delf, who was well-known both in Yokohama and Kobe. For many years he was manager for the Kobe firm of Skipworth, Hammond & Co. and afterwards joined Mr. Arthur of this city in the famous Curios Establishment of Arthur & Bond. A short time ago, he left for home and retired from the firm, his health being understood to be then affected. About a year ago he married in England and settled down in the hotel business near the race course at Kingston-on-Thames, where his death occurred.

Mr. Delf had many friends in Japan and was always keenly interested in the sporting events of the community. He was energetic and genial, and the news of his sudden death will be much regretted, while sympathy will go out to his widow in her untimely bereavement.

We believe Mr. Delf was about 44 years of age.

CUSTOMS DECISION.

A decision was given on Sept. 3rd by the Director of the Yokohama Customs on a protest filed by Messrs Cornes & Co., No. 50, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported some worsted coating on which the appraisers imposed *sen* 9.3 per square yard in accordance with No. 55-A of the Conventional tariff between Japan and Great Britain. The importers protested, insisting that these woven goods were not worsted coating, but a serge for which another rate should be adopted. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the quality of the goods in dispute was so thick as to render it impossible to call it serge; it was worsted coating, being woven with worsted yarns both warp and woof.

On the 5th, another decision was delivered in a protest filed by Messrs. Boyes and Co., who imported similar cloth and the same rate of duty was adopted. The protest was dismissed for the same reason.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs delivered on Sept. 9th a decision on a protest filed by the executors of the estate of Mr. R. Forshaw, No. 60, Yamashita-cho. Woollen and cotton flannel were imported on which the appraisers put an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. in accordance with No. 61 of the conventional tariff between Japan and Great Britain. The importer protested, contending that the goods were woollen and cotton cloth and consequently another rate (*sen* 3.9 per square yard) should be adopted. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the goods in dispute were woven with cotton yarn in warp and with wool and cotton spun yarn in woof, and that they differed greatly from stuff provided in No. 55-B of the same tariff, which stuff is specified to be one woven with woollen or worsted yarn and cotton yarn. The Minister for Finance has repeatedly given similar decisions with reference to similar goods.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that grand manoeuvres will take place on and from November 12th for three days. The 5th, 10th and 11th Divisions will partake in the movements. The Emperor will be present to review the troops and during the manoeuvres will lodge at the villa of Prince Arisugawa at Maiko, near Kobe.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The mystery of the "M.S.S. in a Red Box," which caused some excitement in London literary circles during the early summer, has been cleared up. The author turns out to be a recluse living in Falmouth.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, in the "Cigarette Papers" of *The People*, tells an amusing story of how Mr. Barrie's early literary ambitions were frowned upon by friends. "The malignity of publishers," he says, "could not turn me back; from the day on which I first tasted blood in the garret my mind was made up; there could be no humdrum dreadful profession for me; literature was my game. It was not highly thought of by those who wished me well. I remember being asked by two maiden ladies, about the time I left the University, what was I to be, and when I replied brazenly, 'An author,' they flung up their hands, and one exclaimed reproachfully, 'An' you an M.A.!'"

The French Academy last month celebrated another interesting literary event. M. G. L. Boissier, Secretary of the Academy, has just completed his eightieth year, and it is not too much to say that literature and science in both hemispheres co-operated in celebrating the occasion. M. Boissier is certainly one of the grand old men of the time. To judge by his appearance, and still more by the enormous extent of his work, he might well pass for a man under 60. He still conducts his classes at the College de France, and besides his regular work at the French Academy and the Academy of Belles Lettres, he is a member of six different committees at the Institut de France, and is in constant correspondence with learned men the world over.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, in his presidential address to the United States National Educational Association, defined the cultivated man as "not a weak, critical, fastidious creature, vain of a little exclusive information or of an uncommon knack in Latin verse or mathematical logic: he is to be a man of quick perceptions, broad sympathies, and wide affinities, responsive but independent, self-reliant but deferential, loving truth and candour, but also moderation and proportion, courageous but gentle, not finished, but perfecting." He then recommends four elements of culture, namely, the moral sense of character, language, or literary expression, the acquirement of knowledge, and the training of the constructive imagination. The imagination he calls the greatest of human powers, no matter in what field it works, in art, literature, science, invention, government, commerce, or religion, and its training is by far the most important part of education.

An interviewer has been tackling Mr. W. W. Jacobs on the subject of his plots. It seems that Mr. Jacobs invents them all; only in one instance did he get even part of a story from the lips of a seaman. But Mr. Jacobs knows the life he depicts, having, in his youth, haunted wharves and made the acquaintance of sailors and skippers. One sailor of Mr. Jacobs' boyish acquaintance was a great yarn spinner. He had served, or at least he said he had, on every boat you could name, from a pilot to a man-o'-war. As to spinning yarns, there was no end to them. There was nothing he had not accomplished or any fight he had not taken part in. "I remember once asking him if he ever fought pirates, when he instantly declared how he had been chased several years ago by a pirate in the China Seas, and saved his ship by slashing off the chief pirate's arm just as he was about to grab the rail of the vessel. If I could get hold of that watchman to-day I fancy I could make a fortune out of him."

Mr. B. L. Farjeon, whose death occurred late in July, was not a novelist of a high order, but he certainly possessed great fertility of imagination, and his literary output was enormous. Apart from the novels with which his name is associated, he was a prolific writer of short stories, and it is not difficult to believe his own assertion, that so great were the demands made upon him, that he kept five typewriters at work

in his house in Hampstead, and also took two away with him when he went on "holiday." He once stated that he often sat down at his desk at ten in the morning and did not rise from it until the early hours of the next morning, living the while on soup and tobacco. His death has called attention to his methods of writing, which may fairly be described as unique. When he began his story he rarely knew either what the plot was going to be or how the characters were going to group themselves. The most notable case of this was in his novel "Great Porter Square." The title occurred to him as suggestive, and he signed the contract with his editor before he had proceeded further with the book. His most successful work was probably "Griff," which had a very large sale.

The experiences of a gentleman who advertised for a lay readership, with a view to getting a title for ordination, as they are related in the *London Standard* by himself, appear almost incredible. The advertiser had announced himself as a graduate, accustomed to coaching, and possessed of experience in parochial work; and added that he "might accept hospitality" as remuneration for his services. One of the vicars who responded required a reader to "train choir, attend garden, and do handy jobs, the man to live out." This gentleman was, however, prepared to offer half-a-sovereign a week. Another applicant who offered no money, but whose letter perhaps implied "hospitality," wanted a reader to educate a very backward little girl, act as the vicar's amanuensis, and make himself "generally useful about garden and house." In a third instance, the advertiser received a suggestion that if he was married his wife might be able "to do laundry and mending." A curate-in-charge was candid enough to state that he could offer no "hospitality" beyond "a friendly pipe and a cup of cocoa when discussing work." He enclosed, however, a photograph of his baby girl, "two years old to-day, and most interesting." In yet another parish the advertiser was offered the care of "our pretty pony," in addition to the attractions of "teaching three bright little boys," training the choir, playing the organ, and making himself useful. Finally, a Durham parson, who could offer "hospitality only," kindly promised to excuse his lay reader from the dinner table in the evening.

The Hardwicke Society, so well known to all English lawyers, recently entertained at dinner M. Danet, the Bâtonnier of the French Bar. We read that to Mr. Beck, who represented the bar of the United States, belonged the oratorical honours of the evening. Among the best things in his humorous speech were:—"The United States, which taxes everything from the cradle to the winding-sheet, admits wholly free of duty the decisions of the English courts, but the Secretary of the Treasury has given binding instructions to rigorously keep out all Mr. Justice Darling's jokes. . . . It has pleased Providence in its mysterious and inscrutable wisdom to associate longevity with a judicial career. I believe that this is almost entirely due to the great amount of sleep that judges get. . . . It is said that the Court of Arcopagites had so sublime and elevated a sense of justice that they would not meet except at night, so that they could not even see the faces of the litigants and be thereby prejudiced. In England and the United States the judges accomplish the same purpose in the sunshine by simply closing their eyes." Even the judges could scarce forbear to laugh at these audacious jests. One of Mr. Beck's stories was specially appreciated by the students of the Hardwicke Society. A general in the Civil War applied at the close of the conflict for admission to the Bar of the United States. A committee of three examiners reported that he had answered correctly two-thirds of the questions put to him. A judge, astonished at the general's success, asked the chairman of the committee what the questions were. "Well," he replied, "the first was 'What is the rule in Shelley's case?' and the answer was 'writing poetry.' That was not correct. Then we asked him what was a 'contingent remainder' and a 'vested interest,' and he said he did not

know. That was correct, and we admitted him." This American general deserves to live with the young English barrister who when asked by a Chancery judge to consider the rule in Shelley's case in connection with his argument, said that the Law was no respecter of persons, and that the rule in Shelley's case was of no more account than the rule in anybody else's case.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

Captain Roswell H. Lamson, United States Navy, retired, died at Portland, Or., on August 14th, aged 65 years. He was the first naval cadet to be appointed from Oregon and was a native of Iowa.

In a circular issued by the Boston police giving a description of Willard S. Allen, absconding treasurer of the Preacher's Society Aid of the New England Methodist Conference, the amount of the embezzlement is given as \$110,000, a figure considerably in excess of former estimates.

The State of Massachusetts is about to try the experiment of utilizing convict labour for the reclamation of waste lands. The scheme embraces the reforestation of barren lands as well as the recovery of marsh and overflowed tide lands. Other States will doubtless profit by the results of the experiment.

A New Jersey farmer has refused to allow the State entomologist to kill off the mosquitoes infesting his farm unless he receives part of the money appropriated by the State Legislature for that purpose, taking the remarkable ground that the pest constitutes part of the valuable live stock on his property.

Labour troubles have been the means of postponing the opening of the New York Rapid Transit Railway from the 1st of January, 1904, to some time in April. The delay has been occasioned chiefly through strikes of artisans employed on the stations and power house, some of which have lasted for five months.

The Ministerial Association of Lancaster county, Pa., has started to improve the moral tone of the community by reviving an obsolete blue law of 1794 which prohibits working on Sunday. An unfortunate contractor has been made the first victim of the crusaders, having been arrested for violating the ancient law.

With all the ceremonial which the Roman Catholic church assumes on festal occasions, the Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of the New York archdiocese, was invested with the pallium, at the hands of the Most Rev. D. Falconio, apostolic delegate to the United States, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on August 12th.

Thomas Cooksey Ward, "The Sage of Maryland," died at his home at Charlotte Hall in August in the 111th year of his age. Mr. Ward was born on Nov. 25, 1792, and was the only man in Maryland who had lived in three centuries. For nearly 60 years he was state tobacco inspector, and retained his faculties up to the time of his death.

It is understood that the first division of American torpedo-boat destroyers, composed of the *Decatur*, *Bainbridge*, *Barry*, *Dale* and *Chauncey*, under command of Lieutenant Lloyd H. Chandler, son of a former Secretary of the United States Navy, after the manoeuvres of the summer, which concluded on the 29th August, will proceed to the Asiatic station via the Suez canal.

The United States census for 1900 finds 3,536 persons in the United States who are 100 or more years of age. Of these 72.8 per cent. are negroes, many of whom have no reliable evidence as to the date of their birth. They are but 11 per cent. of the total population. Germany with a population of nearly 35,000,000, has only 778, and England, with 32,000,000, only 146, and France, with 40,000,000, has 213.

At the United States fishery at Baird, on the

McCloud, 20,000,000 salmon eggs have been taken from the early run of fish. The largest number ever before taken at Baird was 17,000,000, in 1898. Fifty millions, it is expected, will be the total this year. Eight millions has been the average annual product since the hatchery was established at the Battle Creek fishery, on the boundary between Tehama and Shasta counties.

Between 700 and 800 of the 1900 felon convicts in Alabama are worked in coal mines, where they were formerly leased by the State to contractors, who clothed, fed and managed them. Their labour is now controlled by the State, which is compensated by being paid so much per ton for the convict-mined coal. The present system was introduced by Governor Jelks, who expects to adapt it to all the felon convicts in the State before his term ends.

Louisa Belle Culver died on August 10th in Denver of heart failure. She was a well-known artist and an exhibitor at the National Academy for many years. She was a great-grandniece of Roger Sherman, who wrote the Declaration of Independence with Thomas Jefferson. She was also a great-granddaughter of Rev. Ezra Stiles, who was president of Yale College during the Revolution, and also a great-granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Bellamy, at whose divinity school in Richfield, Conn., Henry Ward Beecher's father and Aaron Burr were educated for the ministry.

The Canadian Government has come to the relief of the binder-twine industry by authorizing the payment of a bounty on binder twine manufactured in Canada, such bounty to be equal to the amount paid as export duty in the Philippine Islands on Manila fibre produced in such islands and used in the manufacture of binder twine in Canada. Such bounty shall only be payable in respect of binder twine manufactured on or after September 1, 1902; provided, however, that the bounty shall not exceed three-eighths of 1 cent per pound on the Manila fibre so used in the manufacture of binder twine. During the year 1902 Canada imported binder twine of the value of \$1,750,859, and of this the United States supplied \$1,083,772.

Mr. J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, is in favour of increasing the standing Army of the United States. Speaking at a dinner given in St. Paul he said—"I am not overrating the demand, when I say that it is imperative that the United States maintain the nucleus always and the organization and the officers for an army of 200,000 men. With our varied interests, with our expanding commerce and with our crowning and ever-increasing power, this strength is not more than sufficient for our uses in times of stress and danger. We must have peace, for industrial and commercial growth, and peace we will have, if we have to fight for it. Therefore, I say, 100,000 men should be always at hand to take the field, with the knowledge always that 200,000 can be at once brought forward should the need rise."

By order of the President a letter of reprimand will be sent to Lieutenant-Commander Fidelio S. Carter, United States Navy, for negligence in navigation in failing to have casts of the lead taken frequently while under way on soundings. Carter was tried by general court-martial on the Asiatic station last winter on five charges in connection with the grounding of the United States tug *Piscataqua* on December 28th last, near Subig bay, Philippine islands. The Court found him guilty on all the charges and sentenced him to dismissal from the service. After a careful review of the testimony, Acting Secretary Darling, who has spent months of study on the case, prepared a brief review of the findings for submission to the President. The acting Secretary expressed the opinion that Carter was guilty only of neglect in navigation and not guilty on the other four charges. He recommended that he be reprimanded. This recommendation the President adopted.

According to the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, interior banks report almost without exception that they are in a better position than

they were last year, and that not so much discount accommodations will be required, and probably not so much currency to move the crops. A considerable number report increase in deposits since the last statement, while banks reporting decreased deposits are scattered. In farming communities banks have been discouraging land and real estate speculation, and in some instances patrons seeking such accommodation have been informed that banks will not make advances to meet land payments. It would seem in this manner that speculation of this kind would be curtailed considerably as compared with a year ago. Almost invariably the farmer is reported to be prosperous and has money to lend. In forty-two of the large cities the banks, with but few exceptions, are strong in reserves and in good condition to finance crops.

The mosquito in America is reported to be worse this year than ever before. New Jersey is usual the chief sufferer, the marshes that abound throughout the State being an unsurpassable breeding-ground. Every preventive has been tried and all have failed. The marshes, the ponds, the sewers have been drenched in crude oil with no effect except to impart an oily flavour to the milk of the cows. In some parts the farmers are washing their cows in a mixture of carbolic acid and oil to get them to milk at all. Horses have died from the bites of the mosquito. The piazzas and verandahs are deserted; men working out of doors are protecting themselves by huge bonfires; and inside the house the burning of joss-sticks seems to be the favourite remedy. At night time New Jerseyites are anointing themselves with pennyroyal, oil of tar, and citronella oil. The lawns remain unmowed because only a man in steel armour can face the clouds of pests that rise from the grass. In fact, the only person who is at all happy is the State entomologist, who publicly congratulates himself every other day on the abundance of his material.

A Winnipeg telegram of August 11 tells another strange story of the Doukhobors. It runs:—Lashed into obedience by the heavy whips of their husbands and brothers, several hundred Doukhobor women were forced to abandon their pilgrimage in search of Jesus. While nude, the misguided women started across the prairie in the morning, singing their strange hymns, and soon a band of Doukhobor men was in pursuit. The words of entreaty uttered by the men for the women to return were met in stolid silence. Commands received scriptural quotations proving the righteousness of their march. Then, as a last resort, came the use of whips. No mercy was shown. Young and old alike felt the sting of the cutting rawhide across their bare shoulders. Unrelenting were the men, and blows fell unremittingly until the misguided women were all safe at home again. Blood flowed in streams from some of the women's backs, but as they are a strong and hardy race, no fears are entertained for their recovery. Cowed into submission, they have promised to remain at home and cease their vain efforts to locate the Redeemer on this earth.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following table shows the position of the English counties down to 13th August:—

	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Relative position.
Middlesex	(12)	12	6	1	5	71.42
Yorkshire	(1)	22	13	4	5	54.91
Sussex	(2)	19	5	2	12	42.85
Notts	(3)	18	6	3	9	33.33
Worcestershire..	(9)	17	7	4	6	27.27
Lancashire	(5)	22	7	5	10	16.66
Essex	(13)	18	6	5	7	1
Kent	(7)	16	5	5	6	—
Warwickshire...	(6)	15	3	4	8	—14.28
Surrey	(4)	22	6	8	11	—14.28
Somersetshire...	(8)	15	4	6	5	—20.00
Derbyshire	(10)	14	4	7	3	—27.27
Hampshire	(15)	12	1	6	5	—71.42
Leicestershire...	(11)	16	1	7	8	—75.00
Gloucestershire..	(14)	14	0	7	7	—100.00

Figures in brackets represent position last year.

FIRES.

A godown situated at Aioi-cho, Yokohama, which contained inflammable goods was demolished on Sept. 3rd by an explosion of its contents. A woman living near was severely injured. The cause is reported to be spontaneous combustion.

An outbreak of fire occurred on Sept. 2nd at the district of Esashi, Iwate prefecture, burning down 37 buildings. Early in the morning of the 3rd, two fires broke out. One was in the district of Nishimurayama, Yamagata prefecture, and another at the village of Akenabe, Tottori prefecture, destroying 15 and 20 houses respectively.

Fire broke out early in the morning of Sept. 5th. at Asakusa, Tokyo, destroying three houses. Another fire appeared on the morning of the 4th in an unoccupied house, Iga-cho, Yotsuya district, Tokyo, burning down five houses and injuring six. Incendiarism is reported to be the cause.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The German flagship *Furst Bismarck* left Masampo, Korea, on Aug. 29th for Kiautschou.

The Emperor on Sept. 5th presented *yen* 1,000 to the family of Baron Tsuda, who died on the 3rd.

The steamer *Fukui Maru*, which had been chartered by the Navy, was released on Sept. 8th. She has left Ujina for Kobe.

Infantry Sergeant B. Hiraishi, who has been engaged by the Military College, Peking, left Yamagata on Sept. 7th for China.

A coolie named K. Tanaka (29), was killed on Sept. 7th by a locomotive in the compound of Sumida-gawa station, Tokyo, while engaged at work.

A thunderstorm prevailed on Sept. 3rd in the district of Hayami, Oita Prefecture. Two houses were burned down and four persons were killed by lightning.

The British warships *Glory* and *Alacrity*, and the Russian warships *Rossia*, *Gromoboi*, *Askold* and *Pokotiloff* arrived on Sept. 7th at Hakodate from Vladivostok.

A heavy thunderstorm raged on Sept. 6th over the district of Ogata, Nakano prefecture, destroying four houses and damaging five. Three persons were severely injured.

It is rumoured, says the *Yorodau*, that Admiral Baron Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff, will soon retire and Vice-Admiral Togo will probably be appointed his successor.

The standing squadron is now at Saseho. It is stated by Tokyo papers that the squadron will manoeuvre in waters which are not yet notified, commencing on Sept. 7th or 8th.

A telegram dated Sept. 5th from the Japanese Consul at New York states that transactions in raw silk are increasing and prices steady. The stock in hands of weavers is scanty.

A case of cholera was reported at the village of Ayase near Tokyo, on Sept. 7th. A case of suspected cholera appeared on the same day at Matsue. The patient has since died.

Five men were arrested on Sept. 7th in Tokyo on a charge of having cut telephone lines and sold them to an old goods dealer named S. Makijima, living at Asakusa. The latter was also arrested.

Prince Arisugawa returned to Tokyo on Sept. 7th from his villa at Hayama, and left thence by evening train for Etajima. The following day, Prince Higashi-Fushimi was to return to Tokyo from Hayama.

Count Sanada Yukitomo, who had been suffering from beri-beri, died on Sept. 6th. Previous to his death, the Emperor promoted him to the

Second Rank of the Junior Class. He was born on April 17th, 1850, and was married to a sister of Viscount Ito Sukeyori. The late noble was the territorial chief of Matsushiro, Shinano.

The Kumamoto Emigrant Company, which intends sending Japanese workmen to the Transvaal, recently despatched one of its members to investigate general conditions with regard to the mining industry in South Africa.

It is stated by the *Fiji* that four Russian warships, which have been undergoing repairs at Vladivostok, left there on Sept. 6th for Port Arthur. Other ships will shortly leave Vladivostok for the same destination.

The cruiser *Tukachiho* arrived on Sept. 6th at Mokpo, from Chemulpo. Mr. Wakamatsu, Consul at the former port, entertained the commander of the warship and his staff on the evening of the same day. The ship was to leave on the 8th for Manampo and Fusan, whence she will proceed to North China waters.

Mr. Hyon Yong-un, the Korean commissioner now in Japan, paid a visit to the Department of Foreign Affairs at 10 a.m. on Sept. 7th and had an interview with the Vice-Minister. An hour later Sir C. M. McDonald also visited the Foreign Office and saw the same official. Their conference, says Tokyo papers, lasted over an hour.

Mr. Tejima and two other officials of the Commission to the St. Louis Exhibition, are to leave Yokohama on (Sept. 8th) by the *Aki Maru* for the United States. They were entertained on the evening of the 6th at the Imperial Hotel, at a farewell dinner by Mr. Matsudaira, vice-president of the Commission, and other gentlemen numbering over 40 in all.

The two new steamers, *Shonan Maru* and *Koko Maru*, of the Hunan Steamship Company, which have been built at Shanghai, will begin service in November. The Company recently ordered from Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Limited, Shanghai, two store vessels of 630 tons each. These vessels will be used at Chang-sha and Hsingtan as substitutes for storehouses.

Mr. C. Kato, living in Fukuoka, who has been planning to reclaim waste land on Yayeyama island belonging to Okinawa prefecture, decided on Sept. 5th to remove thither 3,500 workmen. Half of them will be sent this month and the others will be forwarded in batches up to February next. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha will carry the men at half rates.

K. Inabe, a former official of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, who was charged with having received bribes from merchants patronized by the Department, was sentenced, on Sept. 5th, in the Tokyo District Court, to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 4, and the bribe of *yen* 30 which he had received was ordered to be confiscated.

The *Asahi* states that Earl Minto, Governor-General of Canada, is expected to arrive at Yokohama on Sept. 21st by the steamer *Empress of China*, accompanied by his wife and two daughters and by Captain A. C. Bell, Aide-de-Camp. They will leave for home at the end of the following month. (Canadian papers stated some time ago that Lady Minto was coming to Japan, but did not say that the Governor-General was to accompany her).

Mr. Leigh Hunt, well-known in Korea, Japan and North China, is now, according to American news-papers, engaged in the Sudan in the development of an extensive land colonisation scheme. Mr. Hunt is reported to have had representatives in the Sudan for several years quietly making surveys and studying the possibilities of the country, and the company which he has formed for the prosecution of his plans holds a charter from the British Government and has as stockholders some of the most astute financiers of Europe.

Since the conversion of a French lady to Zoroastrianism in Bombay on the 8th February

last and her marriage to a Mr. Tata, sharp and acrimonious controversy has been raging among the Parsees, and recently culminated in a requisition of about 2,300 Parsees, headed by one of their high priests. The requisitionists asked the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet charitable funds and property to appoint an influential committee to report upon the question of the desirability or otherwise of receiving non-Zoroastrians into the Zoroastrian fold; and on the qualifications required, and restrictions to be imposed, on those who were desirous of entering into that religion. The trustees were of opinion that the appointment of the committee would be much better made in a public meeting of the community, and this has been done.

According to an investigation of the Department of Finance, printed in the *Official Gazette*, the average price of Government loan bonds during August, as recorded at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, was as follows:—

Bonds.	Yen.
Old	19.45
Pension	95.05
Naval	90.00
5 Per cent.	89.45
Redemption	90.63
War	90.63
Tokyo City	98.15
Osaka Harbour Works.....	91.73
Osaka Water Works.....	94.50
Osaka Drainage.....	94.70
Kyoto City	97.85
Kobe Water Works	90.75
Nagasaki Harbour Improvement.....	92.20

The Hongkong Hotel seems now fairly launched on the sea of prosperity. The accounts for the half-year ended June 30th read:—

The profit on working account amounted to \$132,016.17, as compared with \$116,370.94 for the corresponding period of 1902, being an increase of \$15,645.23. The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$272.09 brought forward from 31st December, 1902, shows a credit balance of \$126,659.41, which the directors propose to apportion as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 12 per cent.	\$72,000.00
To write off from value of furniture and fixtures	10,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals account	10,000.00
To transfer to a special reserve fund against cost of installation of the electric light	20,000.00
To write off from value of steam launch..	1,000.00
To carry forward to new account	13,659.41
	\$126,659.41

In his book called *My Colonial Service*, Sir William Des Vœux tells an anecdote as to the intimate knowledge of the British fleet displayed by a Russian Grand Duke whom he met at Hongkong. The Grand Duke, who is an Admiral, told Sir William that he knew the armament and speed of every ship in the British Navy, and could, moreover, identify through the telescope any ship in the Navy List. Wholly sceptical, Sir William asked the Admiral to what class belonged a certain mail vessel in which he had crossed to America a few years previously. The reply was prompt and accurate, and the armament and speed mentioned. The Grand-Duke said he kept a portfolio in which were posted photographs of every class and type of ship in the British Navy; and every ship in each particular class was described in full. He had the details by heart by diligent study. In the event of war, if he saw a British ship approaching his own vessel, he would soon recognise the type, and decide at once whether to run or fight, according to the armament opposed to him.

The Australian Griffiths subscribed for by members of the Nippon Race Club, arrived on the *Benaller* on Friday night and were drawn for at Messrs. Durand & Co.'s stables on Saturday afternoon. We understand that of the 24 ordered 23 arrived but two of these were pronounced unfit for racing within ten weeks, so that it was left to the option of the drawers to either take or reject them. The drawing resulted as follows:—No. 1.—Mr. Barclay; No. 2.—Mr. Barclay (rejected); No. 3.—Mr. Kashiwagi; No. 4.—Mr. Cosmopolis (dead.); No. 5.—Mr. Kawakita; No.

6.—Mr. E. C. Davis; No. 7.—Mr. M. John; No. 8.—Mr. Tegner; No. 9.—Mr. Dayet (rejected) taken by Mr. Tegner; No. 10.—Mr. Sato; No. 11.—Mr. Hiranuma; No. 12.—Mr. Suzuki; No. 13.—Mr. Wada; No. 14.—Sir Claude MacDonald; No. 15.—Mr. Schmidt-Scharff; No. 16.—Mr. Runge; No. 17.—Suzuki; No. 18.—Mr. R. Field; No. 19.—Mr. Keswick; No. 20.—Mr. Mori; No. 21.—Mr. Thompson; No. 22.—Mr. Kashiwagi; No. 23.—Mr. Hiranuma; and No. 24.—Mr. E. C. Davis.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

The estate left by Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, who died in June, is valued at only £743.

King Edward has issued a public letter thanking the journalists who accompanied him and the Queen on their Irish tour, for their excellent accounts of what took place, and expressing appreciation of the tact and unostentatious way in which they carried out that difficult work. This is the first time that an English sovereign has publicly recognized press accounts of royal doings.

"My jailers confined me here and they run away." This, according to the *Daily Mail's* Rome correspondent, whom the Pope received recently, is how His Holiness expressed his embarrassment at the ceremonial life of the Vatican, his jailers being the Sacred College of Cardinals. This correspondent found His Holiness placid and kindly, but quite confused about the ceremonial to be followed.

In open water at Leicester on August 4, D. Billington, of Bacup, won the one mile swimming championship of England, and established the world's record by covering the distance in 24m. 56 2-5s. J. A. Jarvis, the noted amateur, who won the championship last year in 25m. 13 2-5s, did not defend the title, but on the 9th August he won the Swimming Championship of the World at Paris, 500 metres. Curwen, of England, was second.

A Copenhagen telegram states that the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Denmark and wife of Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe, has had a narrow escape from drowning. She was bathing in the Sound near Charlottenlund, and ventured too far out. The wind and current being against her, she was unable to swim back to the shore. A manservant, observing her distress, entered the sea and swam out and rescued her when on the point of utter exhaustion.

Remains of a rhinoceros, presumably of the paleolithic period, have been found under the foundations of the *Daily Chronicle* buildings in Fleet Street, and our contemporary gave the general public an opportunity of seeing "the skull of an animal which once crashed through the jungle on the banks of the Thames—it may be 100,000 years ago." The remains were found in a strata of bluish muddy clay about 22ft. below the level of Fleet Street.

It is not often that family quarrels produce so witty a retort as the following, says the *Tatler*. Two related families quarrelled, but the daughter of one being about to marry, the mother of the other thought it a good opportunity to make things up, and so sent her a pretty wedding-present. The other side, however, was implacable and the present was returned. Thereupon the donor of the latter wrote to the bride-elect: "If you are foolish enough to prefer a family jar to a silver powder-box so much the worse for you, and I pity you."

This story of the German Emperor is vouched for by "M.A.P.": At dinner one night, when the Emperor was staying with Lord Lonsdale, a guest talking to another across the table quoted a little known passage from Shakespeare, and that there should be no mistake as to its source, ended with the words, "as the divine William said." There happened to be a lull in the conversation at the time, and the remark was audible to every one,

the Emperor included. Turning to his host, the Emperor said, with a puzzled expression, "Curiously, I do not remember that my sainted grandfather ever said that!"

A good deal of sensation has been caused in South Germany by the campaign now raging in the Press as to the mischievous part being taken in party politics by several princesses of the Royal House. The princesses specially mentioned are Princess Maria Theresa, wife of the son of the Regent, her husband being heir-presumptive to the throne; Princess Gesela, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and Princess Theresa, who is a doctor in philosophy. They are accused of organising a bitter anti-Semitic campaign, for which they are said to raise large sums among the Bavarian nobility, and also of filling lucrative public offices with their protégés.

Mr. Harry Furniss tells in *Pearson's* of a curious coincidence which happened on Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Canadian tour. One night the train by which he was travelling to Winnipeg pulled up at a little side-station, and the passengers were informed that something was wrong up the line, and they had better make themselves at home in the town for at least nine hours. Sir Alexander was anything but pleased. He had a rehearsal next day, and a performance in the evening. "Nine hours in this hole of a place," said he, "away from all civilisation! How I hate its very name!—but what is its name, by the way? Bleak Junction—Frozen Falls—Waste Time Huts—Discord Ditch, no doubt. Ah, here it is." The name of the place, written in large letters, was "Mackenzie!"

The first year's business of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company (Japanese) is printed by Tokyo papers. The company was established on October 1st last year. During the period, it underwrote yen 1,110,000, and the amount paid out as losses was yen 1,000 on the death of one insured; while yen 12,500 was cancelled at the request of the insured. The number of those insured was 835, from whom premia of over yen 32,000 was collected. Of the income, yen 9,000 was deposited as a reserve and about yen 2,000 were paid out as dividends. The remainder was spent in the expenses of the firm.

The important work of exploring the Laos States bordering on Siam, of which not much is known, has just been largely added to on behalf of the French Government. The credit of this achievement belongs to M. Ajalbert, who has spent three years in those regions. Fortunately, though the population is almost excessively sparse, it is not greatly anti-foreign, and M. Ajalbert has suffered from nothing worse than hardships of travel, scant diet, and river water full of infinite possibilities in the way of cholera. M. Ajalbert has just returned to Paris, where the results of his mission are being arranged for an elaborate report.

In reply to Mr. Dillon, Lord George Hamilton said in the House of Commons on Aug. 3rd:—The negotiations shortly to commence will deal with difficulties which have arisen in the conduct of trade between India and Thibet, under the regulations drawn up and signed by British and Chinese Commissioners in 1893 to give effect to the Convention of 1890 between Great Britain and China. The negotiations will also deal with grazing and other disputes on the northern frontier of Sikkim and Thibet, which were laid down in the Convention. As to the commercial resources of Thibet, there are no papers which I can lay on the table of the House.

Lady Laking, wife of Sir Francis Laking, Physician-in-Ordinary to King Edward, was on 3rd August a sufferer in an unpleasant accident, which might have proved much more serious than, fortunately, was the case. Whilst driving in a four-wheeled cab to Balham station, the vehicle, in turning into the main road, got, owing to the press of the traffic, between two electric trams approaching each other, and before they could be stopped it was crushed by them, and a part of it reduced to splinters. Prompt

assistance was given to Lady Laking, who was taken to a local surgery, where her injuries were attended to. She was able to be removed to her residence in Pall Mall.

A southern family rented a Highland castle for the shooting season, and arrived there one evening with a large party of guests. Amid the bustle a large pet monkey broke loose and wandered over the estate. It was met by a number of ghillies, who had never seen such an animal before. They began pointing at the gibbering beast and calling "Tuguld" and "Shamus"—their elders—in tones of interrogative wonder. "Who will she be?" said Shamus. "She will not be a Grant," said Tuguld, "or she would swear at us for staring." "No; and she will not be a Campbell either. 'Ta Campbells are black, and this shentleman is of a reddish complexion.' 'I wonder will she be a M'Tavish?' mused Shamus. "I will have it now. Run up to the big House, Tuguld, and ask if any of ta English veeitors will haf peen escaping."

A disaster occurred at the Forfarshire v Perthshire cricket match at Perth, on Aug. 1st, when the grand stand collapsed, and a scene recalling the football calamity at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, eighteen months ago, took place. The stand contained about 600 people, the topmost seats being between 30 and 40 feet from the ground. Play had just been resumed after lunch when the stand collapsed with a loud crash, and in a moment men, women, and children were struggling, and crying for help. The huge crowd of spectators rushed to the scene of the accident, and immediately rescuers set to work to extricate the victims. Several doctors were witnessing the match, and at once lent aid to the injured. A great many of the occupants were injured, and 26 had to be removed for treatment to the local infirmary. No one, however, was killed.

The municipal authorities of Glasgow recently appointed a commission to inquire into the alarming increase of insanity caused by alcoholism in Scotland. The report of this commission brings to light some striking statistics. In the case of the Glasgow district asylums and the observation wards of the poorhouse, of 565 admissions during twelve months no fewer than 259, or 33 per cent, were directly traced to alcohol. In most of these cases the patients had been comparatively well to do and prosperous, so that the disease could not be ascribed to bad home conditions or poverty. The reports of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum show the same alarming growth of alcoholic insanity. Statistics for the whole of Scotland during 1902 showed 16,658 insane persons, an increase of 370 over the preceding year. The number of patients discharged as recovered during the year was 1,620. In Argyll, where the highest proportion of lunacy prevails, there are 84 lunatics per 100,000 of the population.

The deaths of two British Admirals who once saw service in China are announced in the latest mail-papers. Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Algernon Charles Foley, died on the 26th July at Fordingbridge, Hants. He was born in 1823, and entered the Royal Navy on May 2nd, 1837. As a midshipman he served in the *Castor* during the operations on the coast of Syria and at the bombardment of Acre in 1840, and received the Syrian and Turkish medals with clasp. His commissions as mate (sub-lieutenant), lieutenant, and commander bore date respectively April 29th, 1843, January 15th, 1846, and September 7th, 1855. During this period he saw service in China against pirates, and received the China medal. Afterward he became superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and as a rear-admiral superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard from 1877 to 1882. He became vice-admiral on November 23rd, 1881, and admiral May 24th, 1887, being placed on the retired list July 7th of the same year.—Rear-admiral the Hon. Richard Hare, whose death occurred at Folkestone, was the second son of the second Earl of Listowel. Born in 1836, he entered the Royal Navy in June, 1850, served as a midshipman in the Crimea, and also saw service in the Baltic and during the China War of 1857-6.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECENT CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—After reading the correspondence in your columns on the subject of the ritualistic practices in the English Church at Yokohama, I wrote to a brother of mine who is a Curate at St. Michael's, Shoreditch, London, asking if he had any knowledge of the ceremonial act of breathing on the Sacred Elements. Many of your readers may be aware that at no church in the United Kingdom is so high a form of Ritual adopted as at St. Michael's; it is also a fact that not long ago, a number of the Clergy ministering there and two hundred members of the congregation went over bodily to the Church of Rome.

My brother replies as follows:—"Your letter reached me at a conference on the very subjects of which you spoke" (Ritual practices in general) "and it may afford Mr. Wilson some satisfaction to know that he was vastly enlivened what threatened to be a very dull discussion. The particular ceremonial act to which he refers, breathing on the Elements, was unfortunately quite unknown to any of us. Some bold spirit suggested that the gentleman was originating a new Japanese rite!"

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

R.G.E.F.

Hakodate, September 1st, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—R.G.E.F.'s letter in your issue of to-day is interesting inasmuch as it shows the ignorance of the Clergy of the history of their own Church. Mr. Wilson's reference in his letter of the 29th April (published in your issue of the 1st May) establishes that breathing on the Sacred Elements has been practised at some time or other as a ceremonial act. The assertions of sundry priests that they never heard of it do not prove that it has not recently been practised in Yokohama; but, since Mr. Wilson can scarcely have seen it, the charge presumably rests on conjecture. In these circumstances, it would seem that English Churchmen may reasonably ask why Mr. Field has not seen fit to deny the accusation, and so settle the matter.

Enclosing my card.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1903.

AGRIPPA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—As R.G.E.F.'s brother professes to be ignorant of any such ceremony as "breathing upon the bread or chalice," I would recommend him to read "Articles to be followed and observed according to the King's Majesty's injunctions and proceedings, (1549)" from which the following are extracts:—

1. That all parsons, vicars and curates omit in the reading of the injunctions all such as make mention of the Popish Mass, of chanceries, of candles upon the altar, or any other such like thing.
2. Item, for an uniformity, that no minister do counterfeit the Popish Mass, as to kiss the Lord's table; washing his fingers at every time in the communion; blessing his eyes with the paten, or sudary; or crossing his head with the paten; shifting of the book from one place to another; laying down and licking the chalice of the communion; holding up his fingers, hands or thumbs, joined towards his temple; breathing upon the bread or chalice; showing the sacrament openly before the distribution of the communion; ringing or sacring bells; or setting any light upon the Lord's board at any time; and finally, to use no other ceremonies than are appointed in the King's Book of Common Prayers, or kneeling, otherwise than is in the said book.
3. Item, that no man maintain purgatory, invocation of saints, the six articles, bead rolls, images, relics, lights, holy bells, holy beads, holy water, palms, ashes, candles, sepulchres paschal, creeping to the cross, hallowing of the font of the Popish manner, oil, chrism, altars, beads or any other such abuses and superstitions, contrary to the King's Majesty's proceedings.
4. Item, that within any church or chapel be not used any more than one communion upon any day, except Christmas day and Easter day.
5. Item, that none keep the abrogate holy days, other than those that have their proper and peculiar service."

Your correspondent "Agrippa" writes, "since Mr. Wilson can scarcely have seen it, (the breathing) the charge presumably rests on conjecture." I think I have already stated, in one of my previous letters on this subject, that I had not only seen it, but had my attention called to the practice by others who had seen it.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

W. K. WILSON.

RAW SILK SHIPPERS.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Vivanti Bros. we are able to publish the following list of silk shipments from July 1st to August 31st, 1903:—

Firms	America Bales.	Europe Bales.	Total.
Jardine Matheson and Co.	585	235	810
H. Bernardin and Co.	—	189	189
Longin and Co.	—	95	95
Robison and Co.	—	—	—
Findlay, Richardson and Co.	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.	121	179	300
American Trading Co.	11	—	11
Cie General de Tobacco de Philippines	—	—	—
China and Japan Trading Co.	120	—	120
L. Mottet	—	5	5
Siber Wolff and Co.	397	635	1,032
Sieber and Co.	50	371	421
Ulysse Pila and Co.	314	273	587
L. Guilloud	—	—	—
O. Streuli	—	333	333
Browne and Co.	—	5	5
Nabholz and Co.	—	38	38
Cl Eymard	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	129	129
Vivanti Bros.	1,683	—	1,683
Sulzer, Rudolph	—	501	501
Ed. L. van Nierop	—	—	—
O. Reimers and Co.	467	122	589
Frazar and Co.	—	—	—
Varenne and Co.	400	106	506
Bavie and Co.	898	15	913
H. Dent and Co.	624	34	657
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee and Co.	120	255	375
J. Brett and Co.	34	—	34
Jewett and Bent	345	111	456
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	1,797	33	1,830
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	680	—	680
Doshin Kaisha	399	11	410
Hara Yushitsu Ten	—	45	45
Nozawayama	—	—	—
Sugawa and Co.	—	—	—
Total.....	9,035	4,062	13,097

N.B.—5 bales of China and Japan Trading Co. and 1 bale of American Trading Co. are spun silks.

Silk shippers per *City of Peking*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, 2nd Sept.:—

Reimers & Co., O.	Bales.
Ulysse Pila & Co.	150
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.	40
Total.....	195

Silk shippers per *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C. 3rd Sept.:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	409
American Trading Co.	284
Dent & Co., H.	115
China and Japan Trading Co.	98
Bavie & Co.	78
Otto Reimers & Co.	61
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.	34
Ulysse Pila & Co.	20
Mottet, L.	16
Pollak Bros.	15
Jewett and Bent	13
Kiito Gomei Kwaisha	5
Doshin Kwaisha	408
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	85
Total.....	1,719

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Bayern*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa.	Lyons.	Milan.	Remen and Other Cities.	Genoa.	Marseilles.	London.	Trieste.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavie & Co.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	294	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer Mazet Guil. & Co.	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollak Bros.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1659	—	—	103	—	—	—	—

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE YACHT RACES.

"RELiance" RETAINS THE CUP.

London, Sept. 3, 10.45 p.m.

Reliance won her third race and thus retains the Cup in America.

London, September 5.

The *Reliance* won the race for the America Cup, over a course 15 miles to windward and return. She started with a slight lead, which was steadily increased, and retained the windward position. For the first leg the wind was blowing nine knots. The finish was invisible from the shore owing to fog. *Shamrock III* was about three miles behind.

London, September 8.

Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to sell all three *Shamrocks*.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

London, September 4.

The Porte has sent a note to the Embassies and Legations in Constantinople warning them that agitators are projecting outrages against the embassies, legations and other public buildings. The Porte says it has taken precautionary measures, and requests the heads of Missions to do likewise.

Later.

King Edward has left Vienna. It is believed that his conferences with the Emperor Francis Joseph will exercise a potent pacifying influence in the Macedonian question.

London, September 6.

It is reported at Salonika that 400 Bulgarians were killed during the fighting at Lake Rapeba, between Klissura and Kastoria. Two thousand five hundred troops are reported to be surrounding the remnants of the band. Fifteen thousand Bulgarian villagers have taken refuge in the mountains.

London, September 7.

Armed sailors from the foreign guardships are guarding several of the embassies in Constantinople. It is understood that this is due to warnings of projected outrages against the embassies.

Although in high Turkish circles at Constantinople war is opposed, there is a bellicose spirit among the military section of the Mussulman population. This has of late been strongly accentuated by the local press, which publishes highly coloured accounts of doings in Macedonia on the part of the insurgents, thus tending to increase the Mussulman excitement in the army.

London, September 8.

At a recent Bulgarian Council it was stated that it had been resolved that Bulgaria should continue to preserve the strictest neutrality. The Minister for War reported that he was strongly opposed to the declaration of war against Turkey. Bulgaria would not herself declare war but would accept a challenge without fear.

Later.

According to a consular report from Salonika, the insurrection in the villayet of Monastir has been practically suppressed by bloody ruthlessness, aiming at the extermination of all Christians rather than that of the revolutionaries. The report has produced a great impression.

Advices from Constantinople and Sofia on Sept. 7th regard war as inevitable and believe it will probably break out at the end of the month.

London, September 9.

In official quarters in Sofia it is feared that the condition of affairs is steadily growing worse. The Macedonian organizations are straining every nerve to force Bulgaria into war. Roumania is strengthening her military posts along the Bulgarian frontier.

Later.

Russia and Austria have proposed that the Powers should make joint representations at Sofia, urging that Bulgaria sever all connection with the Macedonian committees, and warning her to expect no protection should war with Turkey break out.

Germany has assented and Great Britain and Italy are willing to join, but France's assent is doubtful.

POWERS LAND MARINES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, September 5.

The American Minister at Constantinople cables that some of the European Powers have landed marines at Constantinople, and that the Americans will do likewise if necessary.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

It transpires that M. de Witte vacated the Ministry of Finance and was succeeded by M. Pleske. It is doubtful, however, whether de Witte's new appointment, telegraphed on the 1st inst., constitutes promotion or shelving.

KING EDWARD RETURNS HOME.

King Edward has returned to London.

THE TROUBLE AT BEIRUT.

London, September 6.

The American cruiser *Brooklyn* has arrived at Beirut.

A COTTON CORNER.

The Brown cotton corner has netted seven million dollars.

THE ST. LEGER.

Vinicius has been scratched for the St. Leger.

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

London, September 7.

The U.S. cruiser *San Francisco* has also proceeded to Beirut.

ANOTHER DASH FOR THE POLE.

London, September 8.

Commander Peary has been granted three years' leave to make another dash for the Pole. He starts next July.

THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 10.

The result of the St. Leger is:—

Rocksand	1
William Rufus	2
Mead	3

RUSSIAN DUTIES RAISED.

Russia has raised the duty on Ceylon and Indian teas imported over the European frontier, or by the Black Sea, from 31½ rubles per pood to 33 rubles. The duty on Chinese tea has not been raised, but fresh regulations are instituted to ascertain the origin and the place of despatch.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

REPORTED BULGARIAN OUTRAGE.

Saigon, September 4.

It is telegraphed from Constantinople that explosions attributed to Bulgarians have destroyed the steamer *Naskata* on her way to Bargas. Twenty-nine lives were lost.

The insurrection is growing feeble in the Monastier district.

WAR RUMOURS.

Saigon, September 6.

Telegrams from Constantinople show that public feeling continues to be agitated. War is regarded there as imminent. The crews of foreign ships have been landed to aid the police in protecting the embassies against any attempts.

FIGHTING IN ALGERIA.

Saigon, September 7.

It is telegraphed from Ain-Sefra that a convoy of land transport has been attacked and a hundred camels carried off. The escorting company, apparently of the Foreign Legion, maintained a very lively defence and had its captain and its lieutenant killed. Many soldiers were killed and a number wounded.

Saigon, September 7.

The newspapers say that in the attack on the convoy near Ain-Sefra, a captain and two lieutenants and 150 men were killed and 47 wounded.

Saigon, September 9.

Further details have been received in reference to the Ain-Sefra affair. It appears that the convoy which was attacked was on its way from Ain-Sefra to El Longan. Its effective strength consisted of 120 men of the Foreign Legion with some Spahis. During eight hours they resisted the attack of several thousands of Arabs from Beni Buid, until succour arrived.

RIOT AT BEIRUT.

A riot has taken place at Beirut between Christians and Mussulmans. Numbers were killed and wounded.

(FROM THE "JUI SHIMPO.")

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, September 2.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the coronation of the Sultan. The leaders of the insurgents had declared a general rising in the districts of North Macedonia and Adrianople on the occasion of the celebration.

According to an official report to the Turkish Government, in the engagements which recently took place at Smirevo (?) Neveska (?) and Chuts-la (?), fifteen hundred Bulgarians were killed.

The information with regard to the assassination of the U.S. Vice-Consul at Beirut has been contradicted. The plot was not successful.

The continental papers comment on the visit of King Edward to Vienna has a most important bearing on politics with reference to Balkan affairs.

DEFENCE OF EMBASSIES.

London, September 3.

The Sultan of Turkey has addressed a warning to the embassies of the Powers at Constantinople to prepare for defence against Bulgarian instigators of the insurgents who are planning to attack them. The Ambassadors have demanded the protection of a strong police force.

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

The Paris *Gaulois* has published a lengthy editorial commenting on the policy of Russia. It states that Russia will shortly begin warlike activity with the purpose of confirming her interests already acquired and that she will certainly assume aggressive movements.

FRENCH COMMISSIONERS.

It is rumoured that the proposal to despatch commissioners from France to the province of Yunnan has been abandoned.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

September 4.

A violent revolutionary manifesto which urges general outrages against Turkey has been issued in Macedonia.

It is believed that Austria is mobilizing in order to take a step in unison with Roumania.

KING EDWARD.

King Edward, whose visit to the continent was a great success, returned to-day.

THE YACHT RACE.

The races between *Shamrock* and *Reliance* concluded last night. The challenger, the British yacht, lost three times.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, September 5.

Several Powers have landed military forces at Constantinople in order to protect their Embassies.

A man named Janko(?) commanding a volunteer force of four hundred men, who have been well trained, has advanced into Macedonia from Serbia. Communications are interrupted. Information from Macedonia is meagre.

The obscure nature of Russia's actions has caused suspicion in Vienna. A semi-official paper in Bulgaria hints that a secret alliance exists between Russia and Bulgaria.

The Turkish soldiers now in Macedonia number 400,000.

France is increasing the strength of her squadron now in the Levant.

DEATH OF COUNT FRANZ DEYM.

Count Franz Deym, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, is dead.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

London, September 7.

The *Times* anticipates that under the stipulations of the Rosen Convention of 1898, Japan will press Russia to render an unmistakable elucidation with regard to the privilege of constructing railways in Korea, and commends Japan's movements with reference to the matter of the railway between Seoul and Wiju.

The *Globe* publishes an editorial in which it is said that the intention of Russia is, by means of peaceful negotiations, to gain time.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The Porte declares that the disturbances in Monastir and its vicinity have been suppressed and insists that the blame for cruel actions must be borne by both sides.

The Bulgarian Government has declared its neutrality.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")
MACEDONIA.

London, August, 26.

Bulgarians have attacked Neveska, killing two hundred out of the garrison of two hundred and forty.

They then constructed earthworks round the town. Seven (Turkish) battalions have arrived on the scene, and are now bombarding the earthworks.

London via Bombay, August 31.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to blow up the West-bound Orient Express south of Kuleliburgas, but only the engine was derailed.

The Turks have recaptured Neveska, killing two hundred Bulgarians.

The news from the Balkans is conflicting. On the one hand, Turkish circles appear more optimistic, and express the hope that the insurrection in the vilayet of Monastir will be crushed in the course of a week. On the other hand reports from Sofia declare that the situation is more acute. The difficulties of the Bulgarian Government are increasing, as the people resent the efforts of the Government to prevent armed bands crossing the frontier. The revolt at Adrianople is so far successful that the insurgents now occupy all the points on the Black Sea coast.

THE CHAMBERLAIN CRUSADE.

London, August 29.

The Liberals have gained the seat in Argyllshire lately held by Mr. D. N. Nicol (Conservative), deceased. The Free traders are jubilant.

The *Standard* and *Morning Post* consider the election a blow to Mr. Chamberlain.

MEETING OF TWO IMPERIAL POWERS.

London, August 29.

King Edward and the Czar are to meet at Copenhagen in the middle of September as the guests of King Christian of Denmark.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

London, September 1.

The Cape Government has decided to dissolve Parliament. This entails the issue of Governor's warrants to meet the expenditure until Parliament reassembles.

TREASON IN LONDON.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden says that it has been discovered that most of the rifle ammunition smuggled into Somaliland comes from France and England.

A London firm is implicated; it is found to have shipped three million rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition since operations began.

NEW BRITISH FIELD-MARSHAL.

London via Bombay, September 2.

At the luncheon at the British Embassy at Vienna, King Edward toasted the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the name of the British army, as "Field-Marshal in my army."

The Emperor replied that he was proud of the honour, which drew still closer his relations with the gallant British army.

THE OUTRAGE IN THE LEBANON.

London, September 2.

Five arrests have been made at Beirut in connection with the attempted assassination of the American Vice-Consul.

MACEDONIA.

The insurrection was proclaimed yesterday in various fresh districts of Macedonia, adjoining the Bulgarian frontier.

Germany and Russia have urged the Sultan to adopt more energetic measures but the Sultan persists in directing the operations in Macedonia from his palace.

The Turkish official estimates are that 1,500 Bulgarians were killed in the recent fighting at Smilevo, Neveska, and Klistura.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has stopped at Euxinograd near Varna, where he is expected to remain for some time.

The Bulgarian Premier has gone to confer with the Prince.

London, September 3.

A rising on an extensive scale is expected in northern Macedonia in a very few days, but at present the insurgents are moving cautiously.

The steamer *Vaskapin*, from Varna to Constantinople, has been blown up in the Black Sea. There were three formidable explosions, apparently on deck. The captain, officers, six of the crew, and a number of passengers were killed, the total number of those who perished being twenty-nine.

London via Bombay, September 4.

According to Turkish official reports, three Bulgarian bands were defeated with heavy loss on Tuesday.

Later.

Prince Ferdinand has presided at an important Bulgarian Cabinet Council at Euxinograd.

The result of the deliberation is anxiously awaited at Sofia.

There appears to be a momentary lull in Macedonia.

The Turks have poured in overwhelming force into Adrianople, causing the insurgents to take refuge in the mountains.

SWIMMING THE CHANNEL.

London, September 4.

Mr. Holbein has failed in his fourth attempt to swim the English Channel, owing to the current.

REVISED DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.

BOOK I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER I.—OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE IN GENERAL.

Art. 1.—The law is applicable to all offences committed within the borders of the Empire irrespective of who the perpetrator may be.

The law is also applicable to offences committed on board Japanese ships without the borders of the Empire.

Art. 2.—The law is applicable to all offences contemplated in Arts. 87 to 90, 92 to 94, 97 to 104, Art. 107, Par. 1 of Art. 172, Par. 1 of Art. 173, Arts 175, 179 to 182, 188, Pars 1 and 3 of Art. 189, and Arts 191 to 193, committed without the borders of the Empire irrespective of who the perpetrator may be.

Art. 3.—The law is applicable to Japanese subjects who have committed offences contemplated in Arts 128, Par. 1 of Art. 129, Arts 132, 134, 138, 140, 183, 186, 194, 205 to 207, 209, 234 to 236, 247, 242, 255, 256, 258, 259, 262 to 264, 267, 272, 273, 275 to 280, 286, 289 and Par. 2 of Art. 292, without the borders of the Empire.

The law is also applicable to foreigners who have committed offences mentioned in the preceding paragraph against Japanese subjects without the borders of the Empire.

Art. 4.—The law is applicable to members of the public services who have committed offences contemplated in Arts 120, 224, Par. 2 of Art. 226, Arts 227 to 229, Arts 231 and 232, without the borders of the Empire.

Art. 5.—Even though the case may have been adjudicated upon in a foreign country and a final judgment rendered in respect to same, this shall be no bar to the institution of proceedings and the infliction of punishment for the same act (in Japan). If, however, the offender

has already undergone the punishment to which he was sentenced in a foreign country, or any portion thereof, the Court may remit the execution of the penalty either in whole or in part.

Art. 6.—If subsequent to the committal of an offence the punishment should be altered by (a new) law, the milder penalty (of the two laws) shall be applicable to such offence.

Art. 7.—The expression "Members of the public services" in this law includes government officials, public officials, representatives, committees and other faculties who are engaged in public affairs in accordance with laws and ordinances.

The expression "Public Offices" means places where members of the public services perform their functions.

Art. 8.—Except in such cases where special rules exist, the general provisions of this Criminal Code are also applicable to the penalties determined by other laws.

CHAPTER II.—OF PENALTIES.

Art. 9.—The principal penalties are death, penal servitude, imprisonment, fine, detention and police fine.

Deprivation of civic rights, police surveillance and confiscation are the accessory penalties.

Art. 10.—The degree of gravity of the principal penalties is in such order as mentioned in the preceding article, with the exception that perpetual imprisonment is more serious than limited penal servitude, and that limited imprisonment is more serious than limited penal servitude when the maximum of the former penalty is longer than twice that of the latter penalty.

With regard to the same class of penalties, the one which in its maximum is of either a longer term or a greater amount shall be considered as more serious. If the maximum terms or amounts of the two cases are the same, the one which is of either a longer term or a greater amount in its minimum shall be considered as more serious.

With regard to two or more than two cases of death, or with regard to penalties of the same class whose maximum and minimum terms or amounts are the same, the degree of gravity shall be determined according to the circumstances of the infractions.

Art. 11.—The penalty of death shall be executed by hanging in the interior of a prison.

A person who has been sentenced to death shall be detained in a prison until he shall be executed.

Art. 12.—Penal servitude is either perpetual or limited; limited penal servitude shall extend over a period of not less than one month and not exceeding fifteen years.

Persons condemned to penal servitude shall be detained in a convict (penal servitude) establishment and subjected to forced labour determined by the regulations.

Art. 13.—Imprisonment is either perpetual or limited; limited imprisonment shall extend over a period of not less than one month and not exceeding fifteen years.

Persons condemned to imprisonment shall be detained in a prison (imprisonment establishment).

Art. 14.—In case commutation may be made, both penal servitude and imprisonment may be lowered to a term less than one month.

Art. 15.—Fines shall be more than twenty yen, but in the case of commutation, it may be lowered to a sum less than twenty yen.

Art. 16.—Detention shall extend over a period of not less than one day and not exceeding one month, and the person detained shall be confined in a house of detention.

Art. 17.—Police fines shall be ten yen and upwards, but shall not exceed twenty yen.

Art. 18.—With regard to persons condemned to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term of less than three months, or to detention, the Court, may, according to the circumstances, cause them to pay a ransom of not less than one yen and not exceeding three hundred yen in lieu of the execution of the penalties.

Art. 19.—Persons who are unable to pay their fines in full shall be detained in prison (forced labour establishments) for a period of not less than one day and not exceeding one year.

When a person is unable to pay the whole of a police fine he shall be confined in prison (forced

labour establishment) for a period of not less than one day and not exceeding one month.

Even in a case where (several) police fines have been inflicted at the same time, the term of detention shall not exceed two months.

The Court when pronouncing a sentence inflicting either a fine or police fine shall, at the same time, render a decree fixing the term of detention in lieu of such fine or police fine should payment not be made in full.

Detention may not, unless with the consent of the condemned, be enforced within one month in respect to fines and within ten days in respect to police fines from the time at which judgment has become irrevocable.

When persons who have been sentenced to a fine or police fine have paid a portion of the same, they shall be detained for the term specified in the judgment in lieu of fine or police fine, less such number of days as may correspond to the amount of money already paid, calculated in the proportion between the entire fine or police fine and the full period of (alternative) detention.

If during imprisonment the fine be paid, the payment shall be calculated for the remaining number of days in the proportion specified in the foregoing paragraph.

A sum of money less than the amount corresponding to one day's detention may not be paid.

Art. 20.—The deprivation of Civic rights entails on the condemned:—

1. Loss of the rights of election and being elected with regard to elections specified in Laws and Ordinances.

2. Loss of position as a member of the public services.

3. Incapacity of possessing decorations, allowances, pensions, gratuities, or diplomas of rank.

4. Prohibition of wearing foreign decorations.

5. Incapacity of being enrolled on the registers of the army and navy.

Art. 21.—Deprivation of Civic rights is either perpetual or limited. Deprivation of Civic rights for a limited term extends over period of not less than one and not exceeding fifteen years.

A sentence of deprivation of civic rights pronounceable simultaneously with a sentence of death, perpetual penal servitude, or perpetual imprisonment is perpetual as a natural consequence.

A sentence of deprivation of civic rights pronounceable simultaneously with a sentence of limited penal servitude or limited imprisonment for upwards of ten years is either perpetual or limited; but if such penal servitude or imprisonment be limited to a period of less than ten years, the sentence of deprivation of civic rights pronounceable shall be less than ten years.

Persons who have been sentenced to deprivation (limited) of civic rights simultaneously with a sentence of limited penal servitude or limited imprisonment shall, as a natural consequence, be deprived of their civic rights from the day on which the judgement becomes irrevocable until the expiration of the term of penal servitude or imprisonment, or until such time as the enforcement of the sentence be remitted.

Art. 22.—Police surveillance entails on the condemned:—

1. The police authorities of the place where the crime was committed, or those of the place where the injured party resides, may forbid the person under surveillance residing or entering either the whole or any part of the district under their jurisdiction.

2. Whenever it be necessary so to do they may make at any time a domiciliary search of the residence of the person under surveillance and seize (suspicious or incriminating) objects.

Art. 23.—The term of police surveillance shall not be less than six months nor exceed two years.

Art. 24.—Persons who have been sentenced to death, perpetual penal servitude, or perpetual imprisonment on account of an offence similar in nature to that of a case where police surveillance may be pronounced in addition to limited penal servitude or limited imprisonment, and have had the execution of the penalty remitted by pardon or prescription, or had the penalty reduced to a limited period of penal servitude or imprisonment,

are to be regarded, as a matter of course, as sentenced to police surveillance for two years.

The same shall be applicable to a case where a person who has been sentenced to death or perpetual penal servitude or perpetual imprisonment with regard to combined offences, and had had the execution of the penalty remitted by pardon or prescription or had the penalty reduced to a limited period of penal servitude or imprisonment by commutation, if there be any offence among the combined offences relative to which police surveillance may be additionally pronounced.

Art. 25.—Articles the possession of which are forbidden by Laws and Ordinances shall be confiscated.

The following articles may be confiscated:—

1. Objects which have been used or which it was attempted to use in committing an offence;
2. Objects originated from or acquired by means of an offence. Articles may be confiscated only if they are not the property of persons other than the offenders.

Art. 26.—In connection with an offence punishable only by detention or police fine, confiscation may not be enforced unless in virtue of a special provision of the law. The confiscation of objects mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding article are however excepted from this rule.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE CALCULATIONS OF TERMS.

Art. 27.—A term is calculated at the rate of 24 hours to a day and 30 days to a month, while the year is reckoned according to the almanac.

Art. 28.—The duration of penalties is reckoned from the day on which final judgment has been rendered.

The days during which the accused has not been imprisoned even after final judgment has been rendered are not reckoned for him in the duration of the penalties of penal servitude, imprisonment and detention.

The term of deprivation of (limited) civic rights and police surveillance, to which the accused has been sentenced simultaneously with a sentence of limited penal servitude or imprisonment, is calculated from the day following the day on which the period of such penal servitude or imprisonment expires, or its execution remitted.

The period of police surveillance over persons who have had the penalties of death, perpetual penal servitude, or perpetual imprisonment remitted is calculated from the day following the day on which such remission was granted; and with regard to the period of police surveillance over persons who have had their sentences reduced from death, perpetual penal servitude, or perpetual imprisonment to limited penal servitude, or limited imprisonment, the provisions of the preceding paragraph are applicable.

Art. 29.—The day on which the penalty has begun to be executed is reckoned as an entire day, whatever the number of the hours may have been. The same is applicable to the first day of the term of prescription.

Liberation is effected on the day following the last day of the duration of a penalty.

Art. 30.—The days during which the accused has been held in custody pending trial shall be included in the calculation of the duration of penalty according to the following distinctions. Should, however, such number of days be less than the equivalent of one day, or of one *yen* of the principal penalty, they shall not be taken into consideration:—

1. Seven days of custody for each day of penal servitude.
2. Four days of custody for each day of imprisonment or detention.
3. Three days of custody for each *yen* of fine or police fine, but even if the amount is less than a *yen* the same rule applies.

CHAPTER IV.—ON THE CONDITIONAL SUSPENSION AND REMISSION OF THE EXECUTION OF PENALTIES.

Art. 31.—In case the following persons have been sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment or less than six months penal servitude, the Court may, according to the circumstances of their respective cases, suspend (conditionally) the execution of the sentence during a period of time

not less than two years and not exceeding five years from the day on which judgment has become conclusive:—

1. Persons who have never been condemned to imprisonment or graver penalties;

2. Persons who while they have been punished by imprisonment or graver penalties, have not been again condemned to imprisonment or graver penalties during ten years from the day on which the execution of the former penalty was either completed or remitted.

Art. 32.—The provisions of the preceding Article shall not be applied to persons who have been sentenced to deprivation of civic rights or additional police surveillance.

Art. 33.—A sentence (conditionally) suspending execution of the penalty shall be cancelled in the following cases:—

1. In case a further offence has been committed within the term of (conditional) suspension, and the offender has been sentenced to imprisonment or graver penalty;

2. In case the offender has been sentenced to imprisonment or graver penalty relative to a certain other offence committed prior to the sentence (conditionally) suspending execution of penalty;

3. In case (with the exception of persons mentioned in Paragraph No. 2 of Art. 31) it is discovered that the offender has been sentenced to imprisonment or a graver penalty relative to some other offence committed prior to the sentence (conditionally) suspending the execution of penalty.

Art. 34.—In case the term of the (conditional) suspension of executing the penalty has elapsed without the sentence being cancelled, such suspended penalty will be remitted (in full).

Art. 35.—In the case of persons who have been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, should they show signs of reformation (have an appearance of amendment), a ticket-of-leave may be granted to them by an administrative measure after the lapse of one-third of the whole term of a limited penalty, or of ten years of a perpetual penalty.

Art. 36.—Release on ticket-of-leave may be cancelled in the following cases:—

1. When persons during the term of their liberation on a ticket-of-leave, have committed a further offence and have been sentenced to fine or graver penalty;

2. When the condemned has been sentenced to a fine or graver penalty in regard to another offence committed prior to his being released on ticket-of-leave;

3. When persons who have been sentenced to a fine or graver penalty on account of other offences committed prior to their temporary liberation on ticket-of-leave are to undergo the execution of such penalty;

4. In case of any infringement of the regulations relating to the control of persons liberated on ticket-of-leave. In case a release on ticket-of-leave has been cancelled, the number of days during which the condemned has been out of prison on such ticket-of-leave shall not be reckoned (for his benefit) in calculating the term of the penalty.

Art. 37.—Persons who have been sentenced to detention, may, at any time, according to the circumstances of the case, have such sentence remitted by an administrative measure. The same rule applies to the case of persons under detention in consequence of their inability to pay fines or police fines in full.

CHAPTER V.—PRESCRIPTION.

Art. 38.—Persons who have been sentenced to death, penal servitude, imprisonment, fine, detention, police fine, or confiscation, may have the execution of such sentence remitted by virtue of prescription.

Art. 39.—Prescription is acquired by condemned persons who have evaded the execution of their penalties during the following respective terms calculated from the day on which judgment has become irrevocable:—

1. 30 years for a capital penalty;
2. 20 years for perpetual penal servitude or perpetual imprisonment;

3. 15 years for limited penal servitude or limited imprisonment of upwards of 10 years; 10 years for limited penal servitude or limited imprisonment of upwards of 3 years; 5 years for limited penal servitude or limited imprisonment of less than 3 years;

4. 3 years for fines;

5. 1 year for detention, police fine, or confiscation.

Art. 40.—Prescription is not in progress within the term during which the execution of penalty has been (conditionally) suspended or stayed in accordance with Laws and Ordinances.

Art. 41.—Prescription is interrupted by the arrest of the condemned for the purpose of enforcing the execution of the penalty.

With regard to fine, police fine, or confiscation, prescription is interrupted by an act executing the penalty.

CHAPTER VI.—OF AMNESTY, PARDON, MITIGATION, AND REHABILITATION.

Art. 42.—Amnesty (tokushu) annuls the effect of any judgment that has been rendered.

Art. 43.—Amnesty remits the execution of the penalty, and mitigation (genkei) reduces it.

Art. 44.—Rehabilitation (fuku-ken) restores civic rights for the future and implies the placing of the rehabilitated person beyond police surveillance as a natural consequence.

CHAPTER VII.—NON-CONSTITUENCY OF OFFENCES, AND LEGAL EXCUSES.

Art. 45.—Acts performed in accordance with the law, or in carrying on one's legal and proper business are not punishable.

If the act has exceeded the limits of necessity the penalty may be either lowered or remitted according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. 47.—The punishment of acts performed under the stress of acute necessity in order to save from immediate danger the life, person, liberty, or property of one's self or another, shall, according to the circumstances of the case, either be reduced or remitted in full in cases where the injury occasioned by such acts is not graver than that which it was endeavoured to avoid; but even if such injury be graver, the penalty may be lowered according to the circumstances of the case.

The rule mentioned in the preceding paragraph is not applicable to persons who have special duties appertaining to their business.

Art. 48.—There is exemption from penalty when the accused has not had the intention of committing an infraction, save in cases determined by special provisions of law.

Ignorance of the law cannot be invoked to establish absence of design, but the penalty may be lowered according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. 49.—Acts committed owing to insanity shall not be punished, but, according to the circumstances of the case, the perpetrators may be ordered to be placed under supervisory restraint. With regard to acts committed by weak-minded persons the penalty is to be reduced.

Art. 50.—Acts of deaf mutes will not be punished, or the punishment will be lowered; but in the event of punishment not being inflicted they may, according to the circumstances of the case, be ordered to be placed under reformatory discipline for a term not exceeding ten years.

Art. 51.—The acts of infants under the age of fourteen years are not punishable, but when the act constitutes an offence punishable by a fine or graver penalty and the age of the infant exceeds eight years, he may, according to the circumstances of the case, be ordered to be placed under reformatory discipline for a term not exceeding ten years.

Art. 52.—Penalties may be lowered in the case of acts committed by persons over fourteen and under twenty years of age.

Art. 53.—Persons who have been placed either under supervisory restraint or reformatory discipline may, at any time, according to the circumstances of the case, be exempted from execution by an administrative disposition.

Art. 54.—The penalty shall be lowered when the offender has denounced himself to the authorities prior to their obtaining official cognizance of the act.

The same is applicable if the offender denounces himself to the injured party in cases where the complaint of the injured party should be awaited before official action is taken.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for August, and comparison with corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

1903.		1902.	
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	
Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Yen.		Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae	164,043	2,257,150	164,043
Silk tissues, kaiki	104,618	30,898	104,618
Silk handkerchiefs	79,538	306,980	79,538
Cotton tissues	639,341	43,185	639,341
Carpets, hemp or cotton 5 yard	66,964	916,473	66,964
Matches	2,984,492	232,222	2,984,492
Mats and matting, Hanagoza	—	342,919	—
Porcelain and earthen ware...	—	84,824	—
Lacquered ware	—	120,875	—
Unbrellas, European	—	1,950,460	—
Others	—	—	—
Total	6,879,953	—	—

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw	1,014,327	10,430,087
Silk, noshi and waste	177,417	239,170
Cotton yarns	11,476,514	3,899,589
Straw-plaits	815,605	307,747
Tea	6,195,064	2,215,227
Camphor	257,521	237,846
Kanten or colle vegetale	194,685	116,410
Others	—	1,300,307
Total	18,746,483	—

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	313,199	1,713,240
Rice	47,207	296,256
Cuttle-fish	1,168,666	225,765
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds	4,390,637	96,446
Mushroom, shiitake	142,573	87,223
Copper, coarse & refined	3,822,887	1,293,703
Fish oil	1,877,142	137,556
Vegetable wax	494,580	158,040
Others	—	1,393,186
Total	5,401,415	—

Grand total

31,027,833

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Silk tissues, habutae	127,481	1,674,289
Silk tissues, kaiki	442,109	163,538
Silk handkerchiefs	123,933	400,669
Cotton tissues	—	653,306
Carpets, hemp or cotton 5 yard	96,831	53,840
Matches	2,645,364	785,883
Mats and matting, Hanagoza	—	318,767
Porcelain and earthen ware...	—	273,358
Lacquered ware	—	78,440
Unbrellas, European	58,979	28,800
Others	—	1,714,260
Total	6,145,150	—

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw	772,451	7,302,969
Silk, noshi and waste	122,533	128,216
Cotton yarns	3,832,991	1,297,657
Straw-plaits	484,829	176,045
Tea	4,762,818	1,438,635
Camphor	270,342	249,843
Kanten or colle vegetale	97,003	69,167
Others	—	879,962
Total	11,542,494	—

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	238,988	1,398,185
Rice	24,845	148,935
Cuttle-fish	950,355	159,405
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds	5,331,514	109,734
Mushroom, shiitake	140,781	86,651
Copper, coarse & refined	2,872,080	873,984
Fish oil	2,780,094	218,086
Vegetable wax	405,204	84,846
Others	—	1,082,972
Total	4,162,856	—

Grand total

21,850,500

IMPORTS.

1903.

GROUP I.

Quantities.	Values.
	Yen.
Cotton, raw	248,532
	5,716,686

Cotton yarns	Kin	65,430	48,659
Wool	"	884,014	747,308
Iron nails	"	1,587,601	83,645
Rail	"	2,236,725	79,130
Iron, bar and rod	"	13,416,683	511,604
Other iron and steel	"	22,143,591	843,159
Indigo, dry	"	182,675	416,605
Paper (except Chinese paper)	"	—	217,391
Leather, sole and other	Kin	224,081	125,653
Machinery and engines	"	—	884,346
Locomotive-engines, rail-	"	—	—
way passengers and	"	—	—
railway freight	"	—	118,765
Steam vessels	No.	1	73,223
Others	"	—	4,346,265
Total			14,212,439

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	S.yard	746,177	248,630
Woolen & worsted cloths	"	807,938	761,308
Italian cloths	"	381,532	154,293
Flannels	"	142,119	76,901
Shirtings & cotton prints	"	11,380,518	1,141,470
Cotton satins & cotton	"	—	—
velvets	"	1,176,154	328,061
Sugar, brown & white	Picul	488,755	2,764,310
Watches	No.	7,638	16,661
Others	"	—	1,825,431
Total			7,317,065

GROUP III.

Rice	Picul	980,007	4,272,548
Beans, peas & pulse	"	328,076	985,848
Kerosene oil	Gal.	6,312,369	1,155,788
Oil-cake	Picul	316,278	1,105,695
Others	"	—	2,520,833
Total			10,040,712

Grand total

31,570,216

Total of exports & imports ...

Excess of exports ...

Excess of imports ...

542,383

1902.

GROUP I.

Cotton, raw	Picul	142,926	3,331,611
Cotton yarns	Kin	135,509	108,752
Wool	"	463,361	404,501
Iron nails	"	3,088,976	160,580
Rail	"	7,231,347	288,579
Iron, bar and rod	"	7,746,655	321,493
Other iron and steel	"	8,639,959	444,184
Indigo, dry	"	110,248	223,857
Paper (except Chinese paper)	"	—	384,558
Leather, sole and other	Kin	169,287	124,017
Machinery and engines	"	—	465,144
Locomotive-engines, rail-	"	—	—
way passengers and	"	—	—
railway freight	"	—	114,113
Steam vessels	No.	—	—
Others	"	—	2,973,324
Total			9,341,713

GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine	S.yard	1,472,746	368,505
Woolen & worsted cloths	"	511,089	488,143
Italian cloths	"	640,420	231,216
Flannels	"	338,865	167,125
Shirtings & cotton prints	"	17,861,349	1,742,751
Cotton satins & cotton	"	—	—
velvets	"	1,568,839	450,112
Sugar, brown & white	Picul	286,916	1,649,268
Watches	No.	3,058	11,330
Others	"	—	1,921,122
Total			7,059,572

GROUP III.

Rice	Picul	264,955	988,025
Beans, peas & pulse	"	109,556	301,090
Kerosene oil	Gal.	5,145,256	1,068,022
Oil-cake	Picul	303,408	940,887
Others	"	—	1,379,011
Total			4,677,035

Grand total

21,078,320

Total of exports & imports ...

Excess of exports ...

Excess of imports ...

772,180

Summary of total value of specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

	1903.	1902.
	Yen.	Yen.
Gold coin and gold bullion	1,561,701	19,986
Silver coin and silver bullion	158,286	94,678
Total	1,719,987	114,664

IMPORTS.

Gold coin and gold bullion	1,066,913	2,274,313
Silver coin and silver bullion	170,700	11,949
Total	1,237,613	2,286,262

Excess of exports

Excess of imports

Summary of the foreign trade of Taiwan (Formosa)

for the same period.

	1903.	1902.
	Yen.	Yen.
Exports	1,546,481	1,907,157
Imports	607,570	972,256
Total	2,154,051	2,879,413

Excess of exports

Excess of imports

Exports, specie and bullion

Imports, specie and bullion

Excess of exports

Excess of imports

90,851 673,776

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Sept. 13
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien	W. Sept. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Sept. 17
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Sept. 21
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Niegun Maru	M. Sept. 21
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	M. Sept. 21
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu. Sept. 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Sept. 24
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz	Sa. Sept. 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu. Sept. 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 1
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Oct. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Oct. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 16

1 Left San Francisco on the 26th ult.

2 Leaves Shanghai on the 16th inst.

3 Left San Francisco on the 30th inst.

4 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.

5 Left Tacoma on the 6th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Sept. 12
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Sept. 15
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	Th. Sept. 17
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. Sept. 19
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	Sa. Sept. 19
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Sept. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Sept. 22
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Tu. Sept. 22
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu. Sept. 22
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Tu. Sept. 22
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien	F. Sept. 25
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 26
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 26
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Sept. 30
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 1
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Oct. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 17

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Annapolis (14 guns), U.S. gunboat, —, Com. Creasty, 3rd Sept.—Chefoo, 29th Aug.
 Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 4th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 4th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 4th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, McIntosh, 4th Sept.—London via ports, General.—Carnegie & Co.
 Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 4th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
 Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 5th Sept.—Atsugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Yeijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 5th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 5th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 6th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Sept., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 6th Sept.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 5th Sept.—General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 6th Sept.—Ogino-hama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 7th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 7th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 7th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glacis, British steamer, 3,591, John Barr, 7th Sept.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sambha, German steamer, 3,923, Schmidt, 7th Sept.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, C. J. Benton, 7th Sept.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 7th Sept.—Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Girande, French stamer, 1,598, Abel, 7th Sept.—Shanghai, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 8th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, J. Campbell, 8th Sept.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 8th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukutsuka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Ikawa, 9th Sept.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Shimosa, British steamer, 2,699, E. A. Chaplin, 10th Sept.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Milke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 10th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 10th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, Y. Tamuke, 10th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pindit, British steamer, 3,832, W. J. Crebbin, 10th Sept.—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 10th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Andalusia, German steamer, 3,477, v. Doehren, 4th Sept.—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 4th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Milke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 4th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 4th Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 4th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bayern, German steamer, 5,034, H. Formes, 5th Sept.—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,796, H. Peterson, 4th Sept.—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 5th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Manila, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 5th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 5th Sept.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lisa, Swedish steamer, 998, H. Horn Dahl, 5th Sept.—Kobe, General.—To Order.

Atlas, American ship, 3,006, McKay, 6th Sept.—Manila, P.L. Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 6th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 6th Sept.—Nemuro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 6th Sept.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ningchow, British steamer, 4,894, James Riley, 6th

Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, C.B., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik, 7th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 7th Sept.—Otaru via Kobe and West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, McIntosh, 7th Sept.—Kuchinotsu, General.—Carnes & Co.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 8th Sept.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 8th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 8th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 9th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 9th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 9th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 10th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 10th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. S. Terano, Mr. Y. Yukino, Lieut. Williams, Mr. Jones, Lt.-Col. C. V. Hume, Mrs. Hume and 2 children, and Miss Mason, in cabin; Mr. Mayer, Mr. Rogmann, Mr. W. McGinness, Mr. Takeno, Mr. and Mrs. Haynshi and child, Miss Hayashi, Mr. Fukabori, Mr. Fukase, Mr. Shimatani, Mr. Date, Mr. Asahi and child, Mr. Fujii, and Mr. Kajitori, in second class; 42 Japanese, and 5 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. F. D. Carroll, Mr. E. R. Fox, Mr. O. T. Katz, Mr. A. Molineux, Mr. E. R. Peacock, Mr. W. Wesenfeld, and Mr. C. W. Porter, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Arthur Bauer, Mr. J. W. Hannah, Mr. J. F. Thorn, Mr. Alf. Welhaven, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. E. H. Gore-Booth, and Mrs. E. H. Gore-Booth, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. C. H. Allen, Mrs. P. G. Bulfin and infant, Mr. Frank Colley, Miss Agnes Center, Mr. M. J. Cernik, Mr. E. I. Cawiter, Dr. G. B. Cook, Mrs. H. D. Gomer and daughter, Mr. C. B. Hare, Mrs. C. B. Hare, Mrs. L. M. Hawk, Mr. G. B. Howard, Hon. H. C. Ide, Mr. W. M. Kamlage, Mrs. W. H. Lane, Mr. W. H. McNabb, Mr. Wm. Murphy, Mrs. Wm. Murphy and two children, Mr. M. H. O'Malley, Mrs. Stephen Rand, Mr. R. C. Redmayne, Mrs. R. B. Scott and two children, Mr. F. N. Smock, Mrs. F. N. Smock and infant, Mr. E. J. Stowers, Mr. John Stringer, Mrs. John Stringer, Rev. H. E. Studley, Mr. E. L. Waite, Mr. Archibald MacKillop, and Mr. H. J. Gallagher, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Aki Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. Takemoto, Mr. Sugii, Mr. J. A. B. Silva, Rev. Auchen, Rev. Girandea, Mr. Roussel, Mr. Clementel, Mr. G. H. Lewis, Miss E. Burdett Leach, Mr. S. G. Sale, Mrs. Botelho and child, Mr. S. Mihara, Mr. J. C. Hawkins, and Mr. R. Hayashi, in cabin; Mr. Demarg, Mr. Nomura, Mr. Yasuda, Mr. Hirose, Mr. Morishita, Mr. Jitsutani, and Mr. Ando, in intermediate; 33 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mrs. J. M. Mur, Mr. R. Nakayama, Mr. C. S. Downs, Mr. S. Nakayama, Mr. A. B. Johnson, and Mr. W. C. G. Howard, in cabin; Mr. Wong Lin Wai, Mr. H. H. Nales, Mr. N. W. Mills, Mr. S. Hames, Miss Wall, Mr. I. M. Comaban, Mr. Washimori, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Long, Mr. Hashimoto, Mr. Murakami, Mr. Shimidzu, and Mr. J. A. Berton, in intermediate; 32 Japanese, and 145 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. T. Kojima, Mr. I. Kitano, Mr. T. Mochizuki, and Mr. O. Watanabe, in cabin; Mr. P. L. Conchard, and Mr. T. Kamo, in second class; 10 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. I. Nishikawa, Miss C. L. Ogilvy, Mrs. G. K. Hoehr, Miss L. Hoehr, Master G. Hoehr, Mr. A. Buchman, Mr. C. H. Hughes, Miss M. W. Jewell, Mr. G. F. Little, Mrs. E. Stephenson, Dr. R. Callman, Mrs. Alice and baby, Miss Eva, Miss Alice, Miss Mary, Master Charles, Mr. T. Hoslam, and Mrs. T. P. Keenev and child, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa, and Mr. Mikimoto, 10 Japanese, and 20 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. G. L. Allan, Mr. S. Anderson,

Capt. Anley, Dr. W. F. Arnold, U.S.N., Mr. S. Ban, Mrs. S. Ban, Rev. Paul Barnhart, Mr. W. Deatie, Mr. H. Biug, Major Drake Brockman and child, Major H. H. Brown, Mr. Wm. A. Burns, Mr. F. R. Button, Mrs. F. R. Button, Mr. H. A. Courtney, Dr. G. R. Cox, Mr. A. E. Dingemans, Dr. David H. Doherty, Mr. Hawes, Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. P. R. Heycock, B.M.L.L., Mr. J. Horikoshi, Mr. R. H. Hunt, Mr. W. Jamieson, Capt. H. C. King, Mr. H. C. Knowlton, Mr. Paul Kracke, Mr. St. George Little-dale, Mrs. St. George Little-dale, Mr. R. E. Manogue, Mr. Bunkio Matsuki, Mr. J. H. McMichael, Miss M. Miller, Mr. A. E. Murray, Mr. P. C. Neill, Miss Neill, Miss R. Neill, Mr. W. E. Norris, Rev. Christopher Noss, Mrs. C. Noss and child, Master John Noss, Master George Noss, Miss Anna Noss, Master Fred Noss, Mr. T. H. Phillips, Mr. George P. Rawston, Capt. J. P. Ryan, U.S.A., Mr. E. L. Saville, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mr. S. Taniguchi, Miss C. Watson, and Mr. F. H. Page, in cabin; Mr. Tung Chain, Mr. and Mrs. Yuen Tak Sam, 2 children and infant, Mr. Tam Cheong, Mr. Wm. Sum, Master Tung Shin Cheong, Mr. and Mrs. Wing Kee, Mrs. Belle Dube and child, Miss Lee Yuet Gy, Miss Lee Lin Hany, Master Lee Kwan, Miss Yip Sam Min, Mrs. Rice, Mr. D. Lacton, Mr. J. M. Morris, Mr. M. Soba, Gunner D. McKay, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Anthony, in intermediate; 347 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Byern*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. R. Jungjohann, Mr. V. Korix, Mr. C. E. H. Meeths, Mr. S. H. Kuhn, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mrs. C. Mayers, Mr. F. L. Elliott, Mr. C. Aslet, Mr. I. Hibbs, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Mr. W. Schmucke, Dr. F. Vorwerk, Mrs. John Ford and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton and amah, Mrs. Draan, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, child and native servant, Mr. Schlichting, Postrat W. Puche, Mr. C. Ebbecke, Mr. Vehlber, Mrs. Schellhaass, Miss Emma Potee, Mr. and Mrs. William Court, Mr. W. K. Matheas, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Johnson, Miss Florence Turner, Mr. T. Naftaly, Mrs. S. E. Dannberg, Miss Godson, Mrs. Matsumoto Tsuru, Mr. E. Pilley, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet, Mr. T. Genach, Mr. Vita Delbourgo, Mr. Mueller and child, Mr. T. Hirose, and Mr. James S. Tewesley, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kamakura Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. F. Ito, Mrs. M. Ito, Mr. S. Ito, Master H. Ito, Miss M. Ito, Miss Y. Ito, Miss C. Ito, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. H. W. Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Hind, Miss Palmer, Miss Forster, Mr. Y. Ito, Mr. D. Ramadaes, Lieut. C. L. Bland, Mr. J. H. Nichols, Mr. L. W. Winton, Mr. S. F. Flint, Mrs. Woodward and 2 children, Miss Judge, Mrs. H. S. Bishpan, and Mr. W. R. Baillie, in cabin; Mr. S. Takagi, Mrs. S. Takagi, Mrs. H. Takagi, Master S. Takagi, Mr. T. W. Mohilani, Mr. K. Aikio, Mr. J. F. Fitzgerald, and Mr. S. Matsumoto, in second class; 17, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. H. Allen, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. Arthur Bauer, Mrs. P. G. Bulfin and infant, Miss Agnes Center, Mr. M. J. Cernik, Mr. E. J. Cawiter, Mr. J. H. Cocksedge, Mr. Frank Colley, Dr. G. B. Cook, Mrs. H. J. Gallagher, Mrs. H. D. Gomer, Miss Gomer, Mr. E. H. Gore-Booth, Mrs. E. H. Gore-Booth, Mr. J. W. Hannah, Mr. C. B. Hare, Mrs. C. B. Hare, Mrs. L. M. Hawk, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Mr. G. B. Howard, Hon. H. C. Ide, Mr. H. M. Jeffries, Rev. H. E. Studley, Mr. J. F. Thorn, Mr. E. L. Waite, Mr. E. E. Wesse, Capt. E. A. Jonas, U.S.M.G., Mr. W. M. Kamlage, Mrs. W. H. Lane, Paymaster J. B. Martin, Mrs. J. B. Martin, Mr. Archibald McKillop, Mr. W. H. McNabb, Mr. Chas. M. Meeson, Mr. Wm. Murphy, Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Mrs. F. A. Newell, Miss Edith Newell, Mrs. M. H. O'Malley, Dr. R. T. Oliver, Mrs. R. T. Oliver, infant and amah, Mrs. Stephen Rand, Mr. R. C. Redmayne, Mr. F. Ringer and servant, Mrs. F. Ringer and servant, Mrs. B. B. Scott and 2 children, Miss Scott, Mr. F. M. Smock, Mrs. F. M. Smock and infant, Mr. E. J. Stowers, Mr. Jno. Stringer, Mrs. Jno. Stringer, and Mr. Alf. Welhaven, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Aki Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Geo. F. Thordshyke, Vice-Consul W. T. Gracey, Mr. Richard Andrews, Mr. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. Jean Le Munyon, Mr. W. Howard, Mr. H. J. Grant, Mrs. and Miss Grant, Mr. M. S. Gregson, Mr. K. Ezawa, Mr. H. Fukuda, Mr. M. Iwamoto, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowry, Master M. Lowry, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. S. Teijima, Mr. Down, Mr. zaki, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Macgrath, Mr. Dorn, Mr. C. R. Bedinger, Mr. and Mrs. Poolman and 3 children, Miss Ethel Poolman, Miss Ruth Poolman, Miss Mabel Poolman, Miss Fordham Harris, and Mr. Hearle, in cabin; Mr. A. Proestel, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Song, Mr. T. Sagimori, Mr. S. H. Hume, Mr. N. A. Mills, Mr. J. H. Berton, Mr. H. Naby, Mr. J. M. Cornaham, Mr. Wong Lin Wai, Mr. C. Yama nabe, Mr. and Mrs. M. Takekawa, Mr. C. Yama nabe, Mr. S. Shimizu, Mr. J. Iwai, Mr. H. Iijima, Mr. Saito, Mr. K. Serizawa, Mr. M. Shigeno, Mr. Kioka, Mr. K. Murakami, in intermediate; 220

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. R. Evans, Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. C. D. Morris, Mr. I. Nishikawa, Mr. K. Shimamoto, Miss Agiloy, Mrs. B. M. Beileth and child, Mrs. Olsen, Mrs. S. Mickinwih, Mr. Edward R. Fox, Mrs. Locke and child, Mr. T. Hoclam, Mr. T. Little, Mr. Hughes, Dr. Witman and family, Miss Jewell, Miss Wasson, Miss Fickman, Mr. and Mrs. Inenami, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and child, Mrs. Keeney and child, Mr. and Mrs. David Sutherland, and Miss Emma Thirby, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. R. Nishikawa, Mr. S. Mikimoto, Mr. J. Bedow, Mr. I. Yoshida, Mrs. S. Taga, Mr. H. Turtion, and Mr. Woo Hin Sue, in second class; 11, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. M. Noek, Mr. C. H. King, Miss Jeanie Walker, Mrs. A. Cole, Miss Goldman, Mrs. and Miss Goldman, and Mr. H. Taylor, in cabin; Mr. K. Nagamine, Mr. James McBeth, Mr. James Foster, Mr. K. S. Cho, Mr. Lee Ban, and Mr. K. G. Shin, in second class; 34, in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada & West.	Chicago & East.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	437	—	—	143	—	580
Foobow	1,768	—	—	20	—	1,788
Shanghai	4,231	1,226	1,420	40	—	6,917
Kobe	1,129	—	—	—	—	1,129
Yokohama	2,091	242	—	60	—	2,393
Total	9,656	1,468	1,420	263	—	12,807

SILK.

From.	New York & East.	San Francisco & East.	South Coast.	Total.
Hongkong & Canton	425	—	—	425
Shanghai	340	—	—	340
Yokohama	1,708	—	11	1,719
Total	2,473	—	11	2,484

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is a small business and nothing special to report.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—	40 yds. 36 in.	PER YARD.
	50 yds. 36 in.	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—	8 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE.
	Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.85 to 3.60
	Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.25
		3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens		PER YARD.
		0.20 to 0.40

WOOLENS.

Flannels	32 in.	PER YARD.
		0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth	32 in.	PER YARD.
		0.30 to 0.50
Nousseline de Laine—Crape	24 yards, 30 inches	PER YARD.
		0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots	54 @ 56 inches	PER YARD.
		0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents	51 @ 65 inches	PER YARD.
		0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union	54 @ 56 inches	PER YARD.
		0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green	3 to 5 lb per lb	PER LB.
		0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black	35 yards, 22 inches	PER YARD.
		9.50 to 12.00
Turkey Lawns	12 yards, 42-3 inches	PER YARD.
		0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb	24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER YARD.
		1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb	24-25 yards, 32 inches	PER YARD.
		2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER HALE.
	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	PER HALE.
	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	PER HALE.
	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	PER HALE.
	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	PER HALE.
	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	PER HALE.
	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	PER HALE.
	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	PER HALE.
	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	PER HALE.
	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	PER HALE.
	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	PER HALE.
	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	31
Indian Broach	26
Chinese	23

METALS.

No change to note in Metals.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	PER POUND.
	Y. 4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	PER POUND.
	4.30 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	PER POUND.
	4.50 to 4.80
Galvanized Iron sheets	PER POUND.
	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted	PER POUND.
	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	PER POUND.
	6.50 to 7.40
Pig Iron, No. 3	PER POUND.
	2.00 to 2.50
Hoop Iron (1/2 to 1 1/2 inch)	PER POUND.
	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.

No special feature to record.

American	24.94
Russian	2.75
Langkat	2.60

SUGAR.

The market continues strong.

Brown Takao	PER PICUL.
	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila	PER PICUL.
	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong	PER PICUL.
	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton	PER PICUL.
	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang	PER PICUL.
	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined	PER PICUL.
	8.40 to 11.30

INDIGO.

The Indigo market remains quiet.

Java, Medium to best	PER PICUL.
	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	PER PICUL.
	180.00 to 200.00
Madras (Karpak), Medium to best	PER PICUL.
	135.00 to 165.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	PER PICUL.
	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has been quiet all the week. Operations by foreigners have been very small, while Japanese direct shippers have done their best to maintain the market by daily purchases. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but small concessions have here and there been obtainable, and probably next week may see a slightly lower range of prices all round.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	PER PICUL.
	Y. 1,130 to 1,140
Filatures—Extra, Fine	PER PICUL.
	1,090 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	PER PICUL.
	1,130 to 1,140
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	PER PICUL.
	1,040 to 1,045
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	PER PICUL.
	1,120 to 1,125
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	PER PICUL.
	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	PER PICUL.
	1,060 to 1,070
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	PER PICUL.
	—
Common—Coarse	PER PICUL.
	1,050 to 1,055
Re-reels—Extra	PER PICUL.
	1,025 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1	PER PICUL.
	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 2	PER PICUL.
	990 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 3	PER PICUL.
	960 to 970
Kakedas—Extra	PER PICUL.
	1,050 to 1,055
Kakedas—No. 1	PER PICUL.
	1,030 to 1,035
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	PER PICUL.
	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—No. 2	PER PICUL.
	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	PER PICUL.
	940 to 950

WASTE SILK.

Buying continues but remains in few hands, the purchases all being at top prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	PER PICUL.
	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	PER PICUL.
	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	PER PICUL.
	200 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	PER PICUL.
	190 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	PER PICUL.
	180 to 185
Noshi—Shinsui, Best	PER PICUL.
	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinsui, Good	PER PICUL.
	130 to 135
Noshi—Bushi, Best	PER PICUL.
	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushi, Good	PER PICUL.
	170 to 175
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	PER PICUL.
	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshui, Best	PER PICUL.
	130 to 135
Noshi—Joshui, Good	PER PICUL.
	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	PER PICUL.
	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	PER PICUL.
	150 to 155
Kibiso—Joshui, Good	PER PICUL.
	70 to 75
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	PER PICUL.
	60 to 65

TEA.

Business continues on a fair scale.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	PER PICUL.
	—
Choice	PER PICUL.
	44 to 48
Finest	PER PICUL.
	39 to 43
Good Medium	PER PICUL.
	36 to 38
Medium	PER PICUL.
	32 to 35
Good Common	PER PICUL.
	28 to 31
Common	PER PICUL.
	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 10. London reports silver 1/2 higher and discount in the open market 1/2 higher. China sterling quotations come unchanged and local rates remain unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	PER 100.
	2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand	PER 100.
	2/0 1/4
— 4 months' sight	PER 100.
	2/0 3/8
— Private 4 months' sight	PER 100.
	2/1 1/4
— 6 months' sight	PER 100.
	258
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	PER 100.
	263 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	PER 100.
	264 1/2
— 6 months' sight	PER 100.
	264 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	PER 100.
	92

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: FORWARD DELIVERY
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 10.

Yesterday's total transactions were 6,730 shares.

MORNING. SHARES. AFTERNOON.

Ending at 10. Ending at 3.

Sept. Oct. Nov. Sept. Oct. Nov.

— Nippon Railway... 77.50 78.30

— Nippon R. 3rd new... 74.10

— Sanyo Railway... 61.50 62.40

— Kansai Railway... 45.20 44.25

— Kiushu Railway... 60.30 58.95 59.80

— Tanko Railway... 78.80 78.90 79.35

— Tanko R'way new... —

— Tobu Railway... —

— Sobu Railway... —

— Boso Railway... —

— Narita Railway... 84.30 84.90

— Narita R'way new... —

— Kio Railway... —

— Hokuyetsu R'way... 24.00 24.00

— Seoul-Fusan Rail... —

— Tokio Electric Car... —

— Tokio Elec. C. new... —

— Tokio Electric Ra... 55.60

— Tokio Street Rail... 56.55

— Keihin Elec. Car... 41.45 42.40

— Nippon Yusen... 84.65 84.30 82.80

— Toyo Kisen... 37.35 37.65 37.90

— Osaka Shosen... —

— Teikoku Shogyo... 27.20

— Tokio Gas Co. new... 88.00

— Tokio Gas Co. old... 89.05

— Tokio Elec. Light... 85.50 86.05 86.70

— Tokio Elec. L. new... —

— Kanegafuchi Sp'ng... 47.50 47.75 47.99

— Tokio Rice... —

— Tokio Stock Ex... 175.30 176.35 178.50

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Yokohama, March 17th, 1903.

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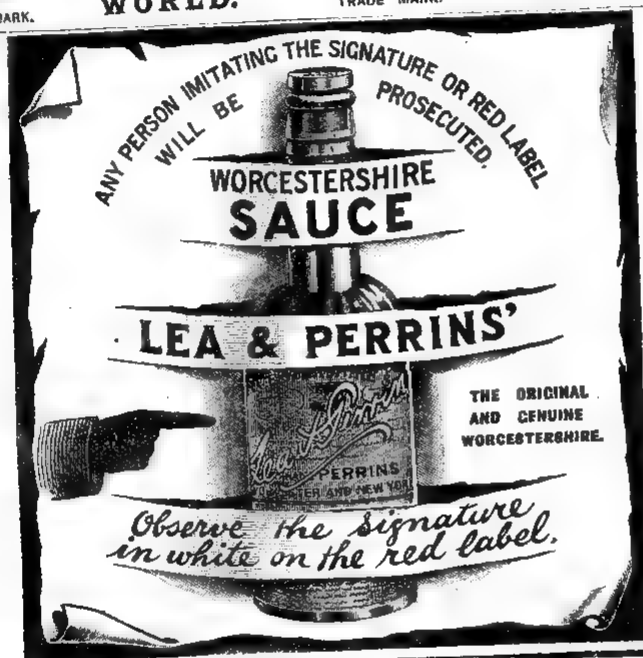


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No. 12.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 19TH, 1903.

明治廿五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1903.

BIRTH.

At 10-B, Bluff, Yokohama, on Sept. 11th, the wife of B. R. BERRICK, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, on Friday, the 11th of September, JOHANNA GLOVER MO, LONEY JAFFRAY, wife of the late Robert Jaffray, in the 59th year of her age.

At No. 131, Motomachi Sanhome, Yokohama, on the 17th instant, Mrs. YAMADA TAKEKO, mother of Mr. R. Yamada, Proprietor of the firm of R. Yamada-ya, in the 56th year of her age.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

RINDERPEST is raging in the district of Toyora, Yamaguchi prefecture. Four cows were reported to have died on Sept. 11th.

Two cases of cholera were reported in Tokyo on Sept. 10th. The patients are women, one being 72 years old and the other 45 years.

ENSIGN H. Yokota (23) of the Formosan Guards, committed suicide by shooting himself. The cause is alleged to be monetary difficulties.

DYSENTERY is prevalent in Yamagata prefecture and, it is feared, will extend further. On Sept. 13th the cases numbered more than six hundred.

The Crown Prince, who returned on Sept. 9th from Nikko, proceeded to the Palace on the following day and had audience of the Emperor and Empress.

ACCORDING to official investigations the amount of savings in the Empire at the end of August reached yen 14,460,017 and the depositors numbered 1,189,872.

PRINCE KONOW, President of the House of Peers, who has been ill for many days past, is said

by Tokyo papers to be growing better. He was removed on Sept. 14th to the hospital of the Imperial Medical College.

A TELEGRAM from Mito states that a small tidal wave occurred at the port of Hirakata on Sept. 10th destroying a portion of sea-wall, and that some houses were flooded.

T. MIURA (26), cashier at the Utsunomiya station of the Nippon Railway, was arrested on Sept. 15th on a charge of having embezzled about yen 400 belonging to the office.

M. VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, the famous Russian military painter, has arrived in Japan with the object of investigating painting and kindred arts. He is expected to pay a visit to Nikko.

DURING August the income of the Government Railways was yen 1,584,797. Comparing the figures with those of the same period last year, there is an increase of 152,263 this year.

THE statement that the Hamburg-America line had sold five of its oldest steamships and replaced them by new boats is confirmed. There will be no change in the capital of the company.

MAIL papers report that Mr. J. W. Jarvis's time when he won the 500 metres swimming championship of the world at Paris, was 8m. 33½ secs. The distance is about 542 yards.

A JAPANESE passenger, a young lady, who had just arrived by the *Sakura Maru* from Hakodate, was severely injured on Sept. 11th while coming ashore in a launch, by a barge which ran into the former craft.

THE Union Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company of San Francisco have presented models of the warships *Olympia* and *Oregon* to the Naval Department. Each model is reported to be worth over yen 3,000.

LATEST correspondence of the *Fiji* from Shanghai states that cholera is raging in that city, over five hundred fresh cases appearing among the Chinese every day. Many Japanese have been attacked by the disease.

ACCORDING to the passengers of the steamer *Santo Maru*, which arrived at Moji on Sept. 12th from China waters, the plague still prevails at Nanchang and there are over 200 cases. The disease, it is feared, will spread.

THE *Asahi* reports that the Crown Prince, who is now Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and Commander in the Navy, will be promoted to Colonel and Captain respectively on the 1st Birthday, Nov. 3rd.

K. MATSUMOTO, former director of the Life Insurance Company, who was charged with the firm having embezzled yen 500 belonging to it on Sept. 10th in the District Court.

OWING to the strong wind, a junk, carrying gravel capsized off Hamakawa, near Nagasaki, on the afternoon of Sept. 13th. The crew, three in all, were rescued by a launch of the *Y. S. S. S.* Police which was fortunately in the vicinity.

THE damage to the East China Railway by flooding is so serious that the repairs will take some time. The steamer service between Nagasaki and Dalny, which connects with the Japanese mail, is expected to be suspended in consequence.

THE dead body of a female child, apparently newly born, was found on Sept. 15th in a ditch under the Gasu bridge near the Railway

Yokohama. As there were suspicions that the child had been murdered, an examination was conducted at the Harbour Police Station, the result of which had not transpired on Tuesday evening.

THE *Fiji* states that Mr. Yun Yong Ye, Korean Minister of State for War, has been ordered by the Emperor to witness the military manoeuvres in Japan which will take place in November. He is expected to arrive here in the beginning of that month.

AN official of the French Agriculture Department who has arrived in Japan to investigate industrial conditions, paid a visit to the Wakamatsu Iron Works and Moji on Sept. 12th. Thence he left for the coal mines in Chikugo province.

THE celebration festival of the 50th anniversary of the opening of the port of Hakodate took place on Sept. 13th when the governor and other high officials and prominent gentlemen were present. The citizens intend to establish a memorial of the occasion.

THE Girls' Industry School, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo, intends to exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition its products—artificial flowers, embroidery, lace-work, etc.—representing the girls' art schools of the Empire. The Department of Education will set apart an appropriation for the enterprise.

A WHOLESALE murder was committed early on the morning of Sept. 8th at the village of Iwae, Tamura district, Fukushima prefecture. A basket-maker named Masuko (43) murdered his wife Set (35), and three children by beating them on the head with a hammer while they were sleeping. The man then fled.

ACCORDING to statistics of the Department of Finance, says the *Asahi*, the banks of the Empire at the end of August numbered 2,332, including all kinds, with a capital of yen 530,063,199. Comparing the figures with those of the previous month there is a reduction of three banks and of capital of yen 765,000.

OWING to a severe gale, the sailing vessel *Zuishi Maru*, of the Toyo Fishing Company, stranded on Sept. 8th off Togashima, near Misaki, Idzu province, while on a voyage to Yokohama from Kamchatka, which she left on Aug. 12th with a cargo of salted salmon. The ship was floated and took refuge in Kokugo near Misaki. No injury was sustained by the crew, who number twenty-six, including Capt. M. Unitsu.

THE *Cologne Gazette* states that during this year the number of German war-vessels in the Far East will be increased from 15 to 18 by the sending out of the *Sperberg* cruiser and two river gunboats, the *Tsingtau*, and another of the same type which has been presented to the German Government by the German Navy League. There will then be six German river gunboats on the China Station—one on the Peiho, two on the West river, and three on the Yang-tse.

THE *Fiji* gives statistics with regard to the export of silk handkerchiefs to the effect that during eight months ended August, 1902, 765,581 dozen worth yen 2,330,474 were exported and in the same period in 1903, 596,048 dozen were exported for yen 2,013,381. Comparing the figures, there is a reduction this year of 169,533 dozen with a value of yen 316,593. The paper remarks that in the United States linen handkerchiefs have recently taken the place of silk ones which once were most popular among the better classes.

THE PROBLEM.

Telegrams from Peking contain a good deal of information about the new proposals said to have been submitted by Mr. Lessar in substitution for the evacuation convention of April 8th, 1902. It is to be observed that the *Asahi Shinbun*, generally as expeditious as any other Tokyo journal in the collection of news, did not publish anything on the 10th instant about the details of Mr. Lessar's present demands. The public were obliged to depend chiefly upon the *Fiji Shimpō*. This omission on the *Asahi's* part is now remedied. Its correspondent, while explaining that the draft convention is not categorical, being couched in merely general terms and worded with much diplomatic skill, nevertheless states the contents seriatim, probably, for purposes of telegraphic convenience. In the first place the document provides that this new agreement shall be substituted for the evacuation convention of 1902. Then it goes on to say that the withdrawal of Russia's forces from Shingking shall be effected by the 8th of October this year; that the withdrawal from Kirin shall be six months later, and that the withdrawal from Amur shall be deferred yet another six months. In fact the dates for evacuation are all pushed forward just a year. The next provision is that for the better navigation of the Sungari River Russia shall be entitled to build wharves along the banks, and that for the better protection of such wharves against insurgent enterprises she shall be entitled to post a military force at the positions. Then the document provides that Russia shall retain her present lines of telegraph in Manchuria, and further that she shall be entitled to build others should the necessity arise. Next, for the promotion of Russo-Chinese trade, China is to pledge herself not to impose, under any pretext or any name whatsoever, any duty or tax upon Russian goods coming across the frontier by rail over and above the duties or taxes now paid on such goods. Again, all the Russian banks or bank agencies now in Manchuria shall retain their title to do business there even after the evacuation of the three provinces, and also the collection of custom dues at Newchwang and the duties of sanitation there shall continue to be undertaken by the Russians. It is finally provided that after evacuation by Russia, China shall not cede or lease any portion whatever of Manchuria to a foreign Power.

The correspondent adds that there are understood to be other demands of an important nature and he promises to telegraph them so soon as they come to his knowledge.

Our readers will perceive that from the above epitome have disappeared nearly all the really objectionable demands attributed to Mr. Lessar by earliest intelligence. We hear nothing in this amended version about all railway and mining privileges in Manchuria being reserved to Russians; nothing about a pledge that no places in Amur or Kirin shall ever be opened to foreign trade; nothing about the appointments of Chinese officials in Manchuria requiring Russian sanction, and nothing about the employment of Russian officers to drill Chinese troops. In short, the version published by the *Fiji Shimpō* on the 10th instant is now confirmed, in effect, by the *Asahi's* correspondence,

except that the *Fiji* mentioned an exact figure—4.7 per cent.—as the total of duties to be levied on overland imports whereas the *Asahi* speaks only of the permanence of present rates. Stripped of the other features attributed to the draft convention by less accurate correspondents, the document assumes a very different character. Remarkable above all is the fact that Russia offers to pledge herself definitely once again to the evacuation of Manchuria, and that she fixes for the operation dates not far distant but in the very near future; so near that, supposing the programme faithfully observed, the Russian troops, with the exception of those on the Sungari, would all have marched out of the three provinces within thirteen months from the present time. We say "all" because there is apparently no provision for the retention of railway guards. But as the posting of such guards must be considered inevitable, we presume that the omission is due to defective information on the part of the Peking correspondents. It is the custom with many publicists to withhold all confidence in Russia's promises. They decline to believe her capable of such a thing as sincerity and they talk as though the intercourse of other nations with her should be conducted on that basis of absolute distrust, forgetting that intercourse under such conditions would be wholly impossible. But we presume that the most prejudicial of these observers will not venture to attribute a deliberately faithless intention to this openly renewed offer of Russia's. She can not be suspected of recklessly piling on her own head engagements whose iterated violation would deprive her of all international respect. She proposes to bind herself once more by a solemn promise and in doing so she makes a large concession to the cause of peace. For the rest, the only special privileges she seeks are that her already established banking interests shall be permanently recognised; that she shall have a monopoly of the telegraphs; that she shall administer the customs and sanitation at Newchwang; and that the control of navigation on the Sungari shall be entrusted to her. This last condition is of much importance, but we refrain from discussing it until fuller information is obtained. As to the condition that no part of the three provinces shall ever be ceded or leased to other Powers, it would have the effect of preventing the establishment of any new foreign settlements. That, of course, could not be endorsed by the Powers, and we doubt whether it is contemplated by Russia. On the whole, then, we can not see that these new proposals are seriously calculated to increase the tension of the situation. On the contrary they seem even to suggest a pacific and conciliatory mood on Russia's part.

By the *Asahi* and the *Fiji Shimpō* the matter is editorially considered. The *Asahi* handles them severely. It asks why the promised evacuation should be postponed. The last of the Russian troops should quit Manchurian soil by the 10th of October. Were a delay of one or two months proposed it might be favourably considered, but to push the whole business into the future is beyond all reason. Then, as to the Sungari, our contemporary wants to know where a precedent can be found for the building of wharves along the banks of a Chinese river and their military guarding by a foreign Power. If China concede this privilege to the Russians on the Sungari, she can not withhold it from other Powers on other rivers, the Yangtse for example.

According to China's treaties, foreign vessels have no access to Chinese inland waters except for the purpose of travel from one open port to another. There are no open ports on the Sungari. If Harbin and Sansin were open the position would be different, but under existing circumstances there is no manner of justification for granting entry to Russian vessels. Concerning the question of overland duties, our contemporary urges that the demand now made by Russia would result in the duty-free passage of all railway-carried goods, for although a system of frontier dues now exists, it is not enforced, being virtually a dead letter. Russian banks, again, may be very convenient as instruments for circulating fiat notes, but they can not be granted any privileges not equally enjoyed by the banks of all other countries. In sum, Russia seeks by this convention to substitute an apparent commercial occupation for a military, providing, at the same time, for the posting of a strong force in the region between the Yalu and the Liao, which force could be employed at any moment to control the situation. The *Asahi* concludes by an expression of doubt as to the meaning of the alleged negotiations now in progress between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. Is it to be assumed that their first outcome is the presentation of such demands by Russia to China.

The *Fiji Shimpō* also takes an unfavourable view. It finds the new convention decidedly more objectionable than the last proposals. There is a further postponement of the date of evacuation; a very considerable postponement. There is also a pledge against the cession or leasing of any part of Manchuria; a pledge which, though it matters little to Powers not disposed to aggress, has much political significance. Then there is an immense extension of telegraphic privileges. Formerly these privileges were limited to the Mukden-Liaotung-Newchwang lines; now they are to be pushed through the whole of Manchuria. As to the matter of sanitation at Newchwang, the entrusting of such power to Russia would mean that were she so minded she could virtually close the port to foreign commerce. Commenting on the clause about duties our contemporary declares that it is in flagrant conflict with the newly concluded commercial treaties. The latter fix the maritime customs duty at 5 per cent., and commute all inland dues for 7½ per cent., making a total of 12½ per cent. for goods imported over sea. They also provide that for goods imported by land-routes the duties shall not aggregate more than 7½ per cent. But Russia now asks that her land-carried goods shall pay only 4.7 per cent. The Powers can not agree to anything of the kind. If Russia is serious in the negotiations she is now conducting with Japan, it is inexplicable that she should formulate such demands in Peking. The *Fiji* recommends its country's statesmen not to waste time in interchanges of polite expressions, but to get down at once to solid business.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes telegrams from Peking to the effect that Mr. Uchida has warned China against accepting these new proposals, since they would amount to the absorption of Manchuria by Russia, and would open the door to all kinds of demands from other Powers. The same correspondent affirms that Mr. Lessar takes a very determined stand, declaring that if China does not agree to this draft, she shall not recover even Shingking.

MANCHURIA.

Saturday, September 12.

There is naturally a renewal of interest in this weary subject owing to the presentation of Russia's fresh demands. From Peking intelligence comes that the Chinese Government has lost any heart it once possessed, and that its acceptance of the Great Northern Power's terms may be expected in the near future. By "the Chinese Government" in this context Prince Ching alone seems to be meant. The Prince has virtual control of his country's foreign affairs. He consults with Wang Wen-shao, Ku Fung-ki and Lien Fang only, carefully excluding from his confidence the two Viceroy's Chang and Yuan. The Prince's ideas, according to the *Fiji Shimpō*'s correspondent, are based on a conviction of his country's helplessness in the face of Russia and on a persuasion that no third Power will step into the ring to defend the weak. Thus, in his opinion, there is nothing for it except to agree with the enemy quickly. Viceroy Chang is known to be in favour of adopting the policy advocated by America, England and Japan, for which reason Prince Ching shows him the cold shoulder, and would fain have him sent back to the Yangtse Valley. No one can be greatly surprised that China begins to think seriously of throwing up the sponge. It is true that a choice among various catalogues of conditions has been offered to her, but though the details of Russian demands differ, they all agree in depriving China of a measure of her sovereignty in Manchuria, and she may well be reflecting whether her wisest plan would not be to bow to the inevitable before worse things confront her.

Mr. Uchida is said to take the view that the clause in the new conditions which forbids the leasing or ceding of any portion of Manchuria, large or small, to a Foreign Power, means, and is intended to mean, that although Manchuria may be opened to foreign trade, there shall be no such thing there as a foreign settlement. It is undeniable that if the stipulation be read literally it bears that significance and would have that effect. But we find it quite impossible to believe that after Russia's virtual promise to the Washington Government and after the iterated declarations of England America and Japan that Manchuria must not be closed—we find it quite impossible to believe that in the face of all this Russia has now deliberately preferred a demand which would render the opening of the place quite illusory. This is a point requiring further elucidation.

It is alleged that once again Mr. Uchida has protested against China's accepting Russia's demands, and that Prince Ching, in reply, has assured the Japanese Representative that no definite step shall be taken without consulting Japan.

A new demand is attributed to Russia. She is said to require that the right shall be conceded to her of erecting barracks and stationing troops in the region between Tsitsihar and Blagovestchensk. Were she invested with such a right as well as with that of posting forces along the Sungari, the whole of northern Manchuria might be said to be in her military occupation. But we doubt the truth of the new story.

The provision with regard to the non-leasing and non-cession of any portion of Manchuria is now said to have the form that cession or leasing shall be possible in the case of Russian subjects. That is scarcely credible.

As to the matter of evacuation, the latest

version is that Newchwang and Shingking would be at once evacuated, Kirin four, not six, months later, and Amur after a year. It is further stated that the omission of any stipulation with regard to railway guards is intentional, Russia's purpose being to protect her property without asking any one's permission.

A telegram dated the 11th instant says that Mr. Uchida's interview with Prince Ching on the 10th lasted two hours, and that the Chinese statesman very frankly acknowledged the force of the Japanese Minister's suggestions.

It is stated that Ku Fung-ki and Lien Fang were despatched by Prince Ching to the Russian Legation after the receipt of Russia's last demands, with instructions to propose a compromise, namely, that the desired postponement of evacuation would be conceded provided that exact dates were fixed, and provided that all the other demands were withdrawn. To this proposal Mr. Lessar is represented as having returned an almost contemptuous negative.

Mr. Conger is said to have officially announced that the United States desired to substitute Antung for Tatung-kou as a place to be opened at once to foreign trade. Japan, however, adheres to Tatung-kou, and thus the two places are in demand. Antung is the point from which, as a basis, Russia carries on her Yalu-Valley enterprises. We imagine that she would object strongly to its opening just at present.

Sunday, September 13.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a long telegram from Peking giving what profess to be the authentic details of Russia's new demands. A similar but less minute telegram appears in the *Asahi*. The conditions are a little difficult to follow so far as the evacuation question is concerned, owing to the fact that the names of places are for the most part transmitted in conformity with Japanese pronunciation. What we make out is that immediately on the conclusion of the convention Russia's troops would be withdrawn from Newchwang, Fenhwan-ting (the first fortified city on the north of the Yalu), Antung-hien and Liaoyang. Four months later, Kirin and 4 other places would be given up; and a year subsequently, that is to say 16 months after the signing of the convention, certain other regions would be evacuated. But nothing is said about the evacuation of Tehling, Wushung and Kunzuri, which are now held by the Russians, or about the regions in the immediate vicinity of the railway. The inference suggested is that at the best Russia does not offer complete evacuation, but that is not novel inasmuch as the posting of troops to guard her railways was always looked for.

As to the other conditions, they are not formulated seriatim, but for convenience the *Fiji*'s correspondent divides them into five headings:—

- 1.—No part of Manchuria shall under any pretext be ceded or leased to any nationals except Russians.
- 2.—It shall be permitted to Russia to build wharves along the Sungari and to guard them with troops; and further she may station soldiers along the main roads between Tsitsihar and Blagovestchensk so as to secure the traffic.
- 3.—All imports into Manchuria shall be subject only to the dues now levied upon commodities carried overland, and no further tax of any kind shall be imposed.
- 4.—All sanitary measures in Manchuria shall be in the hands of the Russian authorities.
- 5.—Russian banks in Manchuria shall be guarded by Chinese troops, and the expenses of the operation shall be defrayed by the banks.

The correspondent points out that whereas in the former proposals evacuation was made

conditional upon China's acceptance of all the demands presented, such is not the case with this new programme, the postponement of evacuation being an independent demand.

He further alleges that beyond doubt these demands have been made under the direction of Governor-General Alexieff, and that they constitute an indication of the great power he wields.

If this last allegation be true, it would appear that the proper *vis-a-vis* to select for purposes of negotiation is not the Cabinet in St. Petersburg but the Governor-General at Port Arthur. That suggests two reflections. One is that in this division of authority may perhaps be found a solution of the otherwise unaccountable circumstance that while the Russian Government is engaged in directly discussing the Manchurian problem with Japan, a drastic solution is proposed in Peking in the name of the Russian Government without any reference to Japan. Russia's action in the field and her statements in the diplomatic chamber are often difficult to reconcile because the actual builders of her empire are not under complete control of the statesmen at home. Possibly that is the case now. While St. Petersburg is deliberating, the Governor-General has taken the law into his own hands. The other reflection is that Russia has entrusted the Manchurian question totally and completely to M. Alexieff; that is to say to the man at the front. This last would be a more disquieting inference did not Alexieff bear the character of an eminently sagacious statesman.

It need scarcely be said that the leading Japanese paper condemns these demands in unequivocal terms, and we ourselves are bound to admit that if the details be correctly given, Russia has plainly declared her intention of disregarding her previous promises. The *Fiji* justly observes that all prospect of opening Manchuria to foreign trade would be dispelled were the above conditions fulfilled, for no settlement could be formed nor could any merchant or manufacturer obtain land to build a residence or a warehouse. If Russia has been assuring Washington in particular and the Powers in general that she has no objection to the opening of Manchuria, and if, at the same time, she has been projecting an arrangement which would render that opening altogether illusory, her conduct requires a great deal of explanation. Our contemporary further criticises the Sungari proposals as wholly incompatible with any idea of evacuation, and notes that to make provision for the security of travel in the Tsitsihar-Blagovestchensk region by posting Russian troops there, would be a step justifiable as a temporary measure during the occupation of the country by Russians, but when it is proposed as a permanent measure it becomes an instrument of occupation. The *Fiji* declares that no such convention can be suffered to come into existence, and exhorts Japanese statesmen to stand firm.

The *Nichi Nichi* has an article which lacks not only force but also timeliness. Its writer is obviously in the calmest, most *insouciant* mood. He scarcely thinks it worth while to discuss the new demands, but, merely observing that Russia's occupation of Manchuria has lost the justification of self protection which it originally possessed, he notes that by warning China not to accede to the conditions imposed by the Great Northern Power the Manchurian problem will never be solved, and that the only practical course is for the Powers interested

to combine in mapping out a solution. Had this article been published six months ago, one might have read it with more attention.

Monday, September 14.

It is telegraphed from Shanghai that the French Consul in Shanghai has received instructions in the same sense as those given by Great Britain to her Consul-General, namely, that the *Su-pao* prisoners are not to be surrendered. This is what might have been expected from France.

Tuesday, September 15.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* dated the afternoon of the 15th instant says that M. Lessar is exerting himself vigorously to obtain China's acceptance of the newly formulated conditions, and that Prince Ching is using equal diligence to obtain a postponement of reply. To M. Lessar is attributed the threat that if China refuse the demands, Russia will not withdraw her troops at all from Manchuria.

Speaking to one of his subordinates Prince Ching is said to have remarked that, on the one hand, he has received Japan's warning and, on the other, he recognises the arbitrary character of Russia's demands. But at the same time China is politically powerless to refuse. Her only hope is in Japan, and Japan's attitude does not encourage the belief that she would be found unflinching in the hour of crisis.

The correspondent further quotes a certain Foreign Representative in Peking as saying that China attended to Japanese cautions at first because she believed them to be backed by resolution to act, but that she has lost heart on observing that Japan limits herself to these cautions, takes no other resolute step, and shapes her policy purely in accordance with the attitude of others.

The *Niroku* supplements the above by saying that the United States Representative also has intimated to Prince Ching his unqualified disapproval of Russia's latest demands. America, indeed, is specially interested, for the St. Petersburg Government explicitly led Washington to believe that there would be no such thing as closing Manchuria, whereas the demand now formulated about not leasing any part of the three provinces to foreigners would effectually preclude the forming of a settlement.

Prince Ching, the *Niroku* says, has become diplomatically sick, and has asked for five days' leave, meanwhile denying himself to all visitors. He is understood to be debating the situation, a hard one for China.

As to America's substitution of Antung for Tatung-kou as an open port, the change is said to have been made at the suggestion of her naval officers, and Admiral Evans has been sent to survey the place. China must now regret that she did not immediately embrace the proposal to open Mukden and the other places indicated. Even ordinary onlookers like ourselves, could see, and did actually say, that no other hope of saving Manchuria existed. But China halted between her conservative antipathies and her political exigencies, and it looks now as though the opportunity had escaped her.

Several Tokyo journals publish a note—evidently emanating from the same source—to the effect that Russia's recent procedure has provoked much resentment in Japanese official circles. The diplomats of this country have hitherto maintained a most moderate attitude, making every allowance for Russia's peculiar situation and carefully refraining from any word or act that might complicate

the question. Yet now, while actually engaged in negotiations with the Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg, the Russian Government has suddenly ignored Japan and without consulting her in any way or giving any intimation of such a purpose, has presented in Peking a set of demands which render entirely nugatory the negotiations proceeding in St. Petersburg. That is a step such that no country in Japan's place could fail to regard it as a studied slight, and the note from which we are quoting declares that the long maintained patience of Japanese statesmen has broken down. They have instructed Mr. Uchida in Peking to protest most strongly against acceptance of Russia's demands, and have directed Mr. Kurino in St. Petersburg to seek an explanation from Russia.

Of course this statement is not to be taken as deriving any force from the number of newspapers publishing it—the *Nippon*, the *Yimin*, the *Niroku*, and the *Hochi*. It is simply a statement circulated by some news agency. On the other hand, it is a statement that may well carry weight. For our own part, the only explanation we can suggest of Russia's singular conduct is that, once again in accordance with familiar precedent, there has been a conflict between St. Petersburg's intentions and the acts of the man at the front. We do not believe that the Russian Government deliberately subjected Japan to the slight of pretending to negotiate with her in St. Petersburg and simultaneously dealing with the same question independently in Peking. The Cabinet in the Russian capital has been following one route while Governor-General Alexieff and M. Lessar have suddenly gone off on a track of their own. That, at least, is the most pacific view to take of the matter. But we are bound to say that this want of homogeneity in Russia's doings subjects her foreign relations to a very heavy strain. To onlookers on the spot it has been evident throughout that a genuine desire for peace has had very little to do with the acts of her local officials in Eastern Asia, and that if Japan be not provoked beyond endurance, it certainly will not be because Russia's circumspection has helped her to preserve patience.

Wednesday, September 16.

The *Fiji Shimpō*'s correspondent telegraphs from Peking that according to news received in that city from St. Petersburg the Russian Government has rejected the proposals submitted by Japan in connexion with the Manchurian question. We do not think that any truth attaches to this story.

From the same source we learn that considerable friction has arisen among the ranks of Chinese officialdom. Prince Ching's action in obtaining the appointment of his son, Prince Tsai Cheng, to the position of Minister of the new department—commerce—is regarded in Peking as an undue attempt to accumulate ministerial power in one family. At the same time, the Prince's method of dealing with the Manchurian question is condemned. It is declared that he does not consult his colleagues about matters of vital importance to the State, and does not even report them fully to the Throne. These dissensions within the ranks of the Government at a time when foreign complications are so pressing, cause much uneasiness in Peking, and Wong Tung-ho is said to be using his best endeavours to restore harmony.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram saying that in spite of great pressure brought to bear by M. Lessar, Prince Ching, in view of Japan's

warning and of the attitude of England and America, has returned a resolute answer to the Russian demands. But this reference to America is difficult at first sight to reconcile with Reuter's telegram of the 14th instant, which represented the United States Government as having intimated its indifference to a brief postponement of the evacuation of Manchuria. However, we may take it for granted that did Russia seek a postponement only, there would be little objection on the part of any Power. It is the accompanying demands that disturb the equanimity of other states. Even China herself is understood to have told M. Lessar that if the question of postponement stood alone, she should not be obdurate. The trouble is that whereas Russia is bound by treaty to evacuate at certain dates, she not only violates the treaty, but actually formulates fresh demands as a condition for making her violation temporary only. That is reversing the natural order of things with a vengeance.

The *Shogyō Shimpō* says that the proposal for postponing evacuation is not considered by Japanese officials to be in any sense a slight to this country. There has been no interruption of direct negotiations in St. Petersburg. On the contrary, the Peking incident is likely to give an impetus to them.

It need scarcely be said that there are journals which ridicule this view of the matter, and there are also journals which laugh at Count Katsura's reply to the deputation from the *Tairo Doshi-kai*. The Prime Minister told his visitors that if they were troubled about the Manchurian question, they might well believe that the Government also was not neglecting it, and he further assured them that nothing would be done of a nature to disgrace the nation or impair the Empire's prestige. The *Hochi Shimbun*, referring to this reply, recommends its readers to adopt the vulgarly credited device for escaping bewitchment by a fox, which suggestion aptly illustrates the methods of modern journalism. The editor on his high stool would fain have the public believe that in no keeping but his own can the honour and interests of the country be secure.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is of opinion that it is a baseless fear to talk of Russia attempting to keep Manchuria closed. She can not do anything of the kind if she hopes to escape large annual drafts upon her treasury. The only way to make the region self-supporting is to throw it open to foreign enterprise and capital.

The *Nippon* recalls the fact that Japan is not working for China at all. She is working for the protection of her own interests. If she persist in confining herself to warning China, the result will be that her own right to be heard directly will be impaired. It does not vitally matter what kind of agreement China signs. There remains always to Japan the title to insist upon her own rights. But if she continue her present policy of protesting by proxy and retreating in person, she will be finally driven into a corner, and like the hard-pressed rat, will have to fight at a disadvantage. Her true place should be to say plainly in St. Petersburg what she wants and to be prepared to insist on getting it.

Thursday, September 17.

The *Fiji Shimpō*'s Peking correspondent says that, on the 14th instant, he called on Mr. Conger and asked him why no protest had been presented to China by the United States against the acceptance of Russia's new demands. Mr. Conger is reported to have replied that he had not yet received

any instructions from his Government, and that if America took action, she would probably address herself direct to St. Petersburg.

Commenting on the above and on the fact that the United States Government has of late assumed towards the Manchurian problem an attitude of comparative indifference, the correspondent speaks of a conjecture that Mr. Conger is influenced by China's promise to sign the new commercial treaty on the 8th of October, and that, relying on the promise, he is unwilling to embarrass Prince Ching in any way in the interval. Another hypothesis is that some kind of understanding has been arrived at between St. Petersburg and Washington.

As to this commentary on Mr. Conger's statement, it may probably be taken for granted that America will confine herself to insisting on the maintenance of the open door in Manchuria. She will not trouble herself seriously about the nationality of the territory's occupant so long as nothing is done to exclude her trade or to curtail the privileges, actual and prospective, secured to her by treaty. Since, then, she has Russia's assurance that there shall be no closing of the territory and no curtailing of third Powers' conventional privileges, she is, probably, resting quiet in confidence of Russia's good faith.

The same correspondent alleges that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is sending private messages to the Legations of Japan, Great Britain and America, intimating that Prince Ching is very likely to accept Russia's last demands, and urging that the three Powers should protest as strongly as possible.

The *Niroku Shimpō* undertakes to give in detail the proposals put forward by Mr. Kurino in St. Petersburg, and further alleges that they were rejected by Russia some days ago, which fact having been communicated to Tokyo, was reported to the Emperor and has caused considerable indignation in official circles. This is only the barest outline of the *Niroku*'s story, but for reasons of which our readers need not be again reminded we refrain from devoting any more space to that energetic journal's tale.

It appears that the rumour about Japan's proposals having been rejected by the Russian Government emanated originally from the *Teikoku Tsushin-sha*, one of the chief news agencies in Tokyo. We have often commented on the peculiar method pursued by Japanese journals in collecting and publishing intelligence. They receive an item from a news agency and insert it verbatim without any reference to source. That would not matter if the agency supplied only one newspaper, but as a matter of fact it supplies five, six or perhaps more, the consequence being that the same piece of intelligence obtains wide circulation and derives authenticity from the unanimity of the journals publishing it. Their eyes only are opened who—and such persons are necessarily very rare—carefully compare the columns of the several publishing papers, and observing the identity of language, infer identity of source, by which means the tale is reduced to its true dimensions. As to the story of Russia rejecting Japan's proposals, it obtained more or less publicity in the above manner, and was subsequently woven by ingenious paragraphists into the texture of tales which to the unanalytical reader seemed very disquieting. But in official circles no news of any such rejection has been received, and thus the excitement said to have been caused by the news becomes a myth like the news itself.

Various movements of Ministers of State

are reported by the Tokyo press. Marquis Ito is represented as the recipient of sundry conferences; Count Katsura and Baron Komura have been interchanging visits; the diplomatic barometer, Sir Claude MacDonald, has been to the Foreign Office; so has Count Arco Valley; and finally all this movement of great personages is supplemented by marked activity at the Arsenal. That is the latest pabulum presented for public consumption by the sensationists.

It is stated by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent that the new office of Commerce in the Chinese capital has been entrusted with the duties of over-seeing mines, railways, posts and telegrams. The office is expected to wield much power, and, being under the control of Prince Tsai Cheng, son of Prince Ching, its political influence will be large.

The Empress Dowager is said to have informed the Cabinet that by exercising excessive and indiscriminating severity in arresting and punishing members of the reform party, public sentiment would be shocked and alienated, for which reason it would be better to proceed with deliberation and discernment. The gracious intimation was speedily conveyed by its recipients to those chiefly concerned, namely, Wei Kwantou and Tan Fang. We do not observe that Her Majesty made any reference to the sentiment of justice or the principle of liberty of conscience. These frivolities of morality have apparently little concern for the Court in Peking. All sacrifices are made on the altar of expediency.

Among the latest news of the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a statement that French citizens are projecting a railway from Kwang-chou Bay to a place called in the telegram *Utsuriu-shin*, which appears to be intended for Lien-chou. The system of lines planned by France in Southern China starts from Haiphong, and running up the valley of the Song-kai, reaches Yunnan, thence to be continued through the Shan States to the Meikong Valley. From Hanoi, which is the first point of importance on the line as it travels westward from Haiphong, a road branches across Tonkin, *via* Bac-ninh and Langson, reaching the borders of Kwang-si, at Nam-kwang. This road—Hanoi to Nam-kwang—is the only part of the system actually in running order, and we take it that the project now attributed to the French is to continue the last-named line from Nam-kwang through Kwang-si *via* Nan-ning on the Yu-kiang, and *via* Lien-chou and Pak-hoi to Kwang-chou Bay. Such a road would draw to Pakhoi and Kwang-chou a large part of the traffic now carried down the Yu-kiang to the Si-kiang and thence to Canton.

Mr. Inagaki, Japanese Representative in Siam, has been interviewed by a member of the *Hochi's* staff on his return from travelling in China and Korea. He appears to have derived a very strong impression of Russia's determination to remain in Manchuria, which impression he bases on the enormous sums she is spending there and the extensive works she is carrying out. Port Arthur, he says, is now a splendid harbour, with 40 feet of water, capable of giving anchorage to a fleet, and the fortifications are of the most thorough character. Everywhere it to be witnessed the same lavish investment of money, the same extensive enterprises, all indicating a design of permanent residence. Dalny, however, is a dead or dying port. It seems to have no future. The scheme of making Dalny the mart and Port Arthur the barracks of Liaotung had its origin in the brain of M. de Witte,

but events have discredited his sagacity, and now that he has been promoted to a distance from the sphere of active politics, his Dalny will pass away with him. That is the view entertained by Sir Ernest Satow also, with whom Mr. Inagaki happened to be a fellow-passenger by mail. Sir Ernest thinks—according to Mr. Inagaki—that Russia will strive to substitute Newchwang for Dalny, and that an acute complication will then be created.

Mr. Inagaki, in terms of sorrow and upbraiding, contrasts this immense and fruitful activity on Russia's part in Manchuria with the leisurely and almost resultless proceedings of Japan in Korea. He does not, however, push his analysis to the bed-rock fact, want of money.

Friday, September 18.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes "a certain" foreign representative in Peking as having reminded Prince Ching that direct negotiations are now going on between Japan and Russia with regard to Manchuria, and as having suggested the advisability of China deferring her answer to Russia's latest demands until the result of the negotiations is known. Prince Ching is said to have professed gratitude for the suggestion, and to have replied that he himself entertained the same view.

According to a telegram to the *Kokumin* the demands now attributed to Russia do not exhaust the catalogue. There are further two demands of a most important nature, but they are kept strictly secret and the *Kokumin's* correspondent does not attempt to convey the slightest suggestion of their import. The demands, as they stand, have caused quite sufficient excitement without this additional mystery.

In the *Asahi's* correspondence we find it stated that Prince Ching, while professing a determination not to ignore the warning given by Japan, has not yet definitely refused Russia's new demands.

The new Chinese Representative at the Court of Japan, Mr. Yang Shu, was to leave Shanghai on the 17th instant, and to proceed to Canton, his native place. He will ultimately take steamer from Hong-kong for Japan.

The 17th of this month is the tenth anniversary, according to Japanese reckoning, of the day when the army under Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata crossed the Yalu and invaded China. By the *Yomiuri Shimbun* that fact is taken as the theme of an article which can scarcely fail to excite strong feelings in the minds of many Japanese. What the writer of the article nominally directs himself to showing is that a purely defensive attitude always preludes final defeat. But not in that comparatively cold thesis does the calor of his suggestions lie. His real points are that Japan was deprived of the fruit of her victories by a combination of Powers which menaced her in her moment of exhaustion and unsupported helplessness; that her people then, consenting to their rulers' suggestion, endured heavy taxes for the purpose of increasing the empire's armaments, so that now Japan has 13 Divisions of troops and 250,000 tons of war shipping, and that, finally, viewed by the light of her foreign policy, she seems as helpless as she was when the Liaotung mandate reached her. That is an old story but it has not lost its power of moving the nation.

The *Jiji Shimpō* takes the same subject for theme but treats it differently. It says that when the Japanese army crossed the

Yalu this country's biggest ship was a four-thousand-ton cruiser, whereas China had two seven-thousand-ton battle-ships. China was in appearance the stronger of the two. The issue of the war was really decided at sea and so it would be now if unhappily any occasion arose. But since 1894 the Far East has palpably become the cynosure of European attention. Comparing the naval forces of the various Powers in these waters at that time with their forces to-day these figures result:—

	Displacement in	
	1894.	1903.
British Squadron.....	41,720	138,890
Russian Squadron.....	24,175	221,074
American Squadron.....	8,560	62,508
French Squadron.....	10,064	57,867
German Squadron.....	978	34,426

All these figures are independent of torpedo craft, and making the same exclusions the Japanese navy now displaces 245,511 tons. The *Jiji* considers that this country is consequently in a position to hold its own against any single Power, and if it were called upon to face two or more Powers, Great Britain would come to its aid. Further, Japan has great geographical advantages, and thus from every point of view she would have nothing to apprehend at sea. Our contemporary carefully refrains from directly suggesting that a collision with any special Power is to be apprehended. Just when the reader expects some such apologue to the article, he finds himself reading a truism to the effect that though strong now, Japan must not rely on her strength, but must exert all her efforts to maintain, in the face of constantly changing conditions, the advantage she now possesses.

UNITED STATES LEGATIONS.

We take the following from the columns of *Peking and Tientsin Times*:—

The timber for the new American Legation at Peking has arrived by the *Stanley Dollar* which is the first of the Dollar Line Steamers to arrive here. All the ironwork and girders are being made by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and will follow the timber in the course of a few weeks. At the present time there are some 150 stone cutters and masons at work, besides other workmen, and the building is expected to be finished in the spring of next year. It is expected to be one of the finest buildings in Peking when completed, and one of which Mr. S. H. Nealy, the architect, may feel justly proud. Mr. Nealy has been in the Government service for some time and has had the supervision of several important buildings and fortifications in America.

It is a pity that some similar paragraph can not be published about Tokyo. The present United States Representative is making a complete change in the approaches and surroundings of the Legation at Reinan-zaka, and is having the garden re-planned at much expense, in a manner that will incalculably increase the beauty of the grounds and develop their possibilities. But the house is beyond Mr. Griscom's reach, and Washington evidently remains callous to the fact that the Stars and Stripes float over an altogether unworthy tenement in Tokyo. We should have supposed that by the crowd of American tourists who yearly enjoy the hospitality of their country's Representative in Japan and avail themselves of his official good offices, quite a volume of humiliated public sentiment would already have been created across the water with reference to this Reinan-zaka Legation. If we English in Japan feel bad about it, our cousins themselves ought to feel worse.

KOREA.

Saturday, September 12.

Telegrams from Seoul indicate the commencement of a new enterprise at Pyong-yang, but whether it is to be in Russian hands or in French we can not clearly distinguish. One account says that some fifty machines for coal mining have been imported into Chemulpo from London, and have been forwarded to the Ta-dong under charge of four Russians, from which it is naturally inferred that the projected business is in Russian hands. But another account has it that the Korean Household Department has made an agreement with a French engineer for the production of smokeless coal at Pyong-yang, the Frenchmen undertaking to do the work on condition of receiving a royalty.

Monday, September 14.

The Chinese Representative in Korea is found in line with Japan, England and America in the matter of the opening of Wiju and the closing of Pyong-yang. He approves of the former but emphatically condemns the latter.

There is confirmation of the rumour that an enterprise of smoke-less coal production at Pyong-yang is about to be undertaken under the auspices of the Korean Household Department. A hundred thousand *yen* are to be contributed from the proceeds of local taxation, and the work is to be carried on by the London Company of which the director is a Frenchman. Machinery to the value of 170,000 *yen* is said to have been ordered, and a royalty of 5,000 *yen* is to be paid to the Company for every 30,000 tons of coal produced.

The *Jiji Shinpo* renews its insistence that the Japanese Government should not hesitate for an instant to obtain the concession of the Seoul-Wiju Railway. A recent telegram from London states that the basis of this country's negotiation with Russia was a mutual recognition of railway rights in Manchuria and Korea respectively. The *Jiji* naturally asks what Russia has to do with the railways in Korea. Why should she be consulted about them in any way? She certainly has never showed a disposition to consult any other Power about her own railway enterprises in Manchuria. Our contemporary goes on to argue that having the Seoul-Fusan concession Japan is bound to obtain the Seoul-Wiju concession also, and that she should take the step irrespective of Russia or any other third party.

Is it true that this mutuality of railway-rights' recognition forms the basis of the Russo-Japanese negotiations? We are strongly disposed to think not.

It will be remembered that the Russian Representative in Seoul, having failed to obtain the Korean Government's signature to the amended convention relating to Yong Am-pho, intimated—or was reported to have intimated—his intention of regarding as effective the agreement previously concluded between the agent of the Russian Lumber Company and the Korean Superintendent of Lands and Forests. Telegrams now received in Tokyo give what purports to be the gist of the Korean Government's reply. It is that Mr. Pavlov's announcement can not be comprehended. The second clause of the agreement referred to says that the boundaries of the district to be leased shall be defined by the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Russian Representative in Seoul. No such

process of definition has taken place, and until it does take place, the agreement can not possibly be considered binding. The matter is now under consideration by the Korean Government, and pending a decision no agreement can have any force.

Speaking through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, Mr. Hyon denies the story recently told of his mission by the *Jimmun*. He declares that his real business was in connexion with the Seoul-Fusan Railway. At the same time he admits that he was entrusted with the duty of transmitting a sealed document to Marquis Ito, Prince Konoye and Baron Komura, but he professes to be ignorant of the contents of the document, though he says that he goes back without settling its cardinal points. Neither does he altogether repudiate the suggestion that he had some mission connected with the refugees. These people, he says, are a "bee in the bonnet" of the Korean Government, and no Korean sent on official business to Japan could escape being entrusted with some commission relating to them.

Wednesday, September 16.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Seoul indicates that the Russians are not allowing the situation to rest in Korea. The local officials at Yong Chong—which will be remembered as the first place where land-acquiring operations commenced—report that four Russian subjects have come to a hill at Poh Yong in that vicinity and have marked out land, transported timber and begun to erect buildings. Nothing is stated as to any lease or purchase of land by these enterprising individuals. They seem to have merely found a suitable place and proceeded to appropriate it. On being remonstrated with by the local officials, they declared that they were within the limits of the concession indicated in the agreement concluded between the representative of the Lumber Company and Mr. Cho Song-hyop, chief of the bureaux of lands and forests. This agreement, it will be remembered, is the document that has failed to obtain the endorsement of the Korean Government, and is useless without that endorsement, not only on general principles but also because its second article provides that the boundaries of the district to be leased at Yong Am-pho shall be determined by the Russian Minister and the Korean Foreign Minister, which delimitation has not yet taken place. The Koreans have undoubtedly bungled the business of Yong Am-pho and will scarcely emerge from the complication scathless, but, on the other hand, the attempts made by the Russians to give effect to an agreement which has not come into practical existence seem very arbitrary. At all events Poh Yong and Yong Am-pho are different places, and the Korean local officials appear to have been unquestionably within their rights when they protested against the acts of the four Russians. The latter, however, having declined to pay any attention to the protest, a report was made to the central Government, and there resulted a note from the Korean Foreign Minister to M. Pavlov, insisting on the lawlessness of his nationals' procedure and requiring that the trespassing Russians should be at once restrained. This note is said to have pointed out that even at Yong Am-pho there is no warrant for Russians to settle pending some definite arrangement between the two Governments, and that under no circumstances could the course pursued at Poh Yong be considered proper. The Russian Minister's reply to this

remonstrance does not appear to have yet become public property, but as M. Pavlov is said to have threatened that effect shall be given to the un-endorsed agreement without further reference to Korean officialdom, it must be assumed that he intends to arrogate to himself alone the power of delimitation which the agreement delegates to him in conjunction with the Korean Foreign Minister. Whatever may be the exact facts of this incident and of the preceding course of events, Russia is making for herself a distinctly aggressive character in northern Korea, which fact is to be regretted, in so far as it is calculated to alienate Japan's good will and thus to postpone an amicable settlement of the Far-Eastern question.

In connexion with this subject we may mention a report sent from Peking to the same journal, in the sense that the Chinese Representative in Seoul had telegraphed to the Foreign Office in Peking saying that Korea had signed the Yong Am-pho agreement and that war between Russia and Japan was imminent. This statement has been officially denied, but we refer to it here, as the story without the contradiction is likely to find its way into circulation.

Thursday, September 17.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Seoul saying that on the 13th instant, M. Pavlov repeated his threat that unless the Korean Government speedily concludes a convention about Yong Am-pho, he will consider as finally concluded the provisional agreement between the Lumber Company and the Superintendent of Lands, and will proceed to give effect to it. Our readers are aware that this agreement does not fix the boundaries of the area to be leased, that task being left to the Korean Foreign Minister in consultation with the Russian Minister.

Friday, September 18.

The gist of the question now in dispute between M. Pavlov and the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs is that the latter insists on the necessity of submitting the Cho Agreement to a Cabinet Council, whereas M. Pavlov maintains that the Emperor's assent having been conveyed at the time of making the Agreement, nothing now remains except to delimit the leased area. The Korean statesman denies that the Sovereign's intention was rightly conveyed by the interpreter, and appears to take the ground that the whole Agreement may be repudiated by the Seoul Government should such a course seem advisable. As this Agreement—of which the negotiators were M. Bajesco, representing the Lumber Company, and Mr. Cho Sung-hyup representing the Bureau of Lands—seems likely to prove an instrument of international importance, we reproduce the gist of it from the *Korean Review*, noting that it was signed on July 20th:—

- 1.—The said district in Yong Am-pho shall be rented to the Russian company.
- 2.—The boundaries of said district shall be defined by the Russian Minister and the Minister in charge of the Foreign Office of the Korean Government.
- 3.—The Russian company shall pay a land tax to the Korean Government.
- 4.—If the owners of tombs within this district wish to remove them the expense of removal shall be borne by the Russian company.
- 5.—If the company wish to utilize wood which Koreans have cut and are bringing down the river it must reimburse the owners with a fair and proper price.
- 6.—The Russian company shall not raise any stock within this district except what is to be used therein.
- 7.—Korean offenders within this district shall be dealt with by the Korean courts. Russian offenders shall be dealt with by Russian civil officers.

It is plain that before the delimitation provided for in the second Article is completed, the agreement can not become practically operative. On the other hand, it is also plain that M. Pavlov's endeavours to save the whole from being consigned to the waste-paper basket are perfectly natural. His diplomatic reputation, to say nothing of the imperial policy involved, is more or less at stake, and we can not wonder that he struggles against defeat, though the cause for which he fights resembles Lancelot's sentiment, honour rooted in dishonour. The first act of the Russians at Yong Am-pho was one of apparent aggression, and if they take nothing ultimately by their arbitrariness the public will not greatly pity them. M. Pavlov, however, has to ignore such considerations. His unique business, like that of all other Russians at the front, is to fight for his own hand. We may remark *en passant* that the device of eluding an inconvenient covenant by discrediting the official who concluded it, ought not to astonish a Russian.

Meanwhile the news is confirmed that the Russians are extending the limits of their land-occupation and house-building, having now commenced operations in that sense at Pho-yong. To the Korean Government's remonstrances M. Pavlov is said to have retorted that his countrymen are merely exercising the privileges secured to them by the lumber concession of 1896. The public would greatly like to see that concession. Much has been heard about it, but it has never been published, and without an accurate knowledge of its contents there is no possibility of judging what privileges it confers. Russia appeared to be acting in a most arbitrary and unwarrantable manner when she took steps to form a settlement at Yong Am-pho without in any way consulting the Korean Government. She is now taking similar steps at Pho-yong. In both cases she pleads the lumber concession of 1896 as her warrant. If the plea be correct, then evidently the whole valley of the Yalu has been virtually ceded to Russia, since her subjects are free to settle wherever they please from source to debouchure.

THE SPECIE BANK.

The Specie Bank held its semi-annual general meeting in the Bank's premises on the 10th instant, the President, Mr. Soma, being in the chair. The following accounts were read and passed:

Gross earnings for the half year including the sum brought over from previous account, namely 505,852 yen	6,625,134
Gross Expenditure, losses, &c.	4,639,889
Net Profit.....	1,985,245
To Reserve.....	150,000
To Silver Reserve	200,000
To Dividend (12 per cent.)	1,080,000
To Next Account	555,245
	1,985,245

The President, in his speech, observed that though business in general had been depressed, foreign trade for the first half of the year had showed considerable development, exports having totalled 125,910,000 yen, and imports 166,040,000 yen, while the excess of specie imported had been 15,800,000 yen. Rice had been chiefly responsible for the large imports, while on the side of exports the staples showing most expansion had been cotton yarns, copper, tea, coal and *habutaye*, above all tea.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, September 12.

The Kiushu branch of this association has just held a meeting in Fukuoka. It does not appear to have been a very largely attended affair, but the force of the recorded declarations atoned for the numerical paucity of their formulators. All the stock grievances were marshalled against Russia. She was accused of having arbitrarily contrived Japan's expulsion from Liaotung in order to make way for the appropriation of the place by herself; she was declared to be the wanton disturber of the peace of the East, and the meeting avowed its belief that if Manchuria fell into her possession, her hands would inevitably be stretched out to Korea. Therefore it was resolved that she must be vehemently urged to carry out her promise of evacuating the three provinces; that China must be induced to open Manchuria; that the peace and prosperity of the East must be preserved; that the reputation and rights of Japan must be guarded, and that the Japanese Government must be vigorously pressed to pursue these ends.

Monday, September 14.

At a meeting of the Progressists held on the 12th instant, Count Okuma delivered a speech in which he discussed the Manchurian problem. He said that if the telegrams reaching Japan were correct, Russia had practically challenged this country to fight, and Japan had now to consider whether she would sacrifice her interests and submit to political effacement on the continent of Asia, or whether she would stand out boldly and defend her rights. The Manchurian question was not an affair of to-day. It had begun when Japan was obliged to surrender Liaotung in 1895. Japan had been fortunate in obtaining such a friend as England, but it might be questioned whether English public opinion had not been more or less alienated by Japan's manner of conducting her foreign affairs. It seemed that those in charge of this department of the State's business had drifted rather than steered, though possibly they were contriving some device to save the situation without recourse to the sword. The problem was not one that concerned Japan and Russia alone. It concerned the whole world, and its solution might well occupy the attention of a council of the nations. Neither was it a problem that admitted of final solution immediately; it would continue to trouble the Powers for another century perhaps. No attention could be too keen to bring to bear on it.

It will be observed that Count Okuma refrained from suggesting any definite course.

Tuesday, September 15.

Even the circumspect *Jiji Shimpō* takes a very strong view of Russia's latest procedure. It says that the presentation of these demands in Peking while negotiations were actually going on in St. Petersburg must be interpreted as showing that Russia has very little regard for the canons of international intercourse; that she is careless of estranging Japan; that she is indifferent to preserving peace, and that she is deliberately raising waves on a calm sea. She will probably explain that Governor-General Alexieff acted without instructions, but in the face of such incidents Japan must assure herself finally of Russia's real intentions.

The *Nippon* quotes the old story of the

hero who calmly regarded all the transformations of the demon and was thus able to subdue it in the end. Russia's devices, it declares, are all familiar and antiquated. One should expect them and treat them with indifference. To be thrown by each change of method into a state of consternation is to fall ultimately into the nervous perturbed condition desired by the enemy. The brawling torrent is shallow; the still pool deep. Japan must preserve her *sang-froid*. But she has to fight. There is not, in the *Nippon's* opinion, the least room for doubt about that. Let her make up her mind and stand ready for the combat.

The *Asahi's* view is that all places accessible from the East-China railway should be at once opened to foreign trade. This does not apply simply to Mukden, Tatung, Yong Aipo, Antung and so forth. It applies to every mart where any prospect of commerce can be discerned, however remotely. There is no desire to interfere with Russia's already acquired rights. Japan wishes to respect them. But if things be left as they are Manchuria will soon be Russianized. The process is already going on rapidly at Harbin. There are ten thousand Russians living there although the place has never been opened to trade. It will be so elsewhere. On the other hand, this programme would prove not less beneficial to Russia than to others. By no other process can her railways ever become a paying property.

On the 14th instant the Committee of the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* presented a strongly worded memorial to Count Katsura. The document declared that the purpose of the new demands formulated by Russia in Peking is simply to defer the date of evacuation, and that the demands thus constitute an insult to all the Powers, but especially to Japan. The period for the consummation of the third step of evacuation is less than a month distant, nevertheless Russia adopts this course, and if unfortunately China accept these demands, not only will Russia have distinctly disregarded her constructive pledge to consult with Japan in the matter—a pledge involved in her consent to open direct negotiations—but China also will be displaying a hostile mood towards this country. It is therefore essential that the Japanese Government at this crisis should submit a final demand to Russia and should require a definite reply.

It may perhaps be well to explain again to our readers that the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* is, in effect, the successor of the National Union, and that with it are affiliated many members of the Progressist Party. The Association is not under the presidency of Prince Konoye, but it has his sympathy.

Wednesday, September 16.

The Council of the *Seiyu-kai* held a meeting on the 14th instant with the object of discussing foreign politics, but it does not appear that any definite decision was arrived at. The only thing done was to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the problems of foreign policy, the reconstruction of prefectures, the disbursements from the reserves, the exchanges and other matters. Neither of the principal political parties can be called very active at present, but the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* seem to feel that they must determine their attitude towards the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai*, which, with the support of a number of the Progressists, is beginning to occupy a prominent place in public observation.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK AND ITS COMPRADORE.

Japanese journals state that the dispute between the Russo-Chinese Bank and its former compradore, Mr. Yuan, has assumed large dimensions. When the Bank severed its connexion with Mr. Yuan, the latter stood in its books a debtor to the extent of 170,000 *yen*. Legal proceedings were opened to recover this money, but before the case came up for hearing a compromise was effected, Mr. Yuan agreeing to pay fifty thousand *yen* down and to discharge the remainder of the debt by installments spread over five years. Suddenly, however,—or so at least the papers from which we quote say—the Bank, without consulting Mr. Yuan, sold a lot of land in Shanghai which they held from him as security. The price obtained was sixty thousand taels, whereas the land is said to have been worth half a million. Failing to obtain satisfaction from the Bank, Mr. Yuan employed a Japanese barrister, Mr. Shimizu, and the latter has proceeded to Shanghai, there to prefer a claim of 530,000 taels against the Bank.

Such is the story. But it is not an entirely comprehensible story. The area of the land in question is stated to be 3,000 *tsubo*, or 2½ acres, approximately. Now, we have never heard of a higher price for land in Shanghai than 16,000 taels a *mow*, or 96,000 taels an acre, at which rate Mr. Yuan's 2½ acres would be worth 240,000 taels, not 500,000. Rumour seems to have been at work with her wonted multiplier, and if she has thus manipulated one part of the story, there is no guarantee that the other parts also have not suffered similarly.

We stated above that we had never heard of a higher price for land in Shanghai than 16,000 Tls. a *mow*. Concerning this a well known resident of Shanghai, now in Yokohama, writes to us as follows:—

I think you are not very well posted on recent changes; for land has advanced very considerably in value, and although I cannot give you anything like definite quotations, I can furnish you with very close approximate values in different situations. The Russo-Chinese Bank purchased about three years ago, from Sir Alfred Dent, three *mow* and a fraction on the Bund on which the new bank is erected. The price was 60,000, or roughly, at 2s. 6d., Tls. 190,000 per *mow*, which is tenfold the highest value stated in the *Mail*. The premises then occupied by the Bank, formerly the old Comptoir d'Escompte, about 1½ *mow*, but in an inferior situation on the Bund, sold, including the building which had only the value of old materials, being obsolete, for, I believe, Tls. 185,000. Land in Nanking Road, as far as the Defence Creek, is worth anything between Tls. 25,000 and 40,000 per *mow*.

The site of the old horse bazaar, just opposite the race course, could have been purchased ten years ago, 6 *mow*, for probably Tls. 20,000. In the early part of this year I personally offered to Mr. Hogg, the owner, Tls. 180,000, which he refused, his price being Tls. 200,000. I believe he would not sell now for less than Tls. 250,000.

In other localities within the settlement land has materially advanced, and even on the Bubbling well Road property which could have been bought in 1890 for Tls. 500 per *mow*, now runs up to Tls. 5000 and 6000, to which may be added Tls. 1000 to 3000 per *mow* as the cost of raising the land to road level.

Instead of the proposed tram system reducing the price of land, as was feared, the advance chiefly has been on the proposed lines. There is so little land available within the Settlement that prices are merely a question of whether you are a buyer or a seller; and it is exceedingly improbable you will obtain the refusal of any lot for more than at the outside, three days.

It is a curious fact, and one which, long as I have studied the gold and silver question, I cannot account for, that as silver fell in price land in Shanghai increased; so that, broadly speaking, a fall of 5 per cent. in exchange had the direct effect of immediately sending up land 5 per cent. What the effect of the recent rise in silver has been, I

cannot at the moment say. One would think that local silver shares would have participated equally in exchange fluctuations; but with the exception of the H. K. & S. Bank, the shares in which have recently fallen in proportion to the rise in exchange, the rule is not applicable, chiefly, I presume, because of the serious effects of silver fluctuations on the industries represented by shares.

If Mr. Yuan's land is anywhere within the former English settlement, and consists of 15 *mow*, its value is probably not much over-estimated.

THE STREET RAILWAY QUESTION.

Monday, September 14.

A section of the shareholders of the Tokyo Street Railway Company have now applied for an extraordinary general meeting to consider the question of approving the resolution in favour of amalgamation passed by the general meeting of the 28th of July, and further, having decided the above question, to debate the advisability of remunerating the services of the Company's officers, for which purpose a committee of 5 should be appointed. Finally, these applicants suggest that a committee of ten be chosen to investigate the problem of fares.

There are thus three extraordinary general meetings on the tapis. This last project seems the most practical.

Meanwhile Mr. Fukuhara, one of the Inspectors, has resigned. He is disgusted with the whole affair. Though an advocate of amalgamation, his idea is that all the Directors and Inspectors should resign *en bloc* and leave the shareholders to elect new ones. It is suggested, however, that Mr. Fukuhara's resignation is partly prompted by an apprehension that the prominence of his connexion with this dispute might bring trouble upon the Tokyo Life Insurance Company, of which he is President. This fear is founded upon the recent experience of the Tokai Bank. The President of the latter, Mr. Yoshida, led the pro-amalgamation party, and his opponents retaliated by circulating such rumours that during 3 days ended on the 11th instant the Bank was subjected to a run aggregating 760,000 *yen*. It pulled through without falling, but Mr. Yoshida subsequently resigned, and the conjecture is that Mr. Fukuhara does not wish to expose the Insurance Company and perhaps himself to similar inconvenience, *mutatis mutandis*.

The first section of the Tokyo Street Railway—Sukiyashi to Kanda-bashi, that is to say, from opposite the Imperial Hotel to Kanda—a distance of 18 *cho* (2160 yards), is to be opened to traffic on the 15th instant. The fare charged will be 2 *sen*. At the meeting of Directors where this resolve was taken, an attempt was made to commit the Directors to a uniform fare of 3 *sen* over the whole line when completed. That would have been a virtual acceptance of the anti-amalgamation project. The meeting, however, declined to discuss the proposal on the ground that it was premature.

Wednesday, September 16.

The general meeting of the Tokyo Street Railway Company, applied for by a section of the shareholders, is to be held on the 25th instant, namely, six days subsequently to the meetings summoned by the Inspectors and the Directors respectively. Meanwhile the anti-amalgamationists have three times applied to the Police Authorities for permission to establish a uniform fare of 3 *sen*. The Police rejected the first application as not coming from properly constituted representatives of the Company. Then the applicants handed in the document to the porter at the

gate of the Police Office. It was again sent back for the same reason. Then they posted it, the result of which was that they were invited to take it back, again for the same reason. On the other hand, the amalgamationists have applied to the law courts to have the powers of Mr. Amenomiya and Mr. Tachikawa temporarily suspended. It is said also that there has been a repetition of applications and counter applications about the injunction obtained by Mr. Amenomiya. Thus the comedy continues. There is now talk of the *Kenku-kai* of the Peers acting as mediators.

Thursday, September 17.

The first electric railway within the precincts of Tokyo city proper was opened on the 15th instant, being the section of the Street Railway Company's line from Sukiya-bashi to Kanda. Everything went off most successfully. The cars were crowded, and a species of fete seemed to be held in the district.

NATURAL GAS IN ENGLAND.

In the minds of the public natural gas has always been so intimately associated with the United States that information of its existence in England, for example, comes in the nature of a revelation to many Americans. In the August number of *Cassier's Magazine*, Mr. Inverness Watts relates that natural gas was discovered in East Sussex as long ago as 1875, when, in making experiments on the temperature in a bore hole at various depths, and on lowering a light into the bore-tube, an explosion occurred. Among subsequent further discoveries, the most important one appears to have been made in 1896, at Heathfield station on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway. The railway company desired to obtain a better quality of water for their engine tank than that afforded by the surface-spring supply. Accordingly a 6-inch bore-tube was sunk, commencing at the bottom of a sump 73 feet deep, into which the surface water had been allowed to flow. Gas appears to have been discovered a long time before its inflammable properties were tested, a strong odour of gas having been noticed for some days; but the smell was attributed to the presence of "foul air" in the bore-tube. At a depth of 312 feet from the level of the permanent way the smell and rush of the gas were so pronounced that (by way of experiment) some one applied a lighted match to it, when a body of flame sprang up, the height of which is variously stated, the maximum estimate being 16 feet. It was extinguished with great difficulty, by means of damp cloths thrown over the mouth of the tube. The gas continued to increase during the remainder of the depth bored. The boring was abandoned at a depth of 377 feet, no useful amount of water having been obtained. The wrought iron tubes were withdrawn from the bore-hole, with the exception of one length, which still remains in the ground, the tube being continued upward to near the top of the sump. A cast-iron cap has been secured on to the top of the bore-tube, with a 1/2-inch bend and stop-cock affixed thereto, and Heathfield station has been lighted throughout by gas from the boring since 1898, consuming about 1,000 cubic feet each night. More recently many other borings have been successfully made for natural gas in various parts of Sussex, and are likely to have an important influence in attracting and developing new industries.

LORD LONSDALE ON JAPAN.

It was observed by those coming in contact with Lord Lonsdale on his arrival in Japan that his opinions about this country and its people were already established, and that they were essentially unfavourable opinions. Whether the British peer had been influenced by acquaintances formed before reaching Japan, or whether—as not infrequently happens—contact with the atmosphere of a treaty port at the outset disturbed his subsequent views, it is certain that before reaching Tokyo he had become thoroughly antipathetic. For the things that he has been saying in Australia, therefore, we were prepared. It is probable, indeed, that he has been represented as saying a great deal more than he really did say. For example, he certainly can not have affirmed that in Japanese counting houses and banks the cashier is a Chinaman, and that all positions of trust are occupied by Chinese. He probably made that remark about foreign banks at the treaty ports, and the newspaper reporter got mixed in transcribing the interview. We may observe, *en passant*, that nothing could be more unjust than to infer, as is frequently done, that the use of Chinese shroffs and compradores by foreign banks in the treaty ports of Japan indicates distrust of Japanese. At the time when Chinese were employed in these capacities their employers knew even less about the Japanese than Lord Lonsdale knows. They simply made use of the machinery with which they were familiar, and their wise conservatism induced them to retain it thereafter. As for Lord Lonsdale, however, even when his utterances have been discounted with regard to reporters' blunders, there remains enough to show that he has justified the expectations of those whom he met in Japan and that his voice will be raised against this country and its people whenever an opportunity presents itself. We have been told that before leaving Japan he addressed to his friend the Emperor of Germany—by desire—a very full report of his impressions, and that it was a report of a thoroughly unfavourable nature. The Emperor of Germany has in this part of the Far East many shrewd subjects who know more about Japan and the Japanese than Lord Lonsdale could have learned without a couple of decades of study at first hand. Therefore His Majesty will assess the English nobleman's views at their just value. The general public will not be so discriminating, however, and we entertain no doubt that Lord Lonsdale's verdict will be accepted by many people. If he read the English journals published in Japan, he will be surprised, we suspect, to find how little importance is attached to his testimony and how greatly the resident journalist differs from him. The only comment we feel disposed to make, for our own part, is that we have always found anti-foreign feeling attributed to Japanese by foreigners who are themselves anti-Japanese. Probably there is a considerable leaven of anti-foreign feeling in this country. We do not think there is, but, on the other hand, we do not for an instant pretend to supply any conclusive evidence. The Japanese, as projected upon our mental vision after 36 years of observation, assume pretty much the same shape as other people do: they cast the same shadows and emit the same brightnesses, with some exceptions. Inasmuch, then, as a purely cosmopolitan spirit is not

to be found in any nation under any sky, to look for it in Japan might be an oversanguine search. What we think, nevertheless, is that Japanese have as much of the spirit as most of their Occidental acquaintances have, and that they show a great deal more of it than some of those acquaintances would evince under corresponding circumstances.

ICHIKAWA DANJURO.

The great actor Ichikawa Danjuro succumbed to a fourth attack of the malady which first declared itself in 1897, at 3 p.m. on the 13th instant. There had been some improvement on the afternoon of the 12th and the morning of the 13th, but from one o'clock on the afternoon of the latter day the symptoms developed intensity and death ensued at 3.45 p.m. Danjuro was in his 66th year. He was the ninth of his name to attain a great reputation on the stage, and he leaves no one of comparable talent to take his place. It is probably not too much to say that Danjuro was the greatest actor in the world. His versatility was extraordinary. To the eyes of foreign play-goers his performances in the role of a woman probably seemed most remarkable, but his countrymen's verdict would be that the late Kikugoro—who died only a few months ago—was even greater in such roles, and that Danjuro excelled in his representations of eminent historical characters, such as Kato Kiyomasa, Benkei, Ishikawa Goyemon and so forth. The writer of this note remembers that when many years ago, the late Hon. Lewis Wingfield, whose close connexion with the English stage is doubtless familiar to our readers, visited the Japanese theatre, he unhesitatingly pronounced Danjuro to be the most skilled exponent of the histrionic art then living, and that too although Mr. Wingfield could not follow the words of the piece—"Tera Koya"—Danjuro was playing. In Japan a man does not turn to the stage—or, at least, very seldom turns to it—after reaching years of maturity. He begins to receive training from his very childhood and it is training of the most rigorous and minute character. Danjuro, too, had the advantage of exceptional erudition. It is not too much to say that none of his contemporaries possessed the same intimate knowledge of Japan's ancient history, manners and customs. So see a play staged by him was to obtain a glimpse into Japanese life in the days of its complete seclusion from foreign influences. The loss of this remarkable actor, following so closely on the death of his rival and comrade, Kikugoro, leaves the stage much impoverished.

MR. COLE.

A number of Japanese noblemen and gentlemen entertained Mr. Cole at the Maple Club on the 15th instant, to evince their appreciation of his propaganda in opposition to the exclusive policy adopted by the labour party in Australia. Among those present were Baron Kodama, Viscount Soga, Mr. Sakatani, Mr. Taguchi Ukichi, and many newspaper editors. Mr. Cole was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Cole. His health having been proposed by Mr. Taguchi, he spoke at some length about the condition of Australia and the impossibility of developing it without the aid of Asiatic labour. The present leaders of the anti-Asiatic movement seemed to be so bigoted in their views that rather

than employ coloured assistance they would see the whole country lying waste, but in truth nothing could be more irrational than a prejudice based on nothing more solid than a difference of complexion; a difference which was only skin deep and had its origin solely in exposure to the sun. Mr. Cole dwelt upon the fact that all the religions of the world had been propagated by Asiatic sages, and noted that whereas a wide-spread prejudice prevailed against the Jews, the victims of the prejudice followed a creed which had its birth-place in Judaea.

After dinner photographs were taken, and various forms of entertainment having been provided, the party, which numbered about 70, broke up.

PERSIAN PURITANS.

The lot of reformers in any land is never very easy-going, but in Mohammedan countries it is particularly hard, especially when it is a matter of purifying the prevailing religion of the state. Details are printed in the London papers of another wholesale massacre of the Persian Bâbis. This particular sect of reforming Mahomedans is said to teach a Puritan code of morals under which polygamy, concubinage, and the seclusion of women are abolished, and they are besides rigidly teetotal. The Bâbis are said to number a million of adherents throughout Persia, besides a multitude of followers who dare not avow their faith. They are regarded by the reigning dynasty and by the priesthood as incorrigible rebels and have unquestionably been persecuted into disaffection; but though their chief pleads a divine commission to reform the faith, he does not claim a right to supersede civil authority. In fact, the Bâbis only ask for peace and toleration, though whether they would not turn aggressors when a suitable opportunity presented, as did the Puritans of New England, is open to question. The mob knowing that the Bâbis are under the ban take frequent occasion to murder them, and when the authorities of a town are weak, as in the case of the city of Yezd, a solitary murder develops into wholesale massacre without distinction of sex. The Governor of Yezd, it seems, at first tried to protect the unhappy sectaries, but finding this dangerous, he sentenced one to be blown away from a cannon and another to have his throat cut. Then the mob took the matter in hand and for two days during the close of June they wreaked their will without let and hindrance. Then, satiated with blood, they returned to their homes.

Persecution has been the lot of the Bâbis from the time their founder, Seyd Mohammed Ali, first promulgated the doctrines which guide the sect. This was in 1843, after his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca. He speedily became engaged in controversy with the mollahs, or regular clergy, who, exasperated by the freedom of his strictures on their lives as well as their doctrines obtained an official decree forbidding him to preach in public and confining him to his house. The Bab complied in appearance, but continued to instruct his disciples in private. The new religion made rapid progress, and the endeavours of the authorities to repress it eventually produced a civil war. The Mollah Hussein Boushrevieh, one of the disciples of the Bab, who had undertaken to disseminate the new religion throughout the Persian Empire, constructed a fort, where he defeated several expeditions despatched against him, but at length fell mortally

wounded in the moment of victory, and his followers, induced to surrender by famine, were mostly put to death (1849). Bal-fouroushi, another missionary of the reformed religion, with a number of his principal adherents, perished in the city of Zendian after an obstinate defence in May, 1850. Ere this event had taken place the Persian Government had proceeded to the execution of the Bab himself, who had now been confined for some time in a fortress. He was removed to Tabriz, and all attempts to induce him to retract having failed, he was executed. His death was far from discouraging his followers, who recognised as his successor Mirzo Yahya, a youth of noble birth, who established himself at Bagdad. In 1852 an attempt of several Bâbis to assassinate the Shah led to a ferocious persecution, in which the beautiful Gurred-ul-Ayn, a most gifted woman, whose name translated means "Consolation of the Eyes," perished with many others. Since then the history of the sect has been mostly written in blood. Babism is essentially one of the innumerable schools of Sufism, directed into a more practical channel by its founder's keen perception of the evils of his times. To the Aryan Persians who have never completely accommodated themselves to the moral code of their Semitic conquerors, the ethical system of the Bâbis is peculiarly attractive, while its reversion to former ideals of the race in according perfect equality to the two sexes and in banishing the veil is in accordance with ancient Persian traditions.

THE "STANLEY DOLLAR."

This is not the name of a piece of money, but of a steamer which was recently reported to have been seized by a Japanese man-of-war in the Yalu River for the offence of engaging in the lumber trade at a non-treaty port without permission from the Korean Government. The remarkable item of news seems to have reached Tientsin on the 2nd of September, and it afforded material for a leading article in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* three days later. Our contemporary, having ascertained that the *Stanley Dollar*, though chartered by Russians, was flying the British flag, discovered a palpable parallel between this case and that of the *Kowshing*, by which "the China-Japan war was helped to be set well a-rolling." The wonder of the incident is quite in harmony with the bewildered tone of the Tientsin journal in discussing it. The nationality of a ship being determined by the flag it flies, our contemporary concludes that the *Stanley Dollar* was British though chartered by Russians, and that, consequently, "her captain will have to answer the complaint of the Korean Government before the British authorities in Korea on a charge of taking his ship to a non-treaty port and there trading." Then, as to the act of the Japanese, we are told that it has probably "been taken on account of the vessel being under charter to the Russians." But why by the Japanese? Well, perhaps "at the request of the Korean Government." But "we fancy not, as at present, in fact at no time, are the Japanese favourites at the Korean Court." "We are inclined to believe (*sic*) therefore, that the Japanese have taken this opportunity to frustrate the Russians in disposing of their lumber." But "even if they were asked by the Korean Government, that Government would have to make their complaint to the Russian Government and we all know how Russia would answer." What

then? Where are we now? Why here:—"The Lumber Company being under the auspices of the Russian Government, if not the Russian Government, itself, the Russians would not brook an insult from the Koreans by a seizure of one of their vessels and, under the circumstances, they would regard the Japanese, if they did it, Korea's allies. The Russian answer would be the pouring in of troops into Korea and which (*sic*) Japan would do likewise and then—" Happily this magnificent tangle does not extend beyond the above hypotheses. We are not asked to pursue any further the giddy topic of an act of piracy perpetrated by a Japanese man of war against a British vessel and punished by Russia pouring troops into Korea. *O sanctissima simplicitas*—fancy any newspaper crediting such things and making them the theme of leading articles!

MARCONIGRAPHS.

Travellers across the Atlantic on the larger liners are now kept in daily touch with the world of men and things by means of wireless telegraphy, and regularly at breakfast time and sometimes towards evening, appears a little news sheet giving an epitome of the more important happenings in Europe and America. Thus a resident of Yokohama learnt in mid-Atlantic of the election of Cardinal Sarto to be the new Pope of Rome, and of the progress of the Brown cotton-corner. A humorous side to this new development of ocean travelling is touched upon by the *New York Commercial*. It seems that a passenger on the steamship *Campania* in mid-ocean received a cash remittance from a passenger on the steamship *Lucania*, also going its way out of sight of land and ships on the high seas. There is something in the fact that the remitter knew his mother was on the other vessel and would probably submit to a "touch," as the American phrase has it. But the very novelty of the transaction should give hope to the cheerless wretch, homeward bound, who wants a small sum to settle accounts before he gets ashore. How lovely it will be, says our contemporary, to receive a wireless sight draft when still a couple of days out, especially if Vagrom Fate has deserted us at the card-table and left us "dead-broke." How it will relieve the dreary gloom to know that the "gleam ahead" can be worked as successfully as if papa's cheque book were actually in reach. Mr. Marconi will come to be looked upon as a blessing by a certain class of travellers if this first utilization of his invention spread into repetition. To others however, his system will not appeal in the light of a blessing. In the days before Marconi became a much-talked-of scientist a voyage at sea meant an entire cutting off of all connections with the land, a complete cessation from all the worries and annoyances inseparable from existence on *terra firma*, and many a hard-worked man of business took a trip to sea knowing that for a few days at least he was free from the turmoil of mercantile life. Now all this is changed and his nose is kept as close to the machine as ever. The recent international yacht races led to one amusing contretemps. The enterprising American newspapers made all preparation to report them that it was possible to make, and so it came about that four different systems of wireless telegraph instruments were set in motion, with the result that the messages got hopelessly mixed up and what between accidents and design those journalists relying solely on the wireless messages got badly left.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Among the results of the recent journey of the French Parliamentary delegation to London, one, according to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, is a project that a convention should be signed pledging the two nations to submit all their disputes to arbitration; a convention such as exists already between the United States of America and Great Britain. "That convention once signed," says the Baron, in his official report to M. Delcassé, "the English are anxious to come to terms with France and Russia to restrict the crushing burden of the naval expenditure of the three Powers."

It is much to be apprehended that such a desirable arrangement can not be effected. Germany would have to be a party to it, and we do not conceive that the Emperor William could be easily induced to forego the large purposes which inspire his naval programme.

The German nation, on the other hand, would certainly vote for coöperation with Russia, France and England in such a matter, and the Kaiser might find himself placed in a very difficult position were he approached jointly by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, Paris and London with a proposal for restricted naval armaments. What Germany wants, however, is to be able to reduce her military forces, though, just at present, she is talking of increasing them by some thirty thousand men, maintained at a cost of nearly a million and a half sterling annually. We are probably still far from the day when an agreement between France, Germany and Russia for the purpose of partial disarmament will be possible or even thinkable. And indeed, even apart from the difficulty of Germany, we can not persuade ourselves to regard as in any respect feasible the scheme communicated to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant during his visit to London. England has long desired something of the kind. Mr. Goschen made public announcement of her wish four years ago, but his words awoke no sort of response on the other side of the Channel. It is true that France and England, in their present mood of happily established amity, might sign an arbitration treaty, but if Russia is to be a party to the naval reduction programme, she must also be a party to the arbitration contract, and that is something too good to be hoped.

DOGS.

The close of the hot season, especially such a hot season as we had this year, can not fail to find some one in a petulant, complaining mood, and very often this shattered state of nerves betrays the sufferer into a tirade against dogs. We dare not venture to say how frequently the correspondence columns of the local press have contained diatribes against dogs that make night hideous when the worn-out householder is wooing rest that will not come. So many of us, so very many, have been tormented by this nuisance that sympathy with the protesting correspondent is never wanting. But, after all, this is one of the ills that seem beyond the reach of remedy. The world has endured it ever since civilization began, and will continue to endure it so long as civilization lasts. It is the penalty we pay for keeping dogs, and who on earth is going to make away with his pet because it disturbs a neighbour's sleep? One correspondent signing himself "Aura" pleads the cause of the dogs. But not all dogs. His

main point is that Bluff-residents, when disturbed by dogs, should lay the blame, not on foreign-owned animals, but on pariahs that come from the hills to scavenge in the aliens' dust-bins. In a sense we believe him to be right, but only vicariously right. Certainly there are special moments of canine courtship when a wisp of mongrels peregrinate the streets, pleading their jealous affections with ear-splitting vehemence. But what generally happens, we believe, is that the well fed, well exercised and well housed animal of the foreign compound noses a vagabond scavenging in the vicinity and at once gives violent tongue. It is not the nomad animal that yelps. Any one observant of the habits of dogs must have noticed that when a stranger slinks down the street he never returns the greetings hurled at his head, but goes on his way in silence. So it is on the Bluff. One mendicant from the neighbouring village will throw fifty gentlemanlike dogs into a phrensy, and though the visitor is ultimately responsible, the real yelper is the "dog on the dry and warm bench" of whom "Aura" discourses so analytically. It is to be remarked, *en passant*, that "Aura" is very sceptical about our statement that dogs are taxed in Tokyo and that animals whose owners have not paid the tax are killed. "No one will believe that," says "Aura" with fine courtesy, because "thousands of mongrels are seen in Tokyo without collars or tags and bearing every appearance of being ownerless waifs." "Thousands of mongrels" is such an obviously guarded assertion that we accept it without hesitation. Still what we have said about the taxing of dogs in Tokyo and about the killing—or, at any rate, the capital liability—of any animal that has not paid the tax, is quite correct. We greatly doubt, however, whether the killing is systematically done, and to the extent of that doubt we are at one with "Aura."

THE PEST.

An official committee consisting of Messrs. Kubota, Noda and Kurimoto, proceeded to Yokohama on the 11th instant to make investigations into the threatened outbreak of plague. They found that in Matsukage-cho, where the first case presented itself, a dead rat had been picked up on the 11th of July, and microscopic examination had showed the pest-bacillus in the carcase. Nevertheless there was no outbreak of plague until the 8th of September, when three cases occurred. From the house where the virus had thus declared itself, the committee proceeded to examine the adjoining premises of a rice-dealer, and there, under the floor of a warehouse where 500 bags of grain were stored, they discovered the bodies of 61 rats. All but five were too much decomposed to admit of any scientific test, but in every one of these five plague bacilli were found. This incident has naturally created some alarm, not merely on Yokohama's account but also for the sake of Tokyo.

A girl (7) who had been attacked by the plague and been removed to the Manji Hospital, Yokohama, succumbed at 1 p.m. on Sept. 11th.

Two fresh cases of bubonic plague were reported in Yokohama on Sept. 13th. One is a coolie named K. Nozui, 31 years old, living at Nishi-Tobe. Another is also a coolie named T. Saito, 18 years old, living at Kotobuki-cho. The former was removed to the hospital, and the latter succumbed in the evening before he could

be removed. It is said by the police authorities that both patients were working on the 12th on board a steamer lying in the harbour.

On the Sept. 14th two fresh cases of the plague were reported in Yokohama. One is a married woman named Mine (21) wife of a locksmith named S. Uchiyama (41), living at Matsukage-cho, 1-chome. She has been suffering with fever since the 11th when she went to the village of Byobuga-ura near Negishi where her parents live. There she was found by Dr. Fukuda to have plague. At 6.30 p.m. on the 14th she was removed to the hospital. The same evening the sanitary officials proceeded to the dwelling of her husband, where they found that the man was suffering from the same disease. He was also removed to the hospital.

Matsukage-cho in Yokohama seems now to be a centre of infection for plague. Two fatal cases of suspected disease were again reported on Sept. 15th. One is a man named Z. Koyoma and another is a child two years old. They were removed to the Hospital where they are undergoing post-mortem examination.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Tokyo newspapers state that there is a prospect of consummating the long-discussed project of a coal trust for Kiushu. The great coal-mining firms have come into the combination, and already the three prefectures of Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga may be said to be pledged. The other sections of the island will doubtless follow. This idea was mooted several years ago, but whether the time was not then ripe or whether, as many people alleged, the proposed units of the trust were not all sufficiently trustworthy, the scheme did not materialize.

The prospect of being thrown out of work by electric railways in Tokyo is said to be distressing many of the *jinrikisha* men, and some two thousand of them are thinking of emigrating to Hokkaido. Is there in the northern island any demand for labour that would justify such a step? We doubt it. A traveller who returned recently from that region assures us that even in the less frequented regions of Yezo he could hire labour at the same rate as he would pay in Tokyo. That does not look as though the demand exceeded the supply. Agricultural enterprise offers, but there may be doubts about the opening for labour.

The bee-sting as a cure for rheumatism has received serious medical endorsement. Dr. Perc, of Marburg, Germany, announces that he has proved the efficacy of the treatment in 500 cases, and has cured the most obstinate and painful rheumatism. When the sufferer from rheumatism is stung, the part does not swell until the bee-poison has been frequently introduced, when the pain vanishes. Dr. Perc causes his patients to be stung at first by a few bees, and then gradually increases the number.

There is a telegram that cholera is raging with great virulence at Pehatang, near Tientsin. No less than 1,700 persons have succumbed within the past few days. Happily summer is virtually over, so that the epidemic can not be of much longer duration.

The *Fiji Shimpo* publishes a picture and a description of the *Nikko Maru* which is to be launched at the Mitsu Bishi Yard in Nagasaki on the 23rd instant, to order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Our contemporary says that the vessel will be one of the very finest among the company's

passenger ships; finer than even the *Kumano Maru*. She will be capable of steaming 17 knots; her tonnage is 5600 tons; her length 420 feet and her beam 50 feet. Her accommodation for first-class passengers will be 31 cabins with two berths in each, and for second-class, 6 cabins with 4 berths in each.

The Osaka menagerie has been moved to Tokyo. There are 83 varieties of animals and birds, including two lions and two black leopards, as well as two elephants, and the whole arrived at Shimbashi on the 12th instant, whence they were at once taken to the public garden at Asakusa. It appears that Osaka found this menagerie an expense instead of source of a profit, and consequently its transfer to Tokyo at a cost of 14,000 yen was decided. Apparently the money has been disbursed by private speculators who expect to find custom for the show at Asakusa.

Mr. Stead—senior or junior, we do not know which—is said to have presented an *édition de luxe* of an English work for young people to the Imperial Princesses through Baron Sannomiya. The title of the book is not given in English by Japanese journals. It appears in translation, and we are unable to identify it, but the work is said to consist of over 80 volumes and to contain not only celebrated fairy tales but also remarkable incidents from history. No doubt the *Review of Reviews* will soon tell us all about the affair. Japanese journals say that this is the first example of a presentation of this particular kind, but the Emperor, of course, has been pleased to accept copies of various books published abroad, and we recently noticed the presentation of the *Century Dictionary* to the Crown Prince.

Mr. Griscom, being a comparatively new figure upon the stage of Far-Eastern politics, an enterprising news-collector of the *Chiuo Shimbun* represents him as having stated to somebody or other—the vagueness of the tale is quite refreshing—that Japan is a veritable simpleton, that her solemn adherence to the farce of protests and pourparlers, which Russia scarcely takes the trouble to read, is a sad spectacle of political naivete, and that if she keeps on doing as she is doing now, she will become an object of ridicule in diplomatic circles. It is quite certain, of course, that Mr. Griscom never said anything of the kind, and that the *Chiuo Shimbun* merely employs him as a stalking horse for a tilt at the Japanese Cabinet on its own account. But we trust that the falsehood will receive the rebuke it deserves.

The relief ship *Terra Nova*, which was berthed at Dundee when the last mail left England, should by this time be ready for sea. The crew will for the most part be made up of whalers and those who have had experience in ice-navigation. Her company will consist of thirty-seven hands all told. With the view of ensuring expedition, the ship will proceed southwards by the shortest route. Under her own steam she is capable of moving along at the rate of nine knots an hour, but it is intended that this speed should be accelerated and coals saved by the co-operation of certain of his Majesty's ships-of-war. The *Terra Nova*, instead of making the long sea passage round the Cape, will proceed by the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Arrangements are being made to ensure that after the relief ship passes Gibraltar she will be taken in tow by fast vessels of the

Royal Navy attached to the Mediterranean and East India stations. The *Terra Nova* will proceed to Hobart, in Tasmania, where she will be joined by the *Morning*, at present stationed at Lyttelton, New Zealand. The relief vessel should reach the Antarctic ice by the end of November, and should straightway proceed to relieve the *Discovery*. The appointment of Captain M'Kay to command the expedition is regarded, by those in Great Britain competent to judge, with great satisfaction.

It is evident that excitement has been caused in Kobe by the act of the Kawasaki Dock-Yard folk in demanding some seventeen thousand pounds sterling for salvage in connexion with the S.S. *Tonkin*. The procedure of the Dock people has elicited from one of the local English journals an exceedingly vehement article; an article which most assuredly would never have been penned or published had the claim been preferred by an Occidental Company. Inasmuch as a law court has been invited to decide the question, we are precluded from commenting on it further than to say that ridicule alone can be evoked by the criticism that the making of such a claim will impair Japan's reputation. If the Dock-Yard people believe that they saved the ship, that she could not have been saved without them, and that they saved her at such risk and trouble as to warrant them in demanding heavy salvage, then they have an undeniable right to ask for salvage. There is nothing either dishonourable or disgraceful in such a step. Its success or failure depends on a judicial decision which, we must assume, may be trusted equally to assert the rights of one side and to defend those of the other. No publicist has any warrant to question the *bona fides* of the Dock-yard folks, and as for the silly pretence that the Japanese nation will be discredited by the incident, it is surely time that such hysteria was silenced.

The Hawaiians, or at any rate a section of them, appear to be disposed to follow the example of their nationals on the Pacific slope and their kinsmen in Australia. The White Men's Trades Association has passed a resolution declaring that no facilities of any kind shall be granted to Japanese or Chinese subjects, and that such facilities shall be limited to persons who are already domiciled in Hawaii or who have the intention of being domiciled. Will the day ever come, we wonder, when the Oriental will tear this particular leaf out of the canon of his Occidental friends' international ethics and take it for guide in his own conduct towards them. The West has long been sneering at the East for exclusiveness, but the sneer may now be transferred to the face of the East. Apparently there is to be some discussion of these matters *in loco*, for we read in the *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams that in response to the resolution of the White Men's Association, the sixty-five thousand Japanese subjects residing in Hawaii are forming a league to protect their own interests.

A celebration took place on the 15th instant in Tokyo in commemoration of the victory at Pyong-yang in 1895. The scene of the celebration was the Yasukuni Shrine at Shokonsha, and subsequently the principal participants repaired to the Army Club (*Kimoshia*) where the names of those that had died for their country were read aloud and various addresses were delivered. Lieutenant-General Baron Tatsumi telegraphed from Awomori:—*Tojitsu wo shuku shi awa-*

sete tojitsu aran koto wo inoru (we celebrate the day; we pray for another day like it); which message was received with loud acclaim.

Prince Konoye has entered the University Hospital. Tokyo journals state that while the surgeons were hesitating to undertake an extensive operation involving the lungs, the malady assumed a more superficial character and also changed its locality so as to be within easy reach of the knife. Good hopes are now entertained that medical treatment will be successful.

Now that the weather seems to have cleared up we are warned by the meteorological authorities to be on the watch for a change. This time it is an excessive centre of elevation in the Hokkaido region that causes alarm. An elevation in one place necessarily means a depression in another, and the levelling up process may be accompanied by disturbance.

A man of 108 years is now in Tokyo on a visit from Sendai, his native place. The *Fiji Shimpo* has had him medically examined and finds that he is as hale as an ordinary man of 70. The Imperial Household Department has made him a present of silver sake cups, for he is a great drinker, which fact will make for the interests of the sake tax.

"All the English statesmen whom we met, without distinction of party, from the Prime Minister, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies and the President of the Board of Trade to the most eminent members of the Opposition, are as unanimous as we are ourselves in their desire for this new policy. It will entitle us to the esteem and gratitude of all nations for having given a practical form to the principles laid down by our ally the Emperor of Russia at the Peace Conference."

We quote these words from the letter of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to M. Delcassé. The "new policy" to which he alludes is, of course, the policy of practical concord between France and England. By Frenchmen it is evidently believed that the genuine desire of the Tsar was expressed in his measures to convene a peace conference and in the declarations he made to the conference. We, too, have the same belief. It makes us regret all the more keenly that His Majesty's wishes do not bear practical fruit in the Far East, for most assuredly one can not say, with any semblance of truth, that Russia's action in Manchuria and Korea makes for peace, or is conscientiously intended to make for peace.

The Japan Railway Authorities announce an unexpected concession. They will henceforth—from the 21st instant—carry bicycles *gratis* on the basis of one to a traveller and on the supposition that the machine is for the traveller's use only. It must not be boxed or otherwise packed, and the Railway officials reserve discretionary power to take off the handles and pedals, and even to decline to carry the machine altogether in case of pressure of other baggage.

FIRES.

Early in the morning of Wednesday, fire broke out at Motoyoshi-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo, burning down three buildings and damaging three others. The cause is reported to be sulphuric acid which was being prepared to disinfect old cotton.

Fire occurred on Sept. 15th at the village of Kanamaki, near Niigata, destroying 15 houses.

THE BALKANS.

JUDGING from the latest telegrams received through Reuter relating to the Macedonian question, Turkey seems at last to have put her back to the wall and defied the European nations to interfere in her internal affairs. The Balkan question has been the ever-suspected infernal-machine of Europe for the past fifty years, yet a solution of the vexing questions connected with the peninsula seems as far off as ever. Primarily it is the old dispute between the Crescent and the Cross, and there are not wanting competent observers who declare that the Christians could long since have driven the Turks back into Asia Minor could they but have united forces, buried their old tribal differences, and acted square with one another. For the Turk, despite his five hundred years' residence in Europe, is still at heart a nomad, as all his fathers were, and has never taken kindly to the soil of Macedonia, Thrace and ancient Illyricum. Like the Moors in Spain he ever feels a stranger in a strange land. It would not have taken much effort then to send him back across the Dardanelles, but the rival races of the Balkans professing the Christian faith all hate each other more cordially than they detest the Turk. Each of these races—the Bulgar, the Serb, the Ruman, the Vlach, the Greek—considers itself the rightful heir of the Turkish possessions in Europe, and each is ever ready to fly at the other's throat. With such a muddle of rival hatreds to contend against, it is scarcely wonderful that the Turk has found his account in grinding one and all beneath the iron heel of a pitiless oppression. Five hundred years of such behaviour has developed vices in both the oppressor and the oppressed from which blaze forth at times an outburst of atrocities that startle and disgust the outer world, which perceives but dimly the hidden springs. The grievances of the Macedonian are very bitter. He is the most heavily taxed peasant in the world, for he has to pay taxes on what he has and taxes on what he has not; to pay for exemption from military service—a service, by-the-way, which as a Christian he is not allowed to enter; and to pay the legal exactions of the ruling power and the illegal exactions of all the various Macedonian committees who ostensibly are working for his freedom. These are some of his grievances, but it must not be forgotten that he is a past master in provoking the Turks to ill-treat him even more cruelly. Brigandage is rife throughout the unhappy land, and the worst among all the marauders are the Albanians. These wild dwellers among the hill-tops were only converted to Mohammedanism in the 17th and 18th centuries, but the present SULTAN has a very tender regard for them, and hence though they steadily refuse to pay his taxes and refuse regular service in his armies, they are permitted to devastate all the Christian lowlands whenever chance or inclination prompts them, while the SULTAN allows them a bigger voice

in the political councils of the Yildiz Kiosk than is accorded to any save the pure-bred Turk.

A perpetual source of disturbance in the Balkans is the propaganda which each of the rival nationalities carries on by means of schools, gymnasia, consularships, and churches. Up till the Greco-Turkish war, when the hollow sham of the Hellenistic pretensions came clattering to the ground, the Greeks were the predominating influence among the followers of the Orthodox Church. Now their schools are being gradually deserted, while the Servian, Bulgarian, and Ruman schools are growing in number and influence daily. These rival schools purchase scholars, so it is said, when they are young, and as they are caught by the Bulgar, the Serb, or the Ruman, so they become, on emerging into the years of manhood, Bulgars, Servians, or Rumanians, with the result that families are often divided among themselves more bitterly than the Turk is from the Christian. Another factor in this perplexing problem is the attitude of the Jews and Gypsies. These are very numerous, particularly the former, as in Salonica alone they are the predominating factor in the population. Received by the Turk with characteristic tolerance when they fled from Spain during the persecutions of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, the Jews have followed their faith unmolested, have waxed rich and made themselves useful to the Turks in many ways. They turn deaf ears to all the blandishments of the Macedonian Committees and steadily refuse to entertain the idea that the Turk should be swept off the surface of Europe back into Asia Minor. Such are the snarled tangles of the Macedonian question, and the outcome of the present disturbances seems to be that the Turk will obtain a further lease of life in the Balkan Peninsula while the Macedonians will be flayed afresh, but this time with whips of scorpions.

COUNCIL OF MISSIONS AT ARIMA.

For a number of years this body has been meeting at Karuizawa, till some had begun to think, apparently, that it was as immovably fixed there as old Asama. But as the attendance last year was small, and the interest rather languid, consent was gained to try the air of Arima. The experiment has resulted most happily; so that the enthusiastic remark was heard on all sides, "the best meeting I ever attended." In order that your readers also may share in the benefits, the Council ordered the Secretary to offer you a short report.

The sessions were opened in the Union Chapel at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, with a sermon on Isaiah, 55:11. "My word shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please," by Rev. Dr. Stout of Nagasaki, the Nestor of the Council, whose long service and rich experience enabled him to give a most profitable discourse. At the afternoon session of the same day, the Annual Report was read by Mr. Peeke of Kagoshima. This report not only showed such diligence and care in preparation as to elicit a very cordial expression of thanks in the vote thereafter, but also contained so many evidences of a year of general prosperity in all departments that the hearts of all were filled with thanksgiving to the Master who has so greatly blessed our work. Not only was there

universal testimony to the approachableness of the people, but also much evidence that many have been so successfully approached as to result in their salvation. Reports coming from almost the whole country would seem to show that people are turning to, and accepting the simple gospel message as never before.

Some of the more important items of business decided were the following:—To the Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions, two requests were sent: (1) That a Union Hymnal for Sunday Schools be prepared, somewhat in the same manner as the one just now so successfully completed for the various church bodies; (2) That a School for the study of the Japanese Language be established in some suitable city, for the benefit of new missionaries, and "rusty old ones," if any so classify themselves.

The Council decided to establish a theological magazine of a somewhat popular kind. For this they elected as Editor-in-Chief, Rev. E. Rothesay Miller, of Tokyo; and as Associate Editors, Rev. Drs. Wm. Imbrie, of the Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo, and Sasao of the Tohoku Gakuin, Sendai; who are expected to launch the enterprise in the near future. Also the body requested Mr. Cameron Johnson of Kobe, with an advisory committee, to begin the publication, as soon as practicable, of a "Council Bulletin" in English, for the benefit of the members of Council and their churches across the sea.

A letter conveying welcome and the cordial greetings of the Council was ordered sent to the newly arrived Minister from the U.S.A., Mr. Griscom.

Two plans concerning financial matters were before the Council. One for the help of Japanese Christian workers had been up since last year, but not proving altogether satisfactory, was at this meeting, referred to a committee, with power to perfect the plan and present it at once to the several missions. The other matter was a plan for aiding weak churches in the erection of buildings, by organizing an Association under control of Council, the members of which Association pledge themselves to contribute 2.00 yen per share, each time a call for help was issued by the directors; no more than 5 calls being allowable any one year. As any one in sympathy with the work may become a member, it is hoped that a number will avail themselves of this opportunity to help the work at a much needed point, and through a responsible channel.

Suitable resolutions were drawn up regarding the death of Rev. Dr. T. T. Alexander, and of Mrs. A. M. Drennan, both of whom gave so many of the years of their lives to the work in this land.

According to a custom of several years standing, one day was set apart for a Bible Conference. This was held on the third day, and was felt by all to have been the Great Day of the Feast. At each session two papers were presented, with discussion between each. Those of the morning were as to the Holy Spirit's guidance of missionaries, (1) in their choice of field, and (2) in their efforts to raise up a native ministry. The papers were both excellent; and as the subjects—especially the former—came very close to the heart-history of everyone present, the deepest feelings were stirred, and many touching testimonies were given. At the close of the discussion on the second paper, a vote was taken that "throughout the coming year in our prayers, we offer the definite petition for fifty new workers to be raised up from among our Japanese brethren." It is hoped that all members of Council not in attendance will take note of, and heartily join in with this petition.

The papers at the afternoon session were on the Sabbath question in its bearing on the external growth, and spiritual life of the Church. As this matter is so vitally connected with both, it was most earnestly discussed, and some valuable practical suggestions offered.

The evening session of praise and consecration was fully attended, and some who have been to the Northfield conferences, said that this day strongly reminded them of those great meetings, in its spiritual profit.

The Council adjourned on Saturday night, after four full and profitable days: but as all the

Sabbath services following were conducted by its members, there was a continuity of its spirit. At the end of the final service, as the shadowing night descended, the Sacramental service was most solemn and uplifting, and we quietly separated, feeling that we had indeed been on a mount of privilege.

The social side of the meeting was not neglected; a part of one afternoon having been given to a picnic in the park. One advantage of Arima is its great sociability. The houses are all so near to one another that people can hardly help being sociable.

The next meeting will be held in Arima, July 16th, 1904: at which time the following persons will be its officers. President; Dr. D. B. Schieder, of Sendai; Vice-President; Rev. G. P. Pierson, of Hokkaido; Sec., Rev. H. W. Myers, of Tokushima. H. W. MYERS, Sec.

NOTES FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., August 18th, 1903.

After two weeks in Chicago, I rode through the big corn field called Illinois, to this largest American municipality west of the Mississippi. Here I propose to spend ten days. St. Louis is the fourth city in the United States and one which, during the summer of 1904, will be from the point of view of cosmopolitanism, the centre of the world. I have attended four or five World's Fairs, but unless all signs fail, (as I incline to believe) the Louisiana Purchase Commemorative Exhibition will, in size and splendour, excel them all. What is especially very promising is the forward state of several of the large edifices, which now, nine months before their official opening, are finished and ready for exhibits.

I put on the spectacles of historic imagination a few days ago, and with an old resident as pilot, Hon. Frederick Lehmann, president of the trustees of the Public Library—spent some hours in the narrow and rather quiet streets of the old part of St. Louis. Another brace of hours in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society threw floods of light on the times when the Iroquois, Spanish and French sovereignties in succession, were won and lost.

This Mound City received its popular name from a high mass of earth, natural, not artificial, easily seen from the river during the centuries from the days of birch bark canoe to iron-clad gunboat and mighty steamer. In Boston, they would have preserved this striking landmark, and made it an asset, even as the canny Yankee knows well how to do. Destitute alike of the historic imagination, and a due sense of future thrift, the St. Louis folks leveled and carted the mound away. To-day, in the Historical Society Museum, accurate pen sketches and photographs show the pre-American St. Louis. On the gently rising land, from the levee to the tower-like fort St. Louis on the hill, are seen the forty or fifty houses mostly of one storey, none of over two stories. In these dwelt the French fur-traders whose names are still preserved in those of the old streets of this new city. The ancient quarter is easily recognised by the narrowness of the streets and their air of comparative desertion. In the new city, the trolley cars can rumble and roar with plenty of room, both for arrowlike swiftness and sharp turning. Here we find in use the excellent transportation system a very long, large and heavy street car, with rear platforms of double width and depth.

Indeed it is the steam railway, not the river traffic—great as that still is—that has made the present St. Louis, of six hundred thousand people, of broad avenues, of hundreds of steel and stone sky-scrapers, of lordly dwellings, spacious parks and pretty gardens. One who is native to Philadelphia sees also that the St. Louis, born to the American possession in 1803, has been mightily influenced in architecture and street naming and imitated in various social and municipal details from the Quaker city model. Yet one finds a large proportion of New Englandery here, while the hilarious applause which following the rendition of "Way down South in Dixie" by Inner's band at Suburban Park, shows that the Southern element is not only

ancient and honourable but powerful. It is pleasant and illuminating to read, here on the soil Winston Churchill's novel, "The Crisis." It pictures vividly the days of the civil war, when Missouri and Kentucky were the decisive border states swaying the destinies of the Union.

At the Historical Society rooms, one painting swung the train of associations out to Japan, for there hung the portrait of Captain Silas Bent, U.S.A., Commodore Perry's right hand man in 1853 and 1854 at Kurihama and Yokohama. Bent had been also with Glynn at Nagasaki in 1849, and knew the waters of Dai Nippon well. It was Bent who first studied scientifically and mapped out the Kuro Shiwo, doing for the Pacific what Benjamin Franklin did for the Atlantic. Had Bent taken the Northern or Union side in 1861, he would perhaps have attained national, possibly world-wide reputation.

Should the summer of 1904 be a cool one like that of last year which was almost too cold, or this of 1903, which is delightful, then the fortune of the big fair is made. As seasons in their general character tend to run in threes—as Professor Knipping in Tokio, now meteorologist of Hamburg, Germany, told me in Kai Sei Gakko days—the probabilities of reasonably moderate temperature for the centennial celebration, reunions, congresses, and possibly the Democratic and Republican national nominating conventions, are good.

Out on the grounds, 768 acres in area, formerly the western half of Forest Park, I found an army of men at work and four or five of the vast edifices of timber and "staff" architecturally complete. The administrative officers are fortunate in having office room in abundance in the new edifices, cloisters, and colonnades of the Washington University of St. Louis. These new buildings are of stone and brick in the English Tudor style and the main tower-gate is very imposing. The various colleges of law, medicine, arts, engineering, dentistry, etc., now in their various housings in the city proper, will not be gathered in the University buildings until after the World's Fair, or early in 1904.

In the teaching staff of professors and instructors, of Washington University, we recognize the names of several who have been in the educational service of Japan. The Chancellor, or President, is Winfield Scott Chaplin, LL.D., formerly of the Imperial University in Tokyo, who was decorated by the Emperor. Returning to America, he made an excellent record at Union College and Harvard University before being chosen to his present responsible position. His little daughter, born in Japan and named Ume, a frail blossom whose petals closed at an early age, may be remembered by some of the Americans still in Tokyo.

It seems a pity that the landscape effects of so pretty a park were sacrificed, but the St. Louis men expect to pay for their whistle. Mighty steam shovels, that look like some giant's colossal fingers of steel, grab a hoghead of earth at a time, grip the mass in their closed fists and toss it away into the dirt trains. Thus acres of mounds are leveled and lake and hollow filled, new hills made and the channels for cascades and water effects laid out where desired. As Niagaras cannot be made to order, no exposition on earth can, in our day at least, hope for such unique electric light effects as those seen and enjoyed at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, but at St. Louis the water, by night and day, will be of unique spectacular value.

The palaces of Machinery and Transportation will be able, each of them, to hold within their space, several of the largest English cathedrals. The permanent edifice is the Palace of Art, constructed of stone. The state of Missouri will spend a million on her edifice and exhibit, and each of the states will have a building, the "New Kentucky Home" being one of the smartest looking. The Mexicans are on hand early and their house is complete. Some things besides cactus and eagles, pulque and pepper, are raised in the land of our nearest southern neighbours, and they are going to show the world how fast they are moving.

The Louisiana Purchase Monument, to stand near the Grand Basin, will represent "Peace

calling the nations to friendly competition." In this electric age, it is proper that the housing of its inventions and apparatus should be artistic as well as ample. In both dimensions and in point of beauty the Palace of Electricity excels anything thus far attempted.

Time and space fail me to tell of the Palaces of Liberal Arts, Mines and Metallurgy, Education and Manufactures, of the Cascade Gardens, of the Government buildings, the Palaces of Varied Industries, Agriculture, Transportation and of Education, the Halls of International Congresses, and physical culture, the Temple of Fraternity, and the Hawaiian House. At present most of the structures are still on paper or in the lath and plaster stage, but enough is visible in material form to justify great hopes.

The approximate cost of the Exposition is \$40,100,000; of which Congress supplies \$5,000,000 and the people \$5,000,000. Taught by the sobering experience of other cities, the St. Louisians expect no great "boom" in real estate nor any special return on their investment. The general feeling is that it is their privilege and duty, and they intend to live up to both. According to genuine American traditions, and to the delight of those who grieve over "seven days journalism" and the vulgarization of the Christian rest-day, the big fair will not be open on Sunday.

Meanwhile, we wait for that Russian "evacuation of Manchuria," which like some of our troubles, will probably never happen. In the dearth of other more exciting actualities, the newspaper men seem certain of getting up a war between Japan and Russia. Perhaps Turkey and Bulgaria, near the other end of the long-stretched Empire of the Czar, may give the world enough to think about at present, and the peaceful absorption of Manchuria by Russia and of Korea by Japan go on. Meanwhile Mr. Hay and President Roosevelt work to keep the "open door." We shall soon see what this means. W.E.G.

HOMEWARD VIA SIBERIA IN WINTER.

[FROM THE DIARY OF MR. J. H. ROSENTHAL.]

The Siberian route to the West has great attractions for the busy man as well as for one who is tired of the other routes, for in just over three weeks from leaving Yokohama railway station he can find himself in the heart of Germany or in the midst of the soul-stirring turmoil of London city, feeling less "used-up" and more keen to handle afresh the old threads than if he had traversed the cold and too-often stormy North Pacific, rushed across America, and then been tossed and buffeted by the gales which for ever haunt the North Atlantic. My experiences along the new road, notwithstanding the absence of a through express, are all of the pleasantest and the politeness and attention I received on every hand are in refreshing contrast to the *haut en bas* manner which American trainmen, hotel-people and customs officials generally consider the only proper course of treatment for fellow men who fill not such lordly offices.

I left Yokohama on November 14th, 1902, by the 6.51 p.m. train, arriving at Tsuruga at 9 a.m. on the 15th. I might have left Yokohama a day later, I afterwards found, and could still have made connection with the Oiye Company's steamer *Kotsu Maru*; but as it was I spent a very pleasant day at the Komeschichi hotel and finally embarked towards evening, setting sail at 8.55 p.m. The *Kotsu Maru* is a new boat specially built for this service. Its four staterooms accommodate 8 first class passengers, and although the cabins are small they are comfortably fitted up, and in their internal arrangement for the safety and comfort of the passengers will bear comparison with any passenger boat belonging to large steamship lines. How long this nice condition of affairs will continue time alone will prove. Moonlight was bathing the little town in a mystic glory as we made our way out through Tsuruga Bay to the Japan Sea, and I stayed on the bridge till about 10 o'clock enjoying the delights of the evening to the full. So powerful were the rays of the moon that I could see to read on the deck

without the aid of lamp or electric light, and but for a strong head wind I could have pronounced everything about me to have reached the borders of perfection.

On board the *Katsu Maru* were travelling two ladies—a mother and daughter—, sister and niece of Admiral Alexieff; the Chevalier de Wepanart, Belgian Consul at Yokohama; Mr. de Reuss, the Netherlands Consul at Kobe; Mr. Suzon, a Vice-Consul for Siam; an English lady from China; a missionary doctor and myself. The morning of the 16th broke a little rough with a slight flurry of rain, and I found myself the only passenger sitting down to breakfast with the Captain and purser, the others all being in the throes of *mal de mer*. Apart from the flying scud, which occasionally reached the deck, the promenade after breakfast was enjoyable, the temperature not being lower than that which I had left behind at Yokohama, I should say, and an overcoat was not required. The air was of course, gloriously fresh, and a splendid tonic for my jaded nerves; nevertheless the jolts kicked up by the head wind kept all the passengers below in their bunks, and tiffin and dinner found me again all alone with the Captain and Purser. Another moonlight evening followed with a freshening breeze, but otherwise very delightful, and I turned in with every prospect of another nice day ahead. Morning broke on the 17th calm and sunny and three passengers made their appearance at breakfast. Tiffin saw the whole company at table, except the two Russian ladies, who partook of this meal on deck. And so the short trip wore on, the temperature gradually falling to 40 Fah., but our acquaintance with one another warming into closer friendship as is the way of ship-life. One thing which put us in good humour was the excellence of the cooking: it was far better than any one had anticipated. There was no *Chef de Cuisine* aboard, but the food sent to the table was plain and good. The soups and coffee were better than any I have had on any steamer crossing the Pacific, while the attendance was brisk.

The distance between Tsuruga and Vladivostok is 485 miles and is usually made in 48 hours, but the head winds for the first 30 hours of our voyage, made us take a little longer, says 52 hours. We landed at Vladivostok, the City of the Golden Hill, at about 8.30 a.m. on the 18th November. Only a quarter of an hour before this, as we lay outside the harbour, the quarantine doctor and harbour master had boarded us. The latter looked over all the passports handed him by the Purser, stamped and returned them, while the doctor just glanced at us and expressed his approval of our health in the shortest space of time possible. This celerity was a good augury, and when the Customs officials boarded the ship and the same expedition was followed my ideas of Russian red-tape underwent rapid revision. The Customs examination was really very superficial, the whole of the passengers' luggage being passed in less than 20 minutes. About a couple of packages per man were opened, nothing was removed from either trunk or bag, and politeness reigned supreme. In no country that I have visited have I received better treatment at the hands of the Customs. A Chinaman wheeled our baggage down the pier to the Hotel Chouine, where I stayed the day. Here the table was good, the rooms comfortable, well-lighted and sufficiently heated to suit the most fastidious. Vladivostok struck me as being what a Yankee would call a one-horse-town. All the business houses are in one street. The firm of Kunst and Albers occupy palatial premises and the variety, extent, and costliness of their stock struck me as something marvellous for such a town as Vladivostok. But if the stores are good the streets of Vladivostok are vile, and after a shower are almost impassable for mud and filth and a pedestrian is placed at a great disadvantage in traversing them. And yet to walk is better than to ride in the 4-wheeled public carriages. These conveyances can hold two people and are drawn by two very small horses,—horses of a breed that seems smaller than the Chinese pony, so familiar to all residents of Yokohama. But though undersized, the ponies rattle along at a great speed, but I should imagine,

after a couple of hours' drive behind them, a newcomer would wish to take his meals standing for a while, so rattle-trap are the spring-less carriages.

I spent a whole day in Vladivostok picking up all the information possible about the trip, and I need hardly say that some of the "pointers" I had tendered me surpassed all imagination for silliness and impracticability. I had to learn by experience like others had done, and was quite ready for my lesson. I left Vladivostok for the great journey across Siberia at 8.10 o'clock on the morning of November 19. The train was composed of first and second class carriages, with a dining car, but unfortunately the last named convenience did not travel with us very far, for at Grodekova, at 4.51 o'clock in the afternoon, we had to change cars, and the dining car was left behind. From this place on to Irkutsk only second class accommodation was to be had, and to add to our sorrows, our particular carriage was an old third-class promoted for the nonce to the dignity of the second-class. Needless to remark, the accommodation it afforded was of the scantiest description. Hard seats insufficiently upholstered, no bedding, no covering—nothing for which we had paid, except that hard, hard seat. The car was so arranged that two or four persons could occupy a compartment, two sleeping above and two below. It was terribly dirty too, which did not diminish our disgust. I afterwards learnt that the difference between a first class car and a second class on an ordinary train between Vladivostok and Grodekova is that in the first class, two people travel in one compartment; in the second class four people occupy the same space. It is as well to know these things, and all who follow me are advised therefore to only pay second class fare on this part of the line. Beyond Grodekova again, the second class gets worse, until at last it is about equal to the emigration cars provided in the Western states of America. I found the lavatory and toilet room all in the same room on our train: it was awfully small and very dirty and required some courage to enter. But this I must say, the cars are well-heated with a large stove at the end of the car where logs of wood are burned. The stove rather overdoes its business at times, and as no window can be opened, the only resource from temporary asphyxiation is the opening and closing of the outer door from time to time. Up to the afternoon of the 20th I did not feel the cold, though almost all the small lakes which we passed were frozen over, while little smurs of snow were to be seen here and there among the woods. I noticed that our locomotive was burning wood now and not coal. My first tiffin aboard the train was served at half past 2. It consisted of excellent soup, an indifferent steak, a delicious piece of pheasant, bread and potatoes, a quart bottle of Pabst beer, which all told cost R1.95. All through the day we were passing through pretty scenery, the woods here and there giving place to patches of cultivated land. Towards evening snow began to fall,—just about enough to well cover the ground,—and the temperature gradually fell, though it was not too cold to make standing outside the car uncomfortable, though I must confess I had on a fur cap and felt overshoes. I had done so well at tiffin that I "passed" dinner. When morning came I found we were travelling over a plain, the greater part of which is well-cultivated. At about 9 o'clock we reached Harbin, were I did justice to a good breakfast. The station here is only a temporary affair, but it was well-heated until about 11 a.m. when, the stock of wood giving out, the fires all went out too. It seems that the train by which we travelled should have brought along a wagon load of wood, but as often happens on the Siberian railway somebody forget to despatch it, and as a result, no fires at Harbin. They have a very happy-go lucky way with them, have the Russians, and many of their biggest concerns hang on to the skirts of happy chance in a truly wonderful way and yet don't manage to get wrecked. But that day at Harbin I blessed their carelessness, for the place grew colder and colder and by the time we left—5 p.m.—the cold was of a kind that could

have been felt, nay hugged. For a couple of hours in the morning I took a walk outside, being well-wrapped up save my face and nose, and they suffered accordingly, being almost frost-bitten, though the sun shone brightly. The little wind that blew was bitter in its chilliness—and yet I was told that this was warm compared to what Lake Baikal would offer us. The town of Harbin is five versts from the railway station and as there are no roads leading to it, I did not go, though I heard it is a very beautiful city, full of stirring life, and dominated, I am told, by its women-folk.

The most remarkable thing about the journey so far is that nobody connected with the railway knows anything at all about the time-table; when trains might be expected to arrive, what connections must be made, where cars have to be changed, and so forth. We found out from the station-master at Harbin that our train would start at 5 p.m., but he had not the faintest idea as to when we should arrive at Manchuria. After many futile attempts at extracting facts we gave it up and followed the Russian plan of relying strictly and solely on Providence. On the whole Providence took care of us fairly well and saved us a deal of worry.

To pass the time, I walked about Harbin station and observed that it has 23 railway tracks and more are in process of laying. When the proper station is built it will cover one of the largest areas on the Siberian route. Hundreds of Chinese workmen were hard at it while we were there. All the previous day I had noticed members of this industrious race at work along the line or else busily engaged in staring at the passing train; I noticed also that when the Chinaman travelled in Siberia he rode 3rd class.

At length it was time to leave Harbin, and we boarded a train similar to that which we left in the morning. The only lighting provided in our new train was candle-power pure and simple, two candles being stuck on either side of the car in order, I suppose, to render darkness visible. Our cars, too, were divided into 6 compartments accommodating four persons each, but they were all so short that one could not stretch out at full length on the seat. Again we found it possible to buy at the stations bread, milk, roast chicken or roast pheasant: the latter were particularly tasty and a pair could be bought for the equivalent of 50 to 80 *sen*.

Next morning, Saturday, November 22, we arrived at 9 o'clock at Tzitzihar and had a wait of 3½ hours. Again the town we found was far away from the line, 25 versts this time, thus preventing an idea of one paying a flying visit, which we should have liked, on account of the temples, etc., to be seen there. The Chinese settlement around the station was extremely filthy. The weather was cold, though not quite so intense as at Harbin, though icicles formed if tears were allowed to drop upon the cheek. I ought to mention that each train I had travelled in so far had a soldier escort of 10 men, with bayonets fixed to their guns, who change at every important station. At each station the escort gets down and walks along the train and should any unfortunate Celestial be found stealing a ride he is most unceremoniously treated by the escort. At the stations, too, it is a case of the Chinaman may come so far and no further, unless he has purchased a railway ticket.

My tiffin at Tzitzihar consisted of borsch, a Russian soup with beetroot, roast chicken, bread and potatoes, with a quart of Pabst—cost, R1.75. Half an hour after leaving Tzitzihar I noticed a high embankment with rails partly laid. This will eventually be the main trackway. Over the temporary track the train barely does 10 miles an hour and the stoppages are frequent and very long—though for what reason goodness only knows, for the country here is flat and bears signs of little cultivation. Night came upon us as we traversed this wilderness, but on waking next morning we found ourselves among the mountains, all covered with snow. We were now going along a zig-zag course to get across the hills, a zig-zag that will be done away with when the necessary tunnel has been bored. This will mean a considerable saving in the way of mileage.

At half-past 11 a.m. we pulled up at Man-

churia, a frontier town, and here our luggage was examined. Of my five parcels only one was opened and the courteous officer who conducted the examination spoke most excellent English. So much for the talk of Russian red-tape and incivility! They do their duty too, for a Russian merchant who tried to smuggle in some Japanese ladies' jackets and wrappers, etc., was caught and had to stump up R.165.50.

We were now bound for Irkutsk and the car we changed into turned out a great improvement on its predecessors. It was a proper Continental car with first and second class accommodation. The seats in the second class were comfortable, very wide, and long enough to stretch one's self upon. There were no bed coverings in either the 1st or 2nd class, but as the cars were all heated and the cushions were soft, I expected to be as comfortable as in a Pullman sleeper. I chose the second class as I had struck up an acquaintance with a Russian gentleman from Moscow who was travelling through. He spoke German and knew all about the "ways" of the road. He it was that bought all my tickets at the different stations where we had to change; checked my baggage, and—so great was our friendship—ordered my meals! But for this good Guardian Angel my trip through Siberia would not have been half so pleasant. The new second class sleeping car I found very comfortable. A wide corridor ran down one side; the compartments were large, much larger than the Pullman cars in America; while the state rooms were also longer and wider, thus allowing plenty of space for baggage. Of course there were no white sheets to make the sleeper look nice and bright at night, and the cleanliness of the car also left something to be desired; but this notwithstanding I slept well and enjoyed the comforts provided.

During the next day we passed over a flat and uninteresting country, the only thing worth noticing being a number of camels of a small size, drawing sleighs over the hard, frozen ground. The cold was not unbearable, and when we pulled up at a little station about 11 a.m., I was quite ready to indulge my legs in an half-hour's walk. Tiffin that day consisted of bouillon, beef strokanoff, a Russian dish consisting of sliced beef served with a thick brown sauce, and a bottle of beer. I had been feeling queer during the morning but the hot food put things to rights again. After tiffin we zizzagged round another range of mountains, passing through many rocky valleys, and along the sides of hills where the track was cut out of the rock only just sufficiently wide to allow the train to pass. This rock-cutting must have entailed very heavy labour and cost an enormous sum. At 3 p.m. we reached Karinskaja, a big station containing an excellent buffet which had a large supply of fruit for sale. Drawn up in the station was an express train which runs between Missovaya and Manchuria. It had 1st and 2nd class cars, a dining car, a saloon, a library, fitted up with easy chairs, a piano, etc., and was nicely finished off with curtains and electric light fittings, quite a different affair to our miserable train, with its farthing dip candles. This express only runs once a week, but those folks are fortunate who do manage to get it. The scenery next day was rather tame after the mountains, and very little of the flat plain seemed cultivated, woodlands predominating. Nearing Khilok things got better, and the station itself was most picturesquely placed. The ground here was frozen hard and a thin sprinkle of snow lay over everything. During the morning of the 27th we crossed a frozen river. The scenery along the banks was very beautiful, and the mountains in the distance, covered with snow, completed a picturesque scene. The warning I got at Vladivostok regarding the bitter cold of the Baikal region was being realised, still I suffered no inconvenience so far. At 4.45 p.m. on the 27th we reached Missovaya, on the shore of Lake Baikal, but the boat that was to convey us across did not leave, I don't know why, till 9.10 p.m. The crossing of the lake took four hours, and to my regret we crossed in the dark. Dinner was served on board, and then I turned in for an hour. To my surprise I did not find Lake

Baikal so cold as I had been led to expect, and I really had little need for woollen jaggar jacket that I had specially donned for this portion of the trip. What it may be when the Lake is frozen over I cannot say, but, late in November, Lake Baikal can be crossed in comfort by one adequately clad and in good health. By 1.10 a.m. we were safely entrained again, bound for Irkutsk, but in the usual unaccountable Russian fashion we did not start till 5.30 a.m. At Irkutsk we changed into the Train-de-Luxe and found it all that it had been cracked up to be. It consisted of a baggage wagon, with quarters for the guard, a dining car, a saloon, with piano, and four sleepers—in all six cars. Two of the sleepers were for the 1st class passengers, the other two for second class folk. I found my berth was in the last car, to which a small enclosed observation platform was attached. The lavatory as well as the rest of the car was very clean; the electric lights were supplemented by detachable reading lamps, and in fact everything was as one could wish. The Chef, a Russian, spoke excellent German, and the meals he prepared were very good. The scenery after leaving Irkutsk is picturesque, though consisting principally of forests which seemed totally devoid of animal and bird life. The temperature on the morning of November 30th was 36° (Reamur) below zero. I walked about for five minutes outside, but could not stay longer, and even in that short space, icicles had formed around my mouth. A robbery occurred on the train to-day, a Russian lady complaining of the loss of 25 roubles from her bag. It was thoughtful of the thief to select a Russian and leave the other nationalities alone! In the evening a concert was arranged in the saloon, the programme consisting principally of pianoforte selections. The scenery for the next two days was rather monotonous and the temperature very low. The road lay straight ahead without a bend or curve for mile after mile and yet for all that we had a narrow escape of being run in to by a freight train. The passage over the Urals at length brought a welcome variation in the outlook, while the track changed from the undeviating straight line to a series of continuous curves. The Urals are mostly thinly clad with trees, but here and there beautiful glimpses are to be obtained. The snow was lying all over the higher mountains but the cold was bearable, and allowed of walking outside for a little distance. We passed the great bridge over the Volga at night, and so I saw very little of the noble river and had but fleeting glimpses at the enormous iron outlines of the bridge. The bridge is, I am told, 1½ versts wide, equal to a mile say, and it took us 8 minutes to cross. We ran almost directly into a snow storm which continued with us all day. We were some way behind schedule time I found, due to the long, unnecessary waits at the stations. On this single track if a train get behind time, it throws all the others out too, for there is no such thing as "making up" between stations and so it often takes two weeks for the system to get back on to schedule time again. We pulled into Moscow 12½ hours after schedule time—and the great journey was practically done. Now on my route lay along frequented tracks and needs no detailed description.

And now what did it cost? Well, here is a brief summary from my cash-book:—

	Yen.
Fares, including sleeper, Yokohama to Berlin	210.69
Sleighs, carriages, carriers, sampan, tips, etc.	14.65
Excess baggage	34.52
Food and all other expenses, including tips to waiters	162.40
	422.26

AMERICAN MATTERS.

The tax assessors of Oyster Bay township have completed their records for the year and show a charge against President Roosevelt on \$40,000 valuation. William C. Whitney heads the list with \$250,000.

Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, General Staff Officer, has been detailed as secretary of the

Army War College at Washington. He is the son-in-law of Lieutenant-General Miles, retired, and formerly was his military secretary.

A movement is on foot in Maine to submit to the popular vote the question whether prohibition shall be continued in force or repealed. It is, of course, meeting with vigorous opposition on the part of the leading prohibitionists of the State.

The centenary of Chicago is to be celebrated during the week following September 26th if a fund of \$100,000 to defray the expenses can in the meantime be raised. The original site of Fort Dearborn was completed and occupied by United States soldiers on August 17, 1803.

The Grand Army of the Republic, which held its encampment in San Francisco during August this year, elected without a contest, General John C. Black of Illinois, Commander-in-chief of the order for the coming year, and Colonel C. Mason Kinne of San Francisco was chosen Senior Vice-Commander-in-chief.

The New Hampshire Legislature has taken the first step toward the saving of the forests of the White mountains by appropriating \$5,000 for a scientific survey of the entire field by the Bureau of Forestry. A report of the survey will be submitted to Congress for the purpose of influencing that body to provide for the proper preservation of the forest reservation.

Dispatches from Berlin state that a fierce duel is impending between the American steel trust and the Krupps. The campaign has been opened by the Krupps, who have already sent experts to the United States to compete for bridge building contracts. If the Krupps find themselves able to compete with the steel trust in the latter's home territory, it is certain the Germans will enter the lists everywhere.

As a result of communications which have been exchanged between Ambassador Choate and the British Foreign Office, it is expected that when Lord Lansdowne returns in the autumn, a treaty will be signed referring to arbitration the question of the ownership of the group of islands off the coast of Borneo, claimed by both Great Britain and the United States. The islands are not considered valuable and there is no danger of friction on the question of their ownership.

On August 30, the National Baseball League table for the present season stood thus:—

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	68	36	.654
New York	62	41	.602
Chicago	63	42	.600
Cincinnati	56	47	.544
Brooklyn	50	53	.485
Boston	43	57	.430
Philadelphia	33	62	.347
St. Louis	37	71	.343

The profits of the New Orleans cotton bull pool and the small bulls who followed the lead of the big fellows in the recent cotton bull campaign amounted to about \$10,500,000. Seven New Orleans men who composed the Brown clique cleared \$7,000,000, or \$1,000,000 each. The small bulls who trailed in with Brown cleared up net profits of \$3,500,000. These figures were obtained from an authoritative source. The announcement is made that the bull pool had closed out about all its holdings.

The boy recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland has been christened Francis Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland did not wish that the boy be named Grover, but the children—Ruth, Marion, Esther and Richard—wanted to name the baby after their mamma and papa, and their wish has been granted, the name Francis being given in honour of Mrs. Cleveland and Grover in honour of Mr. Cleveland. The other children are delighted, for they have been calling the baby Francis since he was born.

The use of electric motive power on the Manhattan elevated railroad in New York is proving very economical. During the quarter ending June 30th the operating cost was only 39.8 per

cent. of the gross earnings, against 49.03 per cent. for the corresponding quarter last year, when the motive power was part steam and part electricity, and 53.12 per cent. in the last quarter in which steam power was exclusively used. The percentage of 39.8 is said to be the lowest relative cost of operation recorded in the conduct of railroads in America.

After receiving a report from experts concerning the price of commodities in districts where the workmen of the city live, the Employers' Association of Chicago has discovered that the cost of living has increased 15 per cent during the last five years, and has decided that wages should be increased in like ratio. In many cases an increase has already been granted.

One goes abroad for news of home—the saying is so old that we are not surprised to find the following paragraph in American papers:—If Lieutenant-Commander Isamu Takeshira of the Imperial Japanese Navy, can carry out his plans Japan will have a yacht in the field to compete for the America's cup. Commander Takeshira was one of the most interested spectators on the *Erin*. He declares that he will interest influential men in his country to prepare at once for the building of a racer to enter the next international races. "We can build just as fine a boat as either America or England, and you may be sure that at the next international yacht races you will see the flag of Japan flying on the winner," he said.

The army and navy of the republic of Mexico, says the *National Magazine*, are undergoing the greatest transformation in their history. From the border of Yucatan and from the Pacific to the Gulf coast the republic will soon be a vast parade ground for troops and marines. Quietly but rapidly the Government is carrying to completion comprehensive plans which will make Mexico one of the strongest military powers for her area on the globe. Within a year or two at most President Diaz will be able to mobilize on short notice nearly 200,000 well-equipped and well-drilled soldiers. He desires to make Mexico a nation of warriors; therefore, in nearly 11,000 public schools nearly 300,000 boys are drilling daily and dreaming of glory to be won on the battlefield. Is there reason to doubt, in view of such facts as these, that the Mexico of the future will be able to make demands and enforce them, if need be?

Major Charles Henley Smith, better known as Bill Arp, the humorist who has delighted the readers of the Southern States for many years, and whose death has just been reported from Georgia, had a career teeming with thrilling incidents. He was a staff officer of General G. T. Anderson (Old Tige) for eighteen months, after which he was assigned to try treason cases. He was thus partially instrumental in convicting three brothers from Columbus for complicity with the enemy and they were incarcerated in Savannah until released by Sherman, with other prisoners, upon his entrance into the city. Major Smith then journeyed toward Lawrenceville, where his wife was stopping with her father. In crossing Yellow river he heard that the enemy were ahead of him, so, tying the records of the treason court up with a cord, he attached a heavy rock to the bundle and they sank forever from sight in the engulfing waters. He was a close friend of Jeff Davis, President of the Confederacy, and was often called upon for advice during the stirring days of the war. After the momentous struggle had been brought to a close Bill Arp led the way in a philosophic acceptance of the result and a determination to make the best of it, and his letters were tuned to the note of refreshing optimism. With a smile he uncovered shams and wrote the truth with a hand so firm and a judgment so true that he diverted the minds of the people from individual misfortunes while he urged a constructive policy upon the stricken country. He is survived by ten children.

REVISED DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INFRACTIONS NOT CONSUMMATED.

Art. 55.—When the execution of an offence has been actually commenced, but has not been consummated, the penalty may be lowered. In case the execution of the offence has been abandoned by the person's own will, the penalty will either be reduced or remitted (in full).

Art. 56.—Cases where infractions not consummated are punishable are specified in the respective provisions for each particular offence.

CHAPTER IX.—OF CONCURRENT OFFENCES.

Art. 57.—Several infractions, in respect to which final judgment has not yet been rendered, shall be deemed concurrent offences.

Should final judgment have been rendered with regard to one infraction, then only that particular infraction, and the offence(s) committed prior to such final judgment having been rendered, shall be considered as concurrent offences.

Art. 58.—If among concurrent offences one is punishable by death, the penalties for the other offences (with the exception of deprivation of civic rights and confiscation) shall not be imposed.

If one of the offences is punishable by unlimited penal servitude, or unlimited imprisonment, in this case also the penalties for the other offences (with the exception of deprivation of civic rights, fine, police fine, and confiscation) shall not be imposed.

Art. 59.—When there are upwards of two concurrent offences punishable by limited penal servitude or imprisonment, the maximum term shall be that of the penalty for the most serious of the offences increased by one-half. The maximum term shall not exceed the total accumulative term of all the various and several inflexible penalties added together.

Art. 60.—Fines and other penalties shall be concurrently imposed, except in the case provided for in the first paragraph of Art. 58.

When two or more than two fines are imposed, the cumulative amount of such fines shall be less than the total of all the fines impossible for each offence.

Art. 61.—Even though there be no accessory penalty to the gravest of the concurrent offences, should there be some other accessory penalty to any of the offences it shall be inflicted, but without prejudice to the application of the provisions of Art. 58.

Should there be two or more than two concurrent instances of deprivation of civic rights, the longest of the terms shall be imposed; if two or more than two instances of police surveillance, only one of them shall be imposed.

Confiscation shall be imposed concurrently.

Art. 62.—When among concurrent crimes one (or more) has been adjudicated upon, and the other not yet tried, the offence not yet adjudicated upon shall be further tried and decided.

Art. 63.—When two or more than two judgments have been rendered with reference to concurrent offences, the penalties shall be concurrently imposed and executed. But, when the death penalty should be executed, other penalties (with the exception of deprivation of civic rights and confiscation) shall not be enforced. When one of the offences is punishable by unlimited penal servitude or imprisonment, other penalties (with the exception of deprivation of civic rights, fine, police fine, and confiscation) shall not be enforced. With regard to the enforcement of the penalties of limited penal servitude or imprisonment, the maximum term impossible in respect to the most serious crimes may not be augmented by more than half such maximum term.

As regards deprivation of civic rights and police surveillance the longest term shall be enforced.

Art. 64.—When a person has been dealt with in respect to concurrent offences and been pardoned with regard to one (or more) of them by reason of an amnesty, the penalty shall be specially de-

termined with reference to the other offence (or offences) not included in such amnesty.

Art. 65.—Detention or police fine shall be imposed concurrently with other penalties, except in such cases as are provided in Article 58 (?).

Two or more than two instances of detention or police fine shall be imposed concurrently.

Art. 66.—In case an individual act is applicable to several particular offences, or an act which is a means of committing an offence or a result of such offence constitutes another particular offence, the most serious of the inflexible penalties shall be imposed.

The provisions of the third paragraph of Article 61 are applicable in the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 67.—In cases where several successive acts all constitute the same offence, such consecutive acts shall be dealt with as forming one offence.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE REPETITION OF OFFENCES.

Art. 68.—When a person is sentenced to penal servitude and within ten years from the day on which the execution of the penalty ceased, or was remitted, he again commits another offence punishable by penal servitude, such offence shall be considered as a "repeated offence" (*sai-han*).

The same is applicable in cases where a person is sentenced to death owing to his commission of an offence similar in nature to one which is punishable by penal servitude, and within the term specified in the preceding paragraph, calculated from the day on which the execution of the penalty was remitted, or (in case the penalty was lowered on account of commutation) the execution of penal servitude was either completed or remitted, he again commits another offence punishable by penal servitude.

When a person has been sentenced with regard to concurrent offences among which there is an infraction punishable by penal servitude, he shall be deemed as condemned to penal servitude with reference to the application of the provisions *re* "repeated offences" even though such infraction may not constitute the most serious one of the concurrent offences.

Art. 69.—The penalty for "repeated offence" shall not exceed double the maximum term of penal servitude specified in respect to each such particular penalty.

Art. 70.—When, after final judgment has been given, it is discovered that the person is one who has committed a "repeated offence," the penalty to be augmented shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article.

The provisions of the preceding article are not applicable to a person who has either undergone execution of penal servitude or has had the punishment remitted.

Art. 71.—The provisions *re* "repeated offence" are likewise applicable even in the case of persons who have committed infractions three times or more.

CHAPTER XI.—OF CO-OPERATION OF SEVERAL PERSONS IN THE SAME OFFENCE.

Art. 72.—When two or more persons have united in the commission of an offence they shall be regarded as principals.

Art. 73.—Persons who have instigated others in the commission of an offence shall be treated as principals.

The same is applicable in the case of persons who have instigated other instigators.

Art. 74.—Persons who have assisted principal offenders shall be regarded as accomplices.

Persons who have instigated accomplices shall be treated as accomplices.

Art. 75.—As regards the punishment of accomplices, the penalties impossible upon principals shall be inflicted in a mitigated form.

Art. 76.—In the case of an offence punishable only by detention or police fine, neither instigators nor accomplices are punishable except by virtue of a special provision of the law.

Art. 77.—When persons have been participants in an act which constitutes an offence by reason of the social status of the principal offender, they shall be regarded as joint offenders, even although their relative social positions may not be identical.

When the severity of a penalty is specially

determined according to the social status or rank of the offender, the ordinary penalty shall be inflicted on the person not occupying a position similar to that of the principal.

CHAPTER XII.—OF EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Art. 78.—When extenuating circumstances exist in favour of an offender, the Court may consider the same and reduce the penalty accordingly.

Art. 79.—Even in cases where the (text of the) law governs and determines the raising or lowering of penalties, the Court may (go a step further and) take extenuating circumstances into consideration and reduce the penalty.

CHAPTER XII.—OF THE AGGRAVATION AND COMMUTATION OF PENALTIES.

Art. 80.—When there exists one or more legal causes for mitigating penalties, such penalties shall be lowered as follows:—

1. When the punishment of death is to be mitigated it shall be commuted to penal servitude or imprisonment either perpetual or for a period of not less than 5 years;
2. When the punishment of perpetual penal servitude or imprisonment is to be mitigated, it shall be commuted either to penal servitude or imprisonment for a period of not less than 3 years;
3. When either limited penal servitude or limited imprisonment is to be mitigated, one-half of the term of the penalty shall be reduced;
4. When the punishment of fine is to be mitigated, one-half of the amount of the fine shall be reduced;
5. When detention is to be mitigated, one-half of the maximum term of the detention shall be reduced;
6. When police fine is to be mitigated, one-half of the maximum amount of the fine shall be reduced.

Art. 81.—In the case of mitigating penalties according to the law, if there are two or more than two descriptions of penalties, the particular penalty to be inflicted shall be first determined upon and it shall then be lowered.

Art. 82.—In reducing the punishment of penal servitude, imprisonment or detention, if there remains any fraction of a day, such remainder shall be cut off.

In mitigating the punishment of fine or police fine, if there remains any fraction of one *sen*, the same rule shall be applied.

Art. 83.—When penalties should be mitigated in consideration of extenuating circumstances, they shall be lowered in accordance with the precedents mentioned in Article 80.

Art. 84.—No accessory penalties shall be increased nor mitigated.

Art. 85.—When there exist simultaneously causes in aggravation and extenuation of the penalty, these causes are to be considered in the following order:—

1. Aggravation of penalty on account of the repetition of the offence;
2. Legal mitigation;
3. Aggravation of penalty on account of concurrence of offences;
4. Extenuating circumstances.

Art. 86.—Limited penal servitude and imprisonment cannot be augmented so as to exceed a period of twenty years.

BOOK II.—OFFENCES.

CHAPTER I.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS OF THE EMPEROR, AND MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Art. 87.—Execution or contrivance of acts of violence against the person of the Emperor, the Emperor's Grandmother, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Crown Prince, or the heir presumptive shall be punished with death.

Art. 88.—Acts of an insulting and disrespectful nature committed against the Emperor, the Emperor's Grandmother, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Crown Prince, or the heir presumptive shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding seven years.

The same law applies in the case of insulting and disrespectful acts committed against the Imperial Mausolea.

Art. 89.—Execution of acts of violence against the persons of the members of the Imperial family shall be punished with death: attempts to commit such acts shall be punished with perpetual penal servitude.

Art. 90.—Acts of an insulting and disrespectful nature committed against members of the Imperial family shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding four years.

Art. 91.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter may be deprived of civic rights.

Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter and who are therefore punishable with limited penal servitude, may also be placed under police surveillance.

CHAPTER II.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE INTERNAL SAFETY OF THE STATE.

Art. 92.—Persons who have committed seditious acts of violence with the object of seizing the territories of the state, or subverting the government and laws of the Empire, shall be considered guilty of perpetrating offences against the internal safety of the state and be punished according to the following distinctions:—

1. With death or perpetual imprisonment, those who have been the ringleaders;
2. With perpetual imprisonment, or imprisonment for not less than five years, those who have participated in the conspiracy or held a command in the insurrectionary body. Persons who have been engaged in the sedition in various other official capacities shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years;
3. With imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, persons who have been mere participants in the outbreak in the capacity of ordinary followers.

In the case of offences specified in the preceding paragraphs (with the exception of those mentioned in No. 3) infractions not consummated are also punishable.

Art. 93.—Persons who have conspired to raise an insurrection and made preparations to commit violent and seditious acts, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.

Art. 94.—Persons who have aided and assisted the commission of offences mentioned in the preceding two articles by furnishing arms and munitions of war, monies, and provisions, or by any other acts whatsoever, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years.

Art. 95.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter may be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Art. 96.—Persons who, although having committed offences mentioned in Articles 93 and 94, have voluntarily denounced themselves to the authorities before the outbreak of the insurrectionary movement shall be exempted from punishment.

CHAPTER III.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXTERNAL SAFETY OF THE STATE.

Art. 97.—Persons who have conspired with any foreign power and caused the said power to commence hostilities against the Empire, or who have joined alien enemies in fighting against the Empire, shall be punished with death.

Art. 98.—Persons who have delivered to the enemy any castle, fortress, camp, body of troops, vessels of war or other ships, or grounds and buildings devoted to military purposes, shall be punished with death.

Persons who have delivered to the enemy arms and munitions of war, or otherwise supplied objects used for military purposes, shall be punished with death or perpetual penal servitude.

Art. 99.—Persons who for the purpose of aiding the enemy, have damaged or rendered unfit for use, any castle, fortress, camp, vessels of war or other ships, arms, munitions of war, steam-cars, electric-cars, railroads, telegraph lines, or grounds and buildings devoted to military purposes, shall be punished with death or perpetual penal servitude.

Art. 100.—Persons who have delivered to the enemy arms and munitions of war not devoted to the military purposes of the Empire, or any other

objects which can be directly employed in naval or military operations, shall be punished with perpetual penal servitude, or penal servitude for a period of not less than five years.

Art. 101.—Persons who have acted as spies for the enemy, or assisted the enemy's spies, shall be punished with death, perpetual penal servitude, or penal servitude for a period of not less than seven years.

The same law is applicable to persons who have divulged military secrets to the enemy.

Art. 102.—Persons who have by the use of methods other than those mentioned in the preceding five articles, aided the enemy in military matters or injured the military interests of the Empire shall be punished with limited servitude for a period of not less than three years.

Art. 103.—The offences mentioned in the foregoing six articles are punishable even when not consummated.

Art. 104.—Persons who have made preparations and intrigued with the intention of committing the offences mentioned in Articles 97 to 102, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years.

Art. 105.—Persons who have been guilty of the offences mentioned in this chapter may be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Persons who have been guilty of the offences mentioned in this chapter, and who are therefore punishable with limited penal servitude, may be placed under police surveillance.

Art. 106.—The provisions of this chapter are only applicable to aliens when offences are committed within the Japanese Empire, on board Japanese men-of-war and other ships or within a foreign territory occupied by Japan.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not interfere with persons being dealt with in accordance with the rules, customs and usages prevailing in time of war.

Art. 107.—The provisions of this chapter are also applicable to acts committed against an ally of the Empire in time of war.

CHAPTER IV.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST NATIONAL INTERCOURSE.

Art. 108.—Persons who have committed acts of violence or made threats against the Sovereign or President of a Foreign Power sojourning in the Empire, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years.

Persons who have committed acts of insult against the Sovereign or President of a Foreign Power sojourning in the Empire, are punishable with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years, but the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the foreign government concerned.

Art. 109.—Persons who have committed acts of violence or made threats against an ambassador of a Foreign Power accredited to the Japanese Empire, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Persons who have committed acts of an insulting nature against an ambassador of a Foreign Power accredited to the Japanese Empire, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year, but the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the injured party.

Art. 110.—Persons who have damaged, soiled, or removed the national flag or other national emblem of any Foreign Power with the object of insulting such Foreign Power, shall be punished either with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding two hundred *yen*; the prosecution, however, shall only take place on the complaint of the foreign government concerned.

Art. 111.—Persons who have made preparations or intrigued with the object of waging private war against a Foreign Power, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, but in case of their voluntarily denouncing themselves to the authorities the penalty will be remitted.

Art. 112.—Persons who have violated decrees relating to neutrality when foreign nations are at war shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding five hundred *yen*.

CHAPTER V.—OF INTERFERENCE WITH THE EXERCISE OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

Art. 113.—Persons who have committed acts of (personal) violence against, or intimidated members of the public services in the performance of their duties, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

The same shall be applied to persons who have committed acts of (personal) violence against, or intimidated members of the public services with the object of causing them to take some official action or to resign their official posts.

Art. 114.—Persons who have insulted members of the public services in the performance of their duties and in their presence, or insulted them, in their official capacity (although not in their actual presence) by means of writings, pictures, and images publicly exhibited, or by public theatrical representations, songs, or public discourses, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or with the imposition of a fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

Persons who have insulted offices of the public services by means of writings, pictures, or images publicly exhibited, or by public theatrical representations, songs, or public discourses, shall be punished in like manner.

Art. 115.—Persons who have rendered seals or marks, indicative of attachment, affixed by members of the public services, null and void by damaging such seals or marks, or any other means, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years or with the imposition of a fine not exceeding three hundred yen.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Art. 116.—Every prisoner, whether convicted or unconvicted, who shall have escaped, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year.

Art. 117.—If persons who have been detained or imprisoned in accordance with laws or ordinances shall have escaped by means of damaging or breaking the prison or its furniture and fittings, by acts of violence, or intimidation by menace of injury, or if upwards of two prisoners secretly working in concert have escaped, the offender or offenders shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 118.—Every individual who shall have unlawfully taken away prisoners detained or imprisoned in accordance with laws and ordinances shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Art. 119.—Persons who shall have supplied tools to a prisoner detained or imprisoned in accordance with laws and ordinances, with the object of enabling him to escape, or in any other way assisted his escape, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Persons who shall have committed acts of violence or intimidation, with the same object as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding seven years.

Art. 120.—Gaolers and guards who have (wittingly?) allowed prisoners detained or imprisoned in accordance with laws and ordinances to escape, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of more than one year and not exceeding ten years.

Art. 121.—The offences mentioned in this chapter are punishable even when not consummated.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE CONCEALMENT OF OFFENDERS AND THE SUPPRESSION AND DESTRUCTION OF PROOF OF GUILT.

Art. 122.—Persons who have harboured or concealed, or have assisted the flight of an escaped prisoner, or an offender who has committed an act rendering himself liable to be criminally punished by a penalty graver than fine, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding three hundred yen.

Art. 123.—Persons who have suppressed, destroyed, forged, or fraudulently altered (docu-

mentary) evidence relating to a case in which another party is a defendant in a criminal trial, or persons who have employed any forged or fraudulently altered evidence, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding two hundred yen.

Art. 124.—No offences mentioned in this chapter are punishable when they are committed by relatives of an accused person or an escaped prisoner for the benefit of such accused person or escaped prisoner.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Art. 125.—No matter what their object may be, persons who have assembled together in large numbers, and, in order to execute their common purpose, have acted in a violent and turbulent manner or been guilty of intimidation by menace of injury, shall be dealt with as follows:—

1. Ringleaders shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period of more than two years and not exceeding ten years.

2. Persons who have led or directed others and forwarded the aforesaid acts shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period of more than one year and not exceeding seven years.

3. Those who have simply participated in these acts shall be punished with a fine not exceeding fifty yen.

Art. 126.—Persons who have assembled together in large numbers, with the intention of executing their common purpose by means of violence and intimidation, and have refused to disperse although required by a government or public officer so to do, shall be punished, if ringleaders, with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, and others with a fine not exceeding fifty yen.

Art. 127.—Persons who have committed any of the offences mentioned in this chapter and are consequently punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, may also be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

CHAPTER IX.—OF ARSON AND ACCIDENTAL CONFLAGRATION.

Art. 128.—Whosoever shall have set fire to buildings actually used as dwelling houses, or to buildings, steam-cars, electric cars, boats, or mines actually containing persons and have destroyed them, shall be punished with death, perpetual penal servitude, or penal servitude for a period of not less than seven years.

Art. 129.—Whosoever shall have set fire to buildings not actually used as dwelling houses, or to boats or mines not actually containing persons and destroyed them, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not less than three years.

In case the objects mentioned in the preceding paragraph be the offender's own property, he shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 130.—Persons who shall have set fire to and destroyed objects other than those mentioned in the preceding two articles and consequently have caused a danger of a common (public) peril to arise therefrom, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not less than one year and not exceeding ten years.

In case the objects mentioned in the preceding paragraph are the properties of the incendiary himself, the offender shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

Art. 131.—In the commission of offences mentioned in Par. 2 of Article 129, or Par. 2 of the preceding article, should the fire have spread to and burned any of the objects mentioned in Article 128, or Par. 1 of Article 129, the offender shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

In the commission of offences mentioned in Par. 2 of the preceding article, should the fire have spread to and burned any of the objects mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding article, the offender shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Art. 132.—The offences mentioned in Articles 128 and 129 shall be punished even if not actually consummated.

Art. 133.—Persons who have made prepara-

tions with the intention of committing offences mentioned in Article 128 or paragraph 1 of Article 129 shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year. The penalty may, however, be remitted, according to the circumstances of the case, and the offender may be placed under police surveillance.

Art. 134.—When a person has set fire to any of the objects mentioned in Par. 1 of Article 129 and Par. 1 of Article 130, and such objects happen to be under attachment, right in rem, leased or insured, he shall be punished just as if he had set fire to and burned another person's property, even although they may actually be the property of the offender himself.

Art. 135.—Persons who have, at the time of a fire, hidden, damaged, or destroyed apparatus used in extinguishing fires, or by any other means obstructed the stamping out of a conflagration, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of more than one year and not exceeding ten years.

Art. 136.—Persons who have committed the offences mentioned in the preceding eight articles and are punishable with death or penal servitude may be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Persons who have committed the offences mentioned in the preceding eight articles and are punishable with limited penal servitude may be placed under police surveillance.

Art. 137.—Persons who have by fault or negligence accidentally burnt any of the objects mentioned in Arts. 128 to 130 and Article 134 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding three hundred yen.

Art. 138.—Persons who have caused an explosion of gunpowder, steam-boilers, or of any other explosive things or substances and thereby damaged or destroyed any of the objects mentioned in Articles 128 to 130 and Article 134, shall be punished in accordance with the precedents as guilty of either arson or of causing an accidental fire.

Art. 139.—Persons who have caused gas, electricity or steam to leak out, thereby caused danger to life, person, or property, shall be sentenced to penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years, or be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

Persons who have caused gas, electricity, or steam to leak out and thereby either killed or wounded any person, shall be punished by the graver penalty to be imposed upon comparison with crimes of killing or wounding.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

YACHTING.

Saturday's yachting was enlivened by a new feature, promoted by the Commodore to increase the interest already taken in the "Lark" class. Hitherto the Commodore has given his cup to the 39-raters, but this year the "Larks" were decided to have superior claims. That accounted for three prizes, and from other sources these were added to until it was arranged to give a prize to every boat. Mr. Scidmore's and the other important rewards were handsome pieces of silver; the "sealed" parcels contained such articles as a waterproof coat, a pair of rubber boots, etc. It need not be said that the race was thus invested with more than its usual attractions both to competitors and onlookers, and, more over, the course was so laid out that the boats were in the full view of all, the start being between the bathing lunge and the hatoba, and the race twice round the breakwater, finishing over the starting line.

A race for 39-raters was on the programme. The wind was very light from north-east, but the only two craft that left their moorings, *Maid Marion* and *Golden Hind*, got out of the harbour eventually after having all but drifted across the starting line. *Maid* soon acquired a long lead but was unable to finish in time to make a race. *Golden Hind* continued on a cruise down the bay.

Seven 21-raters started, *Pele* getting away best, but only four were able to go round the course and have their times recorded. Of the others *Sunbeam* maintained a good place till the

beat back to Tsurumi, in the course of which she gave up. *Daisy May* and *Edna* were even less fortunate and also abandoned the race. *Pele* led most of the time and at the Lightship *Chocho* was second, with *Sunbeam* and *Winsome* close to each other astern of her. When they came on a wind and began beating back to Tsurumi, *Winsome* passed both *Chocho* and *Sunbeam*, and she also overhauled and passed *Pele* on the run into the harbour, finishing a few yards ahead. Times (actual):—

<i>Sunbeam</i>	h.m.s.
<i>Winsome</i>	5:27.20
<i>Pele</i>	5:30.05
<i>Edna</i>	—
<i>Chocho</i>	5:35.45
<i>Yugao</i>	5:48.00
<i>Daisy May</i>	—

Winsome therefore wins the first prize on handicap, *Chocho* the second, *Pele* takes third place and *Yugao* fourth.

Every "Lark" in the harbour turned out for their race, and truly they were a pretty sight as they flitted about the harbour or skipped (rather soberly, it must be confessed, because even for them the breeze was quite insufficient) over the waters of the bay in their endeavours to get round the breakwater twice. The whole fifteen went off in fine style, though one or two soon fell into trouble. No. 12 got out of the harbour first, 5 next, then 10 and 14, 8 heading and 3 bringing up the rearguard. They tacked laboriously along the breakwater and entered the harbour between the lighthouses in this order: 10, 8, 12, 13, 14. No. 10 was still first when they began the second round, 8 second, 12 third, 15 fourth, 14 fifth, with 13 close up, then 1, 5, 11, 6 and 2. During the second round there were some surprises, 8 falling out of her fine position and 1 advancing into third place. Four of the boats gave up or were unable to finish, but every craft that went round got a prize. At the finish the three leading boats, 10, 12 and 1, were only a matter of twenty to twenty-five seconds apart. The prizes were afterwards presented to the winners by Mr. Scidmore, Commodore of the Yokohama Yacht Club. It should be noted that 1, in addition to Mr. Scidmore's prize, won the handsome bronze competed for on handicap in this class. The leading prizes are won by Messrs. Drummond and Watt, R. Sander, L. Thompson, F. H. Abbey, P. Gampert, and J. J. M. Carst respectively. Times and prizes:

1.—3rd, Mr. Scidmore's Prize	h.m.s.
2.—10th, Sealed Prize	5:09.55
3.—Gave up	5:53.25
4.—Gave up	—
5.—6th, Our Boyes' Prize	5:26.25
6.—Last, Sealed Prize	6:05.50
7.—Gave up	—
8.—8th, Sealed Prize	5:29.45
9.—Gave up	—
10.—1st, Commodore's Cup	5:09.10
11.—4th, Club Prize	5:20.20
12.—2nd, Yamato Damashii Prize	5:09.35
13.—5th, "Spray" Cup	5:21.40
14.—9th, Sealed Prize	5:32.40
15.—7th, Verandah Cup	3:29.30

BASEBALL.

The game of baseball played on the cricket ground on Saturday afternoon was not productive of much fine play, some 49 runs being made in the course of the afternoon. The weather was dull, the light poor, and occasional fine wisps of rain scudded the ground, all of which things naturally did not contribute to good play. Thorn's team led at the commencement and at the 5th innings the score stood, Thorn, 14; Merriman, 5. The next two innings saw very little improvement, Thorn advancing to 21, Merriman to 12. In the eighth innings, however, came a decided change in Merriman's fortunes, his side rapping out ten runs, making the score equal with Thorn's, who made only one. In the ninth innings Merriman's team passed their opponents, the match ending, Merriman, 26; Thorn 23.

One of the closest and best played games of baseball we have seen this season came off on

Thursday afternoon between the teams of the U.S. Naval Hospital, and the U.S.S. *Annapolis*, on the grounds of the former at Honmoku. The features of the game were the "star plays" of Cassidy, Dene, and Schmitt. Dannaber, the Captain of the local team, pitched a splendid game and the result was a well earned victory for the Hospital nine. Score: U.S. Naval Hospital, 5; *Annapolis*, 4.

THE LAW COURTS.

FORTIFICATIONS REGULATIONS CASE.

In the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court the trial of A. Richter (39), Captain of the launch *Dart*, belonging to Messrs. Langfeldt & Co., took place on Sept. 16th before Judge Yasuda and Public Procurator Nakamura.

The Public Prosecutor stating the case against the accused said that he trespassed on Aug. 30th within the area of fortifications at Chiyogasaki in the launch *Dart* and stayed there for some minutes.

In examination by the Judge, the accused stated that the launch was always used to carry provisions to warships and mail steamers when they arrived in Yokohama and he was employed by Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. as captain of the launch. He knew that his firm obtained on Aug. 29th a permit from the Kencho for an excursion from Yokohama to Kannonzaki and Uraga for a day. At that time he was not on duty in the steamer as captain but a Japanese named Muna was on duty. On the 30th the steam launch left here a little before 10 a.m. for Uraga where it arrived about noon, when all the passengers, who consisted of six foreigners and four or five Japanese, took tiffin in the boat. The Manager of the firm at the same time paid a visit to a German warship which was lying there. About 3 p.m. the Manager returned and then they started for the outer part of Uraga. He did not know the name of the place where he was ordered to stop the engines and where the steamer stayed for some minutes. He did not know whether the area of water belonged to the Chiyogasaki fort. His purpose in stopping the engine was that the stock of coal was scanty and he intended to sail as there was a pleasant breeze. After having stopped for some minutes, he, however, ordered that the launch should hurry to Kurihama to pay a visit to the Perry monument. Without doing so, however, he directed it to go to Uraga. He did not know that any officer of Chiyogasaki fort made a signal to stop the launch. On arrival at Uraga, a gendarme came to the launch and asked questions, through the Japanese captain, when the accused delivered the permit to the officer. The permit was kept by the manager of the firm who had given it to the accused previous to paying a visit to the German warship so that the accused had it in his pocket when the gendarme came to the launch. The launch had not a flag hoisted.

The Public Procurator asked the Court to examine Sergeant M. Kikuchi of the Chigasaki fort as witness, on the ground that the officer discovered the launch within the area of the fort on Aug. 30th about 4 or 5 p.m. and made a signal to stop it as he was going to examine it, but it left at full speed. The officer asked by telephone the gendarmes' station at Uraga to examine the launch when it arrived at that port. The Court decided to call the witness.

The Court then rose.

E. B. JONES v. C. T. BENNEY.

The hearing of the case instituted by Mr. E. B. Jones against Mr. C. T. Benney of Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co. No. 82, claiming yen 20, came up in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Sept. 16th.

Before the hearing began the Judge suggested that the parties settle the case out of Court and adjourned it till Sept. 23rd at 9 a.m.

It may be remembered that a carriage of the defendant collided last year with the *jinrikisha* of the plaintiff causing damage to the latter, the repairing of which cost yen 20. Defendant having refused to pay the amount, Mr. Jones filed a claim in the Yokohama Local

Court, but it was dismissed. The action was subsequently appealed to the District Court where the claim was again dismissed, after which it was carried to the higher Court in Tokyo. The Tokyo Appeal Court quashed the judgment of the Court of origin and consequently the claim has again been brought in the present Court.

JOVANSSEN v. THE CLUB HOTEL.

In the Yokohama Local Court this case, filed by Mr. A. Jovanssen against the Club Hotel, Ltd., claiming yen 90.48 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from June 26th, 1903, up to the execution of judgment was brought before Judge Kawamura on Sept. 16th.

Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sawada for defendant.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that during February, 1902, when in the service of the hotel, plaintiff over-deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank his own money in the current account of the hotel. For instance, plaintiff, as manager, collected yen 37.50 from customers and he then made up an amount of yen 50 adding of his own money yen 12.50 for the purpose of making a convenient entry in the bank pass book. Such small amounts made a total of yen 90.48 which was left unsettled when he was discharged. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine the bill collection book and bank pass book for February, 1902, in accordance with Arts 336, 337, and 338 of the Civil Code.

Defendant's Counsel stated that the hotel had no liability for the claim brought by plaintiff. Counsel then presented chits amounting to yen 367.22 which Mr. Jovanssen incurred during his stay at the hotel, and the lawyer stated that the directors had frequently applied to plaintiff for a settlement of the same and also had declined to recognize the alleged over-deposit for which plaintiff claims. Counsel objected to plaintiff examining the business books.

The Court, however, decided that the books should be examined and the case was adjourned till October 7th.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

The hearing of the case filed by the Naniwa Bank against Baron Ozaki, ex-Councillor of the former Sanji-In and two others, claiming an amount of money lent to them by plaintiff, jointly, was to be begun in the Tokyo District Court on 17th.

CLAIM ON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the Tokyo District Court, the cases instituted by T. Mine against the Dai-Nippon Life Insurance Company, and by K. Masuda against the Shuwa Life Insurance Company, both claiming an amount alleged to have been insured in those companies by their predecessors, were to be commenced on Sept. 16th.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The engagement has been announced of Miss May Goelet to the Duke of Roxburghe.

The Sendai Chess Club resumed its regular Monday evening sessions on September 14th.

The Kyushu branch of the Osaka Life Insurance Company was on Sept. 15th suspended by the authorities.

According to a correspondent of the *Asahi*, dengue fever is now prevalent in Shanghai, few escaping its attacks.

A postman named J. Miyakawa (26) of the Central Post Office was arrested on Sept. 15th on a charge of having stolen money orders contained in letters.

The *Fiji* states that the rumour with reference to the falling through of negotiations at St. Petersburg which it published on Sept. 15th has been officially contradicted.

A dispatch from Rome to the Catholic newspaper *Germania* says the fisherman's ring belonging to the late Pope, which was supposed to have

been lost, has been found on the writing table of Leo XIII. Cardinal Oreglia examined the ring and, according to custom, broke it up.

A telegram from Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, states that a train was derailed on the morning of Sept. 10th at Inaba station with the result that two persons were injured.

The French mail steamer *Tonkin*, which has been undergoing repairs at the Kawasaki Ship-building Yard, left Kobe at 2 p.m. on Sept. 13th for home, her repairs being completed.

The *Asahi* states that a man named Ch. Yamamoto, a former acolyte of the Russian Church in Tokyo, is being shadowed by the police as a suspected Russian spy.

The French cruiser *Bugeaud* arrived on Sept. 16th at Hakodate. She is expected to stay there for four or five days. The Italian cruiser *Vettor Pisani* arrived the same day at Tsuruga.

A Russian employee of the East China Railway Company has presented to the Emperor of Japan a book entitled the "Marine business of the East China Railway and its future prospects."

About midnight on Sept. 14th three convicts sentenced on charges of robbery escaped from the Sugamo jail, Tokyo, having broken through a part of the building. They are still at large.

On the night of Sept. 16th, a passenger and a goods train collided at Nagoya station. Details are not given excepting that two persons were injured. The cause is said to be negligence on the part of a pointsman.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that the steamer *Koun Maru* of the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha has been wrecked in the strait of Shimonoseki and sunk, showing only one mast. Details are not given by the paper.

On the night of Sept. 11th, a collision occurred at Wakamatsu station, near Fukuoka, with the result that two goods wagons were smashed, two persons were severely, and three others slightly injured.

In the first match on record of Rugby football between Australia and New Zealand, played on the 15th August on the Sydney Cricket Ground in the presence of 35,000 people, New Zealand won by 22 points to 3.

Nine ships of the Standing Squadron left Sasebo on the morning of Sept. 10th. Their destination is not reported. The *Sama* passed through the Shimonoseki strait on the same day in a western direction.

The Mexican Coal Mining Company ordered on Sept. 13th by telegram, from the Kumamoto Emigrant Company, five hundred workmen. The Japanese firm sent a hundred emigrants in 1901 to this company and they seem to have proved satisfactory.

Mr. J. Hayashi, a candidate for Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, who was charged with contravention of the Election Law was sentenced on Sept. 12th in the District Court to 4 months' imprisonment with hard labour and 8 years' suspension of civil rights.

It is stated by the *Asahi* that a British gentleman named Shepherd, living in the Argentine Republic has presented a camera, fifty photographic pictures and an album containing views of the scenery of that country, to the Emperor through the Japanese Minister.

The German cruiser *Hertha* arrived at Tsuruga on Sept. 10th from Muroran, Hokkaido. She is expected to stay there about ten days. The French cruiser *Montcalm* arrived at Hakodate on the 9th from Vladivostok. At 4 p.m. on the following day, she left for Yokohama.

The British cruiser *Amphitrite*, on her way from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, put into Yokohama on Sunday and landed two officers for treatment at the British sick quarters. One of the patients

is suffering from an apoplectic stroke and the other's ailment is appendicitis. The ship left the same day.

According to Mr. Yamataki, Japanese Consul at Sydney, who arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 13th by the steamer *Yamata Maru*, the Australian Commonwealth has decided to send over 200 Japanese workmen to Thursday Island. Some of them will be despatched by the next Japanese mail steamer.

A case of typhus and a case of dysentery appeared among the crew of the British steamer *Glenhurst*, which arrived here at 8 p.m. on Sept. 10th, from Antwerp via ports. The typhus patient is an European sailor and the man attacked with dysentery is a Chinese. The men are isolated on the ship.

The steamer *Saikyo Maru*, which has been detained at the Wada-misaki Quarantine station, Kobe, in consequence of the appearance of a case of suspected plague, was released on Sept. 13th on the ground that the illness was not plague but typhus. The ship had arrived from Formosa carrying 150 soldiers.

Baron Kodama, Minister of State for Home Affairs, states the *Official Gazette*, prohibited, on Sept. 14th, the sale of a book entitled "A Collection of Poems referring to Socialism" on the ground that it is injurious to public order, and copies of the book were ordered to be confiscated. It was published in Osaka.

Another case of dysentery was reported on the 10th on board the steamer *Nitto Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The victim is the captain, K. Shibusawa, and he was removed to the Juzen Hospital on the morning of the following day. The sanitary authorities carried out the usual disinfection of the ship.

San Francisco papers state that Captain P. Going, of the T. K. K. steamer *America Maru*, has obtained a divorce from his wife, Mary, in the San Francisco Courts. He proved that his wife refused to come to San Francisco, where he had made his domicile, and gave evidence to prove that they had not lived together since 1901.

Marquis Ito proceeded to the palace on Sept. 16th when he had audience of the Emperor, after which the President of the Privy Council returned to his office where a meeting was held. The same day, the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs and Finance held an interview at the office of the latter. Tokyo papers add, somewhat unnecessarily, that their conference was secret.

The new line between Sukiyabashi and Kanda-bashi of the Tokyo Street Railway which was opened to traffic on Sept. 15th is reported to have netted yen 274.30 on the first day, carrying 13,715 passengers. The income of the line between Shimbashi and Shinagawa is stated by Tokyo papers to have been yen 599.70 per day during the twenty days ended Sept. 10th.

It is stated by the Kotobuki-cho police that two officers—one a commander and the other a Lieutenant—of the French cruiser *Montcalm* which is now lying here were attacked on the night of Sept. 16th by two Japanese disguised as women while the former were taking a walk in the street of the brothels, Magane-cho. The senior officer sustained an injury on the right arm. The culprit is still at large.

K. Oishi, an official of the Department of Finance, who was charged with having received bribes from merchants patronized by the office, was sentenced on Sept. 15th in the Tokyo District Court to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 8 and the bribe, yen 300, he had received was ordered to be confiscated.

Baron Yamamoto, Minister of State for the Navy, intends to establish a naval station at Miho near Shimidzu, for which purpose it is stated by the *Yorodzu* that he will claim the provision of yen 2,000,000 in the Budget of the

coming year. According to the authorities, there is no highly, suitable port for a naval station between Kobe and Yokosuka but the place mentioned was selected after investigations.

The members of the Tairo-Doshikai (Anti-Russian Party) held a friendly meeting at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo, in the evening of Sept. 14th. The members of the same Union in Sendai will hold a meeting on Sept. 17th to deliver speeches with regard to the situation. Mr. Komuchi and a few other statesmen will be present at the meeting.

Professor Goldwin Smith received numerous congratulations upon entering his 81st year on Aug. 17. He said to one caller, "Having set out with a very weak constitution I believe I owe my attainment of old age to not having been overworked at school as a child. At the two schools at which I was, and one of which was Eton, work was very light. I cannot help fearing the children now, especially if their constitutions are not strong, are overworked at school."

The British Admiralty has decided to build three new battleships of 18,000 tons, which have been designed by Mr. Philip Watts, the director of naval construction. The most notable departure in the new ships will be in the armour plating for the sides and hull. An armour belt of 10-inch Krupp steel, tapering away to six inches, will be continued the whole length of the broadside.

It is reported that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's donation to Teddington, England, for a free library, has resulted in the purchase of a painting by Van Dyke for £1. It was decided to include a small art gallery in the library building, and a committee of local residents bought from a furniture dealer some old pictures to hang on the walls. When one of these was cleaned it proved to be an authentic Van Dyke, the subject being taken from Torquato Tasso's poem "Rinaldo."

The *Niroku* states that the Naval General Staff Office is now active. At 9 a.m. on Sept. 16th the directors of the various bureaux in the Office held a secret conference when it is said that a resolution was passed to employ temporarily two lawyers bearing the degree of hakase (doctor) as advisers on international affairs. Communication between the headquarters office and the Kure Naval Station are continuous. The paper adds that the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal is now working day and night.

The *Asahi* states that Messrs. Sale and Company, Yokohama, have purchased the steamer *Teucer*, which recently arrived here from London, for about yen 120,000. The firm will temporarily use the vessel to carry railway sleepers from Hokkaido to Korea. She left here on Sept. 10th for Muroran to ship cargo. A Japanese shipping firm, the Nishikawa Shokai, Yokohama, had been in negotiation for the ship, but it seems that they could not come to terms.

Mr. K. Kashiwabara, Superintendent of the Yotsuya Police, and Mr. T. Terasaki, Inspector of the Kyobashi Police, Tokyo, have been employed by the Chinese Government as instructor and assistant instructor respectively of the Police School at Ta-Yuen, Shantung province. They are expected to leave for their posts in the beginning of October. The salary is reported by Tokyo papers to be yen 3,400 per annum for the former and yen 1,700 for the latter, and their term of engagement is two years.

We learn that the ill-advised order causing examination of passengers' luggage at Honolulu has been abolished. This order was issued only a short time ago by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. It was found to cause great annoyance and as the examination called for the presence of passengers and so limited their sight-seeing possibilities in the "Paradise of the Pacific" and was really unnecessary the outcry against it was loud. The steamship lines stopping at Honolulu their splendid steamers with large lists of passengers found their arrangements, to provide that travellers should enjoy this beautiful break

in the voyage to the best advantage, being interfered with, and they promptly protested. The result was that suspension was at once ordered and now the cable announces complete abolition.

The Kawasaki Ship-building Yard, Kobe, is to redeem to-day (Sept. 18th) yen 800,000 of its debentures.

It is stated by the *Asahi* that the representatives of over 1,200 *jinrikisha* coolies in Tokyo recently paid a visit to Mr. Sonoda, Governor of Hokkaido, who is now in the capital on official business, and asked him to find work for the coolies, who are losing their occupation as the construction of the electrical tramways is gradually drawing near completion. The men explained that the coolies could not turn to any other work in the city. The Governor sympathized with the petitioners, and gave an account of the condition of Hokkaido, where many places are still uninhabited and where much work in fishing and farming is obtainable.

At a meeting on Sept. 10th of the directors of the Nippon Marine Insurance Company, it was stated that the total income for the first half of this year was yen 983,877 and the expenditure yen 761,709, leaving a net profit of yen 222,168, to which the balance of the previous account, yen 6,936, has to be added. Of the total, yen 75,000 is to be paid as a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. (10 per cent. per annum), yen 11,500 is to be deposited as legal reserve, yen 100,000 as a special reserve, yen 22,200 is to be given as rewards to employees, and the remaining yen 20,404 is to be carried forward to the next account. The general meeting of shareholders will be held on the 19th when the provisional decision of the directors will be reviewed. It is proposed to change the name to the Nippon Marine, Transport and Fire Insurance Company and to carry on business as indicated by the altered designation.

The death from cholera at Hankow is recorded of Mr. E. T. Pym. It seems only a little while ago, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that Mr. Pym lost his first wife, who died suddenly at Hankow, and it is only twenty-one months since he married a young and very popular Shanghai girl, Nina, daughter of the very well-known Captain of the C. M. S. *Hacon*, Mr. Fred. Wallace, and she is now left a widow with one child. Mr. Pym, who was one of the best-known and best-loved residents of Hankow, entered the Imperial Maritime Customs in 1882, and had been for some time Acting Commissioner. No one could be more respected as a Custom official than he was, and he was a warm friend and a delightful companion, well-read, genial, and of inexhaustible kind-heartedness.

The Pacific liner *Nippon Maru*, commanded by Captain W. W. Greene, went on an official Government trial on Sept. 4th, says the *Hongkong Daily Press*. At 6 a.m. the steamer left her buoy and proceeded out of the harbour through Green Island Pass to the south side of the Island, where a measured three-mile course has been specially marked out so that the steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha may comply with the requirements of the Japanese Government. After making a preliminary run, the steamer started on the special full speed trials over the three mile course. The engines worked throughout the trials, which lasted five hours, with perfect smoothness, and steaming was very easy. On the six runs an average speed was attained of 17.6 knots, and the maximum speed reached 18.2 knots. This result is a little better than that attained when the steamer was built five years ago, and all interested expressed themselves as highly pleased with such an excellent performance, which entitles the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to the same Government subsidy for the next five years as that received since the steamer started on the San Francisco run in December, 1898. The Japanese Government was represented by Mr. T. Okochi and staff of assistants, while Mr. C. Shiba, Professor of Engineering, Imperial University, Tokyo, assisted by Mr. M. Hara, the Company's naval architect, was present on half of the owners.

CLAIM AGAINST THE "TONKIN."

The Kawasaki Dockyard Company have brought a claim against the M.M. Co., which reads as follows:—

For successfully rescuing S.S. *Tonkin* and her cargoes from her last disastrous distress caused by fire which broke out on board the steamer on the 6th August, 1903, viz.:—

1. To extinguish wholly the fire on board the steamer.
2. To tow her safely while on fire from her anchorage in the Kobe Harbour.
3. To ground her on the so-called Mirume beach.
4. To pump out the water flooded in the steamer after the fire had been put out.
5. To float the steamer safely from the shore by towing, and, lastly,
6. To tow safely the steamer again to Kobe.

One Hundred Seventy Thousand yen
Only..... ¥170,000.00
E. & O. E.

To this a reply of which the following is a translation was sent:—

Kobe, August 19th, 1903.
To the DIRECTOR of the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Limited, Kobe.

DEAR SIR.—I beg to confirm my letter of yesterday by which I acknowledged the receipt of your favour of the same date, enclosing your bill for the amount of Yen One Hundred and Seventy Thousand (yen 170,000) claimed as payment for assistance rendered by you to our steamship *Tonkin*, in fighting the fire which had broken out on board, in towing the ship to Mirume—in accordance with the order given by the Kobe Harbour Master himself—in grounding her on the beach, filling her holds with sea water, and, after the fire was under control, in supplying the means of floating the steamer by pumping water out from the holds and, when afloat, towing her from Mirume to an anchorage in the harbour of Kobe.

In the reply which I had the honour of writing you, I could not help manifesting my very great surprise at the exorbitant amount of your bill, and I stated that I felt inclined to think that it was due to some mistake.

I should have been very desirous of discussing the matter with you on the same day, but your absence compelled me to postpone this exchange of views until to-day, and upon the invitation received from you this morning, informing me that you would be at your office from 10 a.m. until noon, I hastened to call upon you.

As a result of our conversation, I am now convinced that your bill was deliberately drawn up, and that the high figure to which it amounts must be solely attributed to the special point of view you take of the matter—i.e., that you consider yourselves as having alone rescued the *Tonkin* from an unavoidable loss.

I objected this morning to the pretension on your part, and the chief object of this letter is to put down in writing the arguments brought forward by me to refute your own, and which may be condensed as follows:—

1st.—The so-called rescue of the *Tonkin* is not, properly speaking, a salvage, as the steamer was moored to a buoy in the harbour, and she ran no other risks than those resulting from the fire which accidentally broke out on board during the landing of cargo. The assistance rendered by you as well as all the services of the Harbour of Kobe amounted merely to such help as is required in case of fire and as is always given in all accidents of this kind.

2nd.—Yours was not, therefore, the sole assistance rendered, inasmuch as, besides all the means of action possessed by the steamer herself, the Harbour Office, the Water Police, the Kobe Pier Co., the steamers in the neighbourhood, &c., also helped powerfully in controlling the fire.

3rd.—The beaching of the *Tonkin* was not the result of any initiation of your own, considering that it was, as much on account of the danger from the fire to the other ships in the harbour as for the safety of the steamer, ordered by the Harbour Master; and the part taken by you in this operation consisted only in towing the *Tonkin* in compliance with the orders given to beach her at Mirume, where the intention of those in command was to ground her without, nevertheless, removing the chances of floating her again, and, with that possibility in view, unrevetting some plates in the hull and filling the hold with sea water, in order to fight the fire by more effective means than those at our disposal.

4th.—The fire was not, consequently, put out by yourselves alone, as every one contributed some help in doing so, and even the City pumps, placed on lighters under my care, were sent to Mirume, where

they were also at work, while the Kobe Pier Co.'s pumps, the Harbour Office pumps, &c., remained on the spot until the fire was practically under control.

5th.—The pumping out of the water in the holds was, as a matter of fact, attempted by your pumps, but other means than those contributed by you also helped in this.

6.—The re-floating of the *Tonkin* was in reality due to the full moon high tide occurring on the evening of the 9th instant, and also to the powerful means of action furnished by the cruiser *Montcalm* and some 200 men of her crew, after a kedge anchor had been moored in the direction in which the *Tonkin* was to be hauled off, having, as soon as the flood tide allowed, and by means of wading tackle and of steel hawsers (lent from the *Montcalm*), caused the steamer to slip off from the beach, and ultimately to float, at about 5.30 p.m.

Your tug-boats, attached to the stern of the ship, would never have succeeded alone in floating the *Tonkin* and every seafaring man on board at the time of the operation could bear witness to the fact that the *Montcalm*'s kedge anchor and hawsers were alone of effective use in re-floating the vessel.

This was so much so that the assistance of the *Yezo Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which had been applied for in view of re-floating operations, was considered unnecessary; that steamer—one of great power compared with that of your tugboats—was sent back to Kobe without having even received on board a single hawser from the *Tonkin*.

7th.—The steamer, having been floated by the means I have just mentioned, was ultimately towed by your boats—not, however, to the buoy where she is at present moored, but to about half a mile from the said buoy, at which spot the *Tonkin* had to anchor owing to night coming on and to the difficulty confronting a ship with her steering gear out of order in getting to the buoy.

Such is, in short, the precise account of the part taken by yourselves in the various operations necessitated by the fire which broke out on board the *Tonkin*; and in concluding this letter you may perhaps allow me to express the opinion that such assistance does not constitute the salvage of the *Tonkin* by the Kawasaki Dock-yard Company, and that, therefore, compensation claimed by you could not possibly be paid without its justice having previously been legally established by the Courts.

Moreover, I have lodged with the French Consul in this port the formal protest which, in the name of my Company, I hereby raise against your demands, and, on the other hand, I have notified these demands to my directors, leaving it with them to adopt in the premises such course as they may deem it proper to follow.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours truly,
L. ROUX,
Agent.

The examination of Captain Schmidt and other officers of the M. M. S.S. *Tonkin* in connection with the Kawasaki Dockyard Co.'s claim for salvage came on in the Kobe Ku Saibansho on Monday last, lasting from about 9 o'clock in the morning till past 8 o'clock in the evening. The *Kobe Herald* gives the gist of the testimony:—

Captain Raoul Schmidt stated that a fire broke out on board his steamer—the *Tonkin*—at 2 p.m. on the 6th August last and that all ship's pumps were set to work at once, every possible arrangement being made at the same time to control the flames.

After a short while steam launches from various quarters arrived alongside with a view to rendering help and amongst them were some belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. It was customary to help each other in cases of fire on board ship. The Harbour Master ordered the ship to be taken out of the harbour and the *Tonkin* accordingly left her buoy, the launches from the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. towing the *Tonkin*. There were no other launches about at the time. When Mirume was reached the flames burst out with renewed force and it was found necessary to sink the ship. All the pumps were then set to work to pour water into the holds. While the *Tonkin* was being towed to Mirume somebody on board one of the Kawasaki launches proposed that the ship should be scuttled. The suggestion was adopted. Half an hour afterwards, when it was found that the work of scuttling the ship was making slow progress the Captain decided to abandon the idea of scuttling the ship. The launches from the Kawasaki Works, the Harbour Board, the Kobe Pier Co., and the Kobe Water Police rendered assistance; but they were unable to extinguish the fire. All the inflammable goods were burnt. This fact may be proved by the certificate given by the Surveyors. The fire originated in No. 3 hold, where some chlorate of potash was stored. The French Consul opened an enquiry as to the cause of the fire and it is impossible to make any definite statement at the present moment. The fire originated in No. 3 hold and burnt all the wood work in the forepart of the *Tonkin*.

As for the fourth question (as to the action taken

by the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. during the fire) it is not possible for me to make any reply as there is no fact to prove that the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. did put out the fire. I am also unable to state what cargo was on board the *Tonkin*. Moreover the question has nothing to do with the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. A list of cargo was on board but there is no necessity to tell the contents to a party who came to assist in extinguishing the fire. After the fire was put out the Kawasaki Works fitted four pumps, two in the fore part of the ship and two in the after part of ship. They took twenty-four hours in fitting one pump and eighteen hours were spent in fixing another. The ship was refloated by this time, and these pumps did little work. The pumps brought to the after part of the ship were to be worked by an electric motor and they were very nice things to look at. Probably the Kawasaki men were not conversant with the handling of the pumps, for one of them broke down after being in use for half an hour. The other one was brought to the ship about two hours before the ship was refloated and there was then no occasion to call it into requisition. In other words the Kawasaki pumps rendered no service in the refloating of the *Tonkin*. The water poured into the ship was mostly pumped out by the ship's own pumps. About one-eighth or one-sixth of the whole water may have been pumped out by the Kawasaki hands. The wind blew either from the south or south-west from the 6th ult. to the 9th, but there was no fixed tidal current. Two Kawasaki launches came to pull the *Tonkin* out from Mirumie; but one pulled the ship the wrong way and the rope of another was cut. The *Tonkin* then fixed a rope to an anchor brought over from the French warship and was able to get into deep water by hauling on the line.

The refloating of the *Tonkin* took place at about 5 p.m. on the 6th. The Kawasaki tugs were not strong enough and the assistance of the *Yeyo Maru* was proposed by some officers; but eventually the refloating was accomplished without any help. The wind turned the ship in tow. The tugs towed the *Tonkin* the wrong way and the ropes were cut, the *Tonkin* finally steaming into Kobe by herself. About 150 sailors from the French cruiser boarded the *Tonkin* and brought an anchor and hawsers. Fifty or eighty sailors with about 100 coolies worked in hauling the *Tonkin* out. The crew of the *Tonkin* did not take part in the attempt to extinguish the flames. The Kawasaki men were not asked to render help; but they came to render assistance.

The 1st officer, Claude Laure, gave evidence next. His replies were identical to the foregoing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RABIES AND DOG TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—Rabies or Hydrophobia is popularly applied to a human disease, the result of the bite of a rabid dog or other animal. It occurs most frequently in the dog, by whom it is most frequently propagated. Three stages of the disease are recognised.

- 1st. Premonitory, characterised by depression and irritability,
- 2nd. Great excitement and excessive sensitiveness, causing excessively painful spasms particularly in the muscles of swallowing. Thus the effort of swallowing water, or even the sight of water, causes a painful spasm in the throat, hence the name Hydrophobia, "The dread of water."
- 3rd. A paralytic stage; the spasms are succeeded by a quiet and gradual unconsciousness, ending in death.

I pride myself upon my affection for dogs, whose devotion to man almost approaches the veneration that some of the human kind have for a deity. The usefulness and sagacity of dogs have been amply illustrated by the lives saved by the celebrated St. Bernards in the alpine regions. On the continent of Europe dogs are being trained to save life from drowning and to pursue criminals. In the polar regions they are utilised as beasts of burthen. In all these capacities the sagacity of the dog approaches the level of human intelligence. The better bred the dog, the more his intelligent capacity.

Many of us have felt the comfort and satisfaction of having at our house a well bred dog, whose fawning welcome cheers and gratifies us upon our return home after a hard day's work.

Landseer in his pictures has faithfully depicted the faithfulness, not to say the humanity of dogs.

Unfortunately, in Japan a well bred dog is rarely to be seen—such Japanese as keep dogs, permit the sluts to run riot, and as a result the country is full of mangy and worthless mongrels.

It is a surprise to foreigners in Japan that rabies has not already become rife in the country.

I venture to suggest that steps should taken to levy a Tax upon all dogs, such as in England, Australia and other European countries; untaxed dogs to

be killed. The result would not only be an increase in the revenue, but destruction of numerous worthless and dangerous curs that are a menace to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

The Tax in England and Australia is five shillings a head, and if a similar tax were imposed here it would probably increase the revenue by two or three million yen a year.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours truly,

SAMUEL T. KNAGGS, M.D.

Kobe, September 7th, 1903.

[A tax is already imposed on dogs in some of the principal cities of Japan, and dogs whose owners have not paid the tax are killed. The tax in Tokyo amounts to 2 yen per dog.—*Ed. J.M.*]

THE RIDDLE.

"Yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"—Job xiv. 10.

With bended knee and wond'ring eye
We search and ponder long and deep;
We wonder why we live and die—
If at the end we wake or sleep.

If it shall be a silence vast,
Or dulcet sounds shall come to cheer;
If it be first or it be last;
And whether we should flout or fear.

That road beyond the End of Day—
Does it to further toiling call?
Or is it then a happy way?
Or is there any road at all?

The stars laugh at us from the sky
When Night is grave and still and wide
And we repeat our "Whence?" and "Why?"
And seek to know what they may hide.

So, we will muse and wonder on,
And childishly our doubts recite:
"Is it the coming of the Dawn,
Or but the closing of the Night?"

Comes Death one day to make us see,
To smooth the wrinkled, brooding brow?
Comes Death, to whisper soothingly:
"Poor soul, you know the Answer now."

—W. D. N., in *Chicago Tribune*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

London, September 11.

The Ambassadors have strongly remonstrated with the Porte on the conditions existing at Beirut. The Vali of Damascus has arrived at Beirut with troops and stores.

CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Cape Parliament has been dissolved.

THE KAISER AND VIENNA.

A latest telegram says that though it was originally resolved that Count von Bulow should not accompany the German Emperor on his visit to Vienna, it is now announced that he will go with the Kaiser. The change is considered significant of the increasing gravity attributed to the situation in Turkey.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

TURKISH THREATS.

BULGARIAN RESOLVES.

London, September 12.

The Turkish functionaries in Macedonia openly scoff at the idea of European intervention, declaring that if Europe intervenes with an armed force, they will immediately burn, destroy, and massacre wholesale, leaving only bare fields for the invaders.

The Macedonian organizations have issued a note holding the Powers responsible for the inevitable reprisals, by rebels, for Turkish excesses.

Later.

M. Petroff, Bulgarian Premier, has informally intimated to the Powers that, unless Turkish excesses in Macedonia are restrained, Bulgaria must depart from her attitude of strict neutrality.

A consular report from Salonica states that 300 insurgents at Kastoria, after surrendering, were massacred.

Later.

Nazim Pasha, the new Commander-in-Chief in Macedonia, was educated in Germany. He is conducting drives on the South African pattern, with great success. Lines of Bashi-bazouks are replacing the block-houses and the barbed wire.

TERRIBLE STORM IN ENGLAND.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

DOVER HARBOUR WORKS DESTROYED.

London, September 13.

A great storm has swept over England, the English Channel and Ireland. The telegraph lines are destroyed but the damage already known is enormous.

Dover harbour works, which were only recently completed, have been destroyed.

Great havoc has been wrought along the English coasts and in the country.

Later.

Lloyds returns report that 63 wrecks took place during the storm, and that in many cases all hands were lost.

FRANCE AND THE LEVANT.

A division of the French Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the Levant to protect French subjects in Macedonia.

BULGARIA MOBILIZES HER ARMY.

London, September 14.

It is reported at Sofia that the Ministry has decided to mobilize the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Army, which will be quartered at Philippolis and Sofia respectively.

THE U.S., RUSSIA, AND MANCHURIA.

The American Government has been informed by Russia that she has been requested privately by China to postpone the evacuation of Kirin province and of Manchuria for several months after the 8th October, which is the date fixed for the general evacuation of the districts. The U.S. has replied that she is indifferent.

AN OPTIMISTIC PREMIER.

London, September 15.

M. Combes, the French Premier, speaking at Treguier, said the affairs of the Republic were flourishing both at home and abroad. The alliance with Russia was assuming a more and more pronounced character of confidence and intimacy. France's friendship with Italy was being strengthened by reciprocal marks of sincerest cordiality, and with Great Britain would now exist only a rivalry in good methods and friendly demonstrations.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The proposal to hold an extra session of the American Congress has been abandoned.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

Later.

A Cabinet Council was held in London yesterday, lasting three hours. Every member was present except Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor. A considerable crowd watched the arrival of the Ministers, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, was greeted with mingled cheers and hooting, the former predominating.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour submitted to the Cabinet a detailed statement showing the results hitherto reached in the fiscal enquiry.

Another meeting is to be held to-day.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

London, September 16.

The Bulgarian Government in a Note to

the great Powers, declares that Turkey has mobilised the whole of her Army, which cannot possibly be for the sole purpose of suppressing the revolution. Bulgaria appeals to Europe to prevent massacres and arrest Turkey's mobilization. Unless the Powers intervene in time Bulgaria will be forced to take such measures as she deems necessary.

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL.

The British Cabinet yesterday concluded its debate upon the fiscal questions, and discussed other business at to-day's meeting.

BULGARIA, TURKEY, AND THE POWERS.

Later.

Bulgaria's Note to the Powers was dated the 13th September.

It was announced at Constantinople yesterday that the Austrian and Russian embassies made serious representations both to the Sublime Porte and at the Palace (Yildiz Kiosk) regarding the horrible excesses of the Turkish troops, especially the Albanian regiment, in the vilayets of Monastir and Adrianople.

CONTRADICTIONARY RUMOURS.

The British Cabinet sat in council for an hour and a half yesterday. Statements regarding the Cabinet's decisions are contradictory, but the general assumption is that a compromise has been arranged, averting disruption of the Government.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

London, September 17.

Six classes of reserves belonging to the Bulgarian divisions on the Turkish frontier are being called out. They number 20,000 men.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that there are signs that the Powers contemplate an international demonstration at Salonika.

THE FISCAL QUESTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PAMPHLET BY MR. BALFOUR.

Later.

Mr. Balfour has issued a lengthy pamphlet on insular free-trade. He recognises the great evils of protection.

A later telegram says that most of the newspapers censure the pamphlet as showing that Mr. Balfour is committed to retaliation against hostile tariffs. Some expect that the result will be the resignation of the Free Trade Ministers.

The attitude of Mr. Chamberlain in view of the pamphlet is discussed. It is not believed that he will resign merely because Mr. Balfour ignores the question of preferential trade, but rather that he will be content to await developments without forcing the issue.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE MACEDONIA QUESTION.

Saigon, September 12.

Four vessels of war, under the command of Admiral Jauréguiberry, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to set out from Toulon for the Levant, to protect the French residing in Macedonia.

THE STORM.

Saigon, September 13.

There has been a violent tempest in the Channel. Injury has been done on the coasts of France and England. Several maritime disasters have taken place and there is a certain number of victims.

MACEDONIA.

Private despatches from Constantinople

and Sofia declare that excitement is growing on the Turkish side as well as on the Bulgarian. Famine is deemed inevitable in Macedonia in consequence of the ravages committed by the Turkish troops and the insurgents.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

Saigon, September 16.

The King and the Queen of Italy will arrive in Paris on the 14th of October accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Their Majesties will leave on the 18th October.

NEW FROM PARIS.

Saigon, September 17.

The sanitary situation at Marseilles is excellent, all danger of an epidemic of pest being averted.

In consequence of the appearance of unrest among the tribes of the South Oranais, General Caze has set out for the frontier.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

London, September 9.

The *London Times* publishes a Peking telegram with reference to the Russian promise (the promise seems to be that with regard to the evacuation of Manchuria which was reported in the *Jiji* of Sept. 10th as a telegram from Peking) and remarks that apparently Russia does not intend to concede anything absolutely and that the Russian object is to have an extension of time until the indignation of Japan is allayed. Russia wishes to maintain despotism command of the military forces in Manchuria.

BEIRUT.

An outrage by insurgents has occurred at Beirut. The governor of Damascus has proceeded to the scene to pacify the rioters. The Powers have demanded the removal of the Governor.

Two U.S. warships are lying in the port.

BALKAN TROUBLES.

Turkish soldiers have besieged two thousand insurgents on the Kakarikileze (?) frontier.

It is reported that a severe engagement has occurred on the frontier of Madva lake near Salonika.

TROOPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

London, September 11.

According to an Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, 32,000 Russian soldiers with 64 guns have been despatched to the Amur territory since the beginning of May.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

M. Petroff the Premier of Bulgaria, has protested against the tyrannical conduct of Turkey in language which is expected to arouse the anger of the Porte.

Revolutionary Committees in Serbia are taking strong steps, so that affairs appear to be tending to war between Bulgaria and Turkey.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, September 12.

King Edward's intention to pay a visit to Roumania has been abandoned in consequence of the disturbances.

Turkish soldiers have again occupied Vacilico (?) The new Governor of Beirut has suppressed the disturbance there. The previous governor has been released from his post on the demand of the Powers, with which change the U.S. Government has expressed its satisfaction.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Five per cent. Loan Bonds have risen $\frac{1}{4}$.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, September 14.

To-day a meeting of the Cabinet was held to discuss important matters with regard to trade policy.

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS ON RUSSIA.

The Austrian papers condemn Russia, which is now supplying large quantities of military material to the insurgents in Macedonia, and say she intends to reduce the influence of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans and that she is actuated by faithless motives.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

According to information from the Balkans, the conditions are generally serious. The centre of the crisis is the country around Adrianople.

The Bulgarians are urging M. Petroff, the Premier, to issue immediately orders for mobilization, but he replies that there is no pressing necessity. Two divisions in Sofia and Philippopolis seem to have already been mobilized.

SERBIAN AFFAIRS.

The new King of Serbia is now in a precarious position, and is carefully protecting himself. A plot to assassinate him has been discovered at Krugu shevatz (about 80 miles south of Belgrade).

BRITISH MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

London, September 15.

The British autumn military manoeuvres began yesterday. The area affected is 80 square miles in the southern district. The First Division under command of General Sir Evelyn Wood is attacking the Second Division under General French.

Colonel Oka, Lieut.-Colonel Utsunomiya, and Majors Furumi and Koike of the Japanese army are present witnessing the operations.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Bulgaria has despatched a note to the Powers in which she appeals to them to prevent massacres and has demanded that they cause the suspension of the mobilization of the Turkish forces. It is added that if the Powers do not interfere immediately Bulgaria will take such steps as she deems necessary.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

LABOURERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, September 10.

The Chamber of Mining in the Transvaal has declared that owing to a scarcity of labourers to the number of 115,110, dividends show a loss of £2,925,000 per annum.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

King Edward has appointed the King of Portugal an Admiral of the British Navy.

EDICT BY THE SULTAN.

London, September 11.

By means of an Imperial decree, the Sultan has given orders for the repair of the forts at Adrianople, on the Bosphorus, at Scutari and Irtihum(?) and has given sanction with regard to the settlement of the loan bonds (?).

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE SITUATION IN SERBIA.

London, September 5.

It is stated that seven hundred Serbian officers have signed a petition to King Peter Karageorgevitch, praying for the punishment of the murderers of King Alexander, otherwise they will have to deal with the murderers themselves. In the meantime a number of officers have been arrested, forty-seven in Nish alone.

HIGH CRICKET SCORE.

London, September 6.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Sussex, which was drawn, Ranjitsinhji scored 204.

THE ALARM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, September 7.

Armed sailors from the foreign guardships are guarding the interior of several of the Embassies at Constantinople.

It is understood that this is due to warnings that outrages on the Embassies are projected.

Although the high Turkish circles at Constantinople are decidedly opposed to war, the bellicose spirit in the military section of the Mussulman population has lately been strongly accentuated.

The local Press publishes highly coloured accounts of the doings of the Macedonian insurgents, which tend to increase the Mussulman excitement in the army.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOMALILAND.

News from Somaliland is scanty, but steady progress is being made with the mobilisation of four camel corps, each 588 strong. With these corps it will be possible to carry several days' supply of water for a large force.

CHOLERA.

Tientsin, September 8.

Mr. Frederick Newson died here of cholera to-day. All vessels are being inspected on arrival.

It is reported that plague has broken out at Newchwang and that there were 18 deaths on Sunday.

MACEDONIA.

London, September 8.

There is a suspicious absence of news from Macedonia and Adrianople. Large bands are crossing the frontier of northern Macedonia, where an insurrectionary movement is expected to break out in the Strunia Valley before the end of the week.

THE NEXT ROYAL GUEST.

It is understood that H. J. M. the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will return King Edward's visit to London in the second half of November.

NEW GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

London via Bombay, September 9.
Major Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G., G.C.

vernor of the Gold Coast Colony, has been appointed Governor of Hongkong.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GOLD COAST.

Mr. J. P. Rodger, C.M.G., British Resident at Perak, succeeds Sir Matthew Nathan.

MACEDONIA.

London via Bombay, September 9.

It is estimated at Sofia that a hundred and fifty thousand women, children and old men are hiding in the forests and mountains of Macedonia.

It is stated that the Turks are burning the forests and killing the fugitives whenever they attempt to escape the flames.

According to Bulgarian accounts, it is believed that thirty to fifty thousand Bulgarian inhabitants of the vilayet of Monastir have been massacred by the Turks.

September 10.

The stories of massacres received from Sofia are regarded with some incredulity.

THE LEBANON

London, September 9.

It is announced at Washington that Admiral Cotton, U.S.N., reports that the riot at Beirut was due to the animosity between the Mussulmans and the native Christians, and the failure of the authorities to check the commission of crimes.

He says that the Turkish authorities have facilitated his investigations, and have promised to send a thousand more troops to Beirut.

London via Bombay, September 10.

The Ambassadors have strongly remonstrated with the Porte on the condition of things at Beirut. The Vali of Damascus has arrived at Beirut with troops.

THE ST. LEGER.

London via Bombay, September 10.

The following is the result of the St. Leger Stakes, run at Doncaster on Wednesday, the 9th instant:—
Sir J. Miller's *Rock Sand* (winner of the Derby)... 1
Mr. J. Musker's *William Rufus*..... 2
His Majesty's *Meat*..... 3

ISLANDS IN DISPUTE.

London via Bombay, September 11.

Correspondence is proceeding between Washington and London regarding the seizure by American men-of-war of certain islands in the vicinity of Sandakan, Darvel Bay, Borneo.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE IN TURKEY.

A Turkish irade orders the repairing or reconstruction of the fortifications at Adrianople, Chatakl, Erzeroum, and on the Bosphorus.

An irade has been promulgated approving the unification of the Ottoman Debt.

THE U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR.

On August 25th President Roosevelt authorized the publication of the following letters:—

Dear Mr. President: You have been good to assist to the sufficiency of the reasons for which I have wished to retire to private life as soon as practicable after the establishment of the general staff of the Army and the completion of my full four years of service as Secretary of War. While it is understood that you will probably not arrange to fill the office as you wish before the end of the year and that I am to remain in office in the meantime, it is probable that you will be ready to send a name to the Senate in November or December, and before you do so my resignation should be in your hands. I find myself on the eve of sailing for England to attend the sessions of the Alaska boundary tribunal quite unable to judge how many months I shall be kept away from this country, and I therefore now tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of my successor. I shall carry with me unabated loyalty to your administration, confidence in the sound conservatism and patriotic unselfishness of your policy, and enduring gratitude for the kindness and consideration with which your friendship has honored me. I shall not cease to appreciate the sympathy and loyalty to President McKinley with which you took and carried on his work, and I shall always be happy to have been a part of the administration directed by your sincere and rugged adherence to right and devotion to the true interests of the country. I am, with great respect and esteem, always faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

To the President.

Oyster Bay (L. I.), August 24.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

My Dear Mr. Root: It is hard for me, indeed, to accept your resignation and I do so not only with keen personal regret, but with a lively understanding of the gap your withdrawal will create

in public life. My sense of personal loss is very great; and yet my sense of the loss of the Nation as a whole is even greater. You have been over four years Secretary of War. I wonder if you yourself realize how much you have accomplished during that period. If you will turn to your first reports and will read therein the recommendations you made in order that the Army might be put on an effective basis, you cannot but be pleased at the way in which these recommendations have now been adopted by Congress as well as by the administration, and have become enacted into law or crystallized into custom. We never have had a public servant of the Government who has worked harder than you have worked during these four years and a half, and this not merely in point of time but above all in point of intensity, and your success has been equal to your labor. The only reward you have had, or can have, is the knowledge of successful achievement, of the performance in fullest fashion of a great public duty, the doing of which was of vital importance to the Nation's welfare.

Your duties have included more than merely the administration of the department and the reorganization of the Army on an effective basis. You have also been the head of a department which dealt with the vast and delicate problems involved in our possession of the Philippine Islands, and your success in dealing with your part of the work has been as signal as your success in dealing with the purely military problems. To very few statesmen indeed in any country is it given at one and the same time to achieve signal and striking triumphs in the administration and reform of the military branch of the Government, and in the administration of what was in effect a department of insular dependencies, where the problems were new to our people and were in themselves of great difficulty. Moreover, aside from your work in these two divisions of the Government service, I appreciate most keenly the invaluable advice and assistance you have rendered me in innumerable matters of weight not coming directly in your departmental province, but in which I sought your aid with the certainty of not being disappointed. Your position on the Alaskan Boundary Commission at the present moment is an illustration of these services.

May all good fortune attend you wherever you are. The American people wish you well and appreciate to the fullest the debt due you for all that you have done in their behalf. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 1	M. Sept. 21
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 2	M. Sept. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru 3	M. Sept. 21
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia 4	M. Sept. 21
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria 5	Tu. Sept. 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia 6	Th. Sept. 24
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz 7	Sa. Sept. 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic 8	Tu. Sept. 29
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam	W. Sept. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 2
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Oct. 5
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Oct. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Oct. 8
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Oct. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 16

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 5th inst.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
- 5 Left Tacoma on the 5th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. Sept. 19
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	Sa. Sept. 20
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Sept. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Sept. 21
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Sept. 22
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shimano Maru	Tu. Sept. 22
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu. Sept. 22
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Tu. Sept. 22
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosei Maru	Th. Sept. 24
Europe	M. M. Co.	Australien	F. Sept. 25
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 26
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 26
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Sept. 30
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Oct. 8
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Oct. 6
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Oct. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 17

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Glenharrel, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 10th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 11th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,054, B. Wilhelmi, 11th Sept.,—Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curran, 11th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 11th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 11th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 11th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, I. Sato, 12th Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Calabria, Italian cruiser, 2,200, Capt. F. Castiglia, 12th Sept.,—Hakodate, 9th Sept.

Montcalm, French cruiser, 9,500, Capt. Bonify, 12th Sept.,—Chefoo.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 13th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Indradeo, British steamer, 3,457, Wm. Easterbrook, 13th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 13th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 13th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinyen (18 guns), Japanese battleship, 7,335, Capt. G. Hayazaki, 14th Sept.,—Yokosuka.

Australien, French steamer, 2,900, Verron, 14th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 13th Sept., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Tsuhoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,723, S. Shimidzu, 14th Sept.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 14th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 14th Sept.,—Aisugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 14th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Brice Hurl, French steamer, 4,228, Babin, 15th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Keelung Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Sobashima, 15th Sept.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. Nagao, 15th Sept.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 15th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, G. D. Keay, 15th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 16th Sept.,—Kobe, 14th Sept., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 773, Olsen, 16th Sept.,—Cochin China, Salt.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Abessmia, German steamer, 5,643, Filler, 16th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Bedouin, British steamer, 2,242, Crokery, 17th Sept.,—Batoum via Taketoyo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 17th Sept.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 17th Sept.,—Nemuro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 17th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 17th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 17th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 17th Sept.,—Hongkong Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Sambia, German steamer, 3,923, Schmidt, 10th Sept.,—Calcutta via Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Gironde, French steamer, 1,598, Abel, 11th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Reetham, 11th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 11th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yeiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 11th Sept.,—Shimizu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlock, 11th Sept.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Sale & Co., Ltd.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 12th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Mitko Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 12th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 12th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 12th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 13th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glentworth, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 13th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Shimosa, British steamer, 2,699, E. A. Chaplin, 13th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Balboa, American schooner, 651, Wm. Burmeister, 13th Sept.,—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, I. Sato, 14th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, Y. Tamuke, 14th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pondit, British steamer, 3,832, W. J. Crebbin, 14th Sept.,—Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Socotra, British steamer, 3,896, C. J. Benton, 14th Sept.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Aristomene, British ship, 1,662, F. Young, 15th Sept.,—Royal Roads, Ballast.—Otto Reimers Co.
Glancus, British steamer, 3,591, Milhench, 15th Sept.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 15th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 15th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pascal, French cruiser, 3,960, Capt. V. B. Senes, 15th Sept.,—Shanghai.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 16th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 16th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Keelung Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Sobashima, 16th Sept.,—Handa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curran, 17th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, S. Muramatsu, 17th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 17th Sept.,—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,723, S. Shimizu, 17th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Howard, Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Capt. J. B. Paget, Mr. E. W. Titus, Mr. J. R. Van Seiver, Miss G. Leadbetter, Miss H. Leadbetter, and Miss Richardson, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. Wolf, Mr. T. Petrie, Mr. P. H. Bethell-Jones, Mr. C. R. Barry, Mrs. B. M. Barry, Mr. P. Douglas Jones, Mr. M. Watson, Mrs. K. M. Craig, Mr. F. G. dos Remedios, Mrs. Th. de Bernigny, Mr. Stedman, and Mrs. Stedman, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Rev. D. Park, Mrs. D. Park and daughter, Mr. T. W. Abbott, Mr. A. B. Switzer, Mr. C. Cuttriss, Mr. E. L. Robertson, Mr. W. C. Hartbridge, Mrs. F. D. Johnson, Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Mr.

N. Gammon, Mr. E. W. Tilden, Mr. T. Craven, and Lieut. F. M. Leake, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. G. W. Pail, Mr. Venture, Mr. and Mrs. Playfair, Miss Cain, Mr. H. W. Lea, and Mr. L. Ven Haulen, in cabin; Mr. T. Nakano, Mr. Grossmann, Mr. B. Dokan, Mr. Daniel Folen, Mr. J. Fitzgored, and 2 Chinese, in second class; 60 Japanese, and 20 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Zieten*, from Europe via ports:—Dr. T. Lehmann, Mr. J. M. Siedenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Spiering and servant, Mr. L. R. Biener, Dr. and Mrs. Leask and servant, Mr. Ad. Schetzel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weston, Mr. Th. Meyer, Mr. Runcker and servant, Mr. O. Schweighardt and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gerecke and child, Princess Kondacheff, Mr. A. Goldmann, Fürstin Gagarine, Fürst Gagarine, Mr. P. Komor, Mr. Papier, Mr. F. Bieleit, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Col. J. C. L. Campbell, Mrs. W. M. George, Mr. H. I. Hohn, Miss Tami Iwai, Mr. G. Kato, Mr. S. Kojima, Mr. G. Keenen, Mr. T. B. Ponsonby, Mr. S. Saba, Mr. J. Siegler, Mr. C. Schlumberger, Mr. D. Yonekura, Mr. D. P. Welch, and Mrs. D. P. Welch, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. C. M. Dufficy, Mrs. C. M. Dufficy, Mr. K. Hasegawa, Mr. J. G. Holdcroft, and Mr. R. Tsukihara, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. D. W. Crofts, Mrs. D. W. Crofts and 3 children, and Rev. C. D. Herriott, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. R. E. Bengler, Miss F. L. Blood, Rev. G. G. Bruce, Mrs. G. G. Bruce, Mr. J. H. Burton, Mr. B. F. Durr, Mrs. B. F. Durr and infant, Mr. Velney Eaton, Mr. J. P. B. Fitzgerald, Rev. H. B. Graybill, Mr. J. F. Gross, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton, Mr. C. P. Harley, Miss Lillie Karsten, Miss Laura Karsten, Mr. W. W. Larkin, Mr. W. R. McGeechin, Miss T. McKeever, Miss M. McKeever, Mrs. H. E. Miller, Miss M. E. Olsen, Miss E. G. Patterson, Mr. S. J. Perry, Miss H. L. Read, Mr. J. H. Rethinger, Rev. Jos. Saus, Mr. Jacob Simpson, Rev. J. E. Snook, Mr. Robert Stand, and Miss G. G. Wright, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Australien*, from Marseille via ports:—Lieut. Biot, Mr. Barriere, Mr. Laisne, Mr. Gomez, Mr. Leon Bullier, Mr. Chretien, Frere Deis, Mr. Colas, Mr. Le Bihan, Mr. Descombes, Mr. Fioravanti, Mr. W. R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. G. Richomme, Mr. Ernst Week, Mr. R. P. Robert, Mr. Birkahn, Mad. Morguy, Mr. F. A. Jonas, and Mr. Yoin, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yasutaka Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Nagataki, Mr. J. A. Wood, Mr. W. H. Bain, Mr. T. C. Beirne, Mr. C. M. Ross, Mr. C. M. Bromley, Mr. F. Futter, Rev. L. C. Collins, Rev. S. B. Kurtz, Mrs. W. F. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. H. M. Jones, Mrs. Lang, Lieut. E. W. Taylor, Mr. W. Peterson, Mr. R. E. Smith, Mr. J. M. Mur, Mr. Kitamura, and Mr. Hamada, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Commander H. Hutchins, Assistant Surgeon R. M. Young, U.S.N., Mrs. W. Barre, Mrs. G. Gamble, Mrs. S. Yajima, Mr. Trenter, Mrs. Hollenberg, Mr. Fostmann, Mr. H. C. Bowie, Mr. J. J. Davis, and Mr. W. L. Crow and wife, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, Major J. B. Houston, Mr. J. B. Rogers and wife, Mr. Z. M. P. King, Mr. A. H. Whelpley, Lieut. Thos. B. Taylor, U.S.A., General J. P. Sanger, U.S.A., Miss Clara Thacher, Mr. B. Brust, Mr. C. B. Palmer, Commander S. A. Staunton, U.S.N., Mrs. D. Morton, Mrs. M. E. Doyle, Mr. W. Empson, Mrs. Empson, and Miss Empson, in cabin; 29, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. A. Bradley, Mr. W. L. Crow, Mrs. W. L. Crow, Mr. C. F. Minnett and native servant, Mr. S. Groundwater, Mrs. S. Groundwater, and Mr. Guignard, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Gironde*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. J. J. Davies, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Remedios, Miss J. D. Remedios, Mr. R. G. Remedios and three children, Mr. Ernest Hohl, and Mr. Wolfsohn, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Deris*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. W. Abbott, Major H. W. Benson, Mr. Nathan Bentz, Mr. P. G. Bentz, Mr. T. Craven, Mr. B. E. Cuttriss, Mr. R. V. Dennison, Judge C. W. Dustin, Mr. Wm. Finch, Mrs. S. T. Fisher, Mr. N. Gaunnon, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Miss Sue F. Gulick, Mrs. M. E. Hall, Mr. W. C. Hartbridge, Dr. C. H. Humphreys, Mrs. M. Isojima, Mrs. F. D. Johnson, Lieut. F. M. Leake, Mr. J. McMullin, Mrs. J. McMullin, Mr. J. P. Du Motel, Mr. F. H. Nicol, Mrs. A. Ostrosky, Mrs. Ozawa and child, Miss Ozawa, Rev. D. Park, Mrs. D. Park and daughter, Mr. E. L. Robertson, Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Mr. K. Seko, Mr. A. B. Switzer, Mrs. E. W. Tilden, Mr. Alex. Tison, Mr. T. Uyeno, Mrs. A. F. Woodsum, and Mrs. S. L. Powell Wright, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Col. Jas. W. Allison, Mrs. Jas. W.

Allison, Miss M. Allison, Master P. W. Allison, Master M. G. Allison, Master S. W. Allison, Mr. A. S. Anderson, Mr. I. Aoyagi, Mr. C. E. Bengler, Mr. Ernest Bent, Mrs. Ernest Bent, Mr. Th. de Bernigny, Mrs. Th. de Bernigny, Miss E. L. Blood, Mr. John Bohnstedt, Mrs. John Bohnstedt, Mr. G. G. Bruce, Mrs. G. G. Bruce, Mr. J. H. Burton, Mrs. K. M. Cooney, Mr. D. W. Crofts, Mrs. D. W. Crofts and 3 children, Lieut. A. B. Dockery, Mr. C. M. Dufficy, Mrs. C. M. Dufficy, Mr. F. F. Durr, Mrs. F. F. Durr and infant, Mr. Volney Eaton, Mr. J. P. B. Fitzgerald, Lieut. O. Foley, U.S.A., Rev. H. B. Graybill, Mrs. E. N. Hall, Miss E. N. Hall, Miss J. R. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. C. P. Harley, Mr. K. Hasegawa, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Rev. C. D. Herriott, Mr. J. G. Holdcroft, Mr. H. R. Hunt, Mr. B. J. Jacobs, Mr. J. Jacquemin, Dr. Wm. N. Jefferys, Mrs. Wm. N. Jefferys, child and native servant, Miss Lillie Karsten, Miss Laura Karsten, Mr. P. N. Lacon, Mr. W. W. Larkin, Mr. W. R. McGeechin, Mr. R. de B. Layard, Mrs. R. de B. Layard, Miss C. Layard, Miss T. M. McKeever, Miss M. McKeever, Mr. J. D. Middlekauff, Mrs. J. D. Middlekauff, Miss M. Middlekauff, Mr. Robert Middlekauff, Mrs. H. E. Miller, Miss M. E. Olsen, Miss E. G. Patterson, Mr. S. J. Perry, Dr. A. S. Post, Miss U. L. Read, Mr. J. H. Rethinger, Rev. Jos. Saus, Mr. Jacob Simpson, Mrs. E. Holden Smith, Master Smith, Rev. J. E. Snook, Mrs. J. E. Snook, Mr. Robert Stand, Lieut. Ehen Swift, Jr., U.S.A., Mr. F. W. Tagart, Mr. T. H. Towell, Mr. R. Tsukihara, Mrs. J. S. Van Buren and maid, Capt. E. F. Wilcox, and Miss C. G. Wright, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Abell, Miss Abell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Otsuru and baby, Mr. G. D. Poli, Mr. B. Dixon, Consul-Gen. Y. Chang, Mrs. Y. Chang, Madam Chang, Miss Chang, Mr. W. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cole, Misses Cole, and Mr. E. W. Brobrock, in cabin; Mr. Geo. Young, Mrs. M. Kodama, and Mr. Vick Man Nin, in second class; 40, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Gironde*:

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Italy.	Lyons.	Marseilles	Option.	Antwerp.
Bavier & Co.....	50	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille.....	—	10	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.....	—	10	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	49	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.....	—	72	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.....	—	18	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard.....	—	—	—	52	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	44	—	—
	99	100	96	—	—	—

Following were silk shippers per steamer *Deris*, for San Francisco, Sept. 2nd:—

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	273
O. Reimers & Co.	55
Siber, Wolf & Co.	25
Herbert Dent & Co.	24
L. Motte	20
Bavier & Co.	15
Vivanti Bros.	12
Jewett & Bent	10
China & Japan Trading Co.	10
J. Brett & Co.	5
Kiito Gomei Kwaisha	300
The Doshin Kwaisha.....	53
Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha	30
Total	933

Per British steamer *Scotia*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 100 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 170 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is rather firmer for Yarns, but there is little doing. Offers of Shirtings by native houses in Tokyo below ruling rates have weakened the market and dealers hang fire. Fancy Cottons and Woolens are quiet with no change to note.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches }	2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches }	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... ..	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens... ..	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	31
Indian Broach ...	Nominal. 26
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

Quotations are lower and good business has resulted.

	PER PIECE.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ...	Y. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron ...	4.45 to 6.70
Galvanized Iron sheets ...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ...	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box ...	6.40 to 7.30
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	1.95
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ...	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

The market is slightly weaker.

American ...	\$2.92
Russian ...	2.80
Langkat ...	2.65

SUGAR.

No change to report.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ...	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila ...	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong ...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton ...	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang ...	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined ...	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

The volume of business is small but there is a more hopeful feeling.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best ...	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

When we last wrote the market looked weak with every prospect of lower prices, but the chance was spoiled by some eager buyers, who rushed in and put the market up to the original figures. There has been a fair amount of business doing at quotations but the general feeling is that such prices are dangerous and that we ought to see a lower range of values.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1.130 to 1.140
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1.090 to 1.100
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1.130 to 1.140
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1.040 to 1.045
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1.120 to 1.125
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	1.020 to 1.030
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1.060 to 1.070
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	1.050 to 1.055
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1.025 to 1.030
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	1.010 to 1.020
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	990 to 1.000
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	960 to 970
Kakedas—Extra ...	1.050 to 1.055
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	1.030 to 1.035
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	1.000 to 1.010
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	980 to 990
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	940 to 950

WASTE SILK.

Heavy settlements by a few houses and prices have been forced up another 10 yen all round.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	200 to 210
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	205 to 215
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	195 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	190 to 195
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	150 to 155
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	140 to 145
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ...	190 to 195
Noshi—Bushiu, Good ...	180 to 185
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium ...	170 to 175
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	135 to 140
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	120 to 130
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	165 to 170
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	160 to 165
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	80 to 85
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	70 to 75

TEA.

A fair business passing at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	56
Choice ...	49 to 55
Finest ...	44 to 48
Fine ...	39 to 43
Good Medium ...	36 to 38
Medium ...	32 to 35
Good Common ...	28 to 31
Common ...	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 17.

London silver 1/2 higher, Shanghai sterling quotations 3/4 lower and Hongkong unchanged have not caused any alteration in local rates.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 3/4
— " Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/4
— " 4 months' sight ...	2/0 3/4
— " Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/4
— " 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/2

Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258
— " Private 4 months' sight ...	264
— " 6 months' sight ...	265

Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100. 89*
— " Private to days' sight do. ...	87*

Shanghai—Bank sight ...	81*
— " Private to days' sight ...	83*

India—Bank sight ...	153
— " Private 30 days' sight ...	156
America—Bank sight ...	50
— " Private 30 days' sight ...	50 1/2
— " Private 4 months' sight ...	51 1/2

Germany—Bank sight ...	209 1/2
— " Private 4 months' sight ...	214 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...	26 1/8

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 17.

Kirin Breweries, further transactions have taken place at yen 100 for cash and yen 105 for forward; offers of shares are wanted both for cash and forward delivery. Nickels are in demand at yen 32, sellers at yen 35. Grand Hotels, a few shares are on offer at yen 250. Club Hotels changed hands at yen 72.50. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Y. U. Club debentures are wanted at yen 108. Helms are on offer at yen 50.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works ...	105 Nominal.
Grand Hotel ...	250 Nominal.
Club Hotel ...	72 1/2 Sellers.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe ...	70 Sales.
Langfeldt & Co. ...	28 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co. ...	100 Buyers.
C. Nickel & Co. ...	35 Sellers.
Helm Bros. ...	50 Sellers.
Telephone No. 323.	

TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

September 15.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	\$630 Buyers.
Indo-China Steamship Company, Limited ...	83 Sellers.
Punjom Mining Company, Limited ...	1 1/2 Buyers.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ...	8 1/2 Buyers.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. ...	86 Buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited ...	154 Sales.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company, Limited ...	10 Buyers.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. ...	22 Sales.
S. C. Farnham Boyd & Co., Ltd. ...	139 Buyers.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited ...	100 Sellers.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Stock and Share Broker,
75, Main Street.

TOKUMIYA.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKER: FORWARD DELIVERY
TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 17.

Yesterday's total transactions were 8,650 shares.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
SHARES.			SHARES.		
Ending acct.	Sept.	Oct.	Ending acct.	Sept.	Oct.
—	78.00	79.10	—	78.05	79.00
—	—	—	—	—	79.00
—	—	61.10	—	61.05	59.15
44.90	—	43.91	44.90	—	43.90
60.15	—	59.00	59.70	—	58.65
78.30	—	79.31	78.00	78.35	79.05
—	—	—	—	—	—
84.50	—	—	84.50	—	—
58.80	—	—	—	—	—
21.30	—	25.00	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	19.30	19.30
15.10	—	25.80	—	—	—
88.00	—	—	89.00	—	—
77.90	—	—	77.90	—	—
53.10	—	54.40	52.90	—	53.80
60.40	—	—	60.00	—	—
42.00	—	63.00	41.80	—	61.65
24.60	85.10	82.70	24.60	85.05	82.70
31.10	—	38.60	31.80	—	39.70
—	—	—	—	—	—
27.50	—	27.90	27.50	—	27.90
—	—	89.00	—	—	—
85.00	—	86.30	84.80	—	86.25
—	—	—	—	—	—
41.70	41.95	42.80	41.50	—	42.10
—	—	—	—	—	—
174.20	175.50	176.00	174.00	175.10	176.50

Consultation Bureau: Yokohama.

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Yokohama, March 17th, 1903.

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第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XL.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1903.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst. at No. 18, Bluff, the wife of H. ARBOG of a Daughter.

At No. 90-c, Bluff, on the 19th September, the wife of HAROLD E. HAYWARD, of a Son (stillborn).

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE rate of freight on coal from Moji to Yokohama which has hitherto been *sen* 85 per ton is now reduced to *sen* 55.

PRINCESSES FUMI AND YASU, daughters of the Emperor will return from the detached palace at Miyazaki on Sept. 21st.

In several districts of Shizuoka prefecture, a thunder storm prevailed on Sept. 19th, destroying 33 houses and killing 5 persons.

FIVE electors for the Fukui prefectural assembly were arrested on Sept. 20th. The charge seems to be infringement of the Election Law.

RINDERPEST was found among 15 cows and oxen brought to Nagasaki on Sept. 14th from Korea. They were killed by the sanitary officials.

THE *Fiji* states that Mr. Phya Raja Nuprahbandh, Siamese Minister at Tokyo, has been

ordered to London and is expected to leave about December next for his new post.

MR. H. IRO, director of the Tamsui Post Office, Formosa, was arrested on Sept. 4th on suspicion of having embezzled *yen* 1,700 belonging to the office.

A RUSSIAN military officer who is suspected of being a spy, states the *Fiji*, arrived on Sept. 17th at Yamagata. The police authorities are watching him.

It is stated by the *Nichi Nichi* that Mr. Shiwayama, a member of the *Meikyo Shimbun*, Nagoya, was arrested on Sept. 17th on a charge of fraud.

THE Russian gun-boat *Giyak* arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 22nd from Wusung. The same day three Russian naval officers arrived from Port Arthur.

A Tiffin party was held on the French flagship *Montcalm* at noon of Sept. 21st, in honour of Admiral Baron Ito and other high officers of the Japanese Navy.

MR. M. KANDA, public registrar, belonging to the Yamaguchi Local Court, was arrested on Sept. 18th on suspicion of having forged public documents.

MR. F. S. MAYER, whose term of imprisonment at Negishi does not expire till December, was released on ticket-of-leave on Saturday, in consequence of his good behaviour.

K. NISHIHARA, an official of the Kojima Tax Collection Office, Okayama prefecture, was arrested on Sept. 16th, on a charge of having forged two hundred shares of the Noko Bank.

DURING the period from Dec. 28th last year to Sept. 17th this year, the Tokyo Municipal authorities paid *yen* 53,326.35 for 1,066,527 rats, comprising 8,620 dead and 1,057,907 live ones.

MR. MORI, president of the Tosan Life Insurance Company, instituted in the Takamatsu District Court on Sept. 17th a petition for bankruptcy against K. Hashimoto, the previous president of the firm.

MR. T. TAKATA, president of the Shimomura Cotton Spinning Company, Okayama, and two other directors, were arrested on Sept. 18th. The judicial officials subsequently searched the office of the firm.

It is stated by the *Asahi* that two members of the Yamashina Marine Industry Office, who had been arrested by the Russian Authorities at Patrosky on suspicion of being military spies, have been released without examination.

A TELEGRAM to the *Nichi Nichi* states that members and supporters of the Tairo Doshi-kai numbering over 35,000 held a meeting on Sept. 17th at Sendai when they decided to advise the Government to take steps against Russia.

THE Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway Company decided on Sept. 16th to purchase an electric power plant and accessories from the Nichibei Trading Company for *yen* 146,000 and eight boilers from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for *yen* 53,000.

MR. Z. YAMAUCHI filed a petition for bankruptcy in the Osaka District Court on Sept. 17th against the Koya Railway Company. It is alleged that the defendants did not pay plaintiff interest amounting to *yen* 250 on debentures issued in 1900.

A TELEGRAM from Shimonoseki states that a

French warship saved on Sept. 18th four fishermen who were in a serious condition at a point between Iki and Tsushima islands and delivered them on the following day to the Moji Harbour police.

Two cars on the electrical tramway collided on the evening of Sept. 19th at a point near Kanasugi causing damage to both and injury to a passenger. Later another car was in collision with a jinrikisha near Shimabashi, inflicting severe injury to the passenger in the latter.

ACCORDING to the crew of the *Tategami Maru*, which arrived at Shimonoseki on Sept. 19th, from Newchwang, the plague at the latter place is still raging with the utmost fury and there are about sixty fresh cases every day. The Russian officials are endeavouring to prevent the spread of the disease.

A TELEGRAM dated Sept. 20th from the Fukuoka Quarantine Station states that a British steamer was detained at the station undergoing disinfection in consequence of having had a case of cholera among the crew while at Shanghai. The patient was a Chinese fireman.

MR. M. SUGANO, ex-Representative for Osaka, and two others were arrested on Sept. 19th on a charge of having forged foreign money. The *Fiji* states that they arrived at Tokyo on the following day under arrest. It is alleged that they counterfeited Russian coins amounting to 1,700 roubles and intended to sell them at Kobe.

ONE of the Chinese promoters of a cigarette manufactory at Peking with a capital of *yen* 100,000 recently paid a visit to Osaka and Tokyo. Tokyo papers state that the Chinaman has made a contract with Japanese tobaccoists to employ Japanese workmen and to purchase in Japan the machinery necessary to the factory. The works will shortly be started.

THE steamer *Koryo Maru*, ordered by Mr. S. Fujita, of the Osaka Shipbuilding Yard, being completed, she was launched on Sept. 19th. The vessel will be employed on the line between Osaka and Hokkaido. The ship is of 750 tons displacement, 188 feet in length, 27 feet in beam, 19 feet in depth, and has a speed of 10 knots.

THE Nippon Marine Insurance Company, Osaka, held a general meeting on Sept. 19th at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce when the business report for the period between Sept. 1st last year and Aug. 31st this year was discussed. Insurances amounted to *yen* 232,307,741, on which premia of *yen* 660,120, was paid, while losses were 321,968. A dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

S. KAZAMA, former director of the Saitama Noko Bank, who embezzled various shares worth over *yen* 10,000 while in the employment of the bank last year, and who absconded, was sentenced in the Urawa District Court to four months' imprisonment with hard labour and six months' police surveillance. He returned on Sept. 16th from Shanghai and presented an objection to the Public Procurator against the judgement. He was, however, removed to jail the following day.

ACCORDING to an official telegram from Mr. Tamusubi, Japanese Consul at Townsville, the Cabinet of Mr. Robert Philip resigned on Sept. 9th, owing to the opposition of the Labour party. Mr. Morgan, President of the Assembly organized a cabinet on the 17th. It will be remembered that on the resignation of the previous Cabinet Mr. Brown, the leader of the Labour party, was asked to form a Cabinet, but he was unable to do so.

CHINA.

Saturday, September 19.

Mr. Futakuchi, Japanese Consul at Su-chow, gives a very favourable account of the new settlement just established there by his country. The area is 100,000 *tsubo* (83 acres) and in the middle a space of $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres has been set apart for a park. Cherry trees obtained from Yoshino have been planted there, and have thriven excellently, the soil being so well suited that only 2 out of the whole number have died. The settlement is traversed by 8 streets, each having a width of 22 feet, out of which the vehicle space is 10 feet. Four canals run through the place, affording excellent transport facilities, and the streets have received Japanese names, as Asahi-machi, Yamato-machi, Sakura-machi and so on. The total sum expended in laying out the settlement has been \$35,000, but as yet there are only 42 Japanese residents, among whom 2 alone are *bona fide* tradesmen. Land can be obtained at the rate of \$160 per 30 *tsubo*, and Mr. Futakuchi is naturally very anxious to see his countrymen show more enterprise in utilizing the opportunities obtained for them by their officials.

Russia is said to have made application in Peking for permission to build a line of telegraphs from Kiaktow to Pih-hwa-fu *via* Kuleng. She proposes to station troops for the protection of the line; in other words to make military occupation of the region.

Monday, September 21.

According to the latest telegrams from Peking (*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*) the Chinese Government is disposed to give a qualified assent to Russia's new demands. Thus the proposals relating to protection of Russian banks, the non-alienation of any part of Manchuria, and the entrusting of sanitary functions to Russia would be acceded to without modification, but a limit of time would be imposed as to the operation of a differential tariff for goods imported overland; the building of wharves and the posting of troops along the Sungari would be objected to *in toto*; the garrisoning of the district between Tsitsihar and Blagovetschensk would be permitted with an added condition as to the maximum number of troops, and the postponement of general evacuation would be acceded for six months only.

This intelligence is supplemented by a statement from the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent. He says that the attitude of the United States towards these new proposals is one of indifference; that Sir Ernest Satow has merely made a casual allusion to the subject in the course of conversation; and that Chinese statesmen, who do not look below the surface of international politics, are thus led to suppose that Japan alone is an objecting party and that the other Powers do not regard these demands as radically injurious to China's Sovereignty. Hence there is a disposition to accept the programme as inevitable. Seeing, however, that the Japanese Representative has been so insistent in formulating remonstrances, Prince Ching and his immediate *entourage* are unwilling to take a step disagreeable to Japan, and their present impulse is to await some unequivocal evidence of the latter's final attitude before definitely answering Russia's proposals.

These two accounts are not reconcilable. One represents the Chinese Government as having virtually decided upon the course to be taken; the other represents it as in a

state of waiting. We suspect that no one is yet in a position to say exactly what China intends or does not intend to do. She has very little mind of her own in the matter.

The *Supao* affair continues to be a subject of dispute. Viceroy Wei Kwan-tou is said to have again addressed the senior consul at Shanghai, insisting that the treaties plainly provide for the rendition to Chinese justice of Chinese offenders against law and order who may be apprehended within the limits of a foreign settlement. His Excellency therefore demands, as a matter of conventional right, that the accused parties be handed over. In view of this categorical application the matter has been again referred to the Foreign Corps Diplomatique in Peking, whose opinions are much divided. The British Minister remains obdurate and the American Minister is now fortified by instructions from his Government, but some of the other Representatives are disposed to abide by the strict letter of the treaties. So long, however, as England and America remain firm there is not the least chance of the incriminated persons being surrendered. What is to become of them, however, when, at the expiration of their present term of imprisonment, they are set free? Probably they will come to Japan, which is getting to be a veritable asylum for all the restless spirits of the two neighbouring empires.

Telegrams to the *Asahi Shinbun* say that the British and American Representatives have been working hard to obtain the concession of the Chingtu-Hankow Railway, but that their efforts have not been crowned with success, for which reason Sir Ernest Satow has sought and obtained an assurance that the concession shall not be given to any third party without previous reference to England. The Viceroy of Szechuan is said to have presented to the Throne a strongly worded memorial, urging that geographical, strategical, political and economic considerations all militate against allowing this line to be built by foreigners. He recommends the organization of a great company for the construction of the road with Chinese capital. On receipt of this memorial the Crown called for a report from the Foreign Office, which recommended that the duty of collecting the necessary funds should be entrusted to the Minister of the new commercial department, and that foreign capital should be carefully excluded. "Of course," says the *Asahi's* correspondent, "it is entirely out of the question that money sufficient for such an enterprise should be obtained in China. The course recommended by the Foreign Office is merely a subterfuge to evade granting the concession to an Anglo-American syndicate." He adds that England's efforts are likely to prove fruitless.

There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of the Chinese section of the East Asian Railway being restored to working order. Very extensive repairs were rendered necessary by the recent inundations. Thus the elements themselves are working to delay evacuation. Meanwhile, so far as the overland journey is concerned, passengers have only to go to Vladivostok instead of Port Arthur. The difference is not much, and from Vladivostok the line is intact.

The *Asahi* has a telegram saying that the Russian troops at Shanhaikwan took ship on the 17th and 18th instant, and sailed for Port Arthur.

Peking is said to be much perturbed by

the situation. A grand council of State has been convened to discuss the national policy. In connexion with this news, which comes through the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, it is stated that the Empress-Dowager has at length become suspicious of Russia's integrity of purpose and, abandoning her habitual policy of confidence and friendship towards the great Northern Power, is now disposed to turn to England and Japan. We apprehend a very erroneous use of adjectives in this account. It is altogether inconsistent with the Empress-Dowager's shrewdness that she should repose any confidence in Russia, if by confidence is meant faith in the self-restraint of China's big neighbour. We should imagine rather that the Empress-Dowager's estimate of the situation has been based on the hopelessness of succour from any outside quarter, and on the conviction that whatever grace remains for China must be obtained by China herself. It is very much the fashion to express contempt for China's diplomacy, but experience does not furnish any type of human being who, confronted by an aggressor that can not be successfully resisted, fails to adopt a policy of conciliation and placation. That is the policy that Chinese rulers have long pursued. Among themselves they probably call it a neighbourly policy, but to the unsentimental world it is purely a policy of terror. If the Empress-Dowager has now made any discovery, we may assume it to be that she recognises the absolutely suicidal result of giving much in order to save little from the clutches of a Power which is determined to have all. Russia in the Far East is irresistible. She needs time only. No more is it within the range of her option to control the impulses that drive her onward than it is within reach of China's strength to check her. It may indeed be the case that Chinese statesmen have reached the conclusion that war between Russia and Japan is inevitable, and that some few chesnuts may be pulled out of the fire for them by their island neighbour. The *Kokumin's* Peking correspondent alleges that such is the case, and that the strength of the warning recently conveyed to Prince Ching by Mr. Uchida is partly responsible for the idea. There is no denying that, from one point of view, England and Japan, by the repeated cautions they have addressed to China, may be regarded as having assumed a certain responsibility towards her. But such considerations count for very little in the last resort. On that subject history has one instructive chapter dealing with the British Government and Denmark. China must remember that by her own absolute neglect of the resources of self-help she has forfeited all title to the assistance of others, and that if any third Power step into the breach it will not be for China's sake. England and Japan are unwilling to participate in another cyclopean banquet such as that which ended in the consumption of Kiaochow, Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wei, Kwang-chow and the Kowloon hinterland. But their reluctance is not on account of sympathy with China's distress: it is simply because they see their account in preserving the *status quo* rather than in joining a new movement of dismemberment. Whatever happens, China will be the sufferer precisely so far as she is incapable of defending herself. No one is going to fight for her sake.

Tuesday, September 22.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent says that Russian subjects are busily purchasing shares in the Kaiping coal mine in the name

of Belgians. We do not see that the news has any special import.

A strange item of intelligence appears in the same journal to the effect that since the 18th instant the Chinese Government has made up its mind that war between Japan and Russia is inevitable, and is accordingly conducting investigations as to the source of pecuniary supplies. Supplies for whom? That is precisely what this mysterious telegraph fails to tell.

The state of affairs in political circles in Peking is most lamentable, according to the *Niroku's* correspondence. Personal interests have come to weigh much more with high Chinese officials than the welfare of their country, bribery is rife, and for the moment the pro-Russian-anti-Japanese party is in the ascendant. Needless to say that M. Lessar and the Russo-Chinese Bank bulk largely in this analysis, which we refrain from reproducing with any exactness, the writer's inspiration being evidently derived largely from imagination. There is no precedent to guide us in conceiving what might be regarded as the natural state of a Government entangled in such perplexities and dilemmas as these surrounding Prince Ching and his colleagues at present, but surely bewilderment and confusion must be dominant.

Wednesday, September 23.

Our readers probably remember that a rumour was published some time ago representing the Governor of Sinkiang as having asked permission of Peking to borrow a sum of money from Russia without interest on condition that Russian officers should be employed to drill the local troops. A sequel to the story now arrives via the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* in Peking. He says that the same Governor has again memorialized Peking, addressing himself on the second occasion to the Foreign Office. He complains that his previous memorial remains unanswered, and that in the meanwhile Russian officers have arrived and are actually engaged assembling the local levies and training them. The Governor—who has apparently borrowed the money without waiting for Peking's sanction—urges the Minister of Foreign Affairs to take steps for expediting the Throne's decision.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Wednesday, September 23.

The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpō* sends some interesting news. He says that Prince Ching having failed to obtain from Mr. Uchida conclusive information as to the state of the negotiations between Japan and Russia, and as to the final resolve of the former Power, has adopted a temporizing attitude towards the Russian demands, which, being pressed very earnestly by M. Lessar, can not be left unanswered. The Prince has therefore replied that China has no objection to give a guarantee of non-alienation with regard to Manchurian territory, but that she wishes the guarantee to apply to land outside the open ports as well as to land inside them.

It is somewhat difficult to understand this answer, and perhaps it was meant to be difficult. Russia, according to the *Jiji*, had asked two things; first, that no part of Manchuria should be leased or ceded to any foreign subjects or citizens except Russians, and, secondly, that if new marts were opened in Manchuria, to which step Russia does not object, there should be

no formation of special settlements nor any grants of the privilege of foreign ownership of real estate. China's answer is apparently intended to elide the exception made in favour of Russian subjects and to confine the guarantee to a mere declaration that no part of Manchuria, whether inside or outside any existing or prospective settlements, shall be leased or ceded to aliens.

Concerning Russia's demands for permission to build wharves along the Sungari, to protect them with Russian troops and, further, to garrison the country between Tsitsihar and Blagovestchensk, China returns a negative answer. She rejects the Sungari proposal altogether, and she declares that the guarding of the roads between Tsitsihar and Blagovestchensk shall be done by Chinese forces.

With regard to the demand that the sanitary control of Manchuria should be placed wholly in Russian hands, the answer is said to be brief, namely, that China shall be at liberty to employ physicians of other nationalities if she please.

As to the final demand, namely, that Russian banks in Manchuria shall be guarded by Chinese troops, the banks paying expenses, China declares unreserved assent. The despatch covering this reply says that if Russia consent, a convention can be immediately concluded on the above bases. But of course Russia will not consent. She will not agree to a process which whittles down her demands to a mere guarantee that all parts of Manchuria shall remain for all time in Chinese possession. Neither is it likely that China has sufficient courage to maintain her ground. She is virtually helpless in the matter and must take with gratitude any crumbs thrown to her from her aggressor's table, unless, indeed, some benevolent third party step into the breach.

It will be observed that Prince Ching has taken no notice of the demand as to a preferential tariff for goods imported overland by the Trans-Asian Railway. Probably the omission is in the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent's information.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent sends different intelligence. He says that the Chinese statesmen near the Throne, seeing plainly that in the event of a struggle between China and Japan their country can not avoid being involved in greater or less disasters, are disposed to do everything in their power with the object of averting the catastrophe of war, and to that end will endeavour to placate Japan and Russia. They consider it inevitable; therefore, that Russia's last demands should be conceded, except the demands relating to the Sungari and to the garrisoning of the Tsitsihar-Blagovestchensk region.

A curious side light is thrown upon this question by the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent. He says that when the preliminary arrangements for constructing the Trans-Asian line were made, Count Cassini engaged that on the completion of the road Russia would hand over a sum of five millions of taels to the Chinese Court. The line being completed, China has been pressing for payment, but Russia hesitates, and shows a disposition to make the carrying out of this agreement conditional upon China's acceptance of the latest series of Manchurian demands. Thus another element of weakness is imparted to China's position.

It is alleged (*Niroku's* Tientsin news) that Viceroy Alexieff has chartered three Norwegian steamers of 3,000 tons each and 10 knots speed to ply between Port Arthur and the Yalu. That is an incredible story.

Thursday, September 24.

Yesterday, when noting the replies made by China to Russia's demands, we observed that the question of a preferential tariff for goods carried into Manchuria overland had not received apparent attention from Prince Ching and his advisers. The correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpō* now corrects this omission. He says that China suggests the postponement of such problems until the negotiation of a new commercial treaty between herself and Russia is taken in hand.

The same paper publishes a telegram from Peking dated the 23rd instant saying that Russia has rejected China's counter-proposals, and is insistently pressing for the acceptance of her first demands. Moreover, M. Lessar is alleged to have intimated that if any new marts were opened in Manchuria, Russia would take the duty of collecting the customs dues out of the hands of Sir Robert Hart, and would perform it herself. Under these circumstances Prince Ching is represented as being much embarrassed, finding himself between the Scylla of Japan and the Charybdis of Russia. He has therefore appealed to Mr. Conger, who occupies an entirely neutral position, the hope being that the influence of the United States Representative may be exerted in the cause of peace.

The above news is in part confirmed by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, which adds that one of the secret demands attributed by rumour to Russia in supplement of the published demands, is said to relate to the management of customs affairs in Manchuria. She claims that the same authority shall be vested in her people within that territory as is now vested in British subjects elsewhere.

It is further stated in the same paper that Mr. Uchida brought to the notice of Sir Ernest Satow this demand of Russia's with regard to customs control, and pointed out that it amounted to a plain assault upon rights already acquired by Great Britain. Sir Ernest took the same view, and was expected to protest in that sense.

In the telegraphic correspondence of the *Asahi Shimbun* it is alleged that Prince Ching and the other leading members of the Foreign Office are tolerably unanimous in thinking that Russia's demands may be conceded, with the exception of those relating to the Sungari and to the guarding of the road between Tsitsihar and Blagovestchensk. Viceroy Yuan and Chang, though disposed to adopt a stronger policy, find themselves unable to stem the stream and are not likely to offer any effective resistance to the above view.

This correspondent (*Asahi's*) adds that the attitude of England and America towards the Manchurian problem has of late been very indifferent. Their Representatives have not addressed a remonstrance of any kind to China with reference to Russia's latest series of demands.

Viceroy Alexieff is said to be holding a council of senior officers, naval and military, at Port Arthur, for the purpose of discussing measures with reference to the administration of the districts under his control.

The Viceroy is further reported to have issued a proclamation for the purpose of allaying Chinese apprehensions of an outbreak of war; apprehensions which have led to wholesale departures of Chinese residents from Port Arthur. In this proclamation the rumours of war are denounced as inventions of interested folks; the severe punishment of such persons is threatened in case of apprehension, and an assurance is given that the relations between Japan and Russia are close

and that the two empires are now absolutely at peace.

Friday, September 23.

It was stated in our last issue, on the strength of Peking correspondence published by the *Jiji Shimpō*, that Prince Ching in his perplexity had applied to Mr. Conger for assistance in the role of mediator. This information is now supplemented from the same source. Prince Ching is said to have sought an interview with the United States Representative, who discussed the question of Russia's new demands in much detail, and pointed out that their acceptance by China would not only seriously impair her sovereign rights, but must also expose her to requisitions of a most embarrassing character from other nations. To this exposition Prince Ching is reported to have replied that he fully appreciated the force of Mr. Conger's arguments, and that he was resolved not to accede to the demands.

Quite different is the account sent by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent. He avers that the Chinese Court and its advisers, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that war between Japan and Russia would be disastrous for China, as converting her territories into a battle field and involving issues which could not bring her anything but loss. The wisest course, therefore, seemed to be an understanding with Russia, even though it demanded some sacrifices. Of the development of this mood Russian statesmen obtained knowledge and showed their usual adroitness in utilizing the situation—of course underhand methods are hinted—the result being that a secret agreement was concluded on the lines of Russia's new demands with some slight modifications. As to the supplementary demands which M. Lessar is supposed to have submitted during the past few days, the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent declares them to be a mere blind, conceived with the idea of creating an impression that the two Powers were not drawing together.

It will be observed that in the *Jiji's* latest correspondence nothing is stated about Mr. Conger's intervention, which Prince Ching was supposed to be about to solicit. The *Asahi's* correspondent, however, wires that when a request in that sense was preferred to the United States Representative, he rejected it at once.

From the *Kokumin Shimbun's* telegrams it would appear that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to bring about a *rapprochement* all round. Prince Ching is supposed to be using his influence with Mr. Conger; Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is seeking to soften Mr. Uchida's demeanour, and Li Lien-yang is trying to mitigate M. Lessar's obduracy. In this report we find it added that the Empress Dowager has instructed the Ministers of the Crown to observe as much secrecy as possible towards the Japanese Legation with regard to Russia's doings.

KOREA.

Saturday, September 19.

In the *Asahi* we find a professedly verbal statement of a despatch said to have been addressed by M. Pavlov to the Korean Foreign Office on the 14th instant, and of the reply returned by the latter. Summarizing the former document, we interpret M. Pavlov's position to be that, in the first place, the mere fact of delimitation being

reserved for subsequent arrangement can not possibly affect the existence of the agreement as a lease. It is true that the extent of the land to be leased still awaits determination, but that some land has been leased is beyond all query, and if the Korean Government postpones the duty of fixing the boundaries, Russian subjects can not be expected to refrain altogether from exercising the basic privilege conferred by the agreement. In the next place, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that having submitted the agreement to the Emperor His Majesty approved of it so far as to entrust all subsequent steps to the Minister, who, accordingly, appointed a day for finally concluding it. Now, therefore, there is no room for any step in the nature of postponing the operation of the agreement itself or submitting it for Cabinet consideration. M. Pavlov, in a tone of undisguised menace, warns the Korean Government that its most prudent course is to conclude the agreement at once.

To this the present Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied that it is an unheard-of thing to proceed to the occupation of land before its boundaries have been fixed, and that since the second article of the document clearly provides for delimitation as a preliminary to execution, the agreement can not be said to be yet in force. As to the statement attributed to the former Foreign Minister, it is now denied not only by his successor but also by the Minister himself, and there the matter rests.

Monday, September 21.

Three of the Tokyo journals say that M. Pavlov has received a telegram requiring his presence in St. Petersburg and that he will soon set out by the Siberian Railroad. Whether this means his recall, or merely that the home Government wishes to consult him, no hint is given, but whatever be the reason, his absence from Korea at this juncture could scarcely fail to make for peace. He has created in Seoul a situation of an extremely embarrassing character, for unless he refrain from following a course to which he has openly pledged himself, or unless the Korean Government abandon a position which every consideration of dignity and safety compels it to maintain, the immediate result must be the occupation by Russian subjects of Korean territory in despite of Korean official remonstrances and in defiance of treaty. That M. Pavlov alone is responsible for this unhappy conjuncture, no one will be disposed to assert. It seems quite obvious that Korea bungled matters seriously. She appointed for the purposes of negotiation with the Lumber Company an official who certainly must have been empowered to lease to Russia, pending delimitation, a certain area of land at Yong Am-pho, and she is now trying to evade the lease altogether by postponing delimitation. She is within her strict rights according to the letter of the law. Of that there can be little doubt. But she can never get over the fatal mistake of having constructively endorsed Russia's original seizure of land at Yong Am-pho, and for that mistake M. Pavlov has been employing all his ability to make her pay dear. So far as bare facts are concerned, nothing more, perhaps, can be urged against him. The question is, however, whether he does not show a great want of the sense of proportion when he so pertinaciously and vexatiously pursues a small object without regard to the serious contingencies involved. Japan, as a mere matter of self-defence, can not endorse by inaction the principle underlying M.

Pavlov's procedure; the principle that for purposes of territorial aggression in Korea nothing is needed except aggressiveness. If it be admitted that lands arbitrarily occupied by Russians within Korea's borders, must be subsequently conveyed to them by process of lease, a completely unstable situation is created, and the only recourse for Japan would be to help herself by processes analogous to those inaugurated by Russia. It is scarcely possible to conceive that St. Petersburg would approve of the creation of such conditions. It is certain that Japan would fight rather than approve of them. M. Pavlov has therefore failed, as it seems to us, to strike a just balance between his immediate aim and its possible consequences. His diplomacy includes too large an element of the man at the front, and if he be really about to take his place in the train at Vladivostok, the political horizon will look clearer.

Tuesday, September 22.

The French Representative in Seoul, according to correspondence in the *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shimbun*, replying to the proposal of the Korean Government that Pyong-yang should be closed and Wiju opened, said that pending the receipt of instructions from his Government he was unable to say anything about the closing of Pyong-yang, but that as to the opening of Weju he had no objection. Probably the French Representative finds it difficult to develop anything but a vicarious interest in these questions, for so far as France is concerned the opening or closing of Korean ports makes very little difference.

Later intelligence altogether contradicts the story that Russian subjects had made their appearance at Pho-yong and occupied land there. It is now stated that the only visible change in the aspect of the place is the erection of a marine signal on the top of a hill.

There is a report, however, that some Russian subjects are digging for gold in the Yong-chong district.

It is farther rumoured that Russia proposes to station a company of troops at Kyong-song, which is a place in Hamgyang-do, near the Tumen River.

The retired Russian officer who was living at Kyong-heung for purposes of linguistic study, has returned to Vladivostok.

Wednesday, September 23.

The Korean refugees—*bōmeisha* as they are called—do not, as a rule, attract great attention. Their unmolested presence here is known to be a source of some anxiety and much chagrin to the Korean Government, but the men themselves lead comparatively quiet lives neither intriguing much nor much intrigued against. Occasionally, however, the public receives a startling reminiscence of their presence here in the form of news that an attempt has been projected to assassinate one or more of them. We can not pretend to recall how many of these attempts there have been in the past 20 years, but it says much for the vigilance of the Japanese police that in no one instance has any one suffered bodily harm in connexion with these schemes. Kim Ok-kyun was a special object of Korean official vindictiveness, but not until he had been inveigled to Shanghai could his appointed murderers accomplish their design. We now read in Tokyo journals of the arrest of another refugee on a charge of plotting assassination in obedience to orders from Seoul. The man's name is Yon Kyo-chong and his intended victim is U Pom-son. Concerning

the latter we have no information, but with regard to Yon it is related that he accompanied the well known chief of police, An, when the latter fled from Seoul in 1896. An returned to Korea a few years afterwards, but Yon continued to live the life of a political refugee, mingling with the Pak Yong-hyo crowd but not trusted by them. Of late he has been residing on Awaji island, where he earned a pittance by the practice of calligraphy. Orders are said to have suddenly reached him to kill U Pom-son, but while he was revolving ways and means the Japanese police arrived, and saved him from further mental perplexities on that score by lodging him in prison.

The agreement made last year by the Korean Foreign Office and a Japanese firm for the supply of machinery to manufacture what is known as the thirty-third-year pattern of rifle, has been carried out, and we read in Japanese papers that two Korean officials left Chemulpo on the 21st instant by *Tairen Maru* for Japan, where they will inspect and take delivery of the plant. Korea is already in a position to manufacture small arms, but this new machinery will give her an excellent weapon.

Thursday, September 24.

We hear again of the ex-leader of bandits Lin. Recently he was said to have become excited about some measure taken by the Russian authorities, and to have appropriated a sum of twenty thousand taels, where-with, re-assembling a body of his old followers, he retired to Antung. But now he makes his appearance at Yong Am-pho and is stated to have been recently in the employ of the Lumber Company. In Yong Am-pho he is said to be collecting free-booters for the purpose of some raid against the Lumber Company, at whose hands he considers that he has suffered ill treatment, and it is further reported that the Company has appealed to the Korean Government for protection. The only substantial fact emerging from the story is that some trouble has occurred between the Lumber Company and its Chinese employees, and that apprehensions of a disturbance are entertained. It is easy to conjecture what would happen should Korea—as is tolerably certain—show herself incompetent to deal with abnormal incidents such as are likely to arise in the Yalu Valley under existing circumstances. Russia can preserve order completely herself if she is at liberty to employ the necessary machinery, and while we do not for a moment accuse her of fomenting disturbances with the object of obtaining a mandate, we pay to her intelligence the tribute of believing that she would know how to turn any fortuitous troubles to good account.

A telegram from Antung, dated the 21st, says that a steamer of 1,500 tons, chartered by the Russians, has arrived at the mouth of the Yalu. She is laden with provisions, clothing and ammunition, which articles have been landed, partly at Yong Am-pho and partly at Antung, and she is now busily engaged taking in a cargo of timber at those places. In the same message it is stated that Antung is in a disturbed state, and that vigorous measures to restore order are being adopted by the Russians.

Friday, September 25.

The natural process of development is attending the latest phase of the Yong Am-pho affair. Lin, or some other leader of freebooters, having taken up his headquarters at Yong Am-pho, whence he threat-

ened the property of the Lumber Company, M. Pavlov applied to the Korean Government to protect his nationals. Thus far the sequence of events has already been narrated. Now comes news of the Korean Government's answer. They said that as no agreement had been concluded sanctioning the presence of Russian subjects at Yong Am-pho, they could not recognise any responsibility for the protection of the latter, since any one settling in Korea outside treaty limits must do so at his own risk. M. Pavlov's retort was obvious. He adduced the timber-felling concession as binding the Korean Government to protect Russian subjects engaged in that enterprise, and he pointed out that if such protection were withheld, it must be on the assumption that Russia would take steps to provide it herself by sending troops to the threatened district. Of course if Russia adopt any such measure the situation will be very much complicated, for assuredly Japan will not look on quietly while the initial steps are taken for a Russian military occupation of the Yalu Valley.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Monday, September 21.

The *Chino* has interviewed an imaginary or real Minister of State and records his statements. He is said to deny very emphatically that the Cabinet is inactive or undecided: the Cabinet, on the contrary, is doing everything that can be done. He also ridicules the rumour that whereas the Cabinet is weak, the *Genro* are strong: Ministers and Elder Statesmen are entirely agreed. The Government, in short, has a definite policy. It has resolved upon the steps to be taken next month when the day for evacuation comes. And there will be no error in saying that England, America and Japan are marching shoulder to shoulder in this matter. War, indeed, is another question that need not be discussed. But as to the general policy of Japan, the public will know something when the 8th of October comes.

How interesting it would be could implicit reliance be placed on revelations like the above. But it can not.

This association held a crowded meeting in Sendai on the 16th instant, and adopted a manifesto and a resolution. The manifesto declared that Russia's intercourse with Japan had been marked throughout by deception and arbitrariness. Ever since her first attempt to trespass, namely, at Tsushima, her policy had been uniform. Having contrived that Japan should evacuate Liaotung on the ground that its tenure would imperil the security of the East, she had then occupied it herself, and made it the basis for various enterprises against that peace. After the Boxer trouble, she alone among the Powers had sought to enrich herself territorially by means of their united labours. She had occupied Manchuria, and then, having publicly promised to withdraw her troops, she had broken her promise with equal publicity. In all respects she was a mischievous disturber of the tranquillity of the Orient. Therefore the meeting unanimously resolved that:—"The recent procedure of Russia amounts to an unspoken challenge to our country to fight. If the Empire condone this, it will be acting disloyally towards the peace of the Far East and will be disregarding the interests of the country and its reputation. Therefore the officials concerned should at once have recourse to the ultimate step."

Tuesday, September 22.

Messrs. Oishi Masami and Inukai Ki, the two Progressist leaders, are to leave Japan on the 23rd instant for the purpose of visiting Korea, China and Manchuria. This step, which in the eyes of Englishmen looks very natural, is variously considered by Japanese journals. Some say that the unsettled condition of the Party inspires the departure of the two leaders, inasmuch as all dissensions will stop short of actual rupture during the absence of Messrs. Oishi and Inukai. Others think that the object of the travellers is to amass material for attacking the Government in connexion with foreign politics. Our own impression of Messrs. Oishi and Inukai is that they are far too resourceful to need any journey to distant lands for purposes of collecting such material. They have never shown themselves puzzled to collect it at home in abundance when an assault upon the Government was in question.

Wednesday, September 23.

Yesterday morning the Emperor distributed the temporarily held portfolios as follows:—Mr. Hadano Keichoku, hitherto Vice-Minister of Justice, becomes Minister; Baron Kiyoura, hitherto Minister of Justice, becomes Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, which post he had been temporarily filling; Mr. Kubota Yuzuru, a member of the House of Peers, becomes Minister of Education, an appointment for which his long connexion with the Education Department had more or less prepared the public; and Mr. Oura Kanetake, hitherto Chief of Police, becomes Minister of Communications. As to who succeeds Mr. Oura at the Police Bureau there is no information yet. It is confidently affirmed that this distribution of portfolios is in consequence of the problem of administrative reform having been finally settled, and the general lines of next year's Budget fixed.

Thursday, September 24.

It appears to be pretty generally thought in journalistic circles that the new portfolio-holders are to be elated with what are commonly called *Banshoku-daijin*, that is to say, men chiefly useful for purposes of social entertainment. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* alone views the appointments with gravity and speaks of the new men as not unlikely to justify the important selections that have been made. It strikes us as interesting if not curious that whereas the representatives of public opinion in Japan lose no opportunity of ridiculing and even denouncing the idea that Ministerial posts must be filled from the ranks of the Meiji Statesmen, of their immediate followers, or of prominent politicians, they nevertheless find only contempt for any departure from the rule they condemn. To outsiders what has happened assumes the aspect of a natural promotion. Men of the younger generation are entrusted with the direction of business that has hitherto occupied their official attention for many years in subordinate capacities. That is the usual sequence of events in other countries, and in Japan it has the additional significance of an intimation that the Cabinet sees no need to strengthen itself by recourse to the *Genro* or their nominees. Yet it presents itself to Tokyo newspapers in the light of a species of farce, which apparently proves that Tokyo newspapers are not themselves educated up to the standard of administrative principles which they are accustomed to preach for the benefit of those in power and out of it.

A FOREIGN DIPLOMAT'S OPINION.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* publishes what professes to be an epitome of views advanced by a foreign diplomatist in Tokyo with reference to the Manchurian question. The speaker is represented as blaming the Japanese people for want of reflective power. They seem to imagine that the direct negotiations with Russia have been interrupted by the new demands preferred in Peking whereas as yet even the exact nature of these demands is unknown. They also talk of Germany intervening for the purpose of inviting a council of European Powers, which is an extravagant notion at this stage. Altogether this foreign diplomat seems to have a very poor idea of the Japanese people, whom he declares to be easily misled by trifles and quickly thrown into a state of excitement. Of course it would be fruitless to enter into any discussion with a critic so shadowy as this anonymous informant of the *Shogyo*, but we may perhaps express our own opinion *en passant*, namely, that so far from being quickly thrown into a state of excitement by trifles, the Japanese people and their rulers have shown throughout this crisis an extraordinary degree of self-possession and sangfroid. It may also be pointed out that the rumour about Germany's intervention had its origin in Europe, was telegraphed to Japan by a foreign news agency, and did not obtain one moment's credence in Japan or elicit so much as one article from a Tokyo newspaper. We are disposed to say that if this anonymous diplomat's observation of things in general be as faulty as his remarks show it to be in the case of the German intervention, paramount importance does not attach to his views. What he says at the close of his comments, however, appears to be undoubtedly true, namely, that the unsettled state of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula must impose a check upon Russia's doings in the Far East. We have never, for our own part, believed, nor do we now believe, that the Russian Government has any wish for war, or that Russia would not exhaust every expedient to preserve peace. But we do think that the acts of Russian officers and officials at the front are often very difficult to reconcile with the pacific intentions of their Government.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes an analysis by a Japanese statesman who argues from the extreme secrecy maintained by the Japanese Cabinet that it is taking no resolute step, but is rather confining itself to the passive note of giving warnings and formulating protests. The Japanese public learns nothing about foreign affairs except through the medium of foreign telegrams, and the inference deduced by this politician is that the Cabinet has nothing to tell. He therefore concludes that the empire's foreign policy is a failure, for if it displayed becoming activity, Japan would be the recipient instead of the issuer of warnings and protests. There can be no denying that domestic affairs also present some difficulties. The task of continuing the various public works without recourse to new taxes and of courageously cutting down administrative expenses, is one that may well try the ability of the country's financiers. But although the nation may pardon partial measures in the region of domestic matters, it will not condone a policy of make-believe in foreign affairs, and if the Cabinet continue its present course of passive drift, the Minis-

try will soon have to choose between going out of office and making war.

We wonder whether the *Fiji Shimpō* entirely endorses these views. Its own line has been of late to advise that the Government should take their courage in both hands and make a bold effort to settle the Manchurian question. Failure in that case would seem far less reprehensible in the eyes of the nation than the total compromise of the situation by timid opportunism.

THE "SEIYU-KAI" AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

Various rumours are published about the *Seiyu-kai's* attitude towards foreign politics, but the general impression conveyed by journalistic comment is that the Party will not take any special action. Recently, as reported in these columns, a committee of investigation was appointed, but it is said that this step has provoked much criticism, as indeed is not unnatural. For what is there to investigate? In the face of the very remarkable success attending the Cabinet's resolve to maintain secrecy, from what source could a committee of investigation obtain materials? The facts already known to all intelligent observers represent the sum of accessible information, and the only supplement these facts could receive at the hands of a party committee would be, perhaps, some official assurance obtained at an interview in the Foreign Office. Such an assurance would necessarily be couched in general terms, and the degree of weight carried by it would depend entirely on the mood of its recipients. Thus we come round to the fact that if the *Seiyu-kai* desire to be obstreperous they can go to work at once without awaiting the result of any investigation; and if they have no such desire, an investigation is quite superfluous.

We are inclined to think that the semblance of activity now shown by the big party is a mere reflection of the *Tai-Ro Doshikai's* doings. Associated with the latter are many members of the Progressists, and in the face of such agitation as the *Doshikai* has recently carried on, the *Seiyu-kai* can not afford to remain altogether apathetic. Yet the *Doshikai's* doings ought to be sufficiently deterrent. For when the leaders of that coterie set themselves to consider the problem accurately, they obviously found that only two alternatives offered for advocacy, namely, implicit reliance on the Cabinet which is endeavouring to find a peaceful avenue from the tangle, or an appeal to the sword. It is, in very truth, the latter that the *Tai-Ro Doshikai* has chosen. Their last resolution—the one adopted at the Sendai meeting and forwarded to the Government—ends with an expression of hope that the Authorities will at once have recourse to the *ultima ratio* (*saigo no shudan*). Nothing easily conceivable could do less credit to the intelligence and patriotism of these politicians. For they do not know, most assuredly they do not know, what are the exact factors of the problem, or what reasonable hopes offer of an amicable solution. Yet they declare for war. Compared with such recklessness the attitude of the *Seiyu-kai*, whether they sit quiet, or save their consciences by recourse to obviously abortive committees of investigation, is incomparably more respectable and public-spirited. They may be well assured that their prudent inaction will not ultimately be misconstrued by the nation.

We may mention in this context a really

picturesque romance for which the *Yomiuri Shimbun* is responsible. Marquis Ito, we are told, being virtually the Cabinet's adviser on foreign affairs, has become discontented with its half-and-half policy, and has accordingly been despatching various telegrams on his own account to Mr. Kurino in St. Petersburg. A very long message sent across the wires by the distinguished statesman some days ago, has remained without an answer, and accordingly—what? One expects to hear that an explanation of the delay was sought or that some other practical measure was taken. But, no. What ensued was that Marquis Ito went to bed, sick. There are actually folks, we presume, who find that such rancid nonsense is grateful palubum.

RUSSIA AND HER RAILWAYS.

In the course of an interesting series of articles published by the *Railway Age*, Mr. R. H. Meyer takes up the case of Russia, where 65 per cent. of the railways are owned and operated by the Government. As in the case of Germany and the other states previously reviewed, Mr. Meyer, according to an exchange, shows clearly and conclusively, how Government ownership has retarded the development of the country, through the fact that the influence of sectional interests has prevented the railways from assisting in the creation of traffic in sections where such assistance was absolutely essential to success. In Russia where the State does not own and operate the railways, it controls the rates, so that the independent railways are, as far as rates are concerned, practically on the same footing as those owned and operated by the State.

In 1888 the Russian Government issued a grain tariff which was designed to encourage the raising of grain in remote regions of the country. This was done by means of a tariff with rapidly tapering rates. For the first 240 miles the rate was 1.647 cents per short ton mile; for the next 830 miles it was 0.495 cent per ton mile, and for the following 880 miles it was 0.197 cent per ton mile, or much less than cost. Grain shipped over 1,950 miles was to be carried on the supposition of its being shipped 1,950 miles only. This tariff was the application of the American rule of charging the traffic what it would bear, and it worked most successfully in inducing the cultivation of grain in the more remote sections which would have been left in a precarious condition but for the cheapness of the freight rates the tariff provided.

The new policy, however, met with stern opposition in central Russia, which had previously enjoyed the monopoly of the important Russian domestic markets. The cheap long distance hauls gave them a competitor and, with the world-wide fall in the price of grain, precipitated a decline in land values in central Russia. The result was an appeal to the Government which it could not ignore, and it was met by establishing local zones in which a favourable rate was made, 213 miles being the limit. Then the export demand ceased and the long-distance grain intended for export flooded the central Russian markets. The appeal for relief was renewed, and the zones extended to 351 miles, while the long-distance rates were increased in order to offset the loss occasioned by the reduction of the local rate. To-day the principle of charging the traffic what it can bear is practically dead, and the grain grower in the remote districts is impoverished by the high railway rates he is compelled

to pay. The growth of the country is retarded because the power to regulate rates is in the hands of those interested in central Russia, and they utilize that power to retain their home markets for their own use.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

The shareholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha held their half-yearly general meeting on the 20th instant, and passed the following statement of accounts for the period January 1st to June 30th, 1903:—

	Yen.
Profits	336,988
Brought over from previous account	72,508

Distributed as follows:—

To Ordinary Reserve	20,000
To Reserve for equalizing dividends	120,000
To Dividend (12 per cent.)	195,000
To next account	74,496

These figures, it must be confessed, leave much to be desired in point of accuracy. We learn from them nothing about the gross earnings, nothing about the expenses, and nothing about the portion that subsidies represent of the profits.

Mr. Asano, President of the Company, said, in a speech presenting the accounts, that the half year under review had been very unfavourable. There had been a diminution of cargo to the extent of 5,000 tons, or 10 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period in 1902, and a diminution of 9,000 or 22 per cent., as compared with the second half of the latter year. This bad result had been mainly owing to the competition of a rival company which, by means of low freights, had captured a large part of the flour-carrying trade. The depreciation of the dollar, a weak demand for American goods in Southern China and the Straits Settlements, the rumours of a Russo-Japanese war, the floods in America—these are factors that contributed to the bad result. In the matter of passengers, however, a fair record had been attained; first-class passengers both ways, and third-class passengers from Japan had increased, but other passengers had diminished. Of course, since the companies running steamers to San Francisco had taken special pains to attract first-class travellers, this result was a matter for congratulation. The reduction in Chinese passengers to the United States was due to the exclusionist attitude of the latter, and the reduction in Japanese passengers to Hawaii was because of the action taken by the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and because of the operation of the American law of immigration. The President called special attention to the fact that the administration of the Company had succeeded in effecting economies to the aggregate extent of 80,000 yen in working expenses.

THE BRIGAND LIN.

The brigand leader Lin, who has hitherto been supposed to be in Russian employment, seems to have reverted to his old habits. He has made a destructive raid against Antung, and a mixed force of Russians and Chinese are now attempting to punish him. It will be said, of course, that this outbreak is of Russian contriving, but a theory of that kind is impossible to reconcile with the repressive measures attributed to the Russians. One thing is certain, namely, that so far as the general public knows, Manchuria in Russian occupation has been much more tranquil than it used to be when the administration was under Chinese control. In former years it

was a much disturbed place, where mountain banditti appeared to defy the authorities and where life and property found little security. The Russians adopted the device of converting the brigands into guardians of the peace, and an excellent device it proved, if we may judge from practical results.

A somewhat sensational account of Russian doings is given by the Governor of Mukden, now on a visit to Peking. The *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent represents him as saying that the aggressive doings and self-seeking demands of the Russians are of such a character as to make it nearly impossible for the high officials in Manchuria to discharge their duties, and several resignations may be anticipated soon. Probably that is true from a Chinese point of view. The Russians must be detestable in the eyes of all patriotic Chinese just as they would be in the eyes of any Western people under similar circumstances. It is not to Chinese sources, therefore, that we should look for a just appreciation of their administrative methods. Facts are more trustworthy, and judged by facts they have been successful, which, for the rest, is what we should have expected from their Asiatic record.

OUTLAYS FROM THE RESERVES.

The following appropriations from the Second Reserve were announced in the *Official Gazette* of the 18th instant, with due sanction of the Throne:—

Expenditures on account of prevention of contagious diseases	Yen. 37,165
Expenses of destruction of noxious insects	71,198
Purchase of Consulate at Newchwang	51,383
Cost of raising and repairing the <i>Soko</i>	51,241
Cost of removing the inhabitants of Torishima in the Riukiu Group	17,352
Cost of compiling temporary text-books	14,250
Expenditures in connexion with the Camphor Monopoly	332,774
Expenses connected with preserving order at local elections	93,000
Extraordinary Investigations in China and Korea	150,000
Preservation of Kelung Harbour Works	233,725
Restorations necessitated by storms and inundations in Formosa	66,275
Construction of offices, &c., for purposes of the camphor monopoly in Formosa	57,000
Expenses incurred in connexion with the timber-felling affair in Korea	2,903

It will be observed that among these outlays is included a sum of 14,250 yen for the compilation of text books. This item, in the shape of an appropriation of some 22,000 yen, was altogether excised by the Diet last session, and the Government then announced that as the schools could not be left without text-books, the Ministry would take the responsibility of ignoring the Diet's action and providing the money independently. The amount has been reduced by about one-third, but the fact remains, and much capital will of course be made out of it by the Opposition. As to the appropriation of over three hundred thousand yen for the purposes of extending the camphor monopoly to the main island, a supplementary budget was not introduced last session in consequence of the Government's undertaking not to bring forward any further budgets subsequently to the compromise with the *Seiyū-kai*. But inasmuch as the Diet had actually passed the bill for extending the monopoly, it seems inevitable that the Cabinet should take the responsibility of providing the necessary funds. We may remark, *en passant*, that the system goes into operation from October 1st. The appropriation on account of Kelung harbour works is another point demanding notice.

Originally the Diet was asked to vote some 650,000 yen. Included in that sum were the expenses of continuing the work. The Lower House refused to grant anything, in spite of the explanations of Dr. Goto that without some outlay for purposes of maintenance at any rate, heavy loss would be incurred. The sum of 233,725 yen now appropriated out of the Reserve is believed to be solely for maintenance. It is not quite clear what is meant by "expenses in connection with the timber-felling affair in Korea," but these doubtless admit of easy explanation.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY QUESTION.

Saturday, September 19.

The prospect of two general meetings of the same shareholders of the same company at the same place and the same time, which is apparently what will happen on the 23rd instant, is now creating no little excitement in Tokyo. Our readers have already heard about these meetings—one summoned by the inspectors of the Street Railway Company in the interests of the amalgamation party, the other by the directors opposed to amalgamation. That the "stalwarts" of former days will be resuscitated by such an occasion seems to be regarded as inevitable and the police are making due arrangements. Meanwhile Mr. Amenomiya's section are proclaiming that from the moment when the Street Railway Company abandons its independent existence, its charter lapses *de facto*, and a new official lease of life will have to be obtained. The Tokyo City Council are said to take the same view, and, indeed, we imagined that something of the kind had been accepted from the first as inevitable. But the Council are also said to be determined that if the amalgamation scheme fail, and if the Street Railway Company remain independent, the latter shall be compelled to adhere to Mr. Amenomiya's promise of uniform 3 sen fares. It is at that point that the anti-amalgamation party must fail, we think. For is it conceivable that any electric railway could be profitably run on a uniform charge of three farthings for all distances? We find it inconceivable. If a medium figure were taken as the uniform fare the project would sound rational, but to take the minimum figure is surely extravagant. Mr. Amenomiya may be actuated solely by solicitude for the public weal. He may be a *rarissima avis* among the race of "promoters." But our own opinion is that history will have to write him down as an obstructor, witting or unwitting, of Tokyo's progress.

Monday, September 21.

The Chief of Police invited, on the 19th instant, two representatives each of the amalgamation and anti-amalgamation sections of the Tokyo Street Railway Company to attend at his office. He informed them that without entering in any way into the merits of the fundamental question, he wished to remind them that public peace and good order could not fail to be jeopardised if two bodies of contending shareholders held meetings at the same time in the same place. He was unwilling, he added, to employ police intervention in affairs of mercantile companies, but unless these meetings were separated, or unless one of them were postponed, he would be obliged to take corresponding steps. The best plan would be for both sides to come to some arrangement beforehand.

It is said that this decision has greatly pleased the anti-amalgamation section, for, in the matter of *bona fide* votes, defeat stared them in the face on the 23rd instant. No one doubts that the Chief of Police intends to be just, but certainly it does seem hard that he should feel compelled to take a step which makes for the advantage of one section. The pro-amalgamation section were the first to call a meeting on the 23rd. It was by the anti-amalgamation section that another meeting at the same time and the same place was subsequently summoned, and although the whole responsibility for violent contingencies rests thus upon the latter section's shoulders, the whole loss has to be borne by the former.

Tuesday, September 22.

The public must be growing very weary of this interminable affair, but as we have recorded its developments up to the present, we add now that the Inspectors of the Street Railway Company have addressed to the Chief of Police a memorial which sounds to us perfectly just and reasonable. The documents explain the situation briefly. At the celebrated general meeting on the 28th of July, a majority of the shareholders voted in favour of amalgamation. But a minority under Mr. Amenomiya and Mr. Tachikawa took the opposite view, and not only refused to abide by the decision of the majority, but also had recourse to various expedients productive of friction and confusion. It being evident that the due control of the Company's affairs had passed out of the hands of the Directors, the Inspectors, acting in accordance with the powers vested in them by law, convened an extraordinary general meeting for the 23rd of September, with the object of reconstituting the Board of Directors. Up to that point no apprehension of disorder presented itself. But upon issue of this notice by the Inspectors, the objecting Directors at once issued a counter-notice convening another general meeting at the same time and the same place, for the purpose of deposing the Inspectors. These Directors, then, stand in the position of defendants. It is by their act alone that the interests of public peace and good order are imperilled, and the memorialists suggest to the Chief of Police that the plain exit from the dilemma is to require these Directors to change the time and place of their meeting, instead of attempting to hold the Inspectors responsible as would be the case were both parties required to abandon their project.

From the point of view of outsiders it certainly does seem quite plain that in this particular phase of the dispute the whole fault is on the side of the anti-amalgamationists. Their action in convening an opposition meeting at the same time and the same place is an obvious attempt to create disturbance, and nothing could be more opposed to the principles of justice than that this action should be converted by the police into a plea for punishing the amalgamationists by interrupting their legitimately summoned and apparently pacific meeting. If the police interfere at all it should be to restrain the anti-amalgamationists from a course plainly perilous to good order. We do not doubt that the police themselves take that view, and that when Mr. Oura addressed himself to both sides simultaneously on the 19th instant, it was probably because he hoped to bring about a pacific settlement without recourse to the strong arm of authority. The police have no manner of right to interfere with a lawful meeting convened in a perfectly regular

manner simply because another meeting of a plainly disorderly nature is planned by another party. Those that were first in the field are entitled to claim official protection.

Wednesday, September 23.

Messrs. Amenomiya and Tachikawa, having considered the caution addressed to them by the Chief of Police, have replied that they can not see their way to postponing the general meeting summoned by them for the 23rd instant, and as the other side, who took precedence in summoning a meeting, naturally decline to be thrust out of the field, it results that the two meetings will take place simultaneously, and probably both will share the fate of being suspended by the police, unless indeed the partisans of the rival views show a degree of forbearance which we are not justified in expecting.

Thursday, September 24.

What might perhaps have been foreseen has occurred. The committee recently appointed by the Tokyo City Council to consider the question of electric railways, has recommended that the charter of the *Shigai* Company should be resumed and that the Municipality should take the enterprise into its own hands. The reason assigned is not elaborate. It has the simple form that whereas the need for better means of communication is urgently felt by the city, the disputes now going on among the shareholders of the *Shigai* Company must greatly postpone the progress of the work, and the effective remedy for the situation is that the Municipality should step in. Of course that is only the committee's view. But it is not unlikely to be adopted by the City Council, nor would the public greatly pity the *Shigai* Tetsudo promoters, who, by their unseemly squabbling, have seriously delayed an important work and, at the same time, brought ridicule on the business faculties of the Tokyo citizens. It has to be remembered that the dispute now raging is not by any means the beginning of the events that have kept Tokyo so long without electric railways. For years a charter could not be granted in consequence of rivalry among promoters. Perhaps it would be unjust to say that the present wrangle has had much effect in delaying the work of construction. But it has certainly had some effect, and with regard to its unsightly and disgraceful character there can be no second opinion.

An attempt has been made by Mr. Inouye Kakugoro and other members of the *Shoko Keizai-kai* (Commercial and Industrial Economic Society) to bring about a compromise. They proposed that each party should withdraw its proposals and legal proceedings and that all the Directors should be removed from office. In fact, their idea was to revert to the *ante-bellum* position minus the fighting Directors. It was supposed that the amalgamationists would object to these conditions, but they did not. They merely asked that a rider be added requiring Mr. Amenomiya to resign in the event of his being again elected a Director. The anti-amalgamation party were then approached. They required that another condition be inserted providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of 3-sen fares. A compromise now seemed certain when suddenly the anti-amalgamationists changed front and insisted that the 3-sen-fare system must be adopted as a part of the compromise. That, of course, was a method of declaring that amalgamation must be finally abandoned. Therefore Mr. Inouye and the peace-

makers, seeing the case to be hopeless, withdrew altogether.

As we go to press news reaches us that the two meetings of the Tokyo Street Railway Company ended in a complete fiasco. The pro-amalgamation Directors and some other leaders were discussing, in a separate room, what course to take, when the Inspectors, by whom the pro-amalgamation meeting had been summoned, opened the meeting prematurely in the principal chamber. A dispute at once arose, and furnished to the anti-amalgamationists precisely the opportunity they desired. Crowding in, they insisted that the meeting was illegal and a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. There was no actual recourse to violence, but in the end the police, seeing that trouble must ensue if no authority were exercised, announced the dissolution of the meeting in the interests of peace and order. A considerable time passed before the members understood that such a decree had been issued, but as over a hundred constables assisted to circulate the knowledge, the members finally dispersed quietly.

Friday, September 25.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and the *Nippon* unite in advocating the cancellation of the Street Railway Company's charter and the taking over of the work by the Tokyo Municipality. But that is more easily said than done. It would be a quaint result, however, if achieved—a veritable illustration of the snipe-and-clam dispute. Probably the threat will have the effect of rousing the combatants to a sense of their real danger. The meeting on the 29th instant will be conclusive, we imagine. At present the chief responsibility of refusing a compromise is on the shoulders of Mr. Amenomiya and his friends.

BARON ROSEN.

Baron Rosen left Nagasaki in the *Rurik* on the 23rd inst. His visit to Port Arthur at this juncture naturally evokes some comment from the Japanese press. The *Fiji* writes as though some conferences had taken place between the Baron and the Foreign Office in Tokyo, the result being this trip to Liaotung. Thus interpreted, the incident would signify that the negotiations hitherto carried on or perhaps it would be more correct to say essayed—by Mr. Kurino in St. Petersburg are to be replaced by direct negotiations with Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur. But we note that the *Fiji* makes this suggestion on the declared authority of hearsay only. The *Chiuo Shinbun* regards the incident in a different light. Speaking similarly on the authority of rumour, it explains that the Russian Government, persuaded of Japan's inability to find funds for fighting, had been treating her attempted negotiations with something very like contempt, and simply putting her proposals aside for consideration in the distant future. But it having become quite apparent recently that the Japanese nation is a unit in this matter and that its views can not be treated with indifference, Baron Rosen has proceeded to Port Arthur to put Viceroy Alexieff in possession of accurate information.

Other vernacular newspapers merely note the fact of the Baron's departure and conclude that it certainly has some relation to foreign affairs.

It does not appear to occur to our contemporaries that Viceroy Alexieff is on the point of holding at Port Arthur a council of

all the principal officers and officials within his command, and that he may very reasonably have desired the assistance of Baron Rosen's advice. But while making this suggestion we do not wish to minimize the importance of Baron Rosen's visit to Port Arthur, for not only his very exceptional knowledge of Far Eastern affairs in general and of Japan in particular, but also his liberal and moderate views can not fail to produce a salutary influence on the personages assembled at Port Arthur.

THE WEATHER.

The Riukiu centre of depression also seems to have innocently taken its departure, and although Tokyo and Yokohama have been visited by heavy rains during the past two days, no storm is apprehended. To-day (21st) is the last of the critical periods, the autumn *higan*, and the situation is now held to be finally safe.

There has been something of a hurricane within the past two days. The centre of the disturbance travelled along the west coast of Kiushu; then crossed the main island at Okayama prefecture; then travelled up the Sea of Japan, and suddenly trending to the east, recrossed the main island and emerged in the neighbourhood of Sendai. It was accompanied by a good deal of rain, but no special damage seems to have been done.

On the morning of the 22nd a centre of depression declared itself in the neighbourhood of Oshima, off Kagoshima, and travelling towards Kiushu, made its entrance there in the afternoon, thence proceeding northward through the main island via Shikoku and Seto. From the morning of the 23rd, deluges of rain began to fall in Yokohama and Tokyo, and the approach of the storm was presaged by the usual signs. But although from half past one to three o'clock in the afternoon the wind blew with considerable force in Tokyo, it did not nearly develop hurricane violence and subsided, before sunset, into a moderate breeze.

The storm on the 23rd entered the main island of Japan at Hamamatsu, travelling westward, at 11 a.m., and reached Kofu at 2 p.m., passing thence to the northern part of Echigo where it emerged into the sea. The barometrical reading at Hamamatsu was 726.8mm. and that at Kofu 740. Tokyo and Yokohama fortunately lay beyond the direct track of the storm but they did not escape deluges of rain. During recent times it is said that, with the exception of 1897, no such rainfall has been experienced. The quantity in that year was 34 mm. in a hour, and the quantity on the 23rd instant was 26.9mm. Accurate reports have not yet been received as to the amount of damage done, but a telegram from Kofu, published by the *Asahi*, says that the crops in that region did not suffer appreciably. In Tokyo, the Fukagawa and Honjo districts were inundated as is their invariable fate on such occasions, and at Yodo Bashi a terrible calamity occurred. A species of whirlwind burst over the place at about 11 a.m., wrecking an elementary school. Seven of the students were killed and 14 injured, among the latter being a female teacher and a male teacher. Very terrible descriptions are given of this calamity. This school was built last year, and we observe with satisfaction that its fate elicits a leading article from the *Fiji Shimpo* commenting on a topic which must often have presented itself to observers of Japanese

school edifices, namely, that they are built in a cheap, flimsy manner such as necessarily exposes them to all sorts of accidents. Several houses in the vicinity of the school were overturned, but there was no loss of life. In Sendaya-mura and Tsuno-hazu-mura also some twenty odd buildings were wrecked, and in Ochiai-mura one half of an elementary school was destroyed. The wind by which these damages were wrought seems to have been quite independent of the typhoon itself, for in the city of Tokyo the gale did not at any time develop alarming proportions. Tochigi Prefecture seems to have suffered, as did also Matsumoto in Shinshu, and it is of course inevitable that the rice crop will be found to have been more or less injured, though at the present moment few apprehensions seem to be entertained on that score.

YOKOHAMA

Heavy rain fell during Wednesday night and Thursday morning and forenoon at Yokohama. The wind blew hard from the north at the outset but eventually with a rising glass changed to south-east.

In China-town the streets were deeply flooded and both there and in the Japanese district the water over-ran the house-floors. A portion of the No. 8 tunnel on the railway near Yokosuka was damaged but repairs were speedily executed.

THE TOKAIDO RAILWAY.

Complaints are rife among travellers on the Tokaido railway regarding the dining car and sleeping car accommodation. It is said with regard to the former that the food is unappetising, badly prepared, and carelessly served, while the condition of the *menu* cards handed round at each meal is filthy in the extreme, the cards being evidently used time and again until completely worn out. The dining car is generally placed next to the engine while the sleeper is placed at the rear of the train, the consequence being that travellers on getting up from their evening meal, have to traverse the whole length of the train, passing through the different classes of cars to reach the sleeper. Now this is a journey attended by many perils on the ill-ballasted tracks of Japan's premier railroad, especially for ladies, for the through trains, though dignified by the name of expresses, are not corridor trains like those running under similar conditions in America or England. One has literally to jump or scramble from car to car, avoiding as best one can the brake-apparatus that rises high between them. Of course it may be urged that the passenger should wait till a station is reached and then walk along the platform from the dining-car to the sleeper, or *vice versa*, but when the long distances between the stopping-places on the Kobe run are taken into consideration this is out of the question. Comparisons are always to be avoided, we know, but few will disagree with us, we think, when we say that these things are managed much more efficiently and satisfactorily on the Sanyo Railway. But then the Sanyo Railway is a private company.

TOBACCO AND "SAKE."

Our readers are aware that the Government has had it in contemplation for some time to take into its own hands the business of curing tobacco, and also to devise some system which should put an end to the great leakage now undoubtedly taking place in the payment of the *sake* tax. With regard to tobacco it is to be remarked that in France, where the consumption of the leaf is

supposed to be about equal to that in Japan, a revenue of 130 million *yen* accrues from the Government monopoly, whereas in this country the revenue from the same source is only 12 millions. Such a discrepancy is too glaring to be attributable to anything but a radical defect of system, and the Government's idea is that by taking the preparation of the leaf into their own hands, they will obtain a very different result. In the matter of *sake*, the salient fact is that whereas the quantity brewed 25 years ago and paying taxes at the low rate then imposed was over five million *koku*, the quantity on which the tax is now collected amounts to only 3½ million *koku*. Now, seeing that the population has increased by over ten millions in this quarter of a century, that the production of rice has also increased, and that with growing prosperity people are better able to drink good *sake* than they used to be; and seeing also that the system of *jikayōryo*, or domestic brewing for family use, has been prohibited, it is evidently beyond reasonable explanation that such a great falling off in the production and drinking of *sake* can have taken place. The truth is that the excise methods do not work efficiently, and since the loss of revenue resulting from failure to collect taxes on 1½ millions of *koku* is 22½ million *yen*, the Authorities are naturally disposed to bestir themselves about a remedy. They therefore propose to collect the tax in future in the form of *kuadashi-zei*, which means, we presume, that the impost will be levied on *sake* after it has been brewed, tubbed and put into stock. Bills in the sense of the above two measures are said to have been drafted for presentation in the next session of the Diet, and it is even affirmed (*Kokumin Shinbun*) that the Government has included the proceeds of the new tobacco system in the revenue for the fiscal year 1904-5. Of course there will be much opposition on the part of *sake* brewers and tobacco manufacturers.

THE KOKKA.

The 159th issue of the *Kokka* is now before us. We have already noticed that the beautiful magazine recently acquired additional attractions for foreign readers, an English description being attached to each of the pictures. This latest volume is fully up to the high standard of its predecessors. It opens with a very fine chromoxylograph of the celebrated portrait of Akasagarbha preserved at the temple Daigo. As a specimen of tenth century religious painting this is probably one of the most noteworthy examples in existence. The minute detail of the drawing, the rich harmony of colour, the combined grace and massiveness of the treatment, the strength and delicacy of line, the skill of the surface modelling—all these features evince a very high grade of art. Following this noble picture are two landscapes by Soami, one of the great triumvirate of artists that helped to promote the memorable æsthetic development in Yoshimasa's time. These sketches are in Chinese style. One could easily imagine them the inspirers of Claude's aerial lustre and tenderness, though Soami's work shows something also of Turner's sense of values. A pair of folding screens by Yūshō, Kano Eitoku's illustrious pupil, follow the Soami landscapes. Yūshō excelled in splendour of glowing colour, supplementing a fine instinct of decorative composition and much strength of line. The *Kokka* does not give us the colours: it shows only the beauty of the composition

and the accuracy of the drawing. Then follow three sketches by Kano Naonobu from the collection of Count Mizoguchi. The writer in the *Kokka* says happily of these that they are "rich in suggestiveness and in the beauty of economized strokes." They are true types of that quality in Japanese art which may be compared to the sound of music in the distance. Naonobu's pictures whisper to us a dream of nature, carry to us a breath of her graces but never obtrude any strong realities. This volume of the *Kokka* concludes with reproductions of an eighth-century statue of Buddha in dried lacquer, and of the beautiful bible-box from the Enryaku Temple, with which remarkable specimen of tenth-century lacquer readers of *l'Histoire de l'Art du Japon* are already acquainted. It is not to be questioned that every one possessing the *Kokka* has access to a truly representative gallery of Japanese art.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In South America, where coal is wanting, the rivers which flow down the western slopes of the Andes will form a fruitful source of power, says *Cassier's Magazine*. In Argentina a beginning has already been made at Cordova. Many of the rivers from the Andes are now absorbed in the arid deserts of the western pampas, and their regulation will serve the double purpose of irrigation and power. Brazil has one grand fall, that of Paulo Alfonso, 147 miles from the sea, on the Rio San Francisco, which is navigable in the autumn. By some who have seen both this fall is regarded as a finer sight than Niagara. Africa, with its four great rivers, and notable waterfalls, has a vast amount of water power in store for the future. Notwithstanding the requirements of irrigation some water should be available for power at Assouan, on the Nile. Above the first cataract are six more and farther south are the Murchison Falls, where the Nile descends 700 feet in ten to fifteen miles. On the Zambesi there is the Victoria Fall, which will soon be accessible by rail. Its height is more than two and a half times that of Niagara. At Stanley Pool, on the Congo, Stanley estimates the discharge when the river is lowest at 1,436,850 cubic feet per second, more than four times the maximum discharge at Niagara. In southern India a beginning has been made. Electric power is supplied to the Kolar gold fields from the Cauvery Falls, distant ninety miles; and it is estimated that 60,000-horse power can be obtained from the Periyar reservoir. There are other sources available for water power in northern India, some of which have already been considered with a view to their utilization. In course of time these great waterfalls of the world will all become centres of industry and manufacture. It is in the United States, however, that most progress is being made in the electrical transmission of water power. Forty-three companies, having a total capacity of 177,300-horse power, transmit power over a line distance of 1,549 miles or an average of thirty-six miles, with a voltage which ranges from 10,000 to 60,000 volts. The maximum distance over which power is transmitted is from Colgate to San Francisco, 220 miles, with a loss of 25 per cent. Waterfalls are made use of under the most varied conditions as regards volume and fall. At Niagara the body of water is large, and the fall is between 150 and 200 feet; at Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Huron, the body of water is also

large, but the fall is small, namely, twenty-four feet; at Colgate the body of water is small, but the fall is 1,500 feet.

America is at last beginning to rebel against the tyranny exercised by some of the labour organizations and steps are being taken in one or two of the larger cities to form rival organizations among employers and capitalists. To what an extent trade unionism has developed is strikingly shown in the city of Chicago. Every sort of labour is being unionized in that vast industrial hive. There are associations in Chicago of flat janitors, scrubwomen, freight handlers, hodcarriers, ice-cream churners, tuck pointers, teamsters, waitresses, stable employes, suspender workers, women cracker packers, and window washers. Stablemen were organized only three months ago, yet they have a membership now of 1,400. Preliminary to the universal organization of all forms of skilled and unskilled wage-earners into unions is the campaign which is being fought in Chicago over the absolute prohibition of work to non-unionists. The unionists are hoping to make necessary the showing of a union card before an applicant shall be permitted to earn his daily bread.

A striking commentary on this movement on the part of the workers is afforded by the fact that Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., one of the largest publishing houses in America, employing more than 1,000 persons, is preparing to move its two big plants from Chicago in order to escape labour troubles. Officials of the company declare that it is impossible to maintain a plant like theirs in Chicago and meet the demands of the labour unions.

It appears that some of the local governors have issued proclamations urging the people not to indulge in expensive rejoicings and demonstrations because of fine harvest prospects. This step is roundly condemned by the *Fiji Shimpo* which denounces it as altogether grandmotherly, and declares that, so far from being productive of evil or extravagance, such rejoicings are at once harmless and useful. They cost very little and they exercise a comforting and inspiring effect upon the farmers. Our contemporary is curiously vehement in its criticism, but we are inclined to doubt whether the Japanese rustic is quite so far beyond the need of leading strings as the *Fiji's* article suggests.

The Navy has followed the example of the Army in celebrating the victories of 1894. We reported in our last issue that the battle of Pyong-yang has been the occasion of a festival at Shokonsha and in the Military Club. This was followed on the 17th instant by similar fetes at the Naval Clubs in Tokyo, Yokosuka and Fusan, to commemorate the battle of the Yalu. There was, of course, great enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that such demonstrations will not have an untoward effect in educating a warlike mood.

On the 17th instant Dr. Sato, the eminent Tokyo surgeon, assisted by Dr. Kanatsugi, performed an extensive operation on Prince Konoye. The patient was under the influence of an anæsthetic for 25 minutes, and the result of the treatment is said to be very satisfactory, thus far.

Marquis Ito has addressed a letter of deep sympathy and appreciation to the relatives of the late Ichikawa Danjuro. The Marquis refers specially to Danjuro's merit in seeking to raise the personal character of

Japanese actors from the low position to which it had fallen. His Excellency says that he first made Danjuro's acquaintance in the year 1878, and that ever since that time he regarded him not merely as a great actor, but also as an important figure in society. If the histrionic art of his country owes much to his exertions, so also does the whole brotherhood of actors.

There are now two vacancies in the ranks of the Field Marshals. Perhaps that is not quite a correct form of expression, for we have no reason to know that any fixed establishment of Field Marshals exists in Japan. But hitherto there have been only four, namely, Prince Komatsu, Marquis Saigo, Marquis Oyama and Marquis Yamagata, and as there has not been any apparent disposition to increase the number, it, may, perhaps, be regarded as a standard. Prince Komatsu and Marquis Satgo having died, there now remain only Marquises Yamagata and Oyama, and there is talk of appointing Admiral Count Kabayama to one of the vacancies. We should think the appointment would be very popular. Count Kabayama is one of the strong men of Japan, and if in matters of politics he has always been disposed to leave the helm in the hands of Marquis Ito, that is a proof of his perspicacity rather than of his insouciance.

Ten Chinese engineering students are on their way to Japan. They embarked in the *Nagato Maru* on the 17th instant from Tientsin. It has always been the fate of Chinese subjects educated abroad to disappear subsequently among the vast mass of their conservative countrymen, leaving as little trace of themselves and their works as the dewdrop makes upon the "silent sea." But we can hardly think that such futile absorption will be the fate of the hundreds of students now receiving instruction in the schools and colleges of Japan. They must have some effect in leavening the lump, if indeed the lump will be left leisure for such leavening, which is what we greatly doubt. Most of it will probably have been swallowed before the process of leavening has advanced perceptibly.

Japanese papers announce the completion and addition to the Japanese Navy of a light-draft gunboat, the *Uji*. She is intended for special service on the Yang-tse. Hitherto no Japanese steamer has ascended beyond I-chang, but it is expected that the *Uji* will have no difficulty in making her way to Chungking, and that she will also be able to navigate the Tung-ting Lake and reach Chang-sha. She was built at Kure—"built" is the expression used, not "put together." Two other gunboats for the same purpose were ordered some time ago from Messrs. Thornycroft. One of them, the *Sumida*, underwent her trials successfully on the 23rd of July. She is 145 feet long, has a displacement of 120 tons, a draft of 2 feet and a speed of 13 knots. We presume that the *Uji* is similar. The *Sumida* is built in sections, which have been taken apart and shipped for Shanghai, there to be put together at the building yard of Messrs. Farnham and Boyd.

With regard to the deposits to be made by foreign insurance companies, in compliance with the recent governmental notification, the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce gave on Saturday (19th) notice to the companies concerned, through Mr. Sufu, Governor of this prefecture, that the time for depositing the bonds or security is altered to January 31st next year. It

may be remembered that the original day for making the deposit was October 31st.

It is announced that four Japanese fishermen who were clinging to an upset boat in the sea between Iki and Tsushima, were picked up by a French man-of-war on the night of the 18th instant.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* alleges that the main lines of next year's Budget have been settled by the Cabinet, and that, in sum, a saving of 16 million *yen* has been effected, which will restore the balance. Some difficulty was experienced in dealing with the Departments of War and of the Navy, but it did not prove insuperable. Broadly speaking the figures are these:—

	Millions.
Reductions effected by postponement of works involving continuing outlays in the various Departments of State.....	6
Reductions effected in the ordinary expenses of the Departments of State ...	4
Reductions in various other outlays, as census taking, enterprises in China and Korea, extension of Telephones, riverine improvements, &c., on account of which 10 millions would have been required	6

Our contemporary adds that although it had been hoped to dispense altogether with bond-issuing, no other way presents itself to obtain funds for Formosan Works and for the Iron Foundry. Three million *yen* worth of bonds will therefore have to be issued.

In connexion with the Cabinet's attempts to effect administrative reforms calculated to ease the burdens of the Treasury, Count Inouye is reported to have addressed a list of suggestions to the Premier with special reference to the War Department. The Count shows all his proverbial accuracy and acumen in dealing with the subject, but the details of his recommendations would scarcely interest any foreign reader unless he happened to be exceptionally familiar with the organization of the Japanese Army. Among many other things Count Inouye suggests that the office of inspector-general should be abolished, as its duties might be easily performed by officers borne on the strength of the Divisions, and also that the special schools for preparing lads to enter the officers' college should be done away with. We do not find in the Count's essay any advice as to the reduction of the present military establishment. To illustrate the practical nature of his counsels we may note that he urges the feeding of soldiers in Formosa on Formosan rice, instead of transporting rice specially from Japan for their use. The amounts of the various savings that would be effected were these suggestions carried out are stated in percentages of the present appropriations, so that a long calculation would be required to arrive at an ultimate figure.

A new school has been opened at Waseda within the precincts of the university which has gradually assumed such important dimensions under the auspices of its founder, Count Okuma. The new institution is called the *Jitsugyo Gakko* (business school), and its object is to compress into the smallest possible compass of time all the instruction necessary for a man of affairs, omitting superfluities of every kind. There is accommodation for a thousand scholars, and it is believed that the institution will be thoroughly successful. The opening ceremony took place on the 20th instant, when an address explaining the objects and programme of the school was delivered by Professor Amano, the Principal, and a long letter of congratulation was read from Mr.

Yano Jiro. Mr. Yano, who has no special reason to be gentle to the present educational officials, took occasion to ridicule their indiscriminating adherence to rule and measure, and to point out that although, in consequence of official obstacles, the school had been necessarily placed on a lower level than that contemplated originally by its projectors, all educational experience showed that the real needs of the country were best satisfied, and the interests of students best consulted, by following comparatively humble branches of learning. Count Okuma also made a speech urging the utility of practical education.

The *Jimnin* seems disposed to compete with the *Niroku Shimbun* in the manufacture and publication of interesting legends. It lays before its readers a series of six demands said to have been submitted jointly by Japan and England in St. Petersburg, Russia being allowed 5 days to reply. The answer also is given in detail, so that the story lacks no element of accuracy except the one fact that it is probably made out of whole cloth from first to last. Its apologue is an announcement that England has officially intimated her readiness to assist Japan with troops from India and with ships should there be any need of such things.

Mr. Adachi Tsunayuki, hitherto Director of the Bureau of Police in the Home Department, has succeeded Mr. Oura in the post of Chief of Police in Tokyo. There was a time when the position of *Keishi Chokwan* was invested with much importance in a political sense, but the fact that it has been deprived altogether of any political complexion is significant of the changes Japan is undergoing.

The appropriations for the Railway Bureau are said to have suffered a reduction of 7 millions of *yen* in the Budgetary changes effected by the Cabinet. Eight millions was the amount originally fixed, but the Bureau officials represented that unless another million were allowed, they could not continue the works now in hand so as to complete them within the 45-years period fixed by law. Their remonstrance having been endorsed they will now be able to go on with the various constructions, except those of the West-Central Line, namely, from Nagoya to Shinshu, which is one of the most arduous from an engineering point of view.

YACHTING.

INTERPORT CUP RACES.

The race for the Interport Cup between the Kobe Canoe and Dinghey Club and the Mosquito Yacht Club took place on Saturday in Yokohama Bay. Messrs. Fawcner and Gillingham arrived from Kobe by the morning train bringing the thunderstorm with them all the way, but the weather cleared before the start, and in a light breeze a beginning was made about 11 a.m. In the draw for boats Messrs. Fawcner and Gillingham drew the *Pele* to represent Kobe, leaving Messrs. Gunn and Schellenberg to take the *Edna* to sail for Yokohama. The starting gun was fired at 10'55"; and *Edna* was first across the line, 30 seconds later, the *Pele* crossing at 10.55.38. The run to the harbour entrance was close hauled, when spinners were smartly set for a reach to the light ship. The remainder of the race was interesting as will be seen from the times below. The boats alternately lost and gained on each other slightly. On account of the heavy rain over night the main sheet of the *Pele* swelled and was hard to work through the blocks causing some trouble to her sailing master. On coming into the Harbour *Edna* bungled her spinnaker and some

time was lost in setting it right, but that did not prevent her winning by some five minutes, a race that was well sailed by both boats.

After tiffin the second race was sailed, *Pele* having a new main sheet. The sailing gun was fired at 2.25. The *Edna* was first across the line closely followed by *Pele*, 21 seconds later. There was a beat to the Tsurumi Mark Boat, the wind being fresher than in the morning; *Edna* passed the harbour entrance to windward of *Pele* and led at the mark boat 11.25s.; on the reach to the Lightship *Pele* was 2.45 behind; in beating to the quarantine ship she lost a further 49 seconds. On the run from the quarantine ship to the light ship *Pele* lost 8 seconds. She managed to pick up 8 seconds to the Mandarin Bluff mark boat but lost 19 seconds to the harbour entrance, leaving her 3'58" behind after a very good race, smartness in setting spinnakers and general handling being very noticeable on the part of both boats. Times:—

	<i>Edna.</i>	<i>Pele.</i>
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Start	10.55.30	10.55.38
H E	11.07.03	11.09.26
L S	11.25.00	11.28.48
Q S	11.35.07	11.40.36
L S	11.46.26	11.50.26
H E	12.08.18	12.12.26
Finish	12.18.22	12.23.21

2ND RACE.

	<i>Edna.</i>	<i>Pele.</i>
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Start	2.25.15	2.25.36
T M B	3.06.53	3.08.18
L S	3.25.17	3.28.02
Q S	3.35.01	3.38.35
L S	3.40.51	3.44.33
M M B	3.48.56	3.52.31
H E	4.03.40	4.07.33
Finish	4.14.25	4.18.23

The cruisers of the Yokohama Yacht Club had a race on Saturday round the Lightship and the Widow Buoy and home. *Daimyo* soon took the lead and kept it all over the course, *Asagao* sticking closely to *Nina*. Following was the result:—

	h.m.s.
<i>Wanderer</i>	4.02.15
<i>Nina</i>	3.58.20
<i>Daimyo</i>	3.50.20
<i>Molly</i>	4.03.35
<i>Asagao</i>	3.54.10

Thus *Daimyo* takes first prize and two points and *Asagao* second prize and one point.

Eleven "Larks" started and made a very pretty race twice round the breakwater, which, under such conditions of weather, proves an admirable course. The usual changes in position occurred during the contest, but No. 10 had the best of it all round and won very easily by over three minutes from her nearest rival, No. 1. Times:—

Nos.	h.m.s.
1	3.42.25
2	3.53.55
4	3.51.10
6	3.54.30
8	3.58.10
9	3.51.35
10	3.39.10
11	3.42.30
12	3.51.33
13	3.46.40
15	3.51.15

Thus No. 10 takes first prize and two record points, and No. 1 takes second prize, the handicapped cup, and one point.

The 39-raters were down for a race but it did not come off.

LANDSLIP.

A landslip occurred on Sept. 23rd at Minami-Ota, Yokohama, involving a stone wall on ground belonging to an ironware dealer named Sato, with the result that six dwellings situated below the hill were destroyed. An old woman was killed and two other women were severely injured.

THE PEKING EXECUTION.

MR. KU HUNG-MING, well known to readers of this journal and to all students of Confucianism, has addressed to the *N.-C. Daily News* a letter intended to repel the vehement criticisms evoked in Occidental circles by the fate of Shên Ke-hsien, who is said to have been beaten to death by order of the Empress Dowager. We have much admiration for Mr. Ku's ability, for his wide scholarship and for his remarkably facile use of the English language. But we can not altogether compliment him on this letter. He tries to prove too much. For first he tells us that Shên was not beaten to death, having been strangled after a few blows had been delivered with a bamboo, and then he alleges that execution by the bastinado is preferable in Chinese eyes to decapitation, since the former leaves the body intact. No valid defence can be based on the double plea that the incriminated act was not committed and that if committed it would have been justifiable. We willingly and gladly accept Mr. Ku's statement that the beating was not carried beyond a formality, but when we are invited to admit the humanity of the sentence itself from any point of view, a wholly new issue is raised. Besides—and this appears to us to be the really important point—Mr. Ku does not attempt to deny that an order to kill by beating emanated from the Sovereign in Council. Owing to disobedience on the part of the officials charged with the execution, the terrible mandate was not carried out, but how does that fact extenuate the conduct of those that issued the order? Does Mr. Ku invite us to believe either that the Sovereign when issuing the order foresaw its futility, or that death under the bastinado was imperially intended to be a merciful substitute for decapitation? What we should like to learn is that the sentence of death by beating was never expected to be executed, and if Mr. Ku can assure us of that he will deserve thanks, but his defence, as it stands, does not at all improve the case for the issuer of the order.

A very curious and interesting point insisted on by Mr. Ku is that in China punishments are prompted by detestation of crime, and that, as a logical consequence, the greater the crime the severer the punishment. He endeavours, at the same time, to institute a comparison unfavourable to Europe, where, he says, the motive of criminal punishment is to safeguard the pocket of the State. We need not pause to show the flagrant discrepancy between this latter proposition and the fact that Europe spends enormous sums on its prisons, its reformatories and its judiciary, whereas in China the outlay for such things is extremely small. We prefer to ask Mr. Ku whether mercy finds any place in the criminological creed he attributes to his nation. Obviously no place whatever. Where the object is to display detestation of crime by the severity of the punishment inflicted on the criminal,

the promptings of mercy must be wholly ignored. Yet, in a book—"The Discourses and Sayings of Confucius"—published by Mr. Ku Hung-ming himself, one of the gems of ethical doctrine attributed to a disciple of the great Sage is:—"If you should discover enough evidence to convict a man, feel pity and be merciful to him; do not feel glad at your discovery"; and in a foot-note to this passage, Mr. Ku quotes Goethe's saying:—"What a long way mankind must travel before they arrive at the stage when they know how to be tender to evil-doers, considerate to law-breakers and humane even to the inhuman. Truly they were men of divine nature who first taught this and who gave up their lives in order to make the realization of this possible and to hasten the practice of it." Finally, commenting on Goethe's words, Mr. Ku himself writes:—"People now speak of 'progress.' Progress, according to Goethe, here would seem to mean that mankind should 'progress' towards being more and more human. Judged by this, China, two thousand years ago, seemed to have already made real progress in civilization." Thus, then, the principle of Chinese civilization two thousand years ago was to feel pity for a criminal and be merciful to him, whereas the essence of her civilization to-day is to show detestation of crime by inflicting terrible punishment on criminals. We can not reconcile these analyses of Chinese civilization.

THE ALLIANCE.

THE *Nippon* is of opinion that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has proved a futile affair. Very sure about that is our Tokyo contemporary, but when we read on with much interest, hoping to learn where the alliance has failed and what it ought to have accomplished, we find no information whatsoever. The *Nippon* simply "swears at large." Frankly speaking, we are accustomed to that kind of mood on the part of our chauvinistic contemporary, but we do wish that, on this occasion at least, the editor would have condescended to say what he expected from the alliance and how it has disappointed him. Does he imagine that the allies, so soon as they joined hands, should have developed a hectoring mood, thrown their gauntlets in the face of this Power or of that, and devoted themselves to a general war dance in the Far East? It would be idle to expound the achievements of the alliance to men who have made up their minds to be discontented with it. When the news of its completion first reached Japan, the *Nippon* was the one and only journal in Tokyo that discussed the fact in such a spirit as to suggest that Japan might possibly be found suffering pariously from swelled head. We speak from very vivid recollection. Among nationals neither Anglo-Saxon nor Japanese, the *Nippon's* writing at that time created apprehensions that England had made a mistake, and that

the peace of the world would suffer from the consequences. No such fear visited those that knew the *Nippon* to be the representative of a very small coterie, and not at all the mouthpiece, of the Japanese nation. Now, therefore, we derive some pleasure from the *Nippon's* disappointment, and would direct to it the attention of those that based pessimistic prophecies on the writings of the same journal in the spring of last year. We are glad to think that facts have not fulfilled the *Nippon's* original conception of the compact. The Tokyo journal further condemns Great Britain's foreign policy as invariably unskilful and unintelligent. England, it says, is great in spite of her foreign politicians. Her people make her. Their courage, their enterprise and their ceaseless push are factors of growth which even inept statesmen can not impair. That is a very gratifying appreciation, but it suggests a speculation as to the *Nippon's* idea about the *provenance* of British statesmen. Are they not, after all, the best men that England can furnish to discharge the trust reposed in them? It is really very foolish to attempt any discrimination between the qualities of British officials and those of their nation. The nation is the seed plot of the official. He rises to his position of responsibility by a process of selection which fully guarantees his competence, so far as men of British origin can be competent. The fact is that in the eyes of publicists like the conductors of the *Nippon* there is no such thing in the whole wide world as a thoroughly efficient body of foreign-office statesmen. Nor will there ever be such a thing until the critics themselves take the matter in hand.

In this context we may note a contrast. The *Nippon* insists that by shaping her course in accordance with England's stupid inactivity, Japan is forfeiting her opportunities and her prestige. The weight of the alliance, in short, is clogging her feet so that she can not move forward to signal achievements. The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* considers that England is endeavouring to foment warlike feeling in Japan, and is further of opinion that the recent great assemblage of Russian and German warships at Vladivostok was intended to cool that feeling. We do not pause to consider whether the extraordinary hostility shown towards England by the German press during the past few years prompts the Berlin journal to class its country as Russia's ally in an anti-Japanese demonstration. But we ask which of the two newspapers is right—the chauvinistic journal of Japan which complains that England holds this empire in over-peaceful routes, or the German journal which accuses England of inciting Japan to fight.

It is stated that, after the Russian cruiser *Dmitri Donskoi* has finished her repairs in the port of Emperor Alexander III., she will go to Kronstadt for her trials, and then probably leave for the Far East.

URAGA.

A visit to the closed port of Uraga (we believe efforts are being exerted to make it a port open to foreign trade) reveals the fact that many changes have taken place in the locality since that time when in a roaring typhoon of September two training brigs, two dozen junks of the large kind with poops high as a cathedral, and a small yacht had refuge. In those days Uraga was a port of call for ships trading between southern ports and Tokyo, and any foreign craft desirous of obtaining anchorage had in stress of weather to seek a perilous berth. Three things however in those times distinguished Uraga from the other so-called harbours on the coast: it had deep water; it had a so-called dry dock consisting of a ship-way on which ships were drawn at high water, and it had as its *mi-age* the delectable compound known as *misu-ame*. Uraga, it may as well be said, was never the stopping-place for junks that Misaki was, for in the latter port the big boats used to congregate in times of adverse winds, and the humming from the houses on the hill kept you awake at night.

In later times the uses of Uraga have been changed. The great three storied junks have ceased to frequent it; steamers rush in hastily and as hurriedly depart, and the old dock of the Tokugawa times, banked up with stones, pretty much like the Yokohama Creek, alone remains of the old epoch. In recent years, also Uraga has undergone a further metamorphosis. At the head of the harbour where formerly the training brigs swung at their moorings, a large area of ground was taken in some years ago, and there are now the works of the Uraga Dock Company.

The Uraga Dock Company was formed some four years ago, its avowed object being to take advantage of the superior depth of water and the shelter from practically all winds for the purpose of establishing a dock and shipbuilding yards, for the repair and construction of vessels. The large dock is situated as we have indicated, with its accessory machine and boiler shops in the north western corner of the harbour, and is protected from all winds, even from those that blow down the funnel at the head of the harbour. This dock is 496.77 feet in length from entrance to head, 474.72 feet on the blocks, 69.8 feet wide at entrance, top, and 58.6 at bottom, the depth of water on the blocks being at springs 26.22 feet and ordinary tides 23.67, with at low water of springs 19.8 feet.

Last year the branch works of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard were acquired. These lie near the entrance to Uraga, and though the dock there is smaller in dimensions steps are being taken to secure that the depth of water approaching it shall not be inferior to that of the other establishment. The length of the dry berth here is 471.2 feet from entrance to head, 437.5 feet on the blocks; the width of entrance 65.5 feet at top and 53.6 feet at bottom, the depth of water on the blocks being 24.5 feet at springs, 21.9 feet at ordinary tides and 18.1 feet at low water of springs. Adjoining these works are the necessary shops all equipped as in the case of the head establishments with the most modern and labour saving machinery.

Yet it may be noted that the Uraga Dock people in busy times are never able to do with less than 2,500 men, though in slack seasons this number is reduced to a thousand. Practically all these work folks live in and constitute great part of the town of Uraga.

Recently, that is to say, in June last, the company was entirely reorganised. Mr. S. Tsukahara had resigned the office of President which was assumed by Rear-Admiral Hayasaki, and Mr. T. Yamaguchi, formerly superintendent in the Yokosuka Dockyard with the rank of rear-Admiral, took charge of the engineering department. At the same time changes were effected in the directorate so that the company is now freed from the elements that to some extent impeded its prosperity in the past.

An interesting object to be seen in the head dockyard is a collection of bent and distorted plates taken from the U.S. transport *Dix*, which

abraded large parts of herself against a sunken rock of Idzu the other day. There are no less than 24 of these plates, and while their bent and buckled condition testifies to the excellent quality of the metal, the fact that the job was finished four days inside contract time speaks loudly for the efficiency of the yard. But perhaps a letter from the commanding officer of the *Dix* may be adduced:—

War Department, Office of Quarter-master,
Army Transport *Dix*.

Uraga, August 24th, 1903.

To Rear Admiral HAYASAKI, I.J.N.

President, Uraga Dock Co.

SIR.—As the U.S. army transport *Dix* is now repaired and about to continue on her voyage to Seattle, U.S.A., I cannot depart without thanking you and through you the officers and engineers of the Uraga Dock Co., for the most expeditious and excellent work done by your company. It is the unanimous opinion of the officers and engineers of this ship that the repairs are well done and have been done in remarkably short time. Accept my sincere respects and good wishes for yourself and the Dock Company.

Very Respectfully,

THEODORE STERNBERG,

Capt. and Qr. Master, U.S. Army,
Commanding U.S. Transport *Dix*.

Recent work by the company includes the building of two hopper barges for the Yokohama Harbour authorities, one of which is already launched and both of which will be delivered by Oct. 10th. Of the same class of work is the construction of ten to fifteen small dredgers for Tokyo, one of which has already been delivered and has proved to be highly satisfactory. Also there has to be included in the line of present work the casting of a propeller for the *Hikosan Maru*, which operation to-day occupies great part of the casting shed.

At present the *Ugo Maru*, belonging to the Akita Steamship Company, occupies the No. 1 dock for overhaul; the German cruiser *Hansa* is expected on her third or fourth visit; the cruiser *Hertha* will follow her, and in all probability within the present week the U.S. cruiser *Cincinnati* will be docked. Among merchant vessels the *Fujisan Maru* is expected, and it may be noted that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha have always availed themselves of the docking facilities offered by this company.

Despite its distance from Tokyo and Yokohama, Uraga will undoubtedly continue by reason of its deep water and fine modern plant to offer unrivalled attractions for shipping. Under the care of Admiral Hayasaki, who has complete command of the company's working details, of Mr. T. Yamaguchi, the new engineer superintendent, and of Mr. W. Mayejima, who so well represents the company's interests in Yokohama, it may be predicted that a new era of prosperity has set in for this most important enterprise.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Port Arthur, Sept. 2nd—15th.

The *Novi Krai* of August 31st. (Sept. 13th) translates extracts from the long debate on the question of China, Manchuria and Korea that took place in the British House of Commons about the 23rd of July last, these extracts bearing mostly on the necessity of England and Russia coming to an understanding with reference to the Far East. It also writes on the same subject a leading article of which the following is a translation:—

"A whole series of articles have been recently devoted by us to the treatment of the theoretical basis on which Russia and England might be able to reach a basis for joint action in the Far East for the benefit of the international politics of the world. The considerations which were put forward by us as the foundation of this idea of ours must, it appears to us, have been sufficiently strong to persuade readers of the *Novi Krai* that our scheme was as practicable as it was rational. In order to ascertain if there was a favourable field in England for the reception of this doctrine among the ruling classes, as well as in the Press and among the Public at

large, our regular collaborator, Mr. E. S. Levikoff, was specially dispatched some time ago to London. From the time we first launched our proposal for an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* in the field of international politics, no small time has elapsed, in the course of which important events have taken place in several European nations, events which have necessarily tended to alter the reciprocal relations of the Powers. The most important of these events have been the undoubted *rapprochement* between our ally France and England, the appearance of symptoms signalling the break-up of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the very successful individualizing by Germany of her action in the Near East, the impending danger to England from the American trusts and, to crown all, the revolution in the Balkan Peninsula. These circumstances prepared the field for a *rapprochement* between Russia and England, and the seed which we sowed cannot therefore be said to have perished by the road-side.

"From the extracts which we give on another page of proceedings at a recent sitting of the British Parliament readers of the *Novi Krai* may rest assured that the question of an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*, existing only in theory as yet so far as Russia is concerned, has already entered the field of practical politics in England and is perhaps on the way towards realization.

"In Russia, we should really devote more attention to this all important matter, the importance of which was emphasized by the decree from the Imperial Throne on the 30th of July last. This decree insisted on the importance of the political question in the Far East, an importance greater than that attaching to any question in the Near East or the West.

"It would seem to us that such an emphatic announcement, coming from such a very important quarter, should have once and for all made clear to Russian official circles, the Russian Press and the Russian Public, the exact line of action they should take in this matter; but, to our extreme regret, we find that the Press of Russia proper has up to the present devoted all its attention to the news from the Balkan Peninsula and has on that account effectually cooled the interest hitherto taken by the public in the Far East. This explains the astonishing circumstance that none of the great papers of St. Petersburg paid any attention to the most important debate which took place in the British House of Commons in the beginning of July last, either by the publication of special telegrams on the question or of leading articles. For ourselves it is a consoling reflection that now that the articles in the *Novi Krai* are quoted in translations by the foreign Colonial Press, our sincere gratification, expressed in this leading article, at the recent debate in the British House of Commons may be taken notice of by the English Press so that the good seed may not be choked.

"To turn again for a moment to the substance of the debate in question we find that Sir Edward Grey said that in its action in the Far East "I am not sure that Russia pursues a settled policy." So far as regards Russia's policy in Eastern Asia we must candidly admit that this was true: Russia's policy there was not fixed and stable. Now, however, it is fixed and stable. With the establishment of the Viceroyalty of the Far Eastern possessions of Russia all our difficulties in this part of the world will be cleared up while our demands will become well defined and inflexible. In these conditions the two great Powers, Russia and England, ought easily to be able to join hands for joint action in the Far East for the defining of their respective spheres of influence on a just and equitable basis by reciprocal concessions. And the friends of both Powers will not be forgotten."

The members of the Privy Council held a meeting on Sept. 22nd to discuss matters with regard to the Monopoly Bureau. Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister for Finance, was present to render explanations. Marquis Ito, the President, proceeded to the Palace, after the conclusion of the discussion, where he submitted the result to the Emperor.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE
CURRENT LITERATURE.

At the close of the last Summary we epitomized part of an article from the *Taiyō* on Marquis Saionji as a political leader. This subject we now continue. Marquis Saionji on his return from Europe in 1880 was a most earnest advocate of liberal principles, and in order to make them better known he, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa and a few others started the *Taiyō Jiyū Shinbun*. The Marquis has not changed his views. He still desires to see popular government thoroughly established in this country. There is no fear of his not proving sufficiently go-ahead for the men with whom he is associated in the Seiyūkai. The appointment of Marquis Itō to the Privy Council was a step of special significance. It meant that this statesman has the special confidence of the Sovereign and that the Emperor is prepared to act on his advice in future emergencies. This implies that if the Marquis recommended the Emperor to sanction the formation of a Seiyūkai Cabinet, His Majesty would certainly do so. We see then that Marquis Itō's move is likely to prove of immense advantage to the Seiyūkai; for while indirectly, through Marquis Saionji, still directing the movements of the party, he occupies a post that will enable him to put a stop to the deadly opposition which the Seiyūkai has encountered from some of the principal Imperial counsellors. Formidable Court opposition to such political changes as Marquis Itō deems desirable will no longer be possible. From other points of view Marquis Itō's withdrawal from the Seiyūkai is advantageous to the party. Being one of the elder statesmen, he was constantly consulted by politicians who had sympathy with the Seiyūkai and his freedom of action as President of the party was seriously interfered with by these outside entanglements. Marquis Saionji will labour under no such disadvantages. . . . Among the noblemen of the present day, Marquis Saionji and Prince Konoe have no equals. They are both highly educated and thoroughly well informed on political affairs. They are both almost certain to become premiers later on.* Their paths lie apart. Prince Konoe at one time showed a leaning towards political parties, but in recent years he has turned his back on them and thrown himself heart and soul into foreign affairs. Marquis Saionji has never wavered in his attachment to popular government by means of organized political parties. Prince Konoe is an unalloyed *grand seigneur*, with distinctly conservative instincts, Marquis Saionji's sympathies are all with the people. He would see them governing themselves. His principles are all of the progressive type. The government of England, France and the United States, with certain slight modifications, he would see established here. Of the two statesmen Marquis Saionji is decidedly the more hopeful. There is a pessimistic strain about many of Prince Konoe's utterances that is somewhat depressing. As regards stability and consistency, Prince Konoe certainly ranks first. He is, though younger in every way, more serious than Marquis Saionji. In consenting to act as President of the Seiyūkai Marquis Saionji has shown no little courage and, since he has exceptional talents, if his mind becomes thoroughly interested in the enterprise, he may succeed as a helmsman beyond expectations.

* * * It will be remembered that, as ill-luck would have it, when the Mombushō came down so unmercifully, and in the opinion of the majority of impartial men so inadvisedly, on the Tetsugakkan in connection with Muirhead's "Ethics" Dr. Inoue Enryō, the founder and the life and soul of that high-class school of learning, was in Europe. He is now back in Japan and has sent a letter to the *Nippon Shinbun* which, among other remarks, contains the following statements. The news of the severe action taken by the Mombushō reached me in London at the end of last year. I was thunderstruck. Directing

* This was written before thereport of the Prince's serious complaint had reached the public ear. (Writer of Summary.)

those in charge in Tōkyō to do their best to restore the school to its former status, I went off to Ireland and did not return to London till April, when I found a letter from Professor Muirhead lying on my table. In this he said that on hearing of the affair he had written to Viscount Hayashi asking whether he could do anything in the matter. Viscount Hayashi replied that it was undesirable to make an international affair of the incident, and suggested that you and I (Dr. Inoue and Professor Muirhead) confer together as to the best way of dealing with it. I at once addressed a letter to Professor Muirhead, says Dr. Inoue, proposing to visit him at his residence in Birmingham. Unfortunately he was away on a holiday trip at the time, and I did not receive an answer to my letter till I was just leaving England, when it was too late for me to go to Birmingham. I went to see Viscount Hayashi. He said that the decision of the Education Department was contrary to common sense and was more inconsiderate than anything that takes place in Russia even. . . . Now, the practice of allowing graduates of private schools to receive the status of Middle School teachers was established principally owing to my advocacy of the measure. It was a step which the Mombushō was induced to take after no less than 10 years' agitation on the part of the private schools interested. In 1890 our school sent in an application for the desired privilege. In 1894 we and the Kokugaku-in forwarded a united request for the same thing. Three years later the Waseda Seimon Gakkō added its name to ours, and, after deliberating for three years more, in 1900 the much-sought-for privilege was granted, only to be withdrawn two years later (The license of the school was cancelled last year). I have been informed that Professor Muirhead addressed a letter to the Department of Education inquiring on what grounds exception had been taken to his treatise. The Mombushō replied that what they condemned was not Professor Muirhead's ethical theories, but the want of caution in explaining them shown by the Tetsugakkan. The punishment which had been meted out to the school was light, said the Mombushō officials. Under the circumstances the Mombushō might have abolished it altogether, but they had only deprived it of its license. . . . Since last April we have been endeavouring to persuade the Department to withdraw its prohibition against the school and restore it to its former status. They have replied that to regrant a privilege which has been withdrawn would be undignified on the part of the Department, but that if we choose to send in an application for a new license, it is likely to be granted. This would benefit future graduates, but would do nothing to remove the injustice of cancelling the permits of the men who have graduated at the school during the past two years. We have therefore in the most decided manner refused to agree to this method of procedure (*Kakaru Mombu no go-sata wa tetsu tetsu o-kotowari sezarubekarazu*). There is no hope then of the Department's righting matters. Situated as we are, there is no alternative but to take steps to place the whole case before the public and to allow it to see plainly who is right and who is wrong in this affair. It would be well that some permanent memorial of this extraordinary case should be prepared, so that posterity as well as the present generation of men may pass judgment thereon.*

* * * In the 東邦協會, Tōhō Kyokai Magazine, we find the report of a speech made by Dr. Miyake Yūjirō on the Japanese residing in foreign countries; which gives the results of Dr. Miyake's personal investigations in Europe and America, and elsewhere a few years ago. The total number of Japanese living abroad is put down at 200,000. Dr. Miyake informs us that Hongkong, Singapore and Bombay are noted for the number of Japanese prostitutes who have been imported. At the latter place traders preceded the prostitutes, but at most places the prostitutes are

* Dr. Inoue seems to contemplate writing a history of the case and having it engraved in stone or metal.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

the first to arrive and they are followed by labourers and by business men. When Japanese have settled in large numbers there is invariably a movement against the prostitutes set on foot by the Japanese themselves, but there have been many instances of the use of money made by prostitutes in the starting of business enterprises by respectable Japanese (*Hajime wa mina shūyō-fu ni yotte hirakarete aru rei zō agureba, sono tochi nite, shinbun nite mo dasō to seba, hajime wa shūyō-fu ni irai shite naritatsu*). Even in such cases after a while those who have used ill-gotten gains agitate against the prostitutes. In England there are 200 Japanese, who consist almost exclusively of officials, clerks in offices, or business men. In France there are only 50, who are principally officials, artists or students. In Germany there are about a hundred who are nearly all students. In Italy there are only the Legation employees. The Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg is a gay place. There are a few Japanese students and a few merchants in Russia. In Constantinople there is a large Japanese shop which supplies the Turkish Court with sundry articles. There are in Hawaii no less than 70,000 Japanese among a total population of 150,000. On the West Coast of America there are some 30,000 Japanese. Some years ago a very disreputable set of Japanese had settled in this part of America, but in recent years there has been great improvement. About half the shoemakers of San Francisco are Japanese, and Japanese washermen are doing a big business. But the biggest success of all has been secured by farmers and fruit-growers. A vine-grower called Nagazawa Kanoe has made a fortune by wine-making. He has been exporting 12,000 gallons a year to Japan and 20,000 gallons to England, while he has supplied New York with no less than 100,000 gallons *per annum*. Then there is the potato king, a man nicknamed Ushijima, who, after many failures, now controls the San Francisco potato market. His success began during the war with Spain. There are five brothers known as Dōmoto engaged in floriculture and together they command more custom than any other dealers in flowers. But they too have had their ups and downs. At one time they suffered much from boycotting, but they put a stop to this in a rather ingenious manner. There being a great demand for lilies for Easter decorations and the Dōmoto brothers having a very large stock on hand, they received numerous orders from other floriculturists. Having been previously boycotted by these would-be purchasers, they decided to retaliate by supplying lilies gratis to churches, which they did on a large scale, thus depriving numerous flower dealers of their usual profits. This brought the latter to their senses and the Dōmoto brothers had no further trouble. It is said that in the agricultural line few Japanese fail, but in trade they are surpassed by the Chinese. As one goes Eastward few Japanese farmers are met with. There are some Japanese traders in Chicago, but many more in New York, where some very big concerns involving the employment of over a thousand workmen are run by Japanese. But Japanese immigration throughout America does not keep pace with that of some European countries. Though we commenced to go to America 80 many years ago, even now there are only some 30,000 Japanese in the whole of the United States. Yet on the whole as regards work and business success we compare well with other nations.

* * * In the *Tōkei Shūshi* (Record of Statistics) we find some interesting figures bearing on Japanese industry and various inventions connected therewith. It seems that the year 1902 was unprecedented in regard to the number of patents applied for, they having reached 3,095; 871 of which were granted. The record for previous years was as follows:—1897, 1,789 applications, 293 of which were granted; in 1899, 1,915 applications, 597 of which were successful; in 1900, 1,980 applications, 586 of which were granted; in 1901, 2,372 applications, 606 of which were granted. The average number of applications for the four years was 1,986 and the average number of successful applicants was 521. Com-

paring these figures with these of 1903, we find that the increase in applications was 1,109 and in the patents granted 350. Coming to designs, last year there were 930 applications for the registration of new designs, 252 of which were granted. The table for the previous four years was as follows:—

Years.	Applications.	Registered Designs.
1898	265	52
1899	342	139
1900	397	130
1901	514	141
Four year average.....	382	115

The table for trade-marks registration is as below:—

Years.	Applications.	Registered Trade-marks.
1898	2,233	1,597
1899	2,837	1,943
1900	2,776	1,767
1901	2,608	1,418
The 4 years average.....	2,613	1,681

The figures for 1902 show an increase on the above average of 916 applications and of 202 successful applicants. From a business point of view last year was generally considered a most depressing year, but the above figures show conclusively that there was anything but stagnation in business circles. It is considered that the turn of activity to which the figures refer will be the prelude to a wide-spread revival of trade and industry. It seems that on Sept. 14th last year various supplementary classes were added to the international patents' agreement signed by the representatives of various powers in Belgium on Dec. 14th, 1900. One of these provides that an application for exclusive patent rights must be made within 12 months of the time of an invention, instead of within 7 months. There has been a perpetual increase in the number of agents engaged in negotiating for the granting of patents' rights and in giving advice to applicants.

* * *
The *Chishima Ainu* is the title of a book written by the well known ethnologist Professor Torii Ryūzō, and recently published by Yoshikawa Hanshichi. The work has been reviewed by the *Nippon*. From its pages we extract the following brief comments. Although this book does not tell us all we want to know about Chishima, from an ethnological point of view it is a very valuable work. Professor Torii says that there are only about 60 Chishima Ainu left and that before very long they will become extinct, the annual decrease averaging 6 and the increase only 2. The work is illustrated and contains a learned account of the language and customs of the Chishima Ainu.

The Yoshikawa publishing house are engaged in bringing out in a new form a number of well known ancient works. The 前賢故實 *Zenken Kojitsu* is one of these. It consists of the paintings of the famous Kikuchi Yōsai, which represent the labour of more than half of the lifetime of that ancient artist. The pictures are designed to illustrate the various costumes and customs of divers classes of Japanese in ancient times. There are over 500 portraits in the work, which show the leading characteristics of each age. There are two editions, one on Japanese paper selling at 3 yen 50 sen a copy, and one on foreign paper, covering 1,300 pages, and selling at 2 yen 50 sen a copy.

Subscriptions are asked for a gigantic work to be called the 古畫備考, *Kogwa Biko*. It is of the nature of a reference book for old painters, giving an account of their lives and of their paintings. It is a republication, with additions collected by Mr. Ōta Kin, of an old work. The original work consisted of 51 volumes. These have now been reduced to 3 foreign-style volumes and 15 Japanese style volumes. The foreign edition, covering 2,500 pages, is to be had for 5 yen, subscription price, and the Japanese edition for 6 yen 50 sen. The original work was written by Asakura Kōtei, the son of the famous Kanō Yeshin, who, it is said, spent over 40 years in collecting material for this history of painting in old Japan. It is most exhaustive, containing an account of every noted painting, a copy of the

autographic *rakkuwan*, or name and seal, of each author, together with a biographical notice of the artist. The work in its old form has hitherto cost purchasers 80 yen a copy.

* * *
According to Mombushō statistics just published there are in local Government Middle Schools 104,863 students. The First Year students number 27,783; the Second Year, 25,519; the Third Year, 21,529; the Fourth Year, 17,332; the Fifth Year, 12,700. In addition to these there are 3,490 pupils receiving instruction in connection with an extra department of schools known as *hoshū-kwa*. The graduates of Middle Schools last April amounted to 10,046.

* * *
The *Nippon Shinbun*, under the title *Fuzoku Tokei* (Statistics on Customs), publishes the following facts and opinions. Dating from May 22nd in the course of two calendar months no less than 9 youths committed suicide at the Kego waterfall and 2 others were rescued when about to destroy themselves. In other places young men were desirous of attempting the same thing. In some instances they were saved, in others they perished. The *Nippon* maintains that Fujimura's suicide was the result of a love affair. The publicity given to his case evidently did harm. There have been no less than 16 known cases of imitation of his act, and the imitators have by no means been all students—mechanics and servants have figured among the victims to this strange delusion.

The next batch of statistics given by the *Nippon Shinbun* concerns the jinrikisha traffic of Tōkyō. There are in the whole of Tōkyō 37,780 jinrikisha, 2,444 carrying two persons and 35,336 only one. The pullers are divided into 3 classes: (1) those who own vehicles; (2) those who hire them; (3) those who receive wages for drawing from the owners of jinrikisha. There are 8,194 men belonging to the first class; 28,220 belonging to the second, and 2,432 belonging to the third, making a total of 38,846, being in excess of the number of vehicles by 1,066. As regards districts, Honjo has the largest number (5,070); Asakusa follows, with 4,453; then Kanda with 3,336 and Shitaya, with 3,124. Akasaka has the smallest supply of any district, the number being only 928. The total number of ordinary stage-coaches in Tōkyō does not exceed 58.

In Asakusa since April, 1901, there has been an institution known as Muryō Shukū-bakujō, where poor people are boarded and accommodated for a night or two free of charge. This has become a centre for the homeless and the friendless, and has afforded help to over 7000 people in 2 years. But the *Nippon* says that little gratitude has been shown for the help given and that there have only been one or two cases of persons writing to thank their benefactors.

* * *
In the *Kyōiku Kōhō* we find a report of a speech made at a meeting of the Japanese Education Society by Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō, head of the General School Business Bureau—who has just returned from Europe, entitled *Ō-Bei Shisatsu Dan* (A talk about observations in Europe and America) of which the following is the substance:—The first thing that strikes us in Western countries is the comparative wealthiness of Europeans and Americans. Wherever one looks signs of wealth meet the eye. The roads, the buildings, the harbours and waterways, even the drains have had no expense spared on them. It will be a very long time before Japan can reach such a state of perfection in things material. Coming to education, connected with what one may call common education (*Tsūzoku Kyōiku*), or the enlightening of society generally, there are numerous agencies not usually found in our midst. There are libraries innumerable, museums, public gardens and parks. It is not the circumstance that they are richer than we are which accounts for the conveniences and the forms of amusement with which Occidentals have supplied themselves. Had we the wealth we should still lack the energy required for the production of these equipments of highly civilised life. One cannot but feel that

as a people we are more idle than Occidentals, nor do we take life as seriously as they do. They all feel responsible for certain things, and they take pride in discharging efficiently the duties which the public expects them to perform. Even little countries like Switzerland and Holland are far ahead of Japan in most things and they are certainly much richer. This is mostly the result of the industry and the seriousness of the Swiss and the Dutch. . . . Taking the opinions of most Japanese who have been abroad, we find that they are under the impression that Western civilisation is only bright on the outside and that beneath the surface morals are loose and practice most corrupt. They represent modern Europe and America as very much like Imperial Rome when she had begun to decline, and so to them there appears to be no stability about this vaunted Occidental civilisation. But I am of an entirely different opinion. Nothing seems to me more certain than that the majority of Occidentals are men of principle, whose conduct is controlled by the moral codes prevailing among them. Of course in all their great cities there are many public signs of the prevalence of vice. But the practices of a comparatively small section of a large community are not to be regarded as an indication of the sentiments of the majority by any means. We do not argue that a man is morally diseased because he has a swollen hand. The social disfigurements and loose practices which meet the eye of a casual observer are not to be made the basis of sweeping charges against the morality of whole nations. The present advanced position in the world of Western peoples is largely owing to their high principles combined with great energy.

In examining their schools I was very much struck with the amount of knowledge possessed by foreign children compared with Japanese children of the same age, and I came to the conclusion that our adoption of Roman letters or *Kana* is indispensable if we are to keep abreast of other civilised countries. Moreover, we must have only one language for speaking and writing. While in Europe I came across numerous instances of Japanese officials who were perfectly astonished at the progress made by their children in German, French or English compared to that made in their own language. After 18 months' study, in one instance, a boy of 9 was able to write a simple letter in French with great ease—an acquirement that in the case of Japanese would occupy 7 or 8 years. The necessity of teaching their children Chinese characters is felt to be an intolerable burden by all advanced officials in our diplomatic service. I found Mr. Makino in Vienna, Mr. Adachi in France, and Viscount Hayashi in England all groaning under this burden. One must go abroad to find out the truth about the language question. It is by comparison that defects and clumsiness are discovered. Most of our people jog along in the old rut, because they know no better way, but the eyes of our foreign diplomats have been opened, and they are urging radical changes in our orthographic system. We shall always be handicapped in the race as long as we retain the Chinese ideographs.

In Middle Schools I was struck by the earnestness of the boys, by their respect for their teachers and by the manner in which they subjected themselves to discipline. There was none of the spirit of insubordination and argumentativeness so common in our schools.

* * *
The Committee of Inquiry into the intricacies of the Japanese language, which has been sitting for years, has now come to the conclusion that prior to any final recommendations to the Mombushō a thorough investigation of the dialects in use is necessary. Consequently a series of questions on this subject have been addressed to the Directors of Normal and Middle Schools by the various prefects, and answers will in the course of time no doubt be forthcoming. The following are some of the questions at issue. Whether in spelling in *Romaji* the following methods shall or shall not be adopted; whether, (1) *い*—shall be spelt *ie*; (2) *う*, *え*, and *お*, *ui*, *we* and *wo*; (3) whether *ga*, *gi*, *gu*, *ge*, *go* shall be made to preserve the nasal sound distinctly given in some provinces by being spelt *nga*, *ngi*, *ngu*, *nge*, *ngo*;

(4) whether *ji* shall be considered the equivalent of *や* and *ji* the equivalent of *や*; (5) whether *zu* shall represent *ず* and *du*, *y*. (6) Whether in the case of two vowels coming together the lengthened sound shall be represented by a long mark over a single vowel or whether the two vowels found in Japanese script shall be reproduced; thus whether it is best to write *a*, *sa*, *ma*, *da*, or *a-a*, *sa-a*, *ma-a*, *da-a*.

* * *

The *Jogaku Zasshi* (*Woman's Magazine*) (No. 516) contains a very pessimistic article on female education in this country. The conclusion the writer reaches is that taking the country as a whole women have received little benefit from the introduction of Western civilisation. Their home life, their knowledge of those arts that go to make a home comfortable and their whole status as mothers and wives have not perceptibly improved. The few girls who have received a semi-foreign education do not affect in the least the mass of Japanese women, even when the after-careers of these girls have been satisfactory.

In the magazine quoted above (No. 517) attention is called to the way in which improper acts are defended by attributing them to patriotic motives. According to some writers and speakers a man may do almost anything if his design is to benefit his country thereby. To say *kokka no tame ni itashita* (he did it for the benefit of the state) is considered a sufficient extenuation of almost any action. This is patriotism run wild—patriotism versus morality.

* * *

The *Nichi-Ro Keizai-kwai* (The Russo-Japanese Economic Society), whose office is at 1, Morikawachō, Hongō, Tōkyō, has just published a map called *Siberia Kōsu Dai-chizu*. The dimensions of the map are 3 ft. by 6 ft. and it sells at 2 yen 70 sen per copy. As the title implies, the chief design of the map is to supply information on the means of communication through Siberia and some parts of Eastern China, and Korea. The railroads, telegraphs, main roads, rivers, postal towns, &c. are all given. Chinese names have *kana* supplied.

* * *

A new literary organ, the 文庫 *Bunko*, in its first number has an article "on 'Novels for the Young,' in which the following sentiments are expressed. The particulars in which our fiction needs improvement are almost innumerable. No novel published gives us entire satisfaction. Suitable novels for young readers may be pronounced to be one of the greatest needs of the time. Our system of education is of a negative type. It condemns this and that. Its motto is "Do not." What is wanted is for young people to have types of character placed before them in an entertaining manner which they can learn to admire and to follow. A great many young people are forbidden by their parents to read novels. But prohibitions of this kind cannot be enforced and in many cases they only create a desire to taste the forbidden fruit. For Primary School boys there is a suitable novel called 御伽草子 *Otogi-banashi*; but for Middle School Students there is no such work as "Tom Brown's School Days" or "The Diary of an Italian School boy," and so after reading a pure-minded book like the *Otogi-banashi* they pass on to read the novelettes that appear under the title of *Ma-kaze Koi-kaze* (*The Devil's Wind and Love's Wind*) and so enter a world where they imbibe various kinds of poison. We must not, however, forget to mention a work written by Namiroku, called 五人男 *Gonin Otoko*, which has deservedly had a very large sale and for which there is still a great demand among boys. This book maintains a high standard and its perusal cannot but be inspiring and instructive. Why have we no novels that can be introduced into our schools, works of the class we find in other languages? Rohan could give us such works were he so disposed? What hinders him?

* This title is used by the *Yomiuri Shinbun* and the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

CRICKET.

The heavy rain on Saturday morning led to the abandonment of the originally arranged match—Old Interports versus The Rest—and instead, when the weather gave signs of clearing up a bit, was arranged a match between teams led by The Captain of Cricket versus The Secretary. Mr. White sent his team to bat first, but on the sodden wicket little could be done, and the side were all dismissed for 55. Six of their wickets were captured by Mann, the old Shanghaiander, for 18 runs. Mr. Stuart's eleven did better, four of their number getting into double figures, and 97 was reached ere the tenth wicket fell. The top score of the day was made by P. A. Cox, 24, and he knocked it up rapidly with the aid of two 5's and a 4, with a scattering of twos and singles. Stuart was run out just as he looked well-set, for 22. We are glad to see E. W. Kilby back on the playing-field again, for a rumour had gained currency that this good-hearted sportsman had been denied by his surgeon the pleasures of cricket for a year, in consequence of the injury received to his wrist in a recent baseball game. An Interport match without both the Kilby Brothers in it would lose a good deal of its interest for many folk. Score:—

THE CAPTAIN'S ELEVEN.

F. E. White, b. Mollison	8
O. Strome, b. Mollison	2
H. W. Kilby, b. Mann	23
P. B. Clarke, b. Mann	1
A. Kingdon, c. Ross, b. Cox	0
D. Strachan, b. Mann	0
F. W. K. Ward, b. Mann	11
F. Mendonca, b. Mann	0
H. S. Goddard, b. Mann	1
N. Hearne, b. Mann	0
J. Dodds, not out	1
Extra	10

Total..... 55

THE SECRETARY'S ELEVEN.

S. Wheeler, b. Kingdon	2
H. Goddard, b. White	2
J. Mann, c. White, b. Clarke	14
P. A. Cox, c. White, b. Kilby	24
J. M. Mollison, c. Kilby, b. Clarke	3
W. S. Moss, c. Strome, b. Kilby	17
F. O. Stuart, run out	22
C. H. Thornton, c. Kilby, b. Kingdon	3
E. B. S. Edwards, b. Kingdon	0
E. W. Kilby, not out	5
Yoshihara, did not bat	0
Extras	5

Total..... 97

THE LAW COURTS.

LEI CHIEN HSIAN v. J. C. HARTLAND.

The hearing of this case, instituted by a Chinese named Lei Chien Hsian against Mr. J. C. Hartland, claiming cancellation of the registry of immovable property which plaintiff is alleged to have jointly possessed with another Chinaman named Kwan Chong, who had obtained money in loan from defendant by offering the property as security, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Sept. 18th, when plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine the Chinese compradore of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Company as witness.

Mr Sawada, counsel for defendant, said he had no objection to the examination of any witness and he especially requested counsel for the plaintiff to ask the Court for the examination of witnesses. But they must be called at one time, not one by one—so that this case may be concluded as early as possible. The due time to deal with a property in hypothecation had already passed and defendant could not expect to have the case delayed any longer.

The Court decided to call the Chinese on Sept. 30th.

CLAIM FOR MONEY DEPOSITED.

The case instituted by the Naigai Fire Insurance Company against the Teikoku Bank, claiming money deposited by the insurance firm in the bank, was brought in the Tokyo District Court on Sept. 19th.

SENTENCE IN A FRAUD CASE.

The trial of Mr. Okamura (23) former employee of the Osaka branch of the Mitsui Goshi Kaisha, who has been charged with drawing over yen 30,000 from the Osaka branch of the Mitsui Bank by means of forged cheques while in the service of the firm, concluded on Sept. 19th in the Tokyo District Court. He was sentenced to six years' confinement with hard labour.

The appeal of Mr. S. Akamatsu, elected representative for Ibaraki Prefecture, and an accomplice, who were charged with having procured money by menace, was dismissed on Sept. 19th. The men are to undergo the punishment inflicted by the original Court.

FORTIFICATION REGULATIONS CASE.

The trial of Mr. A. Richter who is alleged to have infringed the Fortifications Regulations was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda and Public Prosecutor Nakamura, on Sept. 21st, when Sergeant Kikuchi of the Chiyogasaki fort was examined as a witness.

The officer stated that he remembered that on August 30th about 2.40 p.m., a steam launch came into the waters of the area belonging to the Chiyogasaki fort, the distance being about 300 metres from the point where the witness was standing at the time, and about 10 ken (66 feet) from the shore. He thought that the boat came along the sea-shore from Uraga. It stopped for about ten minutes at the most shallow point. About that time a fishing boat reached the place where the witness was standing, having passed by the steam launch. The fishermen in answer to his enquiry said that the passengers of the steam boat were four or five foreigners and a few Japanese and that they seemed to have been sounding the depth of water.

Subsequently the launch went off and witness being unable to follow it, asked the Uraga Gardenerie Office by telephone to examine the boat when it arrived there.

The accused stated that the launch could not navigate in shallow waters as its draught was about 5 feet 6 inches. Neither he nor any one of the passengers took soundings. He added that he did not know anything about the fortifications area. The launch was only for excursions under the order of the manager of Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. He asked the Court to examine Mr. J. Tornoe, manager of his firm, and a Japanese named Muma who was in charge as captain at the time of the excursion, but the Court dismissed this application.

Having summarized the statements of the accused, the witnesses and others, the Public Prosecutor asked the Court to punish the accused under the provisions of the Fortifications Regulations.

The Court decided to deliver sentence on Sept. 23rd at 1 p.m.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

The hearing of the case filed by Mr. T. Nakoshi and one other against the Director of the Railway Industry Bureau claiming compensation for land which was appropriated for the railway was to come on in the Tokyo District Court on Sept. 21st.

GROSSER & CO. v. YAZAWA SHOTEN.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of this case in which yen 6,075 issued for damage by contravention of a permit business contract was resumed before Judge Kato on Sept. 22nd.

Counsel for the parties repeated their statements already presented after which the case was again adjourned till Oct. 8th because of some discrepancies in the figures stated in the petition of the plaintiff who is thus allowed an opportunity to correct them before the next hearing.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

The hearing of the case brought by Capt. A. E. Bougonin against G. Kuga, claiming a sum of money on a promissory note, which had not been paid by defendant at the due time, was to be resumed on Sept. 22nd in the Tokyo District Court.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v. YUEN SIH SONG.

The hearing of this case instituted by the Russo-Chinese Bank against Yuen Sih Song former compradore of the bank, claiming yen 170,000 on the ground that the credited money under the guarantee of the Chinaman was not collected, and counter-claiming yen 530,000 by defendant against plaintiff on the ground that the bank had sold land in Shanghai which belonged to the Chinese compradore was to be resumed in the Tokyo District on Sept. 22nd.

J. G. DOERING v. C. KANNHAUSER.

In the Yokohama District Court, on Sept. 22nd the hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims yen 10,244.00, was resumed before Judge Kato.

Counsel for the parties introduced new evidence after which plaintiffs' counsel asked for leave to examine Mr. Charles Thwaites as a witness and also Mr. Kannhauser as principal. The Court decided to examine the former on Oct. 6th.

J. W. HALL v. F. STANILAND.

The hearing of this case claiming commission on an auction sale and a charge for advertising was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hasegawa on Sept. 23rd when Mr. T. Herlihy was examined as a witness.

He stated that he knew Miss Hoffmeister, as she was a sister of his wife. Miss Hoffmeister intended in the spring of 1901 to purchase the property—the ground, and buildings on the premises of No. 2, Bluff—belonging to Mr. F. Staniland. In the advertisement in the local papers it was stated that the property was to be disposed of by sale. In accordance with the advertisement, witness, on behalf of the lady, saw Mr. Hall twice or thrice. The auctioneer, under instruction of Mr. Staniland, asked for yen 40,000 for the property, but the intending buyer proposed only yen 32,500. She refused to purchase the property. Besides the advertisement, the witness had been told by Mr. H. Russell, No. 82, of the property being offered for sale. He did not know any gentleman named Campbell.

The case was again adjourned till Sept. 30th when Mr. W. Bailey, of the Royal Naval Hospital, will be examined as a witness.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA v. CHONG MING-CHI.

In the Yokohama District Court, the case filed by the National Bank of China, Ltd., against Chong Ming-Chi, former compradore of the bank, claiming yen 68,000 was brought before Judge Hasegawa on Sept. 23rd.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that defendant was employed by the bank during the period from March 30th, 1892, to June, 1902, on condition that he should be held responsible for business transacted by him. During his engagement, he purchased 13 drafts amounting to \$68,000 from a Chinese merchant named Wing Cheong Tai, which documents were payable at Hongkong. The drafts were dishonoured, however, on the due dates and the Chinaman who sold them could not redeem the dishonoured drafts.

Defendant's Counsel held that the compradore had no contract for any such responsibility with the bank and that he did not guarantee the drafts in dispute.

On the motion of plaintiff's Counsel, a Japanese named T. Yoshimura, employed by Messrs. Samuel & Co. was examined as a witness.

He stated that the Chinese compradore had paid \$68,000 in silver for 13 drafts under instruction of the manager of the bank, and put on them a rubber stamp "paid" and made his signature. The witness was in the employment of the bank at the time.

The case was adjourned till Sept. 28th.

THE FORTIFICATION REGULATIONS CASE.

Mr. A. Richter, who was charged with infringement of the Fortification Regulations, was sentenced to a fine of yen 25 in the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakamura on Sept. 23rd.

GIELEN v. JEWETT.

This case, brought by Mr. H. V. Gielen against Mr. J. H. Jewett for an injunction on the seizure of business books, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hasegawa on Sept. 23rd when Mr. Jewett was examined as a principal.

Mr. Jewett stated that he seized the business books which were kept by Mr. Gielen. In 1890 or the following year he registered his association under the name of Bavier & Company, with the power-of-attorney of Mr. Carl Bavier who is now in Switzerland. The registry was made through Dr. Loenholt in the Yokohama Local Court, but deponent did not know whether the latter employed a Japanese lawyer for the purpose. The bye-laws of the partnership association were altered in a few respects before registration but the alterations were of course consented to by the senior partner in Switzerland at the time.

On the conclusion of the examination, the case was adjourned till Oct. 7th.

LAUNCH OF THE "NIKKO MARU."

On Wednesday there was launched from the yard of the Mitsu Bishi Co., Nagasaki, a large steamer for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian Service. The christening ceremony was gracefully performed by Mrs. Kato, wife of the Vice President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who named the new vessel *Nikko Maru*. It will be observed that the name of this vessel, in common with the names of the other Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers on the Australian line, is taken from among the titles of famous temples in Japan.

The *Nikko Maru* will be somewhat similar in general design to the well known *Kumano Maru*, but is somewhat larger and will differ considerably in the details of internal decoration.

The *Nikko Maru* is 410 feet long between perpendiculars with a moulded breadth of 50 feet and a depth of 50 feet 6 inches from keel to upper deck. The gross tonnage is about 5,600 tons. The vessel has been constructed under Lloyd's special survey, and in accordance with the Japanese Government and British Board of Trade requirements for passenger vessels and is expected to have a speed of 17 knots.

There will be accommodation amidships for 90 first class passengers while 24 second class passengers will be accommodated under the poop.

The vessel will be ventilated on the most modern system by means of forced circulating of either hot or cold air as may be desired, and will be lighted throughout by electricity. There will be a large refrigerating installation to provide for the storage of fresh provisions.

It is expected that this vessel when completed will be one of the most beautiful examples of the shipbuilder's art that have ever been in Eastern Waters. The propelling machinery consists of triple expansion engines capable of developing about 5,500 horse power, the steam for these engines being generated in two large double ended and two large single ended boilers.

After the launch the vessel was brought alongside the Mitsu Bishi wharf to receive her machinery, while the guests retired to partake of a cold collation and drink success to the *Nikko Maru*.

FIRES.

Fire broke out on Sept. 16th at the Zuiho gold mine, Formosa, belonging to the Fujitagumi, destroying 213 houses. One workman was killed. The damage is estimated at yen 30,000.

An outbreak of fire occurred on Sept. 17th in the dwelling of a farmer named T. Minekichi, living at Osato, Saitama prefecture. The house was destroyed. The farmer and his son were killed.

Early in the morning of Sept. 23rd, fire broke out at Iwatsuki, Saitama Prefecture, destroying one house. A youth was killed and two women and an infant were severely injured. The cause is reported to be a lamp which set fire to a mosquito-net.

THE SIBERIAN MAIL ROUTE.

For the information of the community, the Chairman of the Foreign Chamber of Commerce forwards the following for publication, which has just been received from the Communications Department:—

"In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., addressed to the Minister of this Department, I have the honour to inform you that we have negotiated with the Postal Administration of Russia as regards the question of utilizing the Siberian Railway for the transmission of correspondence destined for countries in Europe, and are waiting for a definite reply from St. Petersburg.

"It is, however, to be supposed that the question will be solved before long, information having been received from the International Bureau at Berne as per copy enclosed.

"I may add that correspondence destined for Russia, bearing the indication 'Via Siberia,' is being forwarded through Vladivostok, Port Arthur, or Dalny, with the consent of the Postal Administration at St. Petersburg."

[COPY.]

"Berne, le 22 Juin, 1903.

"Bureau Internationale de l'Union Postale Universelle.

"Monsieur:—

"L'Office de Russia me charge de faire connaître aux administrations de l'Union qu'il notifiera très prochainement, par mon intermédiaire, la date d'ouverture du chemin de fer transsibérien au transport des correspondances internationales, ainsi que les conditions du transit par cette voie."

(The Russian Post office authorises me to inform the administrations belonging to the Postal Union, that it will at an early date notify through me the opening of the Siberian railway route for transmission of international mails, and conditions of same.)

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The family and other papers of Mr. Whistler (says the *Athenaeum*) are to be entrusted to Mrs. Pennell for the purposes of an authorised biography. Contrary to a common impression, Mr. Whistler was a writer of abundant and racy letters besides those designed for the public eye; and otherwise Mrs. Pennell, long the friend of the artist, seems likely to be particularly fortunate in her materials. Mr. Mortimer Menpes is already briskly at work on a book about Mr. Whistler.

Professor Nathan Pulvernacher has taken the trouble of compiling the names of 41,000 school children in Berlin to see which were most in vogue. Among the boys there were 1,627 whose name was Wilhelm or Willi. Next in frequency was Paul, followed by Friedrich, Johannes, Karl, Max, Walter, Erich, Otto, Franz, George, Ernst, Richard, Curt, Alfonso, each of which was represented more than 500 times. Among the girls the ten names most in vogue were Margarethe, Gertrude, Martha, Frieda, Anna, Else, Maria, Charlotte, Hedwig, Erna.

Six years ago the late Pope Leo XIII. charged Count Soderini with the task of writing a history of his pontificate. While entire freedom of judgment was left to the Count numberless documents, hitherto wholly secret, were (says the *Times*) placed at the writer's disposal, and in addition much material was dictated by the Pope in explanation of his acts. Mr. F. Marion Crawford is acting in collaboration with Count Soderini in the preparation of the Anglo-American edition, which will be published in London and New York by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The work will appear in all countries in 1904.

Mr. Herman Merivale, in "Bar, Stage, and Platform," tells of an amusing encounter between Doctor Vaughan, for many years head master at Harrow, and a small boy who carried off the honours of the occasion. A boy whose name was Dodd was brought before the Doctor charged with some dire scholastic offence. "What is your name?" asked the master, with due severity. "Dodd, sir," answered the trembling boy. "Dodd! do you spell it with one d or with two?" "With three, sir," stammered the boy. The Doctor put his head upon the desk, covered it with his hands a moment, and then dismissed the dangerous criminal with a warning.

One story, characteristic of the late Phil May's extreme and sometimes disquieting frankness concerning himself, has never been told. He was asked to a reception by a man whom he had known casually for some months, and this friend was not a little anxious as to the manner in which the Bohemian would appear. Mr. May arrived, wearing a flaming geranium flower in his buttonhole, and ascended the stairs fully conscious of his host's startled expression of face. After he had shaken hands with his hostess, the artist turned confidentially to his friend, and tapping first the tip of his nose with earnest significance, and then touching the blazing flower in his buttonhole, he whispered: "Toning it down, sir, toning it down."

In Sigma's entertaining reminiscences in *Blackwood's* is an amusing story regarding Dr. Blomfield, some time Bishop of London. The Bishop had married twice, and his second wife had also been previously married. Consequently there were three lots of children at Fulham. On one occasion, when an unequal battle was raging fast and furious among the miscellaneous offspring, the Bishop was disturbed in his study by the impetuous entrance of his lady. "What is it, my dear?" he inquired, with ill-concealed testiness. "Oh, Bishop," she replied in agonised accents, "quick, quick, there's not a moment to lose? Your children are siding with my children and are murdering our children." The story is old, but worth re-telling.

Not being satisfied with making fortunes as handwriting experts, some Americans now claim that they can tell the difference between typewritten sheets done by different operators. In a recent law case, where a long typewritten document was in question, it was alleged that one of the pages included had been substituted for another sheet. Although to a casual eye all the sheets seemed to be the work of one hand, experts showed that the spacing and punctuation were different, and the writing shaky. The experts were unable to trace the person who had done the bogus typewriting, but they agreed that it was a young woman, and only a beginner at type-writing; that she was nervous, not very strong, and that her education was only moderately good.

One of the publishing enterprises of the coming season is a new English translation of the great majority of the elder Dumas' fictions, many of which have never before been turned into our tongue. It will be interesting to note the reception given to the new-comers, which, however, are likely to be accepted on the strength of the impression made by their more familiar brethren. There can be few middle-aged men whose youthful imagination was not nourished on Dumas. To be sure, he had serious rivals in Gustave Aimard, G. P. R. James, Fenimore Cooper, and Captain Marryat; but he held sway over all. The fact is, he could not help entrancing the mind. He had, with Homer, and Boccaccio, and the like, the gift of storytelling.

The appointment of a new chief officer for the London Fire Brigade at first sight appears to have little to do with literature. But when one comes to think of it, the history of that now famous organisation is written in many books. Over three hundred years ago was printed what seems to have been the earliest description of a fire-engine, that being given in a curiously interesting work on practical geometry and surveying, "A treatise named *Lucarsolace*, divided into fower bookes," and issued in London in 1590 by one "Cyprian Lucar, Gentleman." "I will set before your eyes," said the ingenious writer, "a type of a squirt which hath been devised to cast much water, upon a burning house, wishing a like spirit and plenty of water to be alwaies in a readinesse where fire may do harme, for this kinde of squirt may be made to holde an hoggeshed of water, or if you will a greater quantity thereof, and may so be placed on his frame that with ease and a smal strength it shall be mounted, imbased, or turned to any one side right against any fired marke, and made to squirt out his water with great violence upon the fire that is to be

quenched." But, though well-intentioned, this engine and its like proved ineffective when any large fire had to be coped with; and for a long time afterwards, as was strikingly shown during the Great Fire of 1666, houses were accustomed to be blown up as the surest method of staying the march of the flames.

It is very doubtful indeed, remarks the *Globe*, whether we ought to read anything at all—except our favourite newspaper—when we go for our holidays. The great thing is to get away from books and a little nearer to Nature. We want to be out in the open, to take in all the ozone and the beauty of sky, wave, hill, and tree. But then there is the rainy day and the enforced stay within-doors. Well, even then, it might be argued that it is best for us to be thrown upon the local resources—to be forced to ask the hotel-keeper or the lodging-house keeper whether he or she has anything we can read. There is much to be gained by a study of the hotel and lodging-house libraries. Often they contain no books at all save guide-books and time-tables. But if they contain anything, it is in the lodging-house that one finds the most delightful exhibition of literary taste. The Works of Josephus, we regret to say, are dying out, but you may pick up a county history or a faded Byron (nothing later). And it is no hardship to be obliged to take up a Byron or a county history; one might do worse. As for reading out-of-doors, if people are so foolish as to do this, they should provide accordingly. They should take nothing from their own library. It is in the holiday season and its supposed needs that one sees the justification of the six-penny effusion in paper covers. Practically, a thing which is paper-covered is not a book at all, and its ultimate fate is of no consequence whatever.

In his "Notes and Reminiscences of a Staff Officer," Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Jackson says that one feature in the character of Bonaparte which must not be lost sight of, and which has an important bearing upon the question of his treatment at St. Helena, was his habitual disregard of truth. His moral sense was so blunted that he had no scruple in resorting to deceit, and, if necessary, to falsehood, if he could thereby accomplish an object in view. It has been said of him by a French writer, with sarcastic severity (Jules Maurel), that he was in the *Moniteur* the first journalist of the Empire, and that he kept what he won with his pen much longer than what he won with his sword. He here gave himself an unbounded licence of invention, and made events assume whatever complexion he pleased, taking care that it was such as harmonised with his projects and flattered the vanity of the French nation. It was thus that the victories of Wellington in the Peninsula were ignored; and, after terrible reverses, France was told that the English would have been crushed by Napoleon if he had thought that the proper moment for the catastrophe had arrived. At St Helena Napoleon gave full scope to this propensity. The letters which he there dictated to his obsequious followers, and which have made such an impression on the public mind are filled with glaring misstatements of facts. They may be called the bulletins of his exile, which were intended to deceive the people of Europe, as the bulletins of his battles were intended to deceive the French. Even Bertrand was ashamed of them, and more than once disowned the responsibility of their authorship, although he submitted to the humiliation of writing them, and subscribed them with his name.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

An addition to the already extensive list of fires in steamers in the Eastern trades is furnished by the case of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kawachi Maru*, on fire at Messina, says the *Singapore Free Press*. She left Yokohama on June 13th for London, and called at the usual ports. The vessel is 6,096 tons, built in 1897, and is insured for £67,700, free of particular average except she be stranded, sunk, or burnt. As she is on fire, the underwriters are liable for the damage. The cargo cannot fail to be valuable.

This makes the fourteenth fire this year in the China and Eastern trades, some of which have caused very large losses. Indeed, underwriters are rapidly coming to regard the risks of fire as the most serious of those which they have to cover, instead, as was the case some years ago, of looking upon the fire hazard in large steamers as almost negligible.

A telegram from Shanghai has been received in Osaka to the effect that the steamer *Chikima Maru* with 1,700 tons coal from Sumie on Sept. 19th for Shanghai, collided on the 21st with a German steamer at Woosung, sustaining severe damage on the starboard side in consequence of which she filled with water. She ran on a shoal near Woosung to escape sinking. The telegram states that there is an expectation of saving both hull and cargo. The Tokyo Marine Insurance Company insured the hull for yen 80,000 and the Nippon Marine Insurance Company the cargo for yen 10,000.

A telegram from Hakodate states that the steamer *Chitose Maru* took fire on the night of Sept. 20th and was destroyed.

Details of the accident which occurred on Sept. 20th on board the steamer *Chitose Maru* while lying at Hakodate are given by the *Jiji*. It appears that at 10 o'clock at night fire broke out in a cabin and the flames extended immediately. As there were no means to subdue the fire valves were opened and the vessel was sunk. The ship was fully loaded with cargo of various kinds. The Nippon Marine Insurance Company had insured the hull for yen 22,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Paragraph in a Shanghai paper on Sept. 17th: The plague of insects last night made work almost impossible.

During the storm on Sept. 23rd a junk loaded with gravel capsized off Haineda point. Two sendoes are missing.

Five electors for the Yamanashi Prefectural Assembly were arrested on Sept. 23rd on a charge of contravening the Election Law.

The Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., has been privately floated with a capital of \$500,000 in 50,000 shares.

Two cases of cholera were reported on Sept. 22nd in Awomori prefecture. The same day a case of suspected cholera appeared in Tokyo.

Mr. K. Watanabe, a member of the House of Representatives, was adjudged a bankrupt in the Wakamatsu District Court on Sept. 23rd.

The U.S. transport *Sumner*, which had just had heavy repairs at Hongkong, ran into the dock at Mariveles on her return to Manila and did damage amounting to \$4,000.

The *Official Gazette* states that the British Minister has informed the Department of Foreign Affairs that Major C. V. Hume, R.A., the attaché of the Legation, arrived on Sept. 5th.

A coolie employed by the local branch of the Colonial Bureau, Mombetsu, Hokkaido, stole office money amounting to yen 1,000 on Sept. 18th, and is reported to have absconded.

A workman in the Tokyo Arsenal committed suicide on the night of Sept. 22nd by laying himself in front of a train near Ichigaya. Temporary insanity is reported to be the cause.

Two goods trains on the Sanyo Railway have collided at a point 3 miles distant from Asa station, causing severe damage both to locomotives and cars. One person sustained slight injuries.

Seeing a Scottish boy fall into the water at a sea-side resort, a man jumped in, brought him safely to shore, and took him to his father, who had been standing apparently anxiously awaiting them. The father looked at the son for a few moments. Then an expression of displeasure

passed over his countenance. "Whaur's his bunnet?" he demanded of the rescuer.

Herr. H. Lowental von Linan, secretary of the Austria-Hungarian Legation, entertained on Sept. 18th Mr. Makino, Minister to Vienna, and his wife, who are to leave for Austria on Sunday the 20th.

A Chinese naval officer arrived at Shimonoseki on Sept. 22nd from Shanghai en route to Kobe, where he is to inspect the Chinese gunboat that is under construction at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard.

Mr. S. Oshima, Chief Public Prosecutor of the Osaka Appeal Court, and I. Matsumuro, President of the Nagasaki Appeal Court, are reported to have tendered their resignations in consequence of failing health.

Mr. S. Asano, the President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, has paid a visit to the Nishizawa gold mine near Nikko. The *Asahi* states that he will join Mr. Takahashi the present owner of the mine. Mr. Asano will stay for a week to inspect the mine.

Prince Kacho, who has been at the manoeuvres going on in the districts of Nagano prefecture, arrived at Shimonoseki on Sept. 23rd and left by express train for Tokyo. It is said by the *Asahi* that he had received a telegram from the Emperor to return immediately.

The petition of the Yokohama Electric Tramway Company for permission to extend the line through Isezaki-cho, (commonly called Theatre Street) in addition to the originally proposed lines has been rejected by the Governor of Kanagawa.

S. Ito, (28) a member and T. Wada, (29) publisher of the *Yokohama Shimpō* were arrested in Tokyo on Sept. 20th on a charge of having attempted to obtain yen 500 from Viscount Tozawa as black mail.

The dimensions of the new twin-screw steamer to be built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for the China Navigation Co., Ltd., are: length 310 ft., beam 46 ft., and draft 14.3 feet. She will be the largest steamer by far that has yet been constructed in Hongkong.

The Specie Bank, Ltd., recently forwarded a number of tael 50 notes to its branch office at Tientsin. The *Asahi* states that the bank issued tael 5 and 10 notes in North China last year, which were accepted with confidence in mercantile circles.

A St. Petersburg wire reports that a second Russian squadron, under the command of Admiral Virenius, will shortly leave Kronstadt for the Far East, and will join at Port Arthur that which left recently under the command of Admiral Stakelberg.

The general meeting of agricultural societies in the Empire will be held on Nov. 19th for four days at the Yayoi Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo. Viscount Kano, secretary of the central society, has asked the Department Education to suggest subjects for investigation.

Two armed men broke into the dwelling of a wealthy farmer named Okuno, living at Tera-machi, Awamori, early on the morning of Sept. 23rd and killed two employees. One of the intruders, however, was killed by the farmer and the other was arrested later.

A man named H. Takauchi murdered on Sept. 20th a woman named Yone (26) living at Asakusa, Tokyo, by stabbing her to the heart with a knife and also inflicted severe injuries on her mother, who attempted to prevent the crime. The murderer afterwards disappeared. The cause is reported to be jealousy.

Countess Minto and her two daughters and suite arrived on Sept. 21st at 6 a.m. by the steamer *Empress of China* and left by the 11.43 a.m. train for Tokyo after a visit to the British Consulate. Sir C. M. MacDonald, high officials

of the Kencho and others met them at the hatoba. Tokyo papers state that Lady Minto will shortly have audience of the Empress.

The bankers in Yokohama have decided to reduce the interest rate *rin 2 (sen 3)* making *rin 7* per yen 100 per day on current account and *sen 1* on savings. The interest on fixed deposit is left unchanged at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The altered rates will come in force on Oct. 1st.

K. Machida, one of the crew of the steamer *Hongkong Maru*, who is charged with having smuggled 33 boxes of cigars at Nagasaki, was on Sept. 23rd committed for trial in the Tokyo District Court. By the Nagasaki Customs the cost of the cigars is estimated at yen 85.25, and duty would be imposed of yen 127.87.

The British battleship *Russell* (?) of 13,500 tons was expected to arrive at Nagasaki on Sept. 18th from Hongkong. The Russian Volunteer steamer *Kiev* arrived at the same port on the 17th from Vladivostok. The same day, the U.S. flagship *Kentucky* and three other warships arrived there en route to Yokohama.

A thunderstorm raged on the night of Sept. 18th at Hamamatsu and the surrounding districts. Two houses were burned down, many others damaged, three persons killed and many others more or less injured by lightning. On the following night, a similar storm prevailed over the same districts, destroying two buildings.

The German warship *Furst Bismarck* arrived at Chemulpo on Sept. 20th. The following day the British warship *Glory* arrived at Nagasaki from Masampo, and the *Alacrity* left the Japanese port for Shanghai. The U.S. transport steamer *Sheridan* arrived at Nagasaki on the same day with 1,120 soldiers from Manila bound home.

The *Asahi* states that over forty Indian employees on board the P. & O. steamer *Borneo*, which is lying at Moji, are about to strike. The master of the steamer applied on Sept. 19th, to the Harbour police for a force to pacify their excitement. According to the *Jiji*, the Moji police are endeavouring to put down the disturbance.

Several lots of local shares were put up for sale by public auction at Mr. J. W. Hall's on Friday, with the following results:—

Ten Oriental Hotel Preference shares, yen 75 each.
Ten Oriental Hotel Ordinary, yen 78 each.
Six Club Hotel Ordinary, yen 83 each.
Ten Steam Laundry Debentures, yen 21 each.
Fifty Brett & Co., withdrawn at 7.25.

A coolie named M. Saito (23), was arrested on Sept. 18th by the Kagacho police on a charge of having stolen from the compound of the Customs twelve cases containing condensed milk, a portion of which belonged to Meiji-ya and the remainder to Messrs. Helm Bros. Another man who assisted him in selling the stolen provisions was also arrested the same day, and both were removed to the Court.

On the morning of Sept. 17th Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, paid a visit to Baron Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs at his office. On the afternoon of the same day, Lieut.-General Baron Okazawa, Imperial Chief Aide-de Camp, paid a visit to the Premier at his official residence where the Ministers of State were holding a conference. The military officer left after a stay of about half an hour.

Mr. J. B. Rentiers, who has been Acting British Consul at Nagasaki since February last, Mrs. Rentiers, and their family; and Mr. N. C. Anderson, who for five months has been in charge of the local agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, left Nagasaki on the P.M. steamer *Siberia*. Mr. Rentiers is transferred to the Consulate at Kobe, while Mr. Anderson is bound for Yokohama.

Such little store of hatred as Phil May had was reserved for side and snobbery, says the *Free Lance*. Once he had made a sketch on the back

of a menu-card as a souvenir for the hostess, and a guest sent him across the table a written request for a duplicate, accompanied with a ten-pound note. May at once sketched a replica of the hasty effort on the back of the bank-note, and returned it with his compliments. Could anything be finer? He granted the request, and accepted the appraisal of value without lowering himself by accepting payment.

The *Official Gazette* of Sept. 21st published an Imperial Ordinance (No. 144) with regard to the Administrative Law for the Measures and Scales Law. The Law is to come in force on January 1st, 1904. It consists of 22 articles including a supplement. Article 1st provides for fixing the kinds, forms and materials of various implements. Art. 11 fixes the charges for examining the same, and Arts. 15 and 17 set the charge for license which manufacturers and sellers have to pay on application.

The Railway Industry Bureau notified on Sept. 20th the following season fares to take force on that date:—

		One month.	Three month.	Six month.	Twelve month.
	Class.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Yokohama to	2nd	10.50	25.00	40.00	57.20
Ofuna	3rd	6.00	14.70	22.90	32.70
Yokohama to	2nd	13.00	31.70	48.80	68.40
Kamakura.....	3rd	7.40	18.10	27.90	39.10
Yokohama to	2nd	18.35	44.15	66.50	85.35
Yokosuka.....	3rd	10.50	25.25	37.95	51.05

The British post office revenue for 1902-3 was £15,004,938, an increase of £539,068 over the preceding year. The expenditures were £10,818,066, an increase of £352,965, leaving a net profit of £4,186,872, an increase of £186,103. The telegraph revenue was £3,723,866, an increase of £153,820. The expenditure of the telegraph department was £4,317,371, a net deficit of £593,505. If allowance is made for the interest on the capital, £10,867,644, created for the purchase of the telegraphs, the deficit would be £892,365.

The *Jiji* states that Baron Komura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, had audience of the Emperor at 10 a.m. on Sept. 22nd, when the Minister explained the state of foreign affairs. The same day, after the appointment of the three new Ministers, a conference was held at the official residence of the Premier where all the Cabinet Ministers were present to discuss matters in connexion with the proposed administrative reform and the Budget to be submitted to the coming session of the Diet. The paper adds that the discussion of these matters was concluded on general lines.

With regard to the plague in Yokohama, the municipal authorities enforced a bye-law ordering the trapping of rats since January this year, throughout the city. The following statistics of the number of rats caught are interesting:—

January	5,807
February	11,910
March	14,702
April	14,261
May	21,734
June	29,246
July	28,332
August	24,299
September ending the 11th.....	8,591

These figures comprise both live and dead rats.

The most coveted of all records amongst cycling professionals of the top grade is that of the hour, and for some months there has existed considerable rivalry as to who would first cover the fifty miles in the space of sixty minutes. To T. Robl, the German, falls the honour, and at the present time he occupies the pinnacle of fame and all racing cycling is talking of him and his wonderful ride. At Hanover on August 8th, paced throughout by a motor bicycle, he covered the marvellous distance of 50 miles 262 yards in the hour. Just fancy what this means! Under 1 min. 12 secs. a mile for an hour—and achieved by a man on a conglomeration of iron and rubber. The fastest trains on British railways are but slightly more speedy, and we might add, that many are not half so fast.

REVISED DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED NEW
CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

CHAPTER X.—OF OFFENCES RELATIVE TO
INUNDATIONS AND WATER-UTILITY.

Art. 140.—Whoever shall have caused an inundation and thus caused damage to buildings actually inhabited and used as dwelling houses, or to buildings, steam-cars, electric cars, or mines actually containing persons, shall be punished with perpetual penal servitude or limited penal servitude for a period of not less than five years. In case death is caused thereby, the offender may be punished with the capital penalty.

Art. 141.—Whoever shall have caused an inundation, and thus damaged any objects other than those mentioned in the preceding article shall be punished with penal servitude for a period exceeding one year and not exceeding ten years.

In case where the damaged objects are the offender's own property, he shall be punished with the same penalty mentioned in the preceding paragraph only when the objects are under attachment, right in rem, hypothecated, borrowed or insured.

Art. 142.—Persons who have concealed, broken or destroyed, any objects used to dam out water in time of flood, or by any other means obstructed the damming out of the waters, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not less than one year and not exceeding ten years.

Art. 143.—Persons who have committed the offences mentioned in the preceding three articles may be additionally sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Persons who have committed offences mentioned in the preceding three articles and consequently are punishable with limited penal servitude may be additionally placed under police surveillance.

Art. 144.—Persons who by fault or negligence accidentally caused flooding of any of the objects mentioned in Article 140 or 141, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding three hundred yen.

Art. 145.—Whoever shall have destroyed sluices or broken embankments of a river or stream, or otherwise done anything to injure water-utility, or done anything calculated to cause an inundation, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding five hundred yen.

CHAPTER XI.—OF THE DESTRUCTION OF AND
DAMAGE TO MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Art. 146.—Those who shall have destroyed or damaged a public road or water-way, or obstructed the traffic thereon, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding two hundred yen.

If in the cases foreseen in the preceding article there has resulted death or wounds, comparison shall be made with the offences of "wounding and (grievous) bodily harm" and the offender shall be punished according to the seriousness of the case.

Art. 147.—They shall be punished with limited penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years who have, by damaging the track or the signals of a railway, or, by any means whatsoever, exposed steam or electric cars to danger during transit over the lines.

The penalty imposed shall also be applicable to those who have exposed ships to danger by destroying or damaging lighthouses or buoys, or by any other means.

Art. 148.—Persons who have upset or damaged steam or electric cars actually containing persons shall be punished with penal servitude for life or for a period of not less than five years.

The penalty for causing shipwreck or damage to a ship actually containing persons is the same.

Persons who have committed offences mentioned in the preceding two articles and thereby caused death, shall be punished with the capital penalty or perpetual penal servitude.

Art. 149.—The punishment of persons who have committed the offences mentioned in Article 147 and thereby overturned or injured any steam or electric cars, or wrecked or destroyed vessels,

shall be the same as that specified in the preceding article.

Art. 150.—Even when the offences mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 146, Article 147 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 148 are not actually consummated, the attempt to commit them shall be punished.

Art. 151.—When the acts mentioned in Article 147 or paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 148 have resulted from negligence the punishment shall be a fine not exceeding three hundred yen.

When persons who have committed the offences mentioned in the preceding paragraph are engaged in the business concerned, they shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or by the imposition of a fine not exceeding five hundred yen.

CHAPTER XII.—OF THE VIOLATION OF DOMICILE,
BURGLARY AND HOUSEBREAKING.

Art. 152.—Whoever, without cause, shall have invaded an inhabited or protected house, building, or ship, and not retired when requested so to do, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding fifty yen.

Art. 153.—Persons who have, without cause, invaded the Imperial palaces or gardens attached thereto, Imperial detached palaces, or a temporary Imperial sojourning place, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

The same holds good with regard to persons who shall have invaded an Imperial sepulchre.

Art. 154.—The offences mentioned in this chapter are punishable even if not actually consummated.

Art. 155.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter, and consequently are punishable with penal servitude, may also be placed under police surveillance.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF THE BETRAYAL AND
REVELATION OF SECRETS.

Art. 156.—Whoever shall have unlawfully opened, secreted, damaged or destroyed any personal letters which are sealed, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding two hundred yen.

Art. 157.—In case doctors, apothecaries, druggists, midwives, barristers, advocates, and public notaries, or those who have been formerly engaged in these occupations, being possessors of secrets entrusted to them or coming to their knowledge by reason of their position or profession, have disclosed the same, they shall be punished either with penal servitude for a period not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

The same punishment shall be imposed on persons who were or are engaged in religious occupations when they have disclosed any secrets coming to their knowledge on account of being entrusted to them in connection with their professional work.

Art. 158.—The prosecution for offences mentioned in this chapter shall only take place on the complaint of the injured party.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO
OPIUM.

Art. 159.—Whoever shall have imported, manufactured, or sold opium or have held opium with the object of selling same, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding seven years.

Art. 160.—Whoever shall have imported, manufactured or sold instruments or apparatus suitable for the smoking of opium or have held same with the object of selling them, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 161.—Customs officials who shall have permitted the import of opium, or of instruments or apparatus suitable for the smoking of opium, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period exceeding two years and not exceeding ten years.

Art. 162.—Every individual who shall have smoked opium shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Art. 163.—Every person who shall be found

possessor or depository of opium intended to be smoked, or of instruments suitable for its smoking, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year.

Art. 164.—Offences mentioned in this chapter are punishable even if they are not actually consummated.

Art. 165.—Persons who have committed any of the offences mentioned in this chapter may be placed under police surveillance.

CHAPTER XV.—OF OFFENCES RELATIVE TO
DRINKING WATER.

Art. 166.—Whoever shall have polluted drinkable waters, in such a manner as to render the use of them impossible, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding fifty yen.

Art. 167.—Whoever shall have polluted drinkable water supplied to the public by means of water-works, or polluted the source of such water supply in a manner to render its use impossible, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 168.—Whoever shall have poisoned drinkable waters, or polluted them with other substances injurious to health, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Art. 169.—Persons who shall have committed any of the offences mentioned in the preceding three articles, and thereby caused death or wounds shall be punished with the graver penalty upon comparison with the offences of "Wounding and (grievous) bodily harm."

Art. 170.—Whoever shall have poisoned or polluted drinkable waters supplied to the public by means of water-works, or poisoned or polluted the source of such waters with substances injurious to health, shall be punished with limited penal servitude for a period exceeding three years: if death has resulted from the aforesaid poisoning or pollution, the offender shall be punished with either death, perpetual penal servitude, or penal servitude for a period of not less than seven years.

Art. 171.—Whoever shall have damaged or obstructed water-mains, pipes, or aqueducts, by means of which supplies of drinking-water are furnished to the public, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period exceeding one year and not exceeding ten years.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF OFFENCES RELATIVE TO
COUNTERFEITING MONEY.

Art. 172.—Whoever shall have counterfeited or altered current coins or paper money of the realm, or bank-notes, with intent to utter the same, shall be punished with penal servitude for life or for a period of upwards of five years.

Whoever shall have counterfeited or altered foreign coins, paper money, or bank-notes circulating in Japan shall be punished with limited penal servitude for a period of upwards of three years.

Art. 173.—He who shall have counterfeited or altered coins, paper money or bank-notes shall be punished with the same penalty mentioned in the preceding article.

The same shall be applied to persons who have imported into Japan any counterfeited or altered coins, paper money or bank notes with intent to utter same.

Art. 174.—Whoever shall have received with intent to utter, counterfeited or altered coins, paper monies, or bank notes shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Art. 175.—The attempt to commit the offences mentioned in the three foregoing articles is punishable under the heading of "infractions not consummated."

Art. 176.—Whoever shall have received coins, paper monies, or bank-notes and knowingly uttered the same after obtaining knowledge of the fact that they were counterfeited or altered, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding treble the nominal value of the monies so uttered; but the fine shall in no case be less than one yen.

Art. 177.—Persons who shall have prepared and provided tools, instruments, or materials, for the purpose of counterfeiting or altering coins, paper monies or bank-notes, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 178.—Persons who have committed the offences mentioned in this chapter, and who are punishable with penal servitude, may be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Those who have committed the offences mentioned in this chapter and who are punishable with limited penal servitude, may be placed under police surveillance.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF THE FORGERY OF INSTRUMENTS.

Art. 179.—Whoever shall have, with intent to utter same, fraudulently used a counterfeit of the Imperial Privy seal, a counterfeit of the Great Seal of the Empire, or a counterfeit of the Imperial Sign Manual, or shall have improperly used the Privy Seal, Great Seal, or Sign Manual and forged Imperial or other documents, shall be punished either with perpetual penal servitude or with penal servitude for a period of not less than five years.

Whoever shall have fraudulently altered an Imperial or other document to which is attached the Imperial Privy Seal, the Great Seal of the Empire, or the Imperial Sign Manual, shall be punished in the same manner (as provided in the foregoing paragraph).

Art. 180.—Whoever shall have, with intent to utter same, fraudulently used a counterfeit of the seals or signatures of the offices or members of the public services, or improperly used seals or signatures of the offices or members of the public services and thereby forged instruments, maps or drawings which are to be made by offices or members of the public services, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of more than two years and not exceeding ten years.

The same penalty shall be imposed upon whoever shall have fraudulently altered instruments, maps or drawings to which are attached the seals or signatures of offices or of members of the public services.

Apart from the cases contemplated in the foregoing two paragraphs, whoever shall have forged instruments, maps or drawings which should be drawn up by offices or members of the public services, or shall have fraudulently altered instruments, maps or drawings which have been drawn up by offices or members of the public services, shall be punished either with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or a fine of not exceeding three hundred yen.

Art. 181.—Every member of the public services who, relative to his function, shall have, with intent to utter same fabricated fraudulent documents, maps or drawings or fraudulently altered documents, maps or drawings, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the two preceding articles, cognizance being taken as to whether the seals and signatures exist or otherwise.

Art. 182.—Whoever shall have uttered documents, maps or drawings mentioned in the three preceding articles shall be punished in the same manner as he who has forged or altered such documents, maps or drawings, or fabricated fraudulent documents, maps or drawings.

Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in the preceding paragraph are punishable under the heading of "infractions not consummated."

Art. 183.—Whoever shall have, with intent to utter the same, fraudulently used the seal or signature of another person and fabricated documents, maps or drawings relative to rights and obligations or to certificates of facts; or shall have used a counterfeited seal or a forged signature of another person and forged documents, maps or drawings relative to rights and obligations or to certificates of facts, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

The same penalty shall be imposed upon whoever shall have fraudulently altered documents, maps or drawings relative to rights and obligations or to certificate of facts, to which is attached the seal or signature of another person.

Art. 184.—Whoever shall have, by means of practising deceit upon members of the public services, caused false entries to be made in census registers, registration books, or in the original of any notariably recorded deeds relating to rights and obligations, shall be punished with penal

servitude for a period not exceeding two years, or with a fine of not exceeding one hundred yen.

Whoever shall have, by means of practising deceit upon members of public services, caused false entries to be made in diplomas, permits, or passports, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding fifty yen.

Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs are punishable under the heading of "infractions not consummated."

Art. 185.—A doctor who shall have made false statements in medical certificates or certificates of death which are to be handed in to offices of the public services shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years, or a fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

Art. 186.—Whoever shall have uttered documents, maps or drawings mentioned in the preceding three articles shall be punished in the same manner as he who has forged or fraudulently altered same, or caused false or fraudulent entries to be made in the same.

Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in the paragraph are punishable under the heading of "infractions not consummated."

Art. 187.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter, and who in consequence are punishable with penal servitude, may be deprived of their civil rights.

Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter, and who are consequently punishable with limited penal servitude, may be placed under police surveillance.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE FORGERY OF VALUABLE SECURITIES.

Art. 188.—Whoever shall have, with intent to utter the same, forged or fraudulently altered Government bonds, Share certificates of Companies or any other instruments of valuable securities, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years.

Persons who have made false or fraudulent entries in any of the instruments of valuable securities mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be punished with the same penalty.

Art. 189.—Whoever shall have uttered any forged or fraudulently altered instruments of valuable securities, or any other instruments of valuable securities in which false or fraudulent statements have been made, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years.

Persons who shall have, with intent to utter the same, imported any forged or fraudulently altered instruments of valuable securities or any other instruments of valuable securities in which false or fraudulent statements have been made shall be dealt with in the same manner.

Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs are punishable under the heading of "infractions not consummated."

Art. 190.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter, may be also sentenced to deprivation of civic rights and to police surveillance.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE FORGERY OF SEALS.

Art. 191.—Whoever shall have, with intent to use the same, fraudulently counterfeited the Imperial Privy Seal, the Great Seal of the Empire, or the Imperial Sign Manual, shall be punished with limited penal servitude for a period of not less than three years.

Whoever shall have improperly used the Imperial Privy Seal, the Great Seal of the Empire, or the Imperial Sign Manual, or used a counterfeit of the Imperial Privy Seal, the Great Seal of the Empire, or the Imperial Sign Manual, shall be punished in the same manner (as provided in the foregoing paragraph).

Art. 192.—Whoever shall have, with intent to use the same, fraudulently counterfeited the seals or signatures of offices or members of the public services, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

The same penalty shall be imposed upon who-

soever shall have made improper use of the seals or signatures of the offices or members of the public services, or used a counterfeit of the seals or signatures of the offices or members of the public services.

Art. 193.—Whoever shall have, with intent to use the same, fraudulently counterfeited the official mark of an office of the public services, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

The same penalty shall be imposed upon whoever shall have made improper use of the mark of an office of the public services, or used a counterfeit of the mark of an office of public services.

Art. 194.—Whoever shall have, with intent to use the same, fraudulently counterfeited the seal or signature of another person, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

The same penalty shall be imposed upon whoever shall have made improper use of the seal or signature of another person, or used a counterfeit of the seal or signature of another person.

Art. 195.—Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in Par. 2 of Art. 191, Par. 2 of Art. 192, Par. 2 of Art. 193, and Par. 2 of the preceding Article, are punishable under the heading of "infractions not consummated."

Art. 196.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter, may be also sentenced to deprivation of civic rights and police surveillance.

CHAPTER XX.—OF PERJURY.

Art. 197.—Whoever shall have made a false statement after having been sworn in as a witness in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Ordinances, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years.

Art. 198.—The punishments provided in the foregoing Article may be remitted either in whole or in part if the offender shall have retracted his false declaration prior to final and conclusive judgment being rendered or a disciplinary punishment being inflicted (as the case may be) in the case which his evidence affects.

Art. 199.—The provisions of the two preceding Articles apply to experts and interpreters who shall have (knowingly?) given false evidence, or made a false interpretation while under oath.

Art. 200.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter, may be also sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF FALSE ACCUSATION.

Art. 201.—Whoever shall have made a false complaint or statement with the intention of procuring the criminal or disciplinary punishment of an innocent person, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 197 and 200.

Art. 202.—Although a person may have committed the offence mentioned in the foregoing Article, if he voluntarily denounces himself and retracts his false accusation before the judgment becomes irrevocable, or the disciplinary punishment is given (as the case may be) in the case in which his false statement has been given, the punishment may be remitted either in whole or in part.

CHAPTER XXII.—ON INDECENCY AND BIGAMY.

Art. 203.—Whoever shall have publicly committed an indecent act shall be punished by the imposition of a police fine.

Art. 204.—Whoever shall have published and distributed indecent (obscene) books, writings, pictures or other objects, or publicly exhibited or sold, or held same with the object of selling them, shall be punished with either ordinary or police fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

Art. 205.—Whoever shall have committed an indecent act with violence or threats, or taking advantage of the weakness of mind or the incapability of resistance, against a person of either sex whose age exceeds twelve years, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of more than one year and not exceeding seven years.

The same penalty shall be imposed upon whoever shall have committed an indecent act against a child of either sex of less than twelve years of age.

Art. 206.—Whoever shall have obtained carnal

knowledge of a woman or a girl whose age exceeds 12 years by means of violence and threats, or taking advantage of mental derangement, loss of reason, or of incapacity to make resistance, shall be adjudged guilty of rape and punished with penal servitude for a period of not less than three years.

Unlawful intercourse with a female child of less than twelve years of age shall be punished in the same manner.

Art. 207.—Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in the two preceding Articles are punishable under the heading of "infractions not consummated."

Art. 208.—As regards the offences mentioned in Articles 205 and 206, the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the injured person.

Art. 209.—Whoever shall have occasioned death or wounds owing to the committal of offences mentioned in Articles 205 and 206, shall be punished with penal servitude for life or for upwards of five years.

Art. 210.—Whoever shall have, for the purpose of gain, urged and encouraged a virtuous woman or girl to commit fornication shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or with a fine not exceeding five hundred yen.

Art. 211.—A married woman guilty of adultery, as well as her co-actor in the crime, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years.

The prosecution for the offence mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall only take place on the complaint of the husband, but the complaint shall be of no effect if he has previously encouraged the aforesaid adultery.

Art. 212.—Whoever, being lawfully married, shall have contracted another legal marriage shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not exceeding two years. The same penalty shall be imposed upon the other party to the marriage.

Art. 213.—Persons who have committed offences mentioned in Articles 205, 206, and 209, may be also sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Persons who have committed offences mentioned in Article 210, and who in consequence are punishable with penal servitude, may also be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights and to police surveillance.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF GAMBLING AND LOTTERIES.

Art. 214.—Whoever shall have played, bet, or wagered, a valuable thing as a stake, with regard to a matter depending upon chance or contingency, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding six months or an ordinary or police fine not exceeding three hundred yen. This provision does not, however, apply to a case where a mere article of momentary amusement or pleasure is wagered.

Art. 215.—Whoever shall have made a regular practice of wagering or gaming shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Whoever shall have, for the sake of profit, opened a gaming house, or shall have formed an association of gamblers for the same purpose, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 216.—Whoever shall have, without being duly authorized, sold lottery tickets, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years, or with a fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

Whoever shall have acted as a medium or agent in selling lottery tickets shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year, or with a fine of five hundred yen.

Art. 217.—Whoever shall have, without being duly authorized, purchased lottery tickets, shall be punished with a police fine.

Art. 218.—Persons who have committed any of the offences mentioned in this chapter and who are consequently punishable with penal servitude may also be placed under police surveillance.

CHAPTER XXIV.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND CEMETERIES.

Art. 219.—Every person who shall have openly

committed an insulting act against a shrine, temple, cemetery, or any place of religious worship, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding six months, or with a fine not exceeding fifty yen.

The penalty shall be penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding one hundred yen if the offender has disturbed or interfered with the preaching, religious exercises, or a funeral.

Art. 220.—Whoever shall have been found guilty of violation of interment shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years.

Art. 221.—Whoever shall have mutilated, damaged, abandoned, or taken possession of the body, bones, or hair, of a deceased person, or any articles deposited in a coffin, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 222.—Persons who shall have committed the offences mentioned in Art. 220, and thereby mutilated, damaged, abandoned, or taken possession of, the body, bones, or hair, of a deceased person, or any articles deposited in a coffin, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 223.—Whoever shall have, without being duly authorized, exhumed and re-interred a corpse shall be punished with an ordinary or police fine not exceeding fifty yen.

The same is applicable to a case where the interment of the body of a person who has died an unnatural death has been made without obtaining official inspection.

CHAPTER XXV.—OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS.

Art. 224.—Every member of the public services who, acting in this capacity, shall have abused his power and shall have caused a person to commit an act for which he is not responsible, or shall have unduly hindered him from exercising his right, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Art. 225.—Every magistrate, prosecuting an official, or officer of police, or person acting in such capacity, or person acting as assistant to such official, who acting in his official capacity shall have abused his power and (illegally) arrested, taken into custody, or detained an individual shall be punished with penal servitude or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 226.—Every magistrate, prosecuting an official, or officer of police, or person acting in such capacity, or person acting as assistant to such official, who shall have used towards a criminal defendant prisoner or any detained person (under any circumstance) violence or bad treatment shall be punished with penal servitude or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

In case a person acting as gaoler or guard over prisoners detained in accordance with laws and ordinances shall have used towards such prisoners violence or bad treatment he shall be dealt with in the same manner.

Art. 227.—If, on account of the offences mentioned in the two preceding Articles, there has resulted death or wounds, the penalties for "wounding and (grievous) bodily harm" shall be compared with (those provided above) and the more severe penalty shall be inflicted.

Art. 228.—Every person who is acting as gaoler or guard over prisoners detained in accordance with laws and ordinances, and who, in case of inundation, conflagration, hurricane, earthquake, or other extraordinary event (of a calamitous nature) shall have failed to take, or cause to be taken, the necessary steps to avoid disaster, and thus have caused death or wounds to the prisoners, shall be punished according to the provisions re "wounding and (grievous) bodily harm."

Art. 229.—Every member of the public services or arbitrator who shall have received or demanded bribes, or entered into an agreement to receive the same in connection with his official capacity and duties, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years. Persons who have, in consequence, committed

dishonest and improper acts, or not acted properly and befittingly, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of more than one year and not exceeding ten years.

Under the circumstances foreseen in the preceding paragraph, should it be impossible to confiscate the whole or a portion of the amount of the bribe, the amount of such shortage shall be imposed upon the offender.

Art. 230.—Whoever shall have given, offered, or agreed to give a bribe to any member of the public services or to an arbitrator shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years, or a fine of not exceeding three hundred yen.

Persons who have committed the offences mentioned in the preceding paragraph, but have given up themselves prior to official cognizance being taken of such offences, shall be exempted from the penalties provided. With regard to those who have confessed or acknowledged their offences prior to the judgment becoming irrevocable, the penalty may be remitted either in whole or in part.

Art. 231.—Every member of the public services or arbitrator who has in connection with his official function been guilty of a dishonestly improper act, or of not acting properly and befittingly owing to favoritism or hatred, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 232.—Every member of the public services or arbitrator, who for his own advantage, or for the sake of conferring an advantage on some other person, shall have divulged the secrets of his office, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Art. 233.—Persons who have committed any of the offences mentioned in the four preceding Articles, and who are in consequence punishable with penal servitude, may also be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

CHAPTER XXVI.—HOMICIDE.

Art. 234.—Whoever shall have killed another shall be sentenced to death, perpetual penal servitude, or penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 235.—Whoever shall have killed his (or her) own or his wife's (or her) husband's direct ancestor (as the case may be), shall be punished with death or perpetual penal servitude.

Art. 236.—Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in the two preceding Articles shall be punished as "infractions not consummated."

Art. 237.—Persons who have made preparations with intent to kill another person, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year. Provided, however, that, according to the circumstances of the case, the principal penalty may be remitted in full and the offender placed under police surveillance.

Art. 238.—He who shall have instigated and caused a person to commit suicide, or shall have killed him at his solicitation or upon his consent, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years.

Art. 239.—Persons who have committed any of the offences mentioned in this chapter may also be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Those who have committed offences mentioned in this chapter and who are punishable with limited penal servitude may also be placed under police surveillance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOKYO TRAM FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Japan Mail* has repeatedly declared that Mr. Amenomiya's proposal of a uniform fare of three sen for the electric cars all over Tokyo is quite unfeasible, and in to-day's issue I find the following remarks: "Is it conceivable that any electric railway could be profitably run on a uniform charge of three farthings for all distances? We find it inconceivable."

I can not quite agree with you on that point. The longest distance to be traversed in Tokyo would probably be the one from Shinagawa to Ueno or Asakusa, which is about 7 miles (or even less). Now you can ride in the Berlin electric railway a distance of quite

ing to render assistance they were of little use. Captain Boon cannot say enough to express his appreciation of the work of the crew during the hour of trial.

Our contemporary adds:—The steamer is leaking badly, and her ballast tanks are filled with water. The pumps are working day and night. The extent of the damage to the *Ujina* cannot be determined until the ship is placed in drydock.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

BRITISH CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

London, September 17.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, have resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TURK.

London, September 18.

The *Daily Chronicle* understands that the British Government has decided to make representations at Constantinople with a view to putting an end to the massacres in Macedonia. The representation will be supported by the dispatch of a British Squadron.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON ILL.

Sir Thomas Lipton is seriously ill in Chicago, suffering from appendicitis.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

Prince Ferdinand has returned to Sofia.

WHITTAKER WRIGHT.

Mr. Whittaker Wright has been committed for trial.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

London, September 19.

Mr. Chamberlain, writing to Mr. Balfour under date of the 9th inst., recognises that owing to the rejection on the part of the Liberal leaders of all inquiry, and their unscrupulous use of the dear loaf cry, there is at present no hope of successfully pressing the question of preferential trade with the colonies. He suggests that Mr. Balfour should limit the present policy of the Government to a reform enabling England to retaliate against those foreign countries which refuse equitable reciprocity—a reform in favour of which there is strong popular feeling. Nevertheless, he cannot himself accept the exclusion of so important a part of his political programme, and therefore resigns, believing that he can best promote the cause he has at heart outside the Cabinet.

KING ACCEPTS RESIGNATIONS.

Later.

King Edward has accepted the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton.

There is a general impression that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at present Postmaster-General, will succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Hon. St. J. Brodrick, now Secretary of State for War, Lord George Hamilton, as Secretary of State for India, while Lord Milner is regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Chamberlain in the post of Colonial Secretary, though some say Earl Selborne, now First Lord of the Admiralty, will take the post.

MACEDONIA.

Austria and Russia have issued a circular Note to the Powers expressing a determination to persist in the reform scheme for Macedonia.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

London, September 20.

Count von Bülow conferred with Count

Goluchowski at Vienna for an hour and a half.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The newspapers publish a rumour to the effect that the Government is considering the question of offering the Foreign (?) Office to Lord Curzon or to Lord Milner. The report gains considerable credence. There is a consensus of opinion that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed Mr. C. T. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE BALKANS.

Later.

A more hopeful feeling is manifesting itself at Sofia. The urgent representations of the Powers have exercised considerable influence.

Mr. Delcassé has announced at a Cabinet meeting that Russia and Austria will not intervene in Macedonia except for the purpose of expediting the execution of their reforms, in which the other Powers support them.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

London, September 21.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, and the Hon. Arthur Elliott have resigned.

FRENCH SHIPS FOR THE LEVANT.

Two French cruisers have sailed for the Levant.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The order of the Emperor of Austria, issued on the 19th instant, refusing to permit any change in the army, was due to the Hungarian insistence upon the introduction of the Hungarian emblems (?) in the words of command of the army. It has created a serious situation, for though received with rejoicing in Austria it has united the Moderates with the extreme Kossuth Party in Hungary, where it is considered a direct challenge from the Crown to the nation.

THE BALKAN AFFAIR.

London, September 22.

Bulgaria has completed arrangements for concentrating 200,000 men on the frontier within a week.

Two Italian warships fully equipped left on the 20th September for Aprilani.

The Porte on the 21st directed the attention of Serbia to the formation there of insurgent bands for Macedonia. Serbia replied that hitherto she has done her utmost, but unless the persecution of the Christians is suspended popular indignation will break out.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

London, September 23.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Prime Minister, is still at Balmoral. A feeling prevails that the prolonged negotiations indicate that the Cabinet changes will be more far-reaching than was at first anticipated.

GENERAL HUNTER ON THE LADY-SMITH NAVAL CONTINGENT.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton has written to the British Admiralty demanding an unreserved apology from Lieut.-General Archibald Hunter for a sweeping criticism of the shooting of the naval guns at Ladysmith in the course of evidence given before the War Commission, where General Hunter said school-girls would have made better practice than the Naval Contingent.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, September 24.

It is stated at Sofia that the Porte recently expressed its readiness to consider proposals for a direct understanding, upon which

Bulgaria proposed conditions, the most important being the appointment of a mixed commission, the majority of which to be Bulgarians, to supervise the reforms. The conditions were accepted in principle though nothing definite was decided.

Later.

Yesterday's Constantinople telegrams differ entirely from the Sofia dispatch. The state of tension is greater than ever. Protracted councils have ended in the ordering of thirty-two battalions from Monastir to Adrianople.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

MACEDONIA.

Saigon, September 18.

A telegram from Sofia announces terrible massacres imputed to Turkish troops.

A telegram from Constantinople states that 4,000 Bulgarians and Macedonians are preparing to cross the frontier at Kusteuje.

THE KAISER AT VIENNA.

Saigon, September 19.

The Emperor William has arrived in Vienna. The two Emperors are going to discuss the Eastern Question.

FRENCH CRUISERS.

Saigon, September 21.

The armoured cruiser *Latouche-Tréville* and the second class cruiser *Du Chayla* have proceeded to the Levant, in consequence of the Macedonian affair.

THE TWO EMPERORS.

Saigon, September 22.

Emperor William has left Vienna. It is assured that the two Emperors agreed upon the necessity of leaving Turkey free to suppress the insurrection.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

MURDER IN CHINNANPO.

Masampo, September 5.

A Japanese subject and his wife, residing at Cham-po in the Chinnan district, were inveigled from their house by Korean burglars and murdered, their heads being beaten out of all shape. The Japanese police are taking steps to have the murderers arrested.

THE PEST AT NEWCHWANG.

Newchwang, September 19.

The number of persons attacked by pest since the outbreak of the epidemic has been 202, of whom 166 perished. There have been some cases in the foreign settlement also. All were Chinese subjects. There are symptoms of the disease spreading to the districts adjacent to the city.

(FROM THE "JUJI SHIMPO.")

BRITISH FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. Balfour, Premier, has issued a pamphlet which contains his opinions in which he agrees with the protectionists. It is supposed to be the principle of the statement which he will give on October 1st at Sheffield.

In the belief that a change of financial policy is necessary the Premier concurs with Mr. Chamberlain. The Duke of Devonshire is still silent.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Owing to unfavourable weather, the cotton crop in the state of Georgia has sustained severe damage.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

Twenty-thousand reserves on the Bulgarian frontier have been mobilized.

Salonika is generally in sympathy with the insurgents. The disturbed territory is divided into eight divisions. Each division is under the command of Bulgarian officers, and General Tzontzeff (?) commands the whole.

Russia has also issued an order to mobilize eighty thousand troops at Odessa and Tiraspol. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is expected to return to Sofia to-day.

DISRUPTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, September 18.
Great excitement prevails in British political circles. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigned last night, believing that the nation has made no preparation to extend to the colonies reciprocal treatment, having been misled by the cry that such a policy would lead to higher prices of commodities. Mr. Balfour the Premier, has entirely scouted the idea of a protection policy, though partly concurring with Mr. Chamberlain in his contentions. With regard to the establishment of a protective policy, the intention of Mr. Chamberlain is to educate the electors on the question. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour intends to commit the question of retaliatory tariffs to the various colonies of the Empire, with which policy a large portion of the public will probably sympathize.

Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord G. Hamilton, Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, have also resigned, being opposed to the policy of the Premier.

A SUCCESSFUL JOURNEY.

Mr. Spencer, the well-known aeronaut, crossed London successfully last evening in his balloon.

THE VISIT OF THE KAISER.

London, September 19.
The Kaiser has paid a visit to Vienna, where the Emperor of Austria cordially welcomed him at the railway station.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

The services of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, are very heartily appreciated by the papers in the colonies and in foreign countries.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The mobilization of the Bulgarian troops is now going on.

Austria and Russia have again declared their decision with reference to the enforcement of their proposed Macedonian reforms. Great Britain, France and Italy are also devising Macedonian reforms.

In the engagement which occurred in Okrida district, three hundred Bulgarians were killed.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, September 21.
Other resignations have occurred in the British Cabinet, the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary for Scotland.

The reorganization of the Cabinet is now going on.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

With regard to Bulgarian mobilization, the Berlin *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an editorial reflecting official views, which refers in friendly terms to Turkey.

The insurgents are now invading Melnik. Since last Thursday, fighting has been continuous at Creschuna (?) district.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

London, September 17.
General commotion has occurred at Bock(?) and in other districts.

Troops fired on the Armenians and many were killed.

Political assassinations recently committed are attributed to the Armenian Committee. Some members of the committee went about the business openly and the onlookers are said not to have interfered.

London, September 18.

Austria has presented a warning to Bulgaria saying that if the latter is unable to restrain the Macedonian intruders, Russia and Austria will allow Turkey the right to defend herself.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Berlin, September 23.
The excitement caused in Hungary by Emperor Francis Joseph's military manifesto has subsided. A compromise is expected.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS IN ACCORD.

The Kaiser was heartily welcomed at Vienna. The interview between the two Emperors proved the perfect harmony of their views in regard to all pending questions.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

The vigorous warnings given by Austria and Russia have had a pacifying effect on Bulgaria. The bellicosity of the Bulgarian Government has decreased.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia intends to establish new Russian newspapers at Port Arthur and Shanghai.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

Berlin, September 24.
The Czar will arrive at Vienna next Wednesday.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Emperor Francis Joseph has sent an autograph letter to the Hungarian Premier, Baron Khuen Hedervary. The Emperor writes that he is much concerned in regard to the deplorable state of things which is at present hampering the machinery of state business. It is his earnest wish to introduce reforms in the army as far as possible, but the consolidation of Austria and Hungary must be maintained at all cost, as of the first importance. He hopes for a favourable solution of the difficulty.

A Recruiting Bill has been presented to the Austro-Hungarian Reichsrath.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

August Bebel, leader of the Socialist party, has declared, at a party meeting, that the financial position of the German Empire is unsound, and that payments to army contractors for Government supplies are in arrears. The semi-official paper, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, contradicts these statements as absolutely unfounded.

King Victor Emanuel of Italy has presented his portrait in life size to the German Chancellor, Count von Buelow.

A NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

The new cruiser, which was launched at the Vulcan Docks at Stettin, has been christened *Berlin*. The Emperor sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Martin Kirschmann, Mayor of the city of Berlin.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

A BULGARIAN PROTEST.

London, September 16.
Bulgaria has addressed a Note to the Porte refuting the accusations of the latter that the insurrection is the work of Bulgarian bands, and declaring that the movement is due to the Ottoman régime and the persecution practised by the Turks.

The present situation, the Note adds, will possibly end in a catastrophe disastrous to both countries.

The Bulgarian Note to the Powers is dated the 13th of September.

MR. BALFOUR'S CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Balfour has issued a pamphlet on Insular Free Trade, in which he says that the fiscal reformers fifty years ago failed to see that the world would reject free trade.

He admits the increase of British trade, but denies that its growth has been proportionate to the growth of our wealth and population.

He recognises the great evils of protection. We are bound to seek some mitigation thereof, and the only way is by negotiation.

Instead of appealing to theories which foreign nations disbelieve, we must use fiscal inducements which they thoroughly understand.

Our first and most essential object should be to rid ourselves of the bonds wherein we have gratuitously entangled ourselves.

The precise manner of using our regained liberty is a secondary issue.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE ARABS.

London, September 17.
A skirmish has taken place between a party of the Hampshire regiment and the Arabs in the Aden hinterland.

One of the Hampshires was killed and four wounded. The Arabs lost seven killed and fourteen wounded.

UNREST IN ARMENIA.

There have been serious riots at Baku, Kars, Tiflis, and Elizabethopol.

The troops have fired on the crowds of Armenians, killing many.

A number of political assassinations that have taken place recently are attributed to Armenian committees. Some of them have been perpetrated openly, the witnesses not daring to interfere.

THE REVOLT OF HUNGARY.

London, September 18.
The Emperor Francis Joseph, who recently visited Budapest in the endeavour to solve the paralysing political crisis due to the Hungarians insisting on the introduction of Hungarian emblems and words of command into the army, has issued an Army Order emphatically refusing to permit any change in the army of the empire-kingdom.

THE DISCORD IN MACEDONIA.

Austria has notified Bulgaria that if she is powerless to prevent the passage of hostile bands into Macedonia, Austria and Russia will charge Turkey to exercise her rights of defending her territory and maintaining internal order.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz	Sa. Sept. 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Tu. Sept. 26
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam	W. Sept. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Oct. 1
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Su. Oct. 4
Hongkong	D. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. Oct. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	M. Oct. 5
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Oct. 7
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	W. Oct. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Oct. 8
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Oct. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Oct. 17
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Oct. 22

1 Left Nagasaki on the 24th inst.

2 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

3 Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.

4 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

5 Left Seattle on the 19th inst.

6 Left San Francisco on the 25th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Sept. 26
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 26
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Sept. 30
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Maru	Th. Oct. 1
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Oct. 2
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz	Sa. Oct. 3
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	Sa. Oct. 3
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	M. Oct. 5
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Oct. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tooa Maru	Tu. Oct. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Th. Oct. 8
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Th. Oct. 8
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam	F. Oct. 9
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Oct. 9
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Oct. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Oct. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 19

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 18th Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 19th Sept.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Baron Furlie, British steamer, 2,324, B. C. Condey, 19th Sept.—Barry, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 19th Sept.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 19th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kuristan, British steamer, 1,929, Todd, 20th Sept.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 20th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 20th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 21st Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,730, J. Truebridge, 21st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Wisconsin, (40), U.S. Battleship, 11,525, Capt. Seabee, 21st Sept.—Chefoo.

Cincinnati, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, Capt. Newton F. Mason, 21st Sept.—Chefoo.

Raleigh (10 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,183, Capt. Arthur P. Nazeo, 21st Sept.—Chefoo.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Truebridge, 22nd Sept.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 22nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, McMillan, 22nd Sept.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 22nd Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, Gordon, 24th Sept.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, H. Nish, 24th Sept.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, Craven, 24th Sept.—Portland, Or., General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 24th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,158, S. Kawano, 18th Sept.—Mojito, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indradeo, British steamer, 3,457, Wm. Easterbrook, 18th Sept.—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 18th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,054, B. Wilhelm, 19th Sept.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 19th Sept.—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 19th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Anna, Norwegian steamer, 773, Olsen, 19th Sept.—Kobe, Salt.—Samuel & Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 19th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Nielsen, 19th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 20th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, G. D. Keay, 20th Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Abessinia, German steamer, 3,643, Filler, 20th Sept.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 21st Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 21st Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 21st Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 21st Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,730, Dobson, 22nd Sept.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Wakanoina Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobela, 22nd Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 22nd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 22nd Sept.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Truebridge, 23rd Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. Nagao, 23rd Sept.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 23rd Sept.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maachaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 24th Sept.—Hongkong via ports and Manila, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Carl Ziegler, Mr. Futakuchi, Miss Rose Cameron, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Miss G. Wilson, Mr. Toyohara, Mr. Uyemura, Mrs. Uyemura, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Himrod and infant, Mr. A. R. Firth, Mr. Okida, Mr. F. N. Grossman, Master Graham, and Mr. Geo. Firth, in cabin; 45, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. K. Aizawa, Mr. H. Borcking, Miss C. M. Colfelt, Mrs. N. C. Casseberry, Rev. C. S. Davidson, Mr. J. H. Fanton, Mrs. J. H. Fanton, Mr. F. L. Gunther, Lieut. R. W. Henderson, U.S.N., Mr. E. B. Hunting, Miss Stella B. Hunting, Miss Eleanor Hunting, Miss M. E. Metzler, Mr. C. M. O'Leary, Mr. W. H. Rossinasser, and Mrs. H. B. Wedgwood, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. S. E. Hayes, Mrs. S. E. Hayes and 3 children, and Miss A. W. Jones, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Helen Christy, Mrs. J. C. Davidson, and Miss Mabel Davidson, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. A. H. Allen, Miss D. L. Anderson, Mr. C. F. Brush, Mrs. C. F. Brush, Miss W. Burdette, Rev. H. D. Dildine, Mrs. H. D. Dildine, Miss S. L. Dodson, Miss M. D. Duncan, Dr. C. H. Fenn, Mrs. C. H. Fenn and 3 children, Rev. G. W. Hamilton, Mrs. G. W. Hamil-

ton, Miss M. T. Henderson, Dr. Louise H. Keator, Miss M. King, Miss F. D. Lyon, Rev. W. T. Locke and child, Miss J. McAfee, Miss M. L. Mitchell, Rev. H. V. S. Myers, Mrs. H. V. S. Myers, Miss M. V. S. Myers, Mrs. H. Schlee, 2 children and amah, Mr. R. D. Smart, Jr., Rev. E. D. Vandenberg, and Mrs. E. D. Vandenberg and child, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. W. V. Anderson, Mrs. J. Ankrom, Mrs. S. Arnold and 2 children, Mr. Hugh Bade, Mr. C. P. Boume, Mr. L. Breguandy, Miss Edith Bruner, Mr. W. Burlingame, Mr. Geo. Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Rev. J. J. Carroll, Mr. W. Clarke, Mrs. Alexander Center, Miss Elizabeth M. Center, Rev. Edgar Cook, Mrs. W. S. Crawford, Miss M. Crawford, Mr. H. M. Comer, Mrs. H. M. Comer, Mr. S. F. Darling, Mrs. S. F. Darling, Mr. H. B. Day, Mr. W. E. Day, Mr. T. M. Devilliss, Mr. D. C. Dixon, Rt. Rev. D. J. Doughty D.D., Consul J. H. Fesler, Mrs. J. H. Fesler, Rev. R. O. Franklin, Mrs. R. O. Franklin, Rev. Daniel Gricke, Mr. G. F. Hawley, Mrs. G. F. Hawley, Mr. J. Ketty, Mr. H. F. Hetherington, Mr. C. J. Hoke, Mr. C. H. Hunter, Miss L. Iliff, Rev. Jas. McCloskey, Rev. C. B. McGinley, Mrs. R. Melrose, Mr. A. J. Miller, Mr. F. F. Raymond, Miss M. P. Raymond, Miss C. M. Roberts, Mr. John Robinson, Mrs. John Robinson, Miss K. A. Sanborn, Mr. A. C. Spring, Mrs. A. C. Spring, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. T. Steen, Mr. Frank Stone, Mrs. Frank Stone, Mrs. Therese Sommer, Mr. M. W. Tuttle, Mr. R. de P. Tytus, Mrs. R. de P. Tytus, Mr. Frank Vanderpool, Mrs. Frank Vanderpool, Bishop H. W. Warren, of the M.E. Church, Mrs. H. W. Warren, Mr. W. Watkins, Mr. C. H. Wood, Mrs. C. H. Wood, Dr. N. Wilson, Mrs. N. Wilson, Mr. M. Wilson and Mr. A. Gomez Zorilla in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. J. Morse, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Mida, Mr. F. L. Elliott, Mr. C. A. Aslet, Mrs. and Miss Kirino, Mrs. E. A. Walker, Mrs. S. Abe, and Mr. and Mrs. Rein, in cabin; Mr. K. Ohara, Mr. Y. Tsutsumi, Mr. S. Amano, Mr. K. Imizu, and Mrs. Kori, in second class. For Seattle:—Mr. Okahara, Mrs. J. Gandane, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lewis, Mr. A. E. Collinger, Mr. T. B. Huddy, in cabin; Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. J. Ashikaga, Mr. J. Imamura, and Rev. and Mrs. C. Myra, in second class.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Capt. and Mrs. Geo. Hector, Mr. J. C. and Miss M. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. F. P. Arnold Foster, Mr. Jas. Milne and Miss Milne, Mr. G. Milne, Mrs. W. G. McDougall and 2 children and maid, Miss R. Z. Stone, Mr. G. Banck, Mr. H. Neustadt, Mr. H. Mallory, Revd. D. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rock, Mr. H. J. Sharp, Mr. T. H. Barker, Mrs. W. M. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Young, Mr. Meakin, Mr. A. E. Esche, Revd. W. F. Bailey, Revd. J. C. Orr, Capt. Sir A. Lannerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bliss, Mr. E. A. Rickings, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Lunn, Mr. R. H. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. G. McGaw, Lady Minto and maid, Lady Eileen Elliott, Lady Ruby Elliott, and Capt. Bell, A.D.C., in cabin; 3 intermediate, 24 in steerage. For Kobe 14 in steerage. For Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. R. de Voie. For Shanghai:—Mr. H. Dryde, Mr. and Mrs. Pettican, Mr. and Mrs. Symonds, Mr. F. W. Poate, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mackay and son, Misses L. and R. Mackay, Mr. G. Barker, Mr. W. A. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chung Hsei, Mrs. Hsi's maid, Mr. Frank A. Lackey, Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Mr. H. E. Campbell, in cabin; 11 in intermediate. For Hongkong:—Mrs. T. H. Hays, Mr. E. T. H. Mehald, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. F. Playfair, Miss Nancy Playfair and maid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones and son, Capt. J. H. Whitehead, Capt. E. C. Maddock, in cabin; 5 intermediate, 188 steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Zieten*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Feike, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Goodrich, amah and infant, Master W. Goodrich, Master C. Goodrich, Mr. Mohammedbhoj, Mrs. Bryan, nurse and infant, Mr. Bryan, Mr. A. Goldmann, Mr. H. Goldmann, Dr. R. Rutishauser, Mr. Schepers, Mr. B. M. Barry, Mrs. G. R. Barry, Mr. Rundle, Mr. R. Kals, Mr. J. Thyen, Dr. and Mrs. Winston, 2 children and servants, Mr. Trumbrer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Epperley, Major von Eisel, Miss Scheppelmann, Mrs. G. Harling, Miss Harling, Mrs. O. Becker, Mr. Tetsch, Mr. Hernan, Mr. H. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Miss Sophie L. Mott, Miss Gerard, Mrs. St. Leleoutre Joncourt, Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Street and child, and Mr. B. U. Binnion, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Inaba Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. I. Noguchi and 2 children, Mr. K. Sugaya, Mrs. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Gray and 3 children, Miss McFarlane, Rev. B. Newcomb, Miss Riddle, Miss Nott, Miss Craper, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. N. B. Hollinshead, Mr. Devenson, Miss D. Micheaux, Mrs. Godard, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dare, Prof. Y. Iwazumi, Prof. T. Kamiya, and Mr. G.

Krumisieg, in cabin; Mrs. Gulick and infant, Mr. Gulick and 3 children, Mrs. K. Toyomaru, Miss T. Toyomaru, Mr. M. Matsuda, Mr. B. W. Gray, Mrs. N. Nakazawa, Miss Ogawa, Mr. A. Findley, Mr. T. Matthews, Mr. K. Khemchard, Mr. G. Shibuya, Mr. Geo. Gretti, Mr. E. A. Batchelor and 3 children, Mr. Lo Chong, and Prof. K. Toyomaru, in second class; 30, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. F. Arondez, Dr. M. O. Basualdo, Mrs. M. O. Basualdo, Mr. H. C. Bowie, Mr. B. Brust, Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, Mrs. M. E. Doyle, Mr. W. Empson, Mrs. W. Empson, Miss Empson, Mr. J. M. Higginbotham, Mrs. J. M. Higginbotham and 2 children, Major J. B. Houston, Mr. S. Imai, Mr. Z. M. P. King, Mr. B. P. Middleton, Mrs. D. Morton, Mrs. K. Okamoto, Mr. C. R. Palmer, Prof. T. Rinne, Mrs. T. Rinne, Rev. Faber Robert, Mr. J. B. Rogers, Mrs. J. B. Rogers, General J. P. Sanger, U.S.A., Mr. S. Sasano, Mr. Ad. G. Schetzel, Mr. Kingsland Smith, Com. S. A. Staunton, U.S.N., Lieut. Thos. B. Taylor, U.S.A., Miss Clara Thatcher, Mr. A. H. Whelpley, Mr. E. Wolf, and Mrs. M. T. Stanford, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. A. H. Allen, Miss D. L. Anderson, Mr. W. U. Anderson, Mrs. J. Ankrom, Mr. C. P. Bourne, Mr. C. F. Roush, Mrs. C. F. Roush, Miss Edith Bruner, Miss W. Burdette, Mr. W. Burlingame, Mr. Geo. Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Col. J. C. Campbell, Rev. J. J. Carroll, Miss Helen Christy, Mr. W. Clarke, Rev. Edgar Cook, Mrs. J. C. Davidson, Miss Mabel Davidson, Mr. T. M. Devilliss, Rev. H. D. Dildine, Mrs. H. D. Dildine, Mr. D. C. Dixon, Miss S. L. Dodson, Rt. Rev. D. J. Doughty, Miss M. D. Duncan, Mrs. A. M. A. Evans, Miss Evans, Miss M. Evans, Mr. J. H. Fanton, Mrs. J. H. Fanton, Dr. C. H. Fenn, Mrs. C. H. Fenn and 3 children, Mr. J. H. Fesler, Mrs. J. H. Fesler, Rev. B. O. Franklin, Mrs. B. O. Franklin, Rev. Daniel Geicke, Mr. J. F. Gross, Rev. S. B. Hager, Mrs. S. B. Hager and 4 children, Rev. G. W. Hamilton, Mrs. G. W. Hamilton, Mr. G. T. Hawley, Mrs. M. T. Hawley, Miss M. T. Henderson, L. R. W. Henderson, Mr. J. Herty, Mrs. G. J. Hoke, Mr. C. H. Hunter, Miss A. W. Jones, Dr. Louise H. Keator, Miss M. King, Mr. S. Komor, Rev. W. T. Locke, Mrs. W. T. Locke and child, Miss F. D. Lyon, Miss B. McAfee, Rev. Jas. McCloskey, Rev. C. B. McGinley, Mrs. R. Melrose, Miss M. E. Metzler, Miss M. L. Mitchell, Rev. H. V. S. Myers, Mrs. H. V. S. Myers, Miss M. V. S. Myers, Mr. E. Quetch, Miss Quetch, Mrs. M. S. Quest, infant and servant, Mr. John Robinson, Mrs. John Robinson, Mrs. N. Schlee, 2 children and amah, Mr. R. D. Smart, Jr., Mr. R. E. Smith, Mr. M. W. Tuttle, Rev. E. D. Vandenberg, Mrs. E. D. Vandenberg, and child, Mrs. Thos. Washington, infant and amah, Mr. W. Watkins, Mr. M. S. Wiersum, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson and amah, Miss Ruth Wilson, Mr. M. Wilson, Dr. N. Wilson, Mrs. N. Wilson and Mr. A. Gomes Zorilla in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mrs. M. Mur, Mr. Imamura, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yamashita, Mr. T. Okahara, Mr. Wm. C. Keim, Mr. and Mrs. U. Otsuka, infant and amah, Mr. Y. W. Roberts, Mrs. P. Ransome, Mrs. K. Kameda, Mr. A. E. Collings, Mr. T. B. Kady, Mr. F. P. Fell, Mr. A. M. Knapp and Mr. and Mrs. Leius in cabin; Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. T. Kando, Miss W. Kando, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hara, Mr. J. Ashikaga, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. S. Kimura, Mr. T. Tamura, Mr. K. Ohashi, Mr. S. Kawaguchi, Mr. H. Matsuyue, Mr. Y. Okita, Mr. Y. Hoshino, Mrs. M. Akiyama and Mr. S. Nagai in second class; 285 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Joseph M. Mur, Major H. Kira, Mr. E. A. Walker, Mrs. Alex. Samson, in cabin; Mr. S. Ogasawara, Mrs. S. Tomonaga, Mr. and Mr. R. G. Wao and 3 children, Mr. Li Kin Ching, and Mr. O. Grossmann, in second class; 19, in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Olympia*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

From.	TEA.					Total Tons.
	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Ports.	
Hongkong	—	—	217	—	—	217
Shanghai	—	4,503	—	—	—	4,503
Kobe	346	584	868	60	—	1,848
Vokohama	2,455	3,201	—	307	—	5,963
Total	2,801	8,288	868	574	—	12,531

From.	SILK.					Total Tons.
	New York & East.	San Francisco.	Pacific Coast.	Easton.	South Sea.	
Hongkong & Canton	136	—	—	—	—	136
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	136	—	—	—	—	136

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market is quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60	
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ...	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens ...	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLEENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 50 inches ...	1.90 to 3.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER HALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y. 1.40.00 to 1.50.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 34, Doubles ...	1.45.00 to 1.50.00
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	1.55.00 to 1.60.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	2.45.00 to 2.55.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	2.95.00 to 3.05.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	4.25.00 to 4.35.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	Nominal. 31
Indian Broach ...	Nominal. 26
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

A fair business passing.

	PER POUND.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ...	Y. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron ...	4.45 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets ...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ...	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box ...	6.40 to 7.30
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	1.95
Hoop Iron (1/2 to 1 1/2 inch) ...	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

No change to report.

American ...	\$2.92
Russian ...	2.80
Langkat ...	2.65

SUGAR.

No new features to record.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao ...	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila ...	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong ...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton ...	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang ...	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined ...	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

There is still little doing in this market.

	PIECE.
Java, Medium to best ...	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Korupak), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The week has been quiet, prices tending downwards. Sellers make a struggle against lower quotations but they have to yield. Kakedas especially have considerably declined in value. On the other hand Re-reels are strongly maintained while Filatures are decidedly easier.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1.130 to 1.140
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1.075 to 1.080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1.125 to 1.130
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1.030 to 1.035
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1.115 to 1.120
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	1.015 to 1.020
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1.050 to 1.060
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	1.060 to 1.070
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1.040 to 1.050
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	1.010 to 1.020
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	990 to 1.000
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	960 to 970
Kakedas—Extra ...	1.030 to 1.035

Kakedas—No. 1 ...	1,000 to 1,005
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	980 to 985
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	960 to 965
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	920 to 925

WASTE SILK.

A further rise is noted and the few houses that are in the market compete strongly with each other for every desirable parcel.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	210 to 220
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	210 to 220
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	200 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	190 to 195
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	150 to 155
Noshi—Bashiu, Best ...	200 to 205
Noshi—Bashiu, Good ...	190 to 195
Noshi—Bashiu, Medium ...	180 to 185
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	140 to 145
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	160 to 165
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	85 to 90
Kibiso—Bashiu, Fair ...	75 to 80

TEA.

A moderate business continues to pass at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	56
Choice ...	49 to 55
Finest ...	44 to 48
Fine ...	39 to 43
Good Medium ...	36 to 38
Medium ...	32 to 35
Good Common ...	28 to 31
Common ...	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, September 24.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 3/4
— — Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/4
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/0 3/4
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/8
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	264
— — 6 months' sight ...	265
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100 ...	91*
— — Private 10 days' sight do. ...	88*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	80*
— — Private 10 days' sight ...	83*
India—Bank sight ...	153
— — Private 30 days' sight ...	156
America—Bank sight ...	50
— — Private 30 days' sight ...	50 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	210
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	214 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...	27 1/8

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, September 24.

Kirin Breweries, further transactions have taken place at yen 100 for cash and yen 105 for forward; offers of shares are wanted both for cash and forward delivery. Nickels are in demand at yen 32, sellers at yen 35. Grand Hotels, a few shares are on offer at yen 250. Club Hotels changed hands at yen 72.50. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Y. U. Club debentures are wanted at yen 108. Helms are on offer at yen 50.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works ...	105 Nominal.
Grand Hotel ...	250 Nominal.
Club Hotel ...	75 Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe ...	75 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co. ...	28 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co. ...	100 Buyers.
C. Nickel & Co. ...	35 Sellers.
Helm Bros. ...	50 Sellers.

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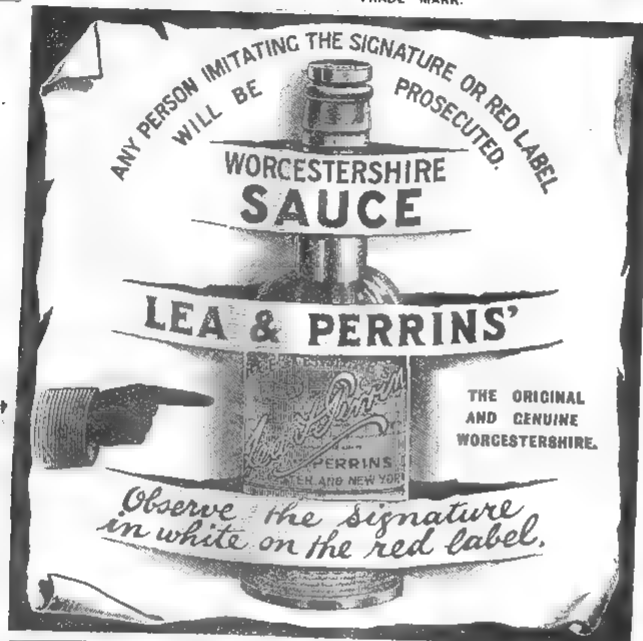


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明治廿五年三月廿日
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1903.

BIRTH.

At Kanazawa, on Sept. 25th, the wife of J. G. DUNLOP, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. KURINO, Minister to Vienna, left Shimonoeki on Sept. 26th for North China en route to his post.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Fiji* says that during the night of Sept. 26th snow covered the summit of Mt. Fuji.

MIVAKAWA, a clerk of the Nagano City Office, was arrested on Sept. 26th on a charge of fraud. His dwelling was searched.

AN official telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that rinderpest is now prevalent in Seoul and the surrounding districts.

ALL Europeans, British and French alike, in the service of the Sultan of Morocco have been

ordered to quit Fez, where their lives are unsafe owing to the hostility of the natives.

A CASE of suspected cholera was reported at Minami-tama district, Tokyo, on Sept. 28th. The patient is a woman named Yu Kinoshita, 45 years old.

TWO cases of cholera and a case of dysentery were reported in Tokyo on Sept. 25th. The latter was a student lodging at the Commercial Marine College.

TWO battalions of the 2nd Division (Sendai) and the 7th Division (Hokkaido) will start in the middle of October to relieve the Japanese garrisons in North China.

A ROBBER named G. Harashima (28), sentenced to death in the Utsunomiya District Court, was executed on the morning of Sept. 28th in the Ichigaya Prison, Tokyo.

TOKYO papers state that the Crown Prince will pay a visit to western cities, leaving Tokyo in the beginning of October and returning before the Emperor's Birthday.

A FISH dealer named Y. Ishii (28) attempted on Sept. 24th to murder a woman named Koto Ishikawa (38), a friend of his wife. The culprit was arrested on the scene.

THE new Chinese Consul-General appointed to Yokohama left Tientsin on Sept. 27th for Shanghai, where he will take steamer for his post, arriving here in the middle of October.

OWING to the recent storm, terrible inundations prevailed at Tokatsu, Hokkaido, and surrounding districts. Over three hundred houses were flooded, and three persons and three horses drowned.

MR. CHARLES JARROTT, the well-known automobilist, who represented Great Britain in the recent race in Ireland for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, has been married to the Countess of Rosslyn.

MR. K. KATAOKA, the president of the House of Representatives, who has been staying at Kochi in consequence of ill-health, is reported to have recovered and is expected to proceed to Tokyo.

THE Rev. C. E. Darwent was just concluding his sermon in Shanghai on Sept. 20th with the words "The bush was on fire;" when the alarm rang out for a conflagration in Kiukiang Road.

A SHAM fight between the 26th regiment and the Hakodate forts was begun on Sept. 27th. Lieut.-General Baron Oseko, Commander of the Seventh Division (Sapporo) is present to watch the affair.

THE Osaka Life Insurance Company held an extraordinary general meeting on Sept. 25th to discuss the proposed amendment of the by-laws. It was decided to add yen 200,000 to the capital.

PRINCE YORIHITO (Higashi Fushimi) Lieut.-Commander of the Navy, and Prince Hiroyasu (Kacho) Lieutenant of the Navy were, on Sept. 26th, promoted to Commander and Lieut.-Commander respectively.

A BLUEJACKET belonging to the Iwabara Naval station was found dead on Sept. 23rd in a wood near Sumo village. He is reported to have committed suicide by hanging himself. The man deserted the station about a week ago.

A TELEGRAM from the authorities of the Formosan Government states that on the evening of Sept. 18th, natives attacked the police station at Arishi, Giran prefecture, destroying it and some buildings with fire. No one was wounded.

ACCORDING to official investigations, the number of dwelling houses in Formosa at the end of last year was 565,648 comprising 15,075 Japanese houses and 550,573; and the inhabitants numbered 3,000,111 comprising 47,077 Japanese and 2,953,034 natives.

K. TANAKA (24) living at Hamacho, Tokyo, who was recently found guilty of entering the dwelling of a merchant at Kobayashi and stealing therefrom money and several articles, was sentenced on Sept. 28th in the Tokyo District Court to eight years' confinement with hard labour.

GRADUATES of the Imperial University propose to erect bronze statues of Drs. Scriba and Baelz who have been connected with the institution for many years. The *Yorodu* states that already over yen 6,000 has been collected and an artist has been asked to design the statues.

THIRTY-FIVE villagers of Yanaka, Shimo-Tsuga district, Tochigi prefecture, on Sept. 27th, rose in a body to complain to the Governor about some damage caused by recent inundations of the Watarase river. A correspondent of the *Fiji* states that the damage sustained amounts to about yen 100,000.

THE body of a man was found on the morning of Sept. 24th on the beach at Nanko near Kamakura. It bore many injuries on the head and other parts and is thought to have been murdered and then thrown into the water. The officials of the Yokohama District Court have examined the corpse.

MR. NAKAE, member of the Toyama Prefectural Assembly, was arrested on Sept. 28th on a charge of an infringement of the Election Law. The same day the headman and other village officials of Afura, near Maebashi, were taken to the Court on a charge of having secretly altered the qualification of candidates for the Assembly.

THE Daito Life Insurance Company, Osaka, was, on Sept. 25th, ordered by the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to close its business and wind up its affairs. It is alleged by the *Fiji* that a Public Procurator of the Osaka District Court had been examining the business of the company on the ground that the firm was suspected of having contravened the Insurance Law.

THE wonderful antediluvian mammoth discovered 18 months ago in Siberia has at last, after 12 months of labour and great expenditure, been safely secured in the museum of the Imperial Academy in St. Petersburg. It was discovered on the left bank of the river Beresovka, in a region that for ages has been the scene of great landslips at the melting of the snows in spring. The discovery was made by a Siberian hunter, who secured one of the tusks for sale. It was of almost incredible size.

CHINA.

Saturday, September 26.

It is interesting to observe that in an analysis of the attitude of the various Powers towards the Manchurian question, the Liberal organ *Jinmin* declares emphatically that Great Britain is averse to a war between Japan and Russia. Our friends the Germans—we say nothing of the Russians, for that their spectacles should be out of focus at this juncture is perhaps inevitable—our friends the Germans seem bent upon convincing the world that England is using all her endeavours to foment war. The result of this campaign, if such it can be called, on the part of a section of the German press, can only be to augment the astonishment caused by its writings during the South African War. We are not speaking of hostility to England. There may have been good reasons for that. What we mean is that the editors displayed in connexion with foreign affairs a degree of ignorance quite surprising where Germans were concerned. They appear to be making a similar exhibition with regard to England's action at the present juncture.

The recently received rumour is confirmed that the Russian troops hitherto stationed at Shanhaikwan have been withdrawn to Port Arthur by sea, with the exception of the soldiers garrisoning the first fort, and these also are expected to hand over the place to England at an early date. Of course no special importance attaches to this incident.

Monday, September 28.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent telegraphs under date of the 26th instant, that on the 25th His Excellency Ku Fung-ki called at the Japanese Legation and assured Mr. Uchida, in behalf of Prince Ching, that China had no idea of accepting Russia's recent demands, and had, in fact, sent a written reply in that sense to M. Lessar, informing him that the Chinese Government could not entertain any proposals until Russia carried out her convention by evacuating Manchuria. The Minister added that China's reliance was now entirely on Japan. The *Kokumin Shinbun's* telegrams confirm this, so far as concerns the fact of Ku Fung-ki's visit to Mr. Uchida on the 25th, and add that on the evening of the 24th the Japanese Representative entertained the principal members of the Chinese Foreign Office at dinner. In the same journal we find a general statement that China has unequivocally rejected Russia's latest demands, and further that the two supplementary conditions to which recent reference has been made are, first, that only Russians shall be employed in the customs service in Manchuria, and secondly that no timber-felling or mining privileges shall be granted to any nationals other than subjects of the Tsar. The *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent telegraphs in exactly the same sense as the *Fiji's*, and goes so far as to quote Ku Fung-ki's words to Mr. Uchida, namely,—"China profoundly appreciates the friendly warning addressed to her by Japan with reference to Russia's new demands. China, sensible of the vital issues involved in this question, is about to definitely reject Russia's demands." The correspondent concludes by saying that the Chinese Government's answer to M. Lessar was:—"China desires that Russia should implement her treaty for the evacuation of Manchuria. After the withdrawal of the Russian troops, any demands that Russia may make can be considered.

Meanwhile she is requested to withdraw her present demands."

We shall be much surprised should this information prove correct.

It is stated, by a *Hochi Shimbun* correspondent that according to explanations obtained from the Russian Consulate in Nagasaki, Baron Rosen is not to take part in the council of officers and officials convened by Viceroy Alexieff to meet on the 25th instant. The Baron, on landing, was to proceed at once to the Viceregal residence, and it is estimated that his stay in Port Arthur will be limited to 5 days, including the day of his arrival, so that his return to Japan will be about the 24th of October.

Tuesday, September 29.

The interesting news taken by us yesterday from Peking correspondents of Tokyo journals, is repeated to day by the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*. He attributes the sudden access of resolution by which China has been visited to counsels of Mr. Conger. It will be remembered that, a few days ago, Prince Ching was said to have visited Mr. Conger with the hope of inducing the latter to undertake the office of mediator between Japan and Russia. On that occasion, it is now asserted, the United States Representative, though refusing forthwith to interfere directly, pointed out with great clearness and in much detail the insuperable objections that presented themselves to accepting Russia's latest demands, and the Chinese Minister is believed to have been so much impressed by the advice thus tendered that he decided to return, and did actually return, to M. Lessar the strong-backed reply reported by Saturday's telegrams, namely, that China declined to negotiate so long as Russian troops were in occupation of Manchuria.

When publishing this news of China's resolute attitude we expressed great scepticism about it, our reason being that the course thus attributed to Prince Ching was palpably inconsistent with his original reception of Russia's new demands. It is known that he regarded them with comparative favour and showed a strong disposition to accede to them, being, in fact, persuaded that no other course was open to the Chinese Government. Considering the number of the sources from which this news of a radically changed front comes, we can not put it aside with complete incredulity, but undoubtedly some confirmation is required.

In America a month ago it was confidently believed and asserted that Mr. Conger, after considerable difficulty, had obtained a written promise from Prince Ching in the sense that on the 8th of October the latter would sign the new commercial treaty which guarantees, among other things, the opening of Mukden and Tatung-kou to foreign trade. Mr. Conger has therefore a special status in the eyes of the Chinese Foreign Office. On the other hand, there is nothing in Russia's latest demands to interfere with the opening of these two ports. Very conflicting accounts have been published concerning these demands, especially about the clause relating to the non-alienation of Manchurian territory. It has been confidently affirmed that the clause specially interdicts the grant of any land for forming special settlements such as it has of late become fashionable to obtain from China, and that it discriminates in favour of Russian subjects. We believe these statements as well as others accompanying them to be mere embroidery. What Russia has demanded is that no part of Manchuria, large or small, shall be leased or sold to a foreign Power. That may be held to pre-

clude the formation of special settlements requiring the lease of areas of land to foreign governments, but it does not by any means preclude the formation of ordinary settlements, and even in the case of special settlements the restriction could scarcely be supposed to apply where Russia herself was a consenting party. Russia is understood to have unequivocally declared her willingness to see places in Manchuria opened to trade, though naturally she limits her consent.

A battalion of Russian artillery numbering 150 men with 27 guns, is said to have moved from Harbin to Port Arthur, where also the troops now in garrison are working day and night to complete the dock, and several torpedo-destroyers are watching the adjacent seas. It is further reported that a considerable body of troops has been marched from Tomsk to Liao-yang, where they are obliged to live under canvas, no permanent accommodation being available. We give these reports for what they may be worth.

It is now reported that the command of all the troops in the Amur region has been entrusted to Viceroy Alexieff, and further that the three Russian Legations in China, Japan and Korea have been placed under his charge. This latter rumour was current some time ago, but it was said to have been contradicted by the St. Petersburg Government, which declared that Russia's relations with the neighbouring countries of her Far-Eastern dominions did not fall within the functions of the new Viceroy. We are therefore disposed to doubt whether M. Alexieff's sway is as wide as this new story would suggest.

In well informed circles in Tokyo it is affirmed that Baron Rosen's journey to Port Arthur was taken in accordance with direct orders from St. Petersburg, and that it had nothing to do with the council of officers and officials summoned by the Viceroy at the latter place. The idea is that the Russian Government desires to have a clear statement of Admiral Alexieff's views before finally opening negotiations with Japan, and that direct consultation between the Viceroy and the Minister in Tokyo seemed an advisable preliminary. If this analysis be correct, it may be assumed that things will move more rapidly after Baron Rosen's return to Japan, which event is expected to take place on the 3rd or 4th proximo.

A specimen of the electric changes to which newspapers are liable at this crisis is afforded by the latest issue of the *Hochi Shimbun*. In the columns of that journal on the 28th instant there appeared an editorial statement to the effect that the Cabinet was virtually inactive, that it had not the least intention of vigorously asserting the country's rights, that the talk of direct negotiations with St. Petersburg was intended merely to throw dust in people's eyes, and that the Ministerial policy was one of helpless waiting for the 8th of October. Accompanying the newspaper in which these sweeping statements were made was a small supplement announcing that the Government had resolved to appeal to the sword, that the nation must be prepared to face the *ultima ratio*, that the navy had been fully organized for combat, that the Kokura Division was under orders for the front, that all the necessary supplies had been furnished to it, and that transports for conveying the troops had been requisitioned from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Shosen Kaisha. We do not remember to have ever seen two such stupendously contradictory stories published by the same newspaper in the same issue.

Mr. Mochizuki Kotaro, sometime much talked of as a leader of the "High Collar Party," has returned from a trip to China and Manchuria, and has related his experiences briefly in the columns of two newspapers whose reports do not altogether tally. The gist is, however, that the traveller found Prince Ching nominally disposed to listen to Japan but at heart determined to placate Russia, and that he found Viceroy Alexieff avowedly much averse to war and apparently not making any marked preparation for such an event.

Wednesday, September 30.

There are no indications that incredulity should be felt any longer about the recently received news that China has definitely refused Russia's last proposals, improbable as such an act seemed in the face of her previous attitude. The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent now says that since receipt of the refusal M. Lessar has not resorted to any measures of strong pressure, but is awaiting instructions from Viceroy Alexieff. If that be so it would appear that the Viceroy is charged with the control of the diplomatic relations between Russia's Far-Eastern dominions and the neighbouring states, which is precisely the question about which doubts have hitherto existed. In a translation of the Imperial Ukase appointing the Viceroy, which the *Japan Times* publishes, we find a clause that "the diplomatic relations of the Far Eastern Provinces with the neighbouring states shall be centralized under direction of the Viceroy." If that be a correct translation the matter admits of no further doubt, though we understand that there is scepticism in Tokyo as to the extent of the Viceroy's functions in this direction. Certainly we can not gather that the Russian Government has officially conveyed to either China or Japan any intimation of so important a change in the locus of diplomatic authority.

From the same correspondent we learn that M. Lessar had received from Lien Fang assurances which amounted to a distinct promise that the Russian demands would be accepted. Hence Prince Ching's sudden assumption of a radically dissenting attitude has surprised him, as well it might, indeed. As for the Prince, he is described as showing a very bold front and as having derived additional confidence from a visit to the British Legation.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* also confirms the news. China's refusal, it says, was formally transmitted to M. Lessar on the 23rd instant. As for the terms of the refusal, our contemporary's correspondent gives this much:—"Our country sincerely desires to maintain relations of neighbourly friendship with the Russian Empire. With regard to the latest demands presented by Your Excellency, this Government considers that prior to the Russian Empire's withdrawal of all its forces from Manchuria in accordance with treaty, the occasion is not suitable for making any reply to those demands." Of course that can not be the whole of Prince Ching's despatch, but whether it is intended as a quotation or an epitome we can not tell. The correspondent adds that Prince Ching has entirely changed his demeanour and is now showing a determined front.

The *Asahi's* correspondent alleges that a boom has been placed across the entrance to the harbour at Port Arthur, and that only vessels having recognised business with the port are allowed to enter.

Thursday, October 1.

In the *Jimmin* it is stated that Viceroy Alexieff, having been entrusted by the Tsar with virtually plenipotentiary authority for purposes of diplomatic arrangements in China, Korea and Japan, and being dissatisfied with the manner in which Russian interests have been promoted in Seoul and Peking, proposes to send M. Lessar to the Korean capital and M. Pavlov to Peking, the latter having already acquired exceptional knowledge of Chinese affairs. St. Petersburg's approval alone is said to be needed for the consummation of this change. It perplexes us to conjecture the source from which such intelligence can have reached a journal like the *Jimmin*. But we can easily comprehend that the progress of Russian affairs in Seoul does not look very very satisfactory in Russian eyes. Russia has to fight a very uphill game in Korea, a losing game we believe, for every month that passes adds to Japan's material interests in the peninsula and thus strengthens her position there. She can not suffer herself to be effaced and she will not suffer it. M. Waeber, when he had the direction of Russian diplomacy in the Korean capital, succeeded in partially stemming the tide of Japanese influence. His achievements culminated when his Legation became an asylum for the hunted sovereign of the country. Of the fruits of that time, however, nothing now remains except the timber-felling concession, and up to the present M. Pavlov has failed to make out of this privilege such capital as might have been manufactured by different manipulation. He seems to have forgotten that his *vis-à-vis* was not helpless, hopeless Korea alone, and he accordingly had recourse to processes which, by their arbitrary character, placed a weapon in the hands of interested outsiders. Russian influence assuredly has not grown greater in Korea under M. Pavlov's direction, and while we do not presume to pronounce any final judgment or to have any guides except results, we can not but think that by trying to accomplish too much, M. Pavlov has injured his own opportunities, and we are quite sure that his restless encroachments and exactions have greatly increased the perils of the Far-Eastern situation.

In the *Asahi* a telegram is published to the effect that a Japanese constable, recently visiting Mi Reuk-tong on the Yalu, observed that one end of a cable crossing the river had been landed there. On making inquiries from some Russian soldiers, he was informed that the work of completing the cable would soon be undertaken. Our readers may remember that a rumour was recently circulated about this new project of cable-laying. Originally the Russians were supposed to have planned a telegraph from Antung to Yong Am-pho, but as Mi Reuk-tong is in the immediate vicinity of Wiju, the inference is that the Kiutien-ching and Wiju route has been chosen. The plain fact is that Russia interprets the timber concession as placing at her disposal the whole of the forests in the entire Valley of the Yalu and along all its tributaries, and that she claims the right to adopt any measures essential in her own eyes for developing the potentialities of that extensive grant.

Further confirmation is afforded by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent that China, on the 24th ultimo, returned to M. Lessar the unqualified refusal already reported, and the correspondent adds that in making this refusal Prince Ching was much influenced by

the counsels of the American and British Legations. This correspondent states also, with regard to the rumour that the United States Government had abandoned the opening of Tatung-kou in favour of Antung, that the statement is incorrect: Tatung-kou is still asked for, but Antung is added for purposes of shipping convenience.

It is reported that M. Lessar will shortly leave Peking for Port Arthur with the intention of consulting Viceroy Alexieff about the course to be adopted in view of China's rejection of Russia's demands. Should this prove true, the fact, taken in conjunction with Baron Rosen's visit to the same place, will go far to prove that the centralization of relations between Russia's Far-Eastern dominions and the neighbouring States has a very practical meaning, and that the direction of those relations is virtually in the hands of M. Alexieff.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Peking dated the afternoon of the 30th ult., saying that on the preceding day the Japanese Representative had a long conference with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, which ended in the conclusion of the new China-Japan commercial treaty. It was agreed that the opening of Peking to trade should be postponed until after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and it was further agreed that in addition to Mukden and Tatung-kou, in Manchuria, Antung also should be opened, but there is no statement as to the exact date of this last clause's operation.

The United States Representative in Peking is to leave that city for Shanghai on the 2nd instant to discharge business connected with the new American-Chinese commercial treaty. His absence from the capital is expected to be of some three weeks' duration, and he will take the opportunity of going up the Yangtse, visiting the Viceroy at Nan-king and inspecting the actual operation of the *likin* system.

OIL 'N HOKKAIDO.

The *Nichi Nichi* attaches much importance to the recent discovery of oil in Hokkaido by the International Oil Company. This Company has been making many and costly efforts to test the potentialities of Yezo as an oil-bearing region, and on the 16th of August it met with its first signal success. A boring was commenced on the 29th of July at a place called Hachimancho in Ishikari, some 5 miles from the sea-coast of Morai, and on the 16th August when a depth of 1780 feet had been reached, indications of oil were obtained. The following morning at 6 a.m. the oil began to spout with a noise like thunder, and a jet six or seven feet high rose above the surface of the ground. It is believed that the oil-bearing stratum of Hokkaido has now been reached, but no one acquainted with the vicissitudes of this kind of enterprise will be prepared to pass final judgment. Meanwhile we echo the *Nichi Nichi's* expression of pleasure that this discovery have been made, not merely because it adds materially to the resources of Hokkaido, but also because it promises to confer some reward on the splendidly untiring and courageous enterprise of the American Company. We can not choose but speculate how long a time must have passed before any such result could have been attained by the slender resources and immature experience of the Japanese themselves.

KOREA.

Saturday, September 26.

It need scarcely be said that rumour has found congenial material at Yong Am-pho. Confident predictions are now uttered that Russia is about to send troops to that place for the purpose of protecting her subjects there, who are exposed to the danger of attack by Manchurian brigands. We shall be told presently that the fifteen-hundred-ton steamer which, under Russian charter, carried a cargo of provisions, clothing and ammunition to Antung and Yong Am-pho was a preface to this brigandage, and that the Russian Authorities had the acumen to prepare for a sequence of events originating in an incident which they could not have foreseen unless they contrived it. Rumour apart, however, the situation is sufficiently striking, for no one has yet seriously attempted to prove that Russian subjects have any right to be settled at Yong Am-pho, and if they have no such right, then Korea's inevitable refusal to protect them places Russia in a curious dilemma unless, indeed, the Manchurian brigands are mythical.

Meanwhile news arrives that the Russians are making palpable preparations to lay the much talked of cable across the estuary of the Yalu from Antung.

It is stated that there has been some kind of dispute between Russian subjects and Japanese at Song-jon in Korea, and that a Russian war-vessel has proceeded thither to investigate.

Monday, September 28.

It is stated that the Korean Government has instructed the Governor of Wiju to take steps for the removal of any telegraph posts that may be erected by Russians at Mi-reuk-tong. This is the place where, according to rumour, Russia has been recently collecting telegraph material.

Mr. Stein, Secretary of the Russian Legation in Seoul, left that city on the 23rd, nominally for a trip to Russia but really, it is believed, in consequence of a change of post.

From Seoul it is announced that Mr. Cho and Baron Gunsberg have set out for Yong Am-pho. Their departure suggests that the Government's signature is likely to be given to the agreement concluded by Cho with a representative of the timber-felling company. We take it that if such be the case, if the establishment of a Russian settlement at the mouth of the Yalu be permitted by Korea under the circumstances of Russian intrusion at that place, Japan can not possibly sit idle. It will be essential for her to redress the situation in some drastic manner. Korea of course will be the sufferer, but Korea, by her own mismanagement, has fallen into a state of decrepitude incompatible with national safety in these days of "civilized" aggression.

The *Hochi's* correspondent affirms that Baron Rosen's visit to Port Arthur has thrown the Korean Court into a state of alarm, and that the Emperor is denying himself alike to the Representative of Russia and to the Representative of Japan.

Additional news is received about the alleged appearance of Russians at Cho Yong-pho in the immediate neighbourhood of Yong Am-pho. It is now said that the Russians are erecting an observatory there, and that the local officials have warned them to desist from the work.

Wednesday, September 30.

M. Pavlow is taking the line that although the agreement concluded between Cho, act-

ing on behalf of the Korean Court, and a representative of the Lumber Company, contains a clause providing for subsequent delimitation of the land to be leased to Russian subjects at Yong Am-pho, that is a question of mere detail which can not be held to invalidate the broad fact that a promise to lease certain lands at that place has been definitely made. Moreover, the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Li Dochai, had actually fixed a day for the official signature of this agreement, and therefore the responsibility for delay and evasion rests entirely on Korea's shoulders.

It is undeniable, we think, that M. Pavlow has cause of complaint in this matter. He was misled into imagining that his plans were progressing smoothly, and up to a certain point the procedure and men of the Korean Government justified him in thinking that no obstacle would offer to the definite leasing of the Yong Am-pho lands to his nationals. The Korean Authorities themselves seem to have intended to make the leases. Therefore M. Pavlow may well complain that there has been some fast-and-loose play. But from a strictly legal point of view his position does not appear to be tenable. The official signature of the Cho Convention was essential to its final validity. That is admitted by M. Pavlow himself, as we understand. Therefore, the Korean Government retained a constructive right to reject the Convention. Indeed such a right would at any rate have been vested in the confirming authority, who presumably is the Emperor himself. Having then the right to reject, the Korean Government is not guilty of any legal breach of faith when it exercises that right, whatever be the pretext. But it has, apparently, been guilty of the discourtesy of misleading M. Pavlow, and behaving, up to the eleventh hour, as though it intended to accede to his wishes. M. Pavlow is justified in making what capital he can out of the situation, but it is not possible to endorse the contention attributed to him that the lease of some land or other at Yong Am-pho must be regarded as an accomplished fact. The Korean Government, it is true, does not say frankly that it objects altogether to leasing any land. It is unwilling to establish such a contradiction between its original and its ultimate attitudes. But it declines, or at any rate hesitates, to take the only step which could render the lease Convention practically operative. The position is very peculiar. It had its origin in an act on Russia's part such as can not be defended by any theory of international relations with which we are acquainted, and it has resulted in an act on Korea's part such as no powerful and self-respecting government would have taken. Meanwhile the Russians are in illegal occupation of Yong Am-pho, and there is no apparent prospect of their occupation being legalized. It is stated, further, that the Japanese Representative has officially cautioned the Korean Government with reference to the procedure of the commission just despatched to Yong Am-pho, a commission consisting of Baron Gunsberg and a Korean official.

The Japanese Standing Squadron has proceeded to Masampo for practice.

Thursday, October 1.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has another editorial urging the necessity of adopting more resolute and substantial measures towards Korea. Paper protests are of little value in the case of a country menaced by such

eminently practical aggression as that of Russia. The *Fiji* contends that Russian influence in the peninsula has been materially strengthened by the contrast between her fruitful acts and Japan's barren speeches, and it invites the Government to leave the cloud-land of despatches and enter the *terra firma* of deeds. But our contemporary does not on this occasion define what deeds should be performed. From its past writings we know that the opening of Wiju and the grant of a railway concession from Seoul to that city are among the requisitions recommended. These are two steps which we ourselves have always advocated. The fact is that the Japanese Government seems to pay over-much deference to the principles of an international morality which Occidental States neglect, some wholly, some in part, when dealing with Oriental States. That obedience to the ethics of inter-State relations is most praiseworthy, and we quite understand that Japan has special reasons for displaying it. The upshot will be, however, that, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, she will get left.

Nothing more is heard of the bandit Lin, whose menacing presence in Yong Am-pho elicited from M. Pavlow a requisition for Korean official aid to protect the persons and properties of his nationals. Telegraphic intelligence from the Yalu Valley suggests that Lin and his threats were a myth; in short, a diplomatic invention. We do not believe that, but it seems certain that the bug-bear has not materialized.

Friday, October 2.

We read in the *Chino Shinbun* a statement which requires confirmation. It is that Count Inouye and Baron Shibusawa have undertaken to interest themselves in the speedy construction of the Seoul-Fusan line, as the present rate of building is too slow to suit the situation. Nothing is said as to the method contemplated by these two financiers for hastening the work, but it is added that Mr. Hayashi has obtained from Korea the concession of the Seoul-Wiju road, and that the work of building it will be commenced immediately on the conclusion of the southern line, both being regarded as strategically important.

It is reported that in consequence of action taken by the British Representative the opening of Wiju will be abandoned in favour of that of Yong Am-pho, and that the latter step will be taken very shortly. The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes this news.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

The Kobe Cricket Club on Tuesday formally accepted the challenge of the Y. C. and A. C. for the usual interport cricket match, and dates were at once fixed. The Interport Festival will take place in Yokohama this year and the cricket matches will commence on Monday, October 19th, continuing every day till finished. The Interport Baseball matches will be played on October 23rd and October 24th; and if occasion offers the interval between the cricket and the baseball matches will be filled with tennis.

In regard to the amusement of our visitors, we understand that through the kindness of the A.D.C., a performance of "The Chieftain" will take place on October 20th; a smoking concert will be arranged for the Friday evening, while the Interport dinner would naturally take place on the evening of October 21st.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY QUESTION.

Saturday, September 26.

Yesterday the City Council met to consider the report of its committee advising that the charter of the Street Railway Company be resumed and that the work be taken up by the Municipality. At this moment of writing we are not informed as to the result of the meeting, but the general expectation yesterday morning was that the majority would vote in favour of the Committee's recommendation. Probably such a vote would have little practical result, for the resumption of the charter at this stage is scarcely a practicable operation. No provision of law exists for such procedure under circumstances of the nature of those now existing. What may be affirmed, however, is that the action of the civic authorities has greatly strengthened the hands of the anti-amalgamationists. It was by the advocates of amalgamation, after all, that the dispute was commenced, and thus the ultimate responsibility rests on their shoulders. Rumour says that in view of this fact negotiations have commenced between the two parties, and that the idea of amalgamation will be abandoned provided that the three-*sen*-fare system be modified. We adhere to our conviction that a three-*sen*-fare is out of the range of practical consideration, in the beginning at all events.

Since the above was written we learn that City Council decided to adopt the committee's resolution as to resuming the charter, but of course there is much in the way of such a step.

Monday, September 28.

The report presented by the committee of the City Council with reference to the electric-railway dispute, was unequivocally favourable to the anti-amalgamationists. It appears that the Committee invited the attendance of Mr. Amenomiya and Mr. Toyama as representatives respectively of the anti-amalgamationists and the pro-amalgamationists. From the former they obtained, said the report, clear and concise information. Mr. Amenomiya declared that by construction economies which had been proved by experience to be feasible, the lines could be built for such a figure as would justify the adoption of a uniform 3-*sen* fare with a good prospect of profit. He nevertheless expressed the definite opinion that no hope offered of an amicable settlement between the contending parties, and that, under the circumstances, the best plan would be for the Municipality to resume the charter. Mr. Toyama, on the other hand, failed to give satisfactory answers. He even expressed surprise that such questions should be propounded by the Committee, and the consequence was that the compilers of the report found it impossible to embody any clear account of the amalgamationists' views. They therefore recommended resumption of the charter.

This report was adopted by the City Council with acclaim. There does not seem to have been the least symptom of dissent, the Councillors being unanimously agreed that further postponement of the provision of transport facilities could not be endured.

Meanwhile there are indications that the contending sections may come to a compromise. Mr. Inouye Kakugoro and other members of the Commercial and Industrial Economic Society have resumed the role of mediators, and a plan of settlement has been evolved which will be carried by a joint committee to Marquis Ito, so that Japan's final exit out of all her difficulties may put his *cachet* on the arrangement. Briefly

speaking the programme is that amalgamation shall be abandoned; that all the present Directors and other officials shall retain their posts and that the question of 3-*sen* fares shall be deferred. We include this last condition by inference, but we note that it does not actually appear in the printed accounts, having been purposely omitted—shelved in short—by mutual consent. The result is in some sense a victory for Mr. Amenomiya, who has certainly shown himself a stout fighter. But the truth is that although the amalgamationists had a majority of the shareholders on their side, and although their project was at one time endorsed by the Home Department, they saw that to carry their plan amicably would be out of the question, and they saw also that officialdom had lost confidence in their ability to do so. The anti-amalgamationists, on their side, though they might wreck the Company, could never effect a permanently satisfactory settlement so long as a majority were in the opposite camp. Thus there was nothing for it by compromise, and in the meanwhile the results of the working of the Sukiya-Kanda section of the line which was recently opened to traffic, had been such as to show that the Company might confidently reckon on full success on an independent basis. It may be hoped that this long dispute is now over.

Since writing the above we learn that the negotiations for compromise have again been broken off. They were on the point of conclusion on these lines:—first, that the company should remain independent, both sides suspending all legal proceedings; secondly, that Messrs. Amenomiya and Yoshida, representing respectively the anti-amalgamationists and the pro-amalgamationists should resign at once, their posts remaining unfilled for the present, and thirdly, that the remaining Directors should resign within 30 days. The question of 3-*sen* fares was altogether omitted. Just when this settlement was about to be made a basis for Marquis Ito's final consideration, Messrs. Hada and Kumakura, two barristers hitherto engaged for the anti-amalgamationists, called at the place of meeting, obtained an interview with Mr. Amenomiya, and succeeded in bringing such pressure to bear on him that he left the place and did not put in an appearance again although the other parties waited until 11 p.m. Then suddenly the anti-amalgamationists demanded that the 3-*sen* fares should be included in the list of conditions for compromise, and therewith the meeting broke up, *re infecta*. These two barristers are the pettiest of petty shareholders. Their object in disturbing the smooth progress of events is said to be purely selfish. Nothing seems now to remain except the resignation of the Directors *en bloc*. Tokyo business men have succeeded in making themselves a veritable laughing stock.

Tuesday, September 29.

A bomb has been thrown into the camp of the electric-railway disputants by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. At the end of July last the Street Railway Company applied for permission to effect amalgamation with the Tram Company, without which permission the charter of the former would have lapsed, inasmuch as amalgamation involved disappearance of the Street Railway Company's independent existence. To this application a negative reply has now been given by the Minister. The pro-amalgamation party is thus completely defeated and Mr. Amenomiya

and his fellow-thinkers have carried the day. It need scarcely be said that this action of the Home Minister is vehemently denounced by the journalistic organ of the amalgamationists, but uninterested on-lookers will welcome the measure as finally putting an end to a most unsightly dispute. It remains now to be seen what action the City Council will take with regard to its resolution in favour of resuming the charter.

Wednesday, September 30.

This miserable fight is not yet over. Although the Minister of Home Affairs has refused to sanction amalgamation, the advocates of that course are naturally unwilling to be totally effaced, since they are said to have at their back a majority of the shareholders. Therefore the pro-amalgamation Directors purpose holding a general meeting with the object of obtaining the removal of Messrs. Amenomiya and Tachikawa. On the other hand, these two gentlemen, claiming that they have won the day, threaten to summon on their own account a general meeting to depose all the other Directors. Thus the battle now appears likely to turn upon the personnel of the Directorate.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs has explained that his proximate reason for rejecting the application of the amalgamationists was that the evidence afforded by recent discussions and negotiations indicated that the amalgamationists had really abandoned their position and were no longer determined to carry out their plan, while, on the other hand, a dispute most unsightly and injurious to the interests of the travelling public was waged. The Minister is represented as adding that the Department's rejection of the application does not imply any approval or disapproval as to the problem of amalgamation itself or as to Municipal ownership. If the shareholders should hereafter present a duly credited application for amalgamation, it would not necessarily be refused.

Supplementing this explanation Baron Kodama is made to say that he strongly advocates the taking over of all the electric railways by the Municipality.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* approves the action of the Home Office. It declares that every thoughtful person must recognise the merits of amalgamation, but that, under the disgraceful and childlike circumstances of the quarrel, the only wise course for the Home Office was to cut the Gordian knot by rejecting the application. As to municipal ownership, the *Shogyo* ridicules it. The *Funin*, on the contrary, greatly blames Baron Kodama for originally leading the amalgamationists to suppose that their scheme had his sanction. Without that assurance they would never have maintained the conflict. The Minister's sudden change of front is therefore denounced. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* takes a similar line, but is disposed to rejoice that by this decision the interests of the travelling public have been promoted, and the big capitalists who looked to make a great profit by amalgamation which would have kept up rates, have suffered defeat. No newspaper seriously treats the questions of municipal ownership.

Thursday, October 1.

This fight continues. Mr. Amenomiya and his friends seem determined to push their advantage. At a meeting of Directors on the 29th ultimo they demanded that either the Directors who had supported amalgamation should resign at once, or that the 3-*sen* uniform fare should be definitely

adopted, after which all the Directors should resign *en bloc*. The amalgamation Directors refused to accept either suggestion, and on their own side voted for postponing until the next meeting of Directors all vital questions relating to arrangements for carrying on the enterprise independently. A decision was then invited with reference to the fare that ought to be charged when the section of the line now open was extended to Hanzomon. Three *sen* was proposed, and adopted by a majority. Mr. Amenomiya and his friends objected on the ground that this amounted to fixing a new fare for each section, but they were overruled. So at least say some journals, but others allege that the meeting broke up in a storm.

What is quite plain is that the present Directorate can not conduct the affairs of the Company successfully. And now, too, there are no Inspectors, the last of them, Mr. Nezu, having sent in his resignation on the 29th ult.

THE SITUATION AND JAPANESE PUBLIC OPINION.

The *Fiji Shinpo* has an excellent article on the situation. It says that the country's statesmen are exhausting every method to reach a settlement, and that this is not a time either to attack them, to make loud protestations of the nation's resolve, or to circulate appeals calculated to provoke excitement. Such things are done doubtless with the best possible motives, but it is essentially indiscreet to embarrass the Government with crude complaints at such a moment, and as for the temper of the nation, it needs no demonstration. The people are determined not to shrink from any step essential to the safety and defence of the empire. The *samurai* carried a sword not for purposes of aggression but to guard his honour. He did not draw it lightly, but when once it left its scabbard, he had made up his mind either to kill his enemy or to die himself. That canon of not appealing to force until the issue became one of life or death had the effect of checking all careless displays of anger and deterring empty quarrels. It thus helped materially to educate the calmness of mien shown by the Japanese towards the various crises of life. But it helped also to add force to a resolution not lightly taken. The country is now resolved, and they are not its sincere friends who incite it to convert resolution into premature action. When action becomes inevitable there will be no shrinking, but in the meanwhile the duty of all is to preserve their own *sang-froid* and to assist the nation towards the same mood.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* takes the same line indirectly by severely censuring those that precipitately preach the doctrine of appealing to force. This evil example was set by the Seven Professors, and it is now followed by the Progressists whose manifesto, just issued, amounts merely to a blind attack upon the officials charged with the conduct of the empire's affairs, and to an endeavour to inflame the public mind. But it is observable that the Progressists have never any policy to recommend. Their declamations are limited to attacks that succeed the event. The *Nichi Nichi* can not recall that in any instance they advised the country how to act when a crisis was approaching. Their role is to wait until the crisis is past or present and then to vaguely abuse the methods followed in dealing with it. But they should remember that Japan and Russia

are still on terms of friendship and intimacy, that there has been no breach in their relations, and that to settle their differences without such breach is the method best adapted to the interests of the world. Our contemporary concludes by asking the Progressists to abandon vague rhetoric and to formulate some plain line of policy.

Meanwhile some of the members of the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* have been expressing dissatisfaction at the strict silence maintained by the Government. In default of explanation there is nothing for it, they say, except to judge by visible facts, and such facts go to show that the Government's policy is one of constant and craven retreat. They proposed, therefore, to hold a general meeting of the Association on the 5th of next month for the purpose of passing an unequivocal vote of censure on the Cabinet in connexion with its conduct of foreign affairs. But when the Committee came to consider this proposition, the chairman, Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune, strongly opposed any such course. He admitted that the Government had hitherto observed remarkable secrecy, but the admission involved another conclusion, namely, that the public were not in possession of material sufficient for forming a judgment. Therefore to adopt the course now proposed would be nothing more than to pass an insufficiently founded vote of censure with the object of forcing the officials to speak. But it must be remembered that the whole responsibility rested on these statesmen, and that they were now in the midst of discharging that responsibility. To attack them at such a moment would be not only premature but mischievous. There was therefore nothing for it but to attend the course of events, Mr. Komuchi mentioned that among the *Genro* Count Inouye is all for peace, whereas Count Okuma, though he entertains strong views, is compelled to modify their expression in deference to the cohesion of his party.

It appears the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai*, or rather the agitated section of it, has accepted the chairman's view and will abstain from further action, at any rate until after the 8th proximo.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The 26th ultimo saw a rise in several kinds of securities. The following figures indicate the appreciation:—

	25th. Yen.	26th. Yen.
Sanyo Railway Shares	60.00	61.80
Kwansai Railway Shares	43.75	44.40
Narita Railway Shares	24.90	25.30
Tokyo Electric Railway	56.90	59.60
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	82.75	83.43
Tokyo Electric Light (new shares)	75.10	75.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning	42.15	42.75
Tokyo Stock Exchange	176.70	178.50

This is supposed to be due partly to an easier feeling in the political atmosphere, and partly to the fact that the rice crop is now assured, the storm of the 24th instant having done no appreciable damage. There has consequently been another fall in the market prices of the cereal, as the following quotations will show:—

	25th. Yen.	26th. Yen.
For Delivery in September	12.90	12.73
For Delivery in October	12.09	11.79
For Delivery in November	11.77	11.44

It will be seen from the list of general shares that the greatest appreciation took place in those of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company—not the Street Railway which has hitherto been engaged in such a warm controversy. In fact the Tokyo Railway's shares touched 61 *yen*, but receded again.

"THE YOROZU WEEKLY" AND "THE STUDENT."

None can form any conception of the difficulties that Japanese students of English have to encounter unless he has actually laboured to help them along by direct teaching, by the compilation of readers or by contriving other aids. As time passes, however, as scholars reach maturity who have themselves by bitter experience learned how hard to travel is the road to proficiency, strong helping hands are held out here and there so that the young strugglers of the present generation fare much better than their predecessors did. Conspicuous among these helpers are periodicals like *The Student* and *The Yorozu Weekly*. With *The Student* a large section of the foreign public is familiar, to some extent at any rate, though those that have noted it since it underwent its recent great change and was reborn into an existence of the highest type, are probably still few. *The Student* has now for advising editor Professor Nitobe Inazo, and for editors Miss Alice M. Bacon, Miss Ume Tsuda, Miss Anna C. Hartsorne and Mr. Sakurai Hiroichiro. Every one of these names is illustrious in a greater or less degree. Professor Nitobe, the author of *Bushido*, a finished scholar, a man profoundly acquainted with everything pertaining to his own country and with much that pertains to foreign countries, supplements high literary abilities with exceptional business capacity. Miss Bacon and Miss Tsuda are respectively the writer and the inspirer of the book that will always remain the standard thesis on Japanese women. Miss Tsuda, in truth, is a national benefactress, for if ever patriotic philanthropy found expression in untiring achievement, her case is an example. Miss Hartsorne is an educationist of fully proved usefulness, and Mr. Sakurai has made in literature a mark which grows wider and deeper as years go by. This is a great galaxy assembled for the editing of a single periodical. Their plan is simple to state but very difficult to carry out. They undertake to publish twice each month a magazine containing articles, notes and letters on current topics, the language used being highly idiomatic English, and every paragraph having copious notes appended wherein are set forth the Japanese equivalents of the more difficult forms of expression. These commentaries display remarkable scholarship. We presume that the honour of them belongs to Miss Tsuda and Mr. Sakurai, Professor Nitobe being absent in Formosa. It is indeed an honour, for there are here evidences of such intimate acquaintance with the two languages as only great mental capacity and indefatigable industry could attain. The last number of the magazine is on Carlyle. It is strange that Carlyle, who believed himself to be, and who probably meant honestly to be, the prophet of the gospel of truth, could never write two lines of plain unadorned thought but perpetually strained after verbal effects which, being artificial, were not sincere. None the less are they happy to whom his pages speak intelligibly. But what we should say to all youthful Japanese students of English is "do not read Carlyle," and what we say to all teachers of such Japanese students is "do not put Carlyle into their hands and do not encourage them to worship him." Carlyle should be left in undisturbed and unimitated possession of his own style. He has already done incalculable harm to English literature by creating a host of inept imitators, and it has

not been our lot to meet more than half-a-dozen English-speaking Japanese whose discrimination could be trusted to eschew Carlyle's mannerisms while adopting his force. But that is by the way. The editors of *The Student* think differently, or, any rate, their tribute to the memory of the sage indicates that they value his jewels of thought too highly to consider the bizarre setting. Our appreciation of this excellent magazine is not limited, we need scarcely say, to the Carlyle number. Several predecessors of the Carlyle effort have elicited our admiration, and we have many a time thought that students of the present generation have much to be thankful for.

The Student being already in the field, we do not altogether see the necessity for *The Yorozu Weekly*, which is on much the same lines as the elder magazine. Its editor is the well known Mr. H. Saito, who shares with Baron Kanda the fame of having contributed extraordinary assistance to the study of English in the present generation. Mr. Saito's grammars and readers are in the hands of an immense number of learners of English, and if he thinks that there is a place for this new venture, we must bow to his opinion. But why does he say in his opening article—a remarkably well written article—that "what is wanted is a good daily paper, and in default of that a weekly, in simple easy English within the reach of the ordinary student?" Does he ignore *The Student*, which, though, to be sure, a fortnightly periodical, has long been striving to fill the very gap into which *The Yorozu Weekly* now steps, and has filled it, we venture to think, with considerable success. However, too much of a good thing is difficult to have, and *The Yorozu Weekly* is emphatically a good thing. If Mr. Saito be the unaided author of the opening article and of the translations that follow, he has a title to rank among the very greatest proficient in English that Japan possesses. His foot-notes, too, shew a remarkable power of adapting Japanese equivalents to English idioms, but there is this reservation that nine-tenths of his adaptations are in the most unqualified book language, which contrasts not too happily with the easy flow of the English. To "distract the attention," for example, is rendered *chui wo samman narashimu*; "to glide off into the enchanted realms of etc." becomes *kôsen nuigayû no kyô ni iru*, for the slightly different original of which Mr. Saito seems to have had recourse to the Chinese philosopher Chwangtze; "sweeping condemnation" takes the form of *genka no bubetsu*, and so on, the effect being, we venture to think, that while Japanese students of *The Yorozu Weekly* will undoubtedly learn the significance of innumerable English idioms, they will not be much tempted to use familiarly forms of speech coming to them in such unfamiliar guise. This objection does not apply, however, to the pages of the periodical where ordinary news items are found; items translated with most happy scholarship from the columns of the *Yorozu Choho*. There the gifted editor has before him a Japanese original whose language is free from all phrasemongering, and he is consequently able to lay before his readers linguistic parallels that can not fail to prove highly serviceable. One thing occurs to us, however. Does Mr. Saito think that a juster conception of English literary style can be conveyed to Japanese students, by translations from the Japanese—translations made by a Japanese—than by means of

extracts taken directly from first-class English newspapers? We should not have thought so. Here, for example, are two extracts from the same note, headed "Progress of Manchurian Defence":—"A fresh force has also been stationed in North Manchuria, and preparations are now completed for war, *she being only prevented by the floods now raging in south Manchuria from effecting occupation of Manchuria.*" * * * "As soon as the roads are opened, it is feared, England and Japan will be aroused out of their sweet dream of a peaceful settlement, &c." We do not find that these sentences are models, and apart from the literary question, it strikes us as regrettable that Mr. Saito should lend his powerful aid to circulate such intelligence among the student class in his country. For the rest, however, we offer him most sincere congratulations, and express the unreserved opinion that the knowledge of English he displays in *The Yorozu Weekly* is altogether exceptional.

FINANCIAL.

It is now confidently stated that the broad lines of next year's Budget, as just drafted, include an economy of 3½ millions in the ordinary administrative expenses, and an economy of 6½ millions in the extraordinary outlays. Further, a saving of 5 millions is effected by postponing railway works, and a saving of 1 million by similarly treating telegraphs and telephones, the aggregate economies thus reaching 16 millions, which is the sum required to restore the balance. With regard to *sake*, it is believed that the brewers will attempt to organize strong objection to the Treasury's proposed system of *Kuradasli-zei*, but the nation will endorse the official plan since its object is simply to prevent dishonest evasion of taxes. The system is thus pretty sure to go into operation next year, and though its full effects will not be immediately felt, it will probably bring the proceeds of the *sake* tax to the figure for 1901-2, with a certainty of considerable increase in the future. Concerning tobacco, the Government is understood to be equally resolute about taking into its own hands the business of manufacture. This will be limited to cigarettes during the first year and will be subsequently extended. It is expected to produce at once an additional revenue of 5 million *yen*, and to enrich the Treasury finally to the extent of 30 millions. Naturally this prospect is creating the greatest excitement among the Japanese tobaccoists. The quantity of leaf tobacco now produced in the empire is about 108 million lbs. annually. This is bought by the Government from the producers at a fixed price and then sold out again to the manufacturers who prepare it for smoking whether in pipes, in cigars, or in cigarettes. The Treasury's idea is to treat about one-half of the total production in accordance with the present system during the fiscal year 1904-5, and to take into its own hands the business of converting the rest into cigarettes. In 1905-6 the whole work of manufacture would become official. Every one knows what an important industry the manufacture of cigarettes has become, and every one can therefore understand how vehemently the manufacturers must rebel against the loss of their employment. A deputation of seven manufacturers, representing the Tobaccoists Union, proceeded to the Treasury on the 26th instant and had an interview with the Vice-Minister, Mr. Sakatani. They did not obtain much satisfaction. Mr. Sakatani told them, in effect,

that the Diet having refused to allow the continued levy of an increased rate of land tax, and having exacted from the Government a promise not to subject the people to any new impost, while, on the other hand, certain outlays were imperative, nothing remained except to fall back upon *sake* and tobacco. He declared that he was not yet in a position to give exact details of the method, but he said that the bill was drafted, that its passage through the Diet seemed certain, and that the necessary machinery for its operation was in process of preparation.

THE PERILS OF THE X-RAYS.

Mr. Edison has been complaining in American journals of the ill-effects of experiments with X-rays. One of his assistants had to have his arm amputated through the rays destroying the phagocytes in the blood. He himself suffered from a series of abdominal lumps through the rays. Two gentlemen in the radiograph department of the London Hospital, he further declares, have been obliged to take enforced holidays owing to their hands being injured by the rays. The use of the rays for direct examination of injuries has now been abandoned at this hospital. The rays are now employed to take photographs, from which the surgeon works, thus avoiding the necessity of manipulating the limb while the rays are actually playing on it. Gloves with lead foil sewn into the back were tried, but they were discarded. The first symptom of X-ray poisoning is a troublesome inflammation of the hands, accompanied by swellings resembling chilblains, depression of spirits, and insomnia. The nails, too, are affected—a ridge forming down the centre, in which pus is generated. After the matter has been removed the nails seem partially to perish, the injury to the matrix impairing future growth. Regarded pathologically, the results of the X-rays seem to be cumulative, being up to a certain point highly beneficial and beyond that the reverse.

A gentleman connected with the radiographical department at Guy's Hospital expresses himself amazed at Mr. Edison's statements. He has not found the rays baneful, and as to the destruction of phagocytes, he says the treatment of rodent ulcers has been attributed by several eminent authorities to the enriching action of the rays on the blood by the increase of phagocytes. This expert says, "about 1,200 persons are treated at Guy's annually by the X-rays, and I know of no case where injury has resulted from the treatment." Mr. Edison, reports the New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, says that experimental work with X-rays will be but slightly affected by the discovery that under certain conditions they are harmful. Ample protection can be obtained by the experimenters in the use of a screen of lead about a quarter of an inch thick. The evil effects come only after months of constant exposure. The worst results are felt two or three years after this exposure. This is puzzling. Mr. Edison says at the time he was compelled to stop his experiments he had found a crystal which fluoresced 12,000 times, and with this he succeeded in making a practicable fluorescent lamp, but he soon discovered that it was so powerful that it would kill anyone who used it continuously. The experiences led him to conclude that the rays were the result of radium and polonium.

"MASTERPIECES SELECTED FROM THE KORIN SCHOOL."

Not many years ago the opportunities available for the study of Japanese pictorial art by foreigners were very few. Indeed, previously to the publication of the late Dr. Anderson's remarkable work, the merits and characteristics of this not unimportant branch of human achievements may be said to have been virtually unknown outside Japan. Since that time the subject has attracted considerable attention. Louis Goussier's appreciations added much to its popularity. M. Goncourt's essays threw new light on the works of special masters. Mr. Fenollosa's notes and the fine collection of pictures obtained from him by the Art Museum of Boston through the liberality of Dr. Bigelow, placed American connoisseurs fully abreast of even the French in this particular line. But it was in Japan itself that the most effective movement was made to familiarize the world with masterpieces of the country's draughtsmanship. Anderson, Goussier, Goncourt and even Fenollosa all laboured more or less under the disadvantage of having only limited materials wherewith to illustrate their theses. Fenollosa, indeed, had seen almost everything that Japan had to show; or, at any rate, enough to thoroughly mature his judgment, perhaps even to prejudice it. But he could not show enough to fully educate a foreign audience. The Japanese themselves had to lend their assistance for that purpose, and they have been doing so with much enterprise and assiduity during the past ten years. Many publications have been issued in the form of periodicals; some of minor importance, as the *Fine Arts Magazine* and the *Hansei Zasshi*, but others, like the *Kokka* and the *Shimbi Daikwan*, books through whose medium even persons entirely unfamiliar with Japan herself, can cultivate a wide knowledge of her art. The *Kokka* has lived for over 13 years, issuing its beautiful numbers month by month, and the *Shimbi Daikwan* has reached its ninth splendid volume. There have been also the fine work (*L'Histoire de l'Art du Japon*) compiled for the purposes of the last French Exhibition at an enormous cost, and the magnificent books, two in number (*Japan*) brought out by Mr. J. B. Millet of Boston. These should not be omitted from the catalogue. But it is to the latest effort made by the Japanese that we would specially draw attention here. The work is entitled "Masterpieces selected from the Korin School." It is to be in five volumes each costing 25 yen, and its intention is to illustrate the Korin methods of pictorial and decorative art. The first volume, now before us, is splendid in everything appertaining to the crafts of the printer, the binder, the paper maker, the chromoxylographist, the potographer and the engraver. The cover is of silk, bearing a fine design of conventionalized waves by Korin himself, and the pictures, which, thanks to the ample dimensions of the book have been reproduced with absolute accuracy, are on Japanese paper of the most suitable description. Intended mainly to appeal to the foreign public, the text of the work is in English, and as it has passed through the revising hands of Mr. Goodrich of the Kyoto High School, it is free from all syntactical solecisms. There is a preface by Baron Kuki, formerly Director of the Imperial Museum. It is not in the nature of an ordinary preface merely setting forth the writer's commendation of the book. It is an

essay on Japanese pictorial art in general and on the school of Korin in particular. Baron Kuki insists on the doctrine that the character of a people is largely influenced by the scenery among which they live. Can there be any doubt that such is the case? Moral qualities are developed not by that which enters the ear only but also by that which speaks to us through the eye. One kind of education is probably just as efficacious as the other. Applying this rule to the Japanese, Baron Kuki infers that they should be and are remarkable for gentleness of manner, frankness of temperament and fine aesthetic taste. He does not elaborate the point so as to be quite convincing, but we gather that through all the distinctive characteristics of the various epochs of Japanese art, and in spite of the powerful inspiration it derived from outside sources, he detects a uniform strain of native individuality in the form of delicacy and buoyancy. That appears to us to be indisputable. Passing on from theory to fact, the Baron concludes that the five great representatives of Japanese pictorial art are the Tosa, the Kano, the Korin, the Maruyama (including the Shijo) and the Ukiyo-ye. We are surprised and pleased to find that he includes the last, for we ourselves can recall a time when no Japanese connoisseur would concede any really artistic merit to the genre pictures of his country. It was by the verdict of the Occident, especially by that of France, that this most defective estimate was corrected. Baron Kuki gives a brief analysis of the characteristics of the various schools, and concludes that "we are justified in calling the Korin the most mature and the purest of all the schools of art which are represented in an exhaustive collection of the Japanese pictorial arts." That is a very wholesome appreciation, yet we should hesitate to challenge its correctness. Certainly it has always seemed to us that Korin possessed the decorative faculty in a more highly developed form than any Japanese before him or after him, and that his ability to detect and utilize the adaptability of natural objects to purposes of applied art amounted to almost infallible inspiration. He has been accused of mannerisms. It would be more correct to say that he showed the idiosyncracies of genius. Mannerisms may be forgiven but they can never be permanently tolerable, whereas Korin's productions appeal to us more and more forcibly the longer our acquaintance with them. There are times when one is disposed to think that his massiveness has some touch of the grotesque and that his boldness verges on crudity; but that imagination never fails to be dissipated by closer acquaintance. We have not the least doubt that Korin will one day be recognised as standing very near the head of the greatest decorative artists the world has ever produced, and these noble volumes now in course of publication will do much to win for him the esteem he deserves. Goussier says of Korin:—*Ses motifs, bien à lui et uniques dans l'art japonais, ont une naïveté un peu gauche qui vous surprend; mais on s'y habitue vite, et si l'on fait quelque effort pour se placer au point de vue de l'esthétique japonaise, on finit par leur trouver un charme et une saveur inexprimable, je ne sais quel rythme harmonieux et flottant qui vous enlance.* Aulick says of him:—"Such skill we have never seen hitherto and can never see again. He is the best artist of Japan: not only of Japan, but he is the best colourist in the whole world." Goussier would have been more enthusiastic and Aulick's confidence would have been con-

firmed had the volumes we are now considering been accessible to them. The enterprise of compiling and publishing such a splendid and costly work seems to have been due to Mr. Tajima Shiichi, whose name appears on the title page, and by whom are written not only the general introduction, which is an admirable account of Koyetsu, Korin and their school, but also a list, with scientific analyses, of the colours used by the galaxy of Korin artists, biographical sketches of all the masters of the school and full explanations of the various pictures. There are 31 plates, so that if, as may fairly be assumed, the next four volumes be equally full, we shall have in all 155 specimens of the genius of this essentially Japanese School, and they will constitute a veritable library of Japan's decorative art in its highest phases. Thus those having any pretensions to knowledge will no longer be justified in founding false judgments on lack of evidence. Unfortunately the price of the work must limit the number of its purchasers, but whoever can afford the money will be well advised to acquire these beautiful and highly instructive volumes. The publishers are the Shimbi Shoin, 52 Nichomachi, Shitaya, Tokyo, and we can not conclude this brief notice without saying that Japan is to be congratulated on possessing such publishers.

FUNERAL OF COM. E. M. HUGHES, U.S.N.

With all the solemn pomp attending a naval funeral, the remains of the late Commander E. M. Hughes, of the U.S.S. *Annapolis*, were consigned to their last resting place in Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon. Commander Hughes died in the United States Naval Hospital on September 27, after a lingering illness, leaving a widow and daughter to mourn his loss. A funeral escort under the command of Commander A. P. Nazro, U.S.N., from the cruiser squadron now in Yokohama Bay, landed on Tuesday afternoon, and these were attended by a large body of officers and men anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to one who had endeared himself to all by his many qualities of mind and heart. The escort consisted of the Band, the Marine Guard and two companies of Bluejackets from the Flagship *Wisconsin*, and one company of Bluejackets from the *Raleigh*, all in full dress, together with some men from the *Annapolis*. Arrived at the Naval Hospital the following officers fell out and assumed the office of pall-bearers:—Captain Uriel Sebree, Medical Inspector E. H. Green, Pay Inspector M. C. McDonald, Lieut. Commander A. W. Dodd, Lieut. Commander G. W. McElroy, and Lieut. Commander C. H. Harlow. They were followed by officers from all the ships in the squadron, by officers and men from the French flagship *Montcalm*, and by representatives from the British and German navies, the whole forming a brilliant and numerous cortège, amid which were carried the draped colours of deceased's ship. Rain fell steadily all the time.

The funeral services were most impressively conducted at Christ Church by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, during the course of which the Band played the hymns "Now the Labourer's task is o'er" and "Nearer my God to Thee." The procession was then formed and marched to the cemetery where at the graveside the melancholy "Taps," the American version of the Englishman's "Last Post," brought the proceedings to a close.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Some attempts are made by the yellow press of Tokyo to create a sensational incident out of the fact that the Russian and Japanese squadrons will probably find themselves manœuvring in the same seas. One journal, which our readers will at once identify without hearing it named, affirms that the Russian vessels having started for Masampho where they will land troops for purposes of inspection, the Japanese squadron has anticipated them by hastening to the same place. Another paper says that the Russians are bound for Port Arthur, and that unless they abandon that purpose they will cross the track of the Japanese and a collision will be inevitable. Yet another paper assures us that the British squadron is to combine with the Japanese in making a grand demonstration. One would imagine that the men-of-war of two Powers whose diplomatic relations are still pacific, can not come within sight of each other without recourse to fighting. Even if the two squadrons happened to find themselves in one another's neighbourhood at Masampho what might be reasonably expected would be an interchange of courtesies instead of cannon-shots. But the truth is that all these sensational rumours are totally dissipated by telegrams received in Tokyo showing that the Russian squadron has already cleared the Korean sea en route for Port Arthur, where it will doubtless have arrived before these words are in print. It is expected that when these vessels from Vladivostock have joined the rest of the Far-Eastern naval command at Port Arthur, a grand review of the whole will be made by Admiral Alexieff. In connexion with that event we shall doubtless hear fresh stories, especially as there is a report, apparently well founded, that the naval manœuvres will be simultaneous with a military parade on a large scale in the Liaotung Peninsula.

The disposition evinced in some quarters to condemn Japanese diplomacy at this juncture is severely denounced by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. As a matter of fact the critics do not know what that policy is. So carefully have Japanese statesmen kept their council that outside their own circle all is obscure. Therefore the critics are obviously talking off the book. The *Nichi Nichi* does not make that point, probably because it must be self-evident. Our contemporary's contention is that Russia stands in a very difficult position. She has been unsuccessful abroad and she has to face disordered finances and disturbed conditions at home. At such a time she is pressed by Japan to conclude an unpalatable arrangement, and it is not, on the whole, wonderful that she should hesitate. Her policy of menace in Seoul has produced no tangible results; her threatening demeanour in Peking has not been more fruitful, and what chiefly stands to her account is that she has alienated the confidence of the Powers. If she persists in her present route of procrastinating any definite reply to Japan's proposals, it is hard to see how a rupture can be avoided. There are some onlookers, indeed, who urge that Japan should seize this occasion to appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, and that if she delay, the situation will turn in her disfavour. But Japan is not looking round for opportunities to fight. She will not shrink from fighting in case of need and she does not fear the result. Her purpose is to act in strict accordance with the principles that appeal to her friends,

Great Britain and America, and to steadily tread the road of moderation that has already obtained their approval. If she be forced from that path, responsibility for the ensuing calamities will not rest on her shoulders. Meanwhile of those that condemn her foreign policy in the loudest terms, it is only to be said that they wish to condemn it. Such are the *Nichi Nichi's* views.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR OFFICE.

Although they have not been reproduced in these columns, various paragraphs and notes have appeared from time to time in Japanese journals of late, indicating that exceptional preparations are being taken by the War Office to place the troops in readiness for fighting. These items of false intelligence are doubtless attributable to the fact that at a time of excitement like the present, acts that belong really to the ordinary routine of official procedure and would be performed however pacific might be the state of the country's foreign relations, attract exceptional attention, and suggest exaggerated inferences. It has seemed to the authorities advisable to instruct the editors of newspapers on this point, and accordingly on the 30th ultimo some twenty-eight editors were asked to attend at the War Office, where they were received by Col. Murayama, and fully informed as to the actual state of affairs. The Colonel explained that nothing whatever had been done outside the usual routine. It is the invariable rule to take certain steps at this time of year in the case of reservists and men removed from the active list but not yet placed on that of the reserves. There has been no departure from these steps. The only other incident to which false reports seem attributable is that the wonted measures for supplying winter clothing have been adopted. Such is the system adopted at the War Office—Colonel Murayama went on to explain—that the fighting line can be formed at any moment without delay or difficulty. The Government did not blame the newspapers for what they had published. They were fully credited with patriotic motives. But greater caution was most desirable. Events falling within the common and regular routine of administrative arrangements ought not to be called exceptional merely because the atmosphere of the moment rendered their outlines unusually distinct. The War Office assured the editors that should it be found necessary to take any abnormal step of mobilization, they would be fully informed and duly posted as to the reasons.

We may mention here that correspondents of European and American journals seem to have been equally misleading the public they address. News from abroad indicates that many sensational telegrams have been sent by these correspondents of late. An impression has thus been created that Japan is preparing for war and that the temper of the nation is essentially bellicose. Nothing could be further from the truth. These correspondents illustrate the old saying that a treaty port, whatever its situation, is always hundreds of miles away from the capital of the country and from sources of correct intelligence about the nation's doing or moods.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

It is evident that the tobacco manufacturers intend to offer strong opposition to

the Government's project of a tobacco monopoly. They have formed an association, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that they are utilizing the capacities of an association already formed, with the object of inducing members of the Lower House to vote against the official scheme. What shape such inducement will take is very plainly hinted by certain vernacular newspapers. We have not, for our own part, the slightest faith in Government monopolies, with two exceptions: one is when undue exactions on the part of private combinations have to be combatted; the other, when dishonesty on the part of tax-payers deprives the State of resources necessary for administrative purposes. It is claimed that the latter case has occurred in connexion with the taxation of tobacco, but probably the more imperative argument is that the Treasury wants a bigger revenue, and sees no immediately available way of obtaining it except by taking into its own hands the business of preparing the leaf. We can not hope that the defects invariably incidental to official excursions into the realm of trade or industry will be avoided in this instance, but until it is shown that some other way of raising revenue is available, the Government must be credited with choosing the lesser of two evils. Concerning the report that one-half of the total tobacco produced in Japan would be affected by the new scheme in the fiscal year 1904-5, it is understood to have been denied by the authorities. They say that the immediate operation of the programme will not be by any means so extensive, but we can not find that they make any exact statement as to its real dimensions. Mr. Murai, the prominent tobaccoist, is represented as declaring that he will not step out of the industry unless the Treasury compensates him by paying over at once the aggregate of three years profits on his business. Apparently he thinks that he should be treated as were the hereditary income-holders of feudal days. It may be presumed that all just claims will be recognised, but if the Treasury is to begin by buying out the private manufacturers at Mr. Murai's rate, there will be small gain to the State's finances.

A WRITER FOR BOYS.

There will be widespread sympathy with M. Jules Verne in the sad affliction of almost total blindness, as the result of cataract, which has befallen him. Jules Verne, who is now seventy-five, has written a novel for every year he has lived, although his first book did not appear until he was over thirty. This was "Five Weeks in a Balloon," and its success was instantaneous. At that time Jules Verne had hardly travelled at all. But he possessed an imagination which could carry him to the ends of the earth, through the earth, and over the earth, and he did not fail to make the most of it. Jules Verne's imagination, in truth, has made him one of the most famous of all living authors, and yielded him a splendid fortune. His stories appear serially in five countries before being published in book form, and they are turned out by their author with clockwork regularity. M. Verne seldom fails indeed to produce two complete novels in a year. Hence he is always in advance of his contracts. Yet the labour which goes to the production of his romances is far from light. He once described his method. First comes the preliminary draft. This is followed by a plan of the chapters, and then begins the actual

writing of the first rough copy in pencil, with a half-page margin for corrections and additions. Then it is all gone over again in ink, and with the arrival of his first set of proofs M. Verne reckons to begin his real labour, since he not only corrects something in every sentence but rewrites whole chapters. He never seems to grip his subject, he says, till he sees his work in print. All M. Verne's work, it may be added, is done in the morning. He still rises daily at five and has completed his day's output by eleven.

ACCIDENT ON THE SUMIDA RIVER.

A serious accident occurred at Ryogoku Bridge in Tokyo on the 26th ultimo. Among the five great bridges over the Sumida, the Ryogoku Bridge is the only one that has not been changed from wood to iron. Some time ago it was decided to make the change, and for the purposes of the work a temporary structure was thrown across the river just above the old bridge. At a little distance above Ryogoku the Sumida receives the waters of the Kanda canal. It is the custom that cargo boats which intend to enter the canal should be towed by a steam tug to a point just above the Bridge, and the hawser being there cast loose, the momentum of the boats enables them to enter the canal without further aid from the steamer. But on Saturday the flooded state of the river rendered the performance of this manœuvre difficult. A barge laden with 1600 bags of flour came up the stream, and the master of the tug cast her adrift at the usual place without regard to the exceptional condition of the river, in spite of warnings shouted to him by men on board the barge. It resulted that the barge was swept down against the temporary bridge, which gave way forthwith, precipitating a number of people into the river, the barge itself being upset. Among the people that fell from the bridge, an engineer of the municipality was killed on the spot, his head being crushed between two beams, and a workman as well as a sailor of the barge are missing. On board the barge there were only 3 persons, the master, his wife and his son. The two last were saved, as were all that fell from the bridge except two.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

One of the most thrilling pieces of news brought by the last mail is the account of a recent accident on the Alps which befell the Hon. Gerald Fitzgerald, the well known Dublin Land Commissioner and yachtsman. Mr. Fitzgerald was descending from the Margherita hut on Monte Rosa, tied between two Swiss guides named Alner, father and son. As they were passing along a dangerous edge, he and the younger guide fell down, but the rope held, and the younger Alner succeeded in saving himself and returned to the hut whence he telephoned to Alagna for help. Now imagine this scene:—

Mr. Fitzgerald, on the contrary, having broken his right leg, remained for seven hours supported by the rope and suspended over the precipice at a height of 10,500 feet. Old Alner succeeded, in fact, in supporting him in mid-air, standing himself for the seven hours motionless, with his legs propped against a boulder. When aid arrived Alner appeared exhausted by the enormous strain.

Mr. Fitzgerald was eventually brought down by eight guides and two physicians to Alagna "all the inhabitants of which," we are told, "warmly cheered old Alner." He

deserved those cheers. Sympathy must also be extended to Mr. Fitzgerald, for to dangle in the air with a broken leg for seven hours surpasses the ordinary experiences of mankind by a good deal.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

One of the most sensational and daring of experiments was tried on Aug. 18th at Brest, in presence of the French Minister of Marine. One of the 10-inch steel-plated turrets of the *Suffren* ironclad was fired at by the *Massena* with 12-in. shells. The two ships are among the latest and the finest in the French Navy. The Minister, who was confident in the strength of the steel plates, remained with his staff on board the *Suffren* within a few yards of the bombarded tower. The whole crew were on board, too, at the posts they would be allotted in action. The object of the experiment was to ascertain how the turret—one of the vital parts of a modern man-of-war—would behave in action, whether the steel plates would withstand a repeated bombardment at short range, and, if so, whether the turret would get jammed. In the latter case it would become unworkable, and would be a death trap. The first shot was fired at 10 a.m., and struck a target of sand-bags on board the *Suffren*, some feet in front of the turret. At 11.30 the turret itself was struck full by a shell. The turret was uninjured, and the shell was shattered to atoms. At 4 p.m. a second shell hit the same spot, the fragments of the missile being scattered to 700 yards. The Minister's private secretary was interviewed and said that no accident took place on board the *Suffren*, but he refused to say more as the Minister wished the results of the experiment to remain secret. The sheep who were confined in the turret, adds a contemporary, were taken out alive afterwards, and so far as could be judged they felt none the worse for their experience. The turret, it is stated, continues to work perfectly, and turns easily on its axis. At the fourth and last shot fired at the *Suffren* the shell was seen to form into numerous splinters, one of which ricocheted and hit the *Massena* at 100 yards distance.

On Saturday last H.B.M.'s Naval Attaché, Capt. E. C. Troubridge, R.N., visited H.M.'s Naval Hospital at Yokohama, and presented the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain to C. P. Talbot, Esq., R.N., which had been sent out for him through the Admiralty, and which was awarded for his gallant action in saving the life of a seaman from drowning in the Yangtze river whilst his ship, H.M. *Glory*, was visiting Hankow last year, an account of which we published at the time. Mr. Talbot has been under treatment in the Hospital for some weeks but will soon rejoin his ship.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that although the Department of Justice does not figure largely in the economies effected by the new scheme of administrative reform, its organization is appreciably touched. For four courts of appeal are to be abolished—those of Hiroshima, Nagoya, Miyagi and Hakodate—and over 20 local courts with 50 district courts will share the same fate. On the other hand, a new court of appeal will be established at Aomori. The result of all this will be a saving of 400,000 yen.

We can not welcome this so-called reform. There are at present 7 courts of appeal, and by the proposed change they will be reduced

to four, namely, those of Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto and Aomori. Unquestionably the trouble and expense of appealing will be increased for litigants. Perhaps that is regarded with satisfaction as the privilege of appeal is certainly abused at present. But can any such plea be advanced in defence of cutting down the establishment of local and district courts by over seventy? Already the delays caused by an insufficiency of judicial officers provoke much complaint.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce suffers to the extent of 1,673,000 yen.

Japanese papers state that First-class Surgeon Saka Takuji of this country's army is a competitor for the prize of 20,000 francs offered by the French Government for the best method of preparing portable provisions to be used by troops in the field. Dr. Saka's method is described as freezing—by the aid of Tripler's exhaustor—a mixture of rice-cake and bean flour. He is said to have forwarded an account of his project with specimens through Baron Corvisart of the French Legation.

According to an official report the total number of inhabitants of Harbin is 38,983 males and 5,593 females, a discrepancy very suggestive of the political condition of the town. The details are Russians 1,690 males and 829 females; Chinese 1,880 males and 134 females; Japanese 43 males and 64 females; together with 10 persons or less each of British, French and Germany nationality. The figures relate to the old town. In the new town there are Russians 5,180 males and 1,983 females; Chinese 15,489 males and 342 females; Japanese 29 males and 6 females, with a few Germans and Austrians (about 5 each).

Among the first deputations received by Pope Pius X after his coronation was that representing the Irish Parliamentary Party, headed by Sir Thomas Escombe, M.P. His Holiness has supplemented the audience by causing the following letter to be sent to Sir Thomas:—

"Honourable Sir,—You have discharged a high and memorable mission in the name of the Irish Parliamentary Party by laying at the feet of the Holy Father your affectionate and elevated address expressive of sentiments of unalterable attachment to the Holy See together with best wishes for its ample prosperity. The opportunity you have furnished to the new Vicar of Christ to direct his august attention to the loyalty and undying fidelity of the Irish people comes most appropriately in the midst of the testimonies of devotion and respect which come to him from all parts of the world. It is, therefore, with extreme satisfaction that the Successor of St. Peter, from whom the great apostle of your noble people derived the authority of his evangelic mission, sees to-day continued and confirmed the hereditary national virtues of your race. In consequence thereof, in thanking you for your most acceptable homage, His Holiness takes pleasure in return in expressing his heartfelt good wishes for the faithful nation you represent, convinced as he is that you and your colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary Party will constantly aspire to add to the renown of the faith you profess. He is pleased to bless with a full heart yourself, your colleagues, your families, and the whole of the people of Ireland. In communicating the foregoing I have the honour to be, with much esteem, yours faithfully,

"RAFFAELLE MERRY DEL VAL,
"Acting Secretary of State to the Vatican.

All the Tokyo papers announce that Baron Rosen reached Port Arthur on the evening of the 28th September and that he had a three hours' interview with Viceroy Alexieff the same day, followed by a long conference from an early hour the next morning. They add that on the 29th the Baron addressed two lengthy telegrams to the Russian Legation in Tokyo. The *Chuo Shimbun* affirms that the Cabinet in St.

Petersburg has intimated its desire to transfer the seat of the negotiations to Tokyo, and that the Japanese Government having assented to that obviously convenient course, Baron Rosen has been invested with the necessary powers, the condition being added, however, that he is to exercise them in consultation with Viceroy Alexieff. Hence the Baron's visit to Port Arthur.

It is a matter of general satisfaction that Mr. J. C. Hall has been appointed Consul-General of Great Britain in Japan. Thirty-six years of service in this country is Mr. Hall's record, and in every instance requiring his attention he has proved himself a thoroughly competent official. His exceptional knowledge of the Japanese language is an additional title to the promotion which the British Government has now conferred on him. Apparently Mr. Hall is to remain in Kobe, a fact upon which that settlement is to be congratulated.

Coffee in the form of jelly is the latest recommendation of *The Lancet*. It says: "A hot draught of coffee is undoubtedly a powerful stimulant, enabling both mental and physical fatigue to be borne. On the other hand, a cup of hot coffee disagrees with many persons, their digestion is disturbed rather than aided, there is interference with the normal chemistry of the digestive process, and the dyspeptic must eschew hot strong coffee as well as tea. The excessive drinking of coffee is in any case an evil. But it is often forgotten that coffee can be taken in other ways and in none better than in the form of jelly. A clear coffee jelly after dinner is every bit as good as the hot infusion, while it is free from some of the drawbacks of the latter. Coffee, unlike alcohol, diminishes organic waste, rouses the muscular energy without the collapse which follows alcoholic imbibition, and gelatine in the form of jelly is cooling, assuages thirst, is soothing, and has a tendency to absorb any excessive acidity of the stomach. Gelatine is what is known as a 'proteid-sparer'—that is, it saves the destruction of proteid, such as albumin. Having regard to these facts, therefore, coffee jelly should form a very suitable sequel to dinner and an excellent substitute for the infusion. Moreover, the astringent principles of coffee, which, however, are different in kind and degree from those present in tea, are nullified by the gelatine. In short, jelly is an excellent vehicle for coffee, but, as is necessary in making the infusion, the quantity of coffee in the jelly should not be stinted. Coffee serves an admirable purpose in dietetics, and those with whom it disagrees when in the form of a hot infusion will very probably find the jelly quite satisfactory."

There are rumours that General Kuropatkin has resigned the portfolio of war, and one of the Tokyo journals, giving great prominence to the story, sapiently opines that if the General be an advocate of peace, his resignation must be interpreted as making for war, whereas if he be an advocate of war the opposite inference may be drawn. A highly interesting and important commentary. In quarters usually better informed than this particular journal, Kuropatkin's resignation is altogether denied or discredited, and we do not learn that any official news of the event has been received.

Some capital is made by newsmongers out of the fact that Admiral Viscount Ito, of Yalu fame, and Marquis Ito were both received in audience by the Emperor on the 29th instant, but it will

doubtless turn out that these visits to the Palace do not bear the sensational construction put upon them. Pending the issue of her negotiations with Russia, for which there is no obvious reason to anticipate an unsuccessful issue, Japan's policy is not at all likely to enter any such phase as is attributed to it in some quarters.

The Emperor and Empress received the Countess of Minto and her suite at the Palace on the 25th ultimo, and afterwards entertained them at lunch. The Countess was presented by Sir Claude MacDonald. There have been various entertainments in Tokyo in honour of this distinguished visitor, notably at the British Legation and the Foreign Office.

The winner of the Cup presented by Mr. T. W. Hellyer for open competition among the members of the Kobe Golf Club on their links at Rokko-san, has turned up in Mr. H. S. Playfair of Yokohama. Mr. Playfair's score averaged 40 for the eight rounds of nine holes, and he lowered all local records. Mr. Moon was second and Mr. Eugene H. Gill third.

According to Mr. Soyeda, speaking through the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*, the Japanese authorities have decided that the time is now suitable for bringing Formosa within the same currency system as that prevailing throughout the rest of the empire; in other words, adopting gold monometallism. At first the island's close relations with the neighbouring empire of China rendered it advisable to adhere to the silver system, but the severe fluctuations in the gold value of the white metal during recent years have greatly hampered trade, and the moment seems to be now opportune for reverting to the stabler basis. We gather from Mr. Soyeda's remarks that a bill in that sense has already been prepared by the Treasury.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of Lieut.-General Tamura, which took place at 2 a.m. on the 1st instant. The rank of Lieut.-General was conferred on the distinguished officer by the Emperor just before death. The Lieut.-General had practical charge of the Headquarters Staff affairs and was regarded as one of the ablest officers in Japan. His loss will be severely felt by the country.

An atmospheric depression still continues to linger on the southern coast while in the north an exceptional elevation is reported. In short the conditions indicate instability and it is anticipated that bad weather may prevail for the next two or three days.

FIRE.

A small fire occurred at Ogicho Shichome, Yokohama, about half-past six on Tuesday evening. One house was destroyed.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the morning of Sept. 28th at Iwamisawa, Sapporo, burning down seven brothels and killing one person.

On the night of Sept. 28th, fire broke out at Senju, Tokyo, burning down two houses and damaging three others.

About 6.30 p.m. on Sept. 29th, fire occurred in an unoccupied house in the compound at No. 136, Kotobukicho 4-chome, Yokohama, destroying the building. The damage is estimated at ¥3,000.

BASEBALL.

The game of baseball played on Saturday afternoon in dull, overcast, muggy weather, between the Y.C. & A.C. versus the Yokohama Commercial School, proved an interesting encounter. The visitors displayed all the fine fielding abilities which we are accustomed to expect from a Japanese baseball team, and at one time it looked as if they might retire as the victors; but the home side were not to be denied and in the end of a closely contested game defeated the school boys by the narrow margin of one run. Yokohama went in first and at the end of the second innings the score stood 2 all. In the 4th Yokohama got 4 runs and the Japanese came out with nothing. In the 5th innings Goddard bagged a home run and the score now stood 7-2. In the 6th innings the Japanese brought their score up to 6, and the 8th and 9th innings were unproductive for either side, the score being:—Y.C. and A.C., 7 runs; Y.C.S., 11 runs. Teams:—

Y. C. S.	Y. C. & A. C.
Furubashi (Capt.)	P. Van Cleve.
Yodogawa	C. Kilby.
Ozeki	1B. Mollison.
Sugimoto	2B. Merriman.
Kajima	S.S. Parker.
Oishi	3B. Thorn (Capt.)
Matsumura	1F. Jenks.
Yamada	CF. McChesney.
Yonebayashi	R.F. Goddard.

A correspondent writes:—A most interesting and exciting game of baseball was that on Saturday when the Y.C. and A.C. nine met the Yokohama Commercial School for the first time since the latter's return from a tour through Japan. A large crowd of spectators, including many schoolboys, followed the game with keen interest. The local nine showed up extremely well, displaying a marked improvement in their team-work, and with constant practice they should be in good trim when the Interport contest next month comes round. The Japanese team's fielding was superb, though, with one or two exceptions, their batting was very weak. Two runs were scored by the Commercial School in the first innings, which was equalised in the third by the Club. In the sixth innings the Japanese went to pieces and the Y.C. & A.C.'s batted well for four runs, Goddard scoring a brilliant home run on a fine hit to right-field—6—2. The score remained thus until the end of the seventh when through poor play on the part of Thorn, particularly, and one or two others, the Japanese were allowed to get in four runs. In the eighth the Club scored one run and thus the score remained, though the school boys made every effort to win, or at least tie. McChesney, Merriman and Van Cleve played an excellent game, while E. W. Kilby, playing for the first time since recovering from his accident, was as clever as ever at catching, and batted with marked effect throughout the game. Baseball enthusiasts were glad to see him once more in his old position. Van Cleve is improving in his pitching though he is inclined to hold on to the ball too long, a bad fault but easily corrected. Mr. W. S. Stone umpired and Mr. Nozaki scored. Tea was served in the Pavilion after the game.

THE HONMOKU MATCH.

An equally exciting game of baseball was played at Honmoku about the same time between the U. S. S. *Wisconsin* and the Naval Hospital, resulting in a win for the later by 6—3. The score during the entire game was 3—3 up to the 9th inning when Briedenstein, for the Hospital, broke the tie by a splendid hit and before they were put out three runs had been added. An unfortunate occurrence happened in the 7th inning when Donnaher the Hospital pitcher, broke his arm completely while attempting an "underhand out curve." It was most unfortunate as he has trained hard and developed by conscientious work into a wonderful pitcher. The whole team have done wonders in the last few weeks and practically made themselves into first class players. Schmidt relieved Donnaher after the accident and pitched very well.

THE SITUATION.

MUCH conjecture is indulged in about the situation, not only because the 8th of October is close at hand, but also because of Baron ROSEN's sudden departure for Port Arthur. It appears to be tolerably certain that some surprise was caused in Japan by Russia's action in presenting a new set of demands in Peking while the Manchurian question was under discussion between the St. Petersburg Foreign Office and the Representative of Japan in that city. We use the word "surprise" advisedly. A stronger sentiment was undoubtedly excited in the bosoms of some leading Tokyo journalists, but that was probably because they entertained a somewhat mistaken view of the stage to which negotiations had been carried in the Russian capital. The fact is, we believe, that *pourparlers* between Japan and Russia could scarcely be said to have entered a serious phase. There had been delay, not owing to any want of activity on Japan's part, but because Russian statesmen had not shown themselves particularly earnest in welcoming this country's advances. Nevertheless it could not be denied that a preliminary interchange of views had taken place; that Russia was informed of Japan's desire to negotiate directly, and that she had not displayed any unwillingness such as Japan would have been justified in construing as an intimation of refusal. Under such circumstances the formulation of a new series of demands in Peking without consulting Japan in any way, might fairly cause surprise in Tokyo, and could not but justify Japan in approaching the Russian Government with a more insistent mien. Such is believed to have been the sequence of events. Some purveyors of news undertake to enter into much fuller details but it would seem that their imagination has been embroidering their knowledge. The Russian Government, on the other hand, is thought to have delegated to Viceroy ALEXIEFF a large part of its authority for the purposes of the Manchurian problem, and little doubt is said to be now entertained that M. LESSAR acted under instructions from the Viceroy at Port Arthur when he opened his last budget of demands in Peking. It is plain, however, that all this places Japan in a somewhat equivocal position. We need not elaborate the point, since to do so might only sharpen sentiments which it should be the object of every newspaper to soften at this juncture. But we may note that the Viceroy in Port Arthur is a somewhat inaccessible personage for purposes of diplomatic discussion. If he has been invested with such extensive authority in relation to problems affecting the welfare of the Far East and the interests of several great Powers, it is inconvenient that his Viceregal court is not equipped with machinery for receiving and transmitting the views of the States concerned, and it would be calamitous if he committed the

error of imagining that Japan can submit to be effaced by a confusion of the functions of St. Petersburg and Port Arthur. This country has been remarkably patient, but there are conjunctures which she can not possibly endure in silence. If Russia create such a conjuncture, it will not be of deliberate intent, we are persuaded, and since there is a strong probability that Viceroy ALEXIEFF, great as is the ability attributed to him by public report, does not clearly recognise how close Japan has been pushed to the verge of vehement self-assertion, it is a very welcome incident that he will now be brought into direct contact with Baron ROSEN, who can tell him exactly how Japan feels and what are the bounds of her endurance.

A PROGRESSIST MANIFESTO.

ON the 25th instant a manifesto was issued from the Progressist head-quarters over the signature of Count OKUMA himself. The document sets out by stating that the public are well acquainted with the views held by the Party for many years. Now, however, the state of affairs in Eastern Asia becomes imminently menacing. Russia's attitude in Manchuria suggests that she contemplates war, and her aggressive preparations in that region are not merely of a recent character. On the other hand, the Japanese Government has treated this question in a temporizing and perfunctory manner, which has been a constant source of regret to the Party. Nevertheless at a critical time like the present, it is not the wish of the Progressists to attack those in power, nor would the nation desire them to do so. If, however, the Party have remained patient up to this day, it is because they fear to complicate any negotiations that may be in progress, or to cause, possibly, the interference of third parties. But the crisis has now become of such a nature and involves such far-reaching consequences that further silence is impossible. Therefore the Party in conformity with the resolute policy they have always professed and in conformity with their conviction that no weak concessions should be made to foreign States, hereby declare that China's integrity should be preserved; that the Power which now threatens to consume her should be driven back; that Korea should be assisted, and that the Power which menaces this bulwark of Japan's safety should be forced to retire; that all patriots entertaining these views should unite to rouse the nation and to incite the Government to a stout course. The Authorities have the people at their back; the people trust the Authorities; therefore Russia must be invited to reflect seriously. Should a catastrophe be precipitated, the loyalty and sincerity of the Japanese people may be relied on beyond all question. A heavy responsibility, a responsibility not to be averted even by self-sacrifice, will devolve on those who have the direction of the nation's affairs, should they, by a policy

of temporizing, tame concessions and spiritless drift, imperil the safety of the country and bring the empire into disgrace. The manifesto concludes by calling upon all patriots that are of one mind to join hands in the cause of their country, so that on the one hand the nation may be roused to a sense of its danger, on the other the Government to an appreciation of its responsibilities, and thus the empire be saved from future calamities.

It will be said, of course, that domestic politics have much to do with a manifesto like the above. Perhaps they have. Few steps are taken without some determining cause different from the ostensible object. But whatever motive-seekers may find to satisfy themselves that the Progressists are essaying to promote their own Party's interests rather than to provide for the security of the empire, it is undeniable that the issue of such manifestoes indicates a dangerous growth of public sentiment and a dangerous incentive to its growth. There is nothing that we should not do or say to avert the calamity of war. But blind optimism is not the way to avert it, and we therefore repeat our apprehension that Russia is pushing Japan beyond the verge of endurance. A long course of years passed in intimate contact with the people of this country has shown us that their temper may easily be mistaken by those that look only for such evidences of moral disturbance as would mark the progress of an Occidental nation to the stage of uncontrollable excitement. The Japanese does not reach the limit of his patience by visible steps. He remains calm in outward appearance until the crucial moment, not furnishing by his demeanour any indication of the coming storm. It is much to be feared that Russia has failed to appreciate this mood of the nation she is treating with such indifference. The TSAR does not desire war and would, we are convinced, do much to prevent it. But does it ever occur to His MAJESTY or to his immediate advisers to try to place themselves for a moment in Japan's position? Do they ever recall that only eight years have elapsed since they themselves drove her from Manchuria on the pretence that her presence there would imperil the tranquillity of the Orient, and that they have now occupied Manchuria with most defiant indifference to that pretence and in flagrant contravention of their public engagements? Does it ever occur to them to think that for the past fifteen centuries Japan has regarded either the independence of the Koreans or their inclusion among her own subjects as an essential condition of her safety, whereas Russia has now included the whole Valley of the Yalu in her sphere of influence, and has deliberately commenced in northern Korea a series of steps the sequel of which can not, by the light of history, be doubted for one moment? Does it ever occur to them that Japan fought a bloody war eight years ago to rescue Korea from its connexion with China, a connexion which made all

progress impossible and must ultimately have laid the peninsular kingdom at the mercy of any Western aggressor, whereas Russia is now behaving as though no obstacle offered to the inclusion of Korea in the huge scheme of appropriation by which Eastern Asia is steadily passing into Muscovite hands? If they think at all seriously of these things, if they credit Japan with the possession of any of the feelings that make for patriotism, it is scarcely conceivable that they would not have paused ere now in their course of haughty aggressiveness. We have counted all along on a pacific issue because, having faith in the perspicacity of Russian statesmanship, we trusted to see timely limits set to the advance of this wave of conquest. But we are compelled now to say that, in our deliberate opinion, the thread of Japanese patience has been stretched very nearly to breaking point, and that at any moment the situation may be found to have eluded all resources of diplomacy.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF TOKYO AND THE STREET RAILWAY.

THE mere fact that the Tokyo City Council has adopted a resolution in favour of cancelling the charter of the Street Railway Company and converting the lines into a municipal undertaking, is sufficient to call attention to the powers reserved to the Authorities by the terms of the charters granted to such companies. There is more than one provision bearing on this point. In the first place there is the general provision that if the State, or a public corporation acting in the public interest, desire to hire the exclusive use of a part or the whole of the rails and the accessories essential to operating the line, or to buy a part or the whole of such rails and accessories, the Company shall not have competence to refuse but shall be entitled to proper compensation. As to the rate of compensation in this case, it is to be determined by dividing the average net earnings for five years by the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. In the event of 5 years not having elapsed since the opening of the line to traffic, the period that has actually elapsed is to be substituted. Then further, there are provisions with regard to the taking over of the line by the State after the expiration of the charter period, or in the event of the Company's failure to comply with certain regulations; and there is a provision that should the Company without official permission suspend its business or abandon a part of it, the Minister of Home Affairs may direct the Municipality, or some other persons, to operate the lines at the Company's expense during the remaining term of the charter. We apprehend that with the exception of the first-mentioned, none of these provisions is applicable to the case with which the City Council propose to deal. In other words, if the Municipality want to take the enterprise into their own hands, they must pay to the Company a sum assessed by taking the quotient of

five years' average net earnings divided by $\frac{1}{100}$, or a quotient modified in accordance with the time that has actually expired since the opening of the line if such time has been less than 5 years. Now the committee of the City Council have been making some calculations. It is such an interesting question that we do not hesitate to lay the details before our readers. The length of lines for which the Street Railway Company has charters is 92.6 miles, and the Company's total capital is fixed at 15 million yen, representing 300,000 fifty yen shares. Of these shares sixty thousand have already been issued, and 25 yen per share has been paid up. The shares are selling at 60 yen each approximately. Now the City Council's committee assume that the Municipality could take over the business merely by paying to the shareholders the market price of the shares already issued, and since the shares are selling at a premium of 35 yen each—assuming 60 yen to be their market value—the Municipality would have to make a disbursement of 2,100,000 yen to acquire these sixty thousand shares. But the Company is required by its charter to make a payment of a million yen to the City Improvements Fund, so that, in fine, the outlay of the Municipality on account of these shares would be only 1,100,000 yen, which, added to the 15 million yen capital of the Company would make 16,100,000 yen. That, then, is what the Committee regard as the capital the Municipality would have to invest. Now there are two points to be noted here. One is the naivete of a calculation which includes among gains the loss of a certain asset. If the Municipality forfeit the sum of one million yen due to it by the Company, how can that loss be reckoned a set-off against the price the Municipality pays for the line? Presumably the million owed by the Company would have to be obtained from some other source of Municipal revenue. The second point is that the law does not entitle the Municipality to assume possession of this enterprise merely by paying the market price of the shares. We know of no such provision, nor would such a provision be tolerable. Passing on, however, to the committee's calculations, we find that the gross earnings of the line are estimated at 80 yen per mile daily, which for a total mileage of 92.6, gives a gross annual income of 2,703,920 yen. As to this, it will be observed that the question of single and double lines is not taken into account. The total of 92.6 miles represents, we believe, the length of all the lines laid, not the length of the roads traversed. We have no figures to show what proportion of the lines would be single tracks, but it may fairly be assumed that the actual length of the roads would not exceed 50 miles. On that assumption, the figure taken by the Committee as a basis becomes 148 yen per mile of road. They then proceed

Gross annual earnings at 80 yen per mile daily	Yen. 2,703,920
Expenses	1,081,568

Net earnings	1,622,352
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This represents, roughly speaking, 10 per cent. on the capital invested. Hence the enterprise would be highly profitable to the Municipality. But supposing, the Committee proceed, that the earnings do not amount to 80 yen per mile daily. Suppose them to be only 50 yen. Then the calculation stands thus:—

Gross annual earnings at 50 yen per mile	Yen. 1,689,950
Expenses	675,980

Net earnings	1,013,970
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This represents 6.3 per cent. on the capital invested, and is still a fair return. But it will be noted that whereas the expenses are calculated at 1,081,568 yen when 80 yen per mile is earned, they are reduced to 675,980 yen when only 50 yen is earned. In other words, these remarkably sanguine committee-men assume that the expenses of operating an electric railway system diminish in the exact ratio of the earnings. If it costs a certain sum to operate the system when the takings are 80 yen a mile, then it will cost only $\frac{3}{4}$ of that sum to run the system when the earnings are 50 yen a mile. That is the most admirable estimate we have ever seen. Could it only be realized, there would be no such thing as a losing enterprise in the world, for when the income approached cipher, the outlay would approximate zero. The true figures are that if the lines earned only 50 yen a mile, their expenses remaining the same, the net profit would be 608,382 yen, or 3.8 per cent. of the capital invested.

It is not a matter of mere conjecture, however, what earnings may be reasonably expected from electric-traction business in Tokyo. The Sukiya-Kanda section of the Street Railway was opened to traffic on the 15th instant, and during the 13 days between that date and the 24th the earnings averaged 250 yen daily. There were four wet days, but there was one holiday which probably compensated. We set down the figures as an interesting record of the first electric line within Tokyo city:—

Day.	Total Earnings. Yen.	No of Passengers.
15th	273.52	13,676
16th	328.64	16,432
17th	308.66	15,433
18th	243.32	12,166
19th	183.32	9,166
20th	222.52	11,126
21st	207.96	10,398
22nd	184.78	9,239
23rd	149.92	7,496
24th (holiday)	404.06	20,203

The distance between Sukiya-bashi and Kanda-bashi is 18 cho, or 2,160 yards, so that the average daily earnings on this section were 204 yen per mile, approximately. Hence the committee's estimate of 148 per mile of road is distinctly conservative.

The record of the Sukiya-Kanda section furnishes a basis for approximately estimating what the whole road will pay when finished. Assuming the gross earnings to be 200 yen per mile daily and the length of

road to be 50 miles, the aggregate yearly income becomes 3,650,000 *yen*. As to the operating expenses, however, a basis is not so easy. The City Council's Committee, it will be perceived, puts the expenses at 40 per cent. of the gross earnings. That is probably too high an estimate in the case of large earnings such as 200 *yen* a mile. If, then, we assess the expenses at 35 per cent. of the gross earnings, the net income becomes 2,372,500 *yen per annum*. Now the charter requires that one-third of everything earned above 7 per cent. shall go to the Municipality. If we take the cost of construction and equipment to be 15 million *yen*, it results that the Municipality would receive 440,833 *yen* yearly, and the Company's net income would be 1,931,667 *yen*, or something less than 13 per cent. annually of the capital. That is probably not far from the truth.

But as to the price that the Municipality would have to pay if it took over the lines, we can not form an estimate worthy of mention. Assuming the whole system to be in working order and earning at the above rate, its price for purposes of transfer to a public corporation would be twenty-eight million *yen*, approximately, according to the method of calculation fixed by the charter. In other words, the shareholders possess an asset which, in a few years, will be worth some 13 million *yen* over and above its cost price. The City Council's Committee propose to take over that asset now for 2,100,000 *yen*. It is not at all likely that such a transaction could be consummated.

ELECTRIC-RAILWAY FARES.

THE dispute that is now going on in Tokyo with regard to electric-railway fares receives no exhaustive treatment at the hands of Japanese publicists. Caught by the glamour of cheapness and uniformity people seem indisposed to examine the question minutely. But what, after all, are the advantages of a uniform fare for all distances? The basic idea of such a fare is that levelling down is effected in one direction and levelling up in another, one set of passengers being charged a little more and the other set a little less, so that finally a compromise is reached between the two. But in what respect does this compromise advantage those that are "levelled up?" It certainly benefits folks that want to ride long distances since the cost is reduced for them, but to an exactly corresponding degree it takes money out of the pockets of those that have only a short distance to travel. The first principle of payment for services rendered is that the remuneration should be in the exact ratio of the service. If a man rides two miles in an electric car he should pay twice as much as the man that rides only one mile. To equalise the two payments at a point mid-way between the higher and the lower, is to make the one-mile traveller pay one-half of the fare of the two-mile traveller, and in what respect the former gains it is

difficult to comprehend. Of course the saving clause is that the total outlay demanded of the public using the cars may be reduced by the uniform system; but look at the matter how we may, the indisputable fact remains that one set of travellers are required to pay high for a small service in order that another set may be enabled to purchase a large service disproportionately cheap. The discrimination is wholly in favour of the latter. There is much excuse for the uniform system in countries where the denominations of small portable coins are taken as a basis of account. For example, in England where the lowest denomination of a silver coin is 3 pence, the well-to-do classes would probably be content with a uniform fare of that amount, and would prefer it to a graded system involving the use of coppers. But the working population regard the penny as their unit of currency, and consequently that coin is made the smallest charge, a man being able to ride about 1½ miles for a penny. We speak generally, of course; special rates are adopted in some places. In Japan the *sen*, that is to say a farthing, is the money unit of the lower orders, and we are inclined to think that the wisest plan for any electric company would be to commence its charges at one *sen* and run them up by a *sen* for each half mile travelled, until a maximum of 10 *sen* was reached. Or, if the line naturally divided itself into stages longer than a mile, but not exceeding 1½ miles, then the charge for each stage, might be 2 *sen*, and for each half stage one *sen*, with the same maximum as before. It may be objected, perhaps, that such a system would be complicated and must cause corresponding inconvenience to the public. That, indeed, is an argument habitually advanced in favour of a uniform fare. But a moment's thought will show that the inconvenience must fall upon the company's employees solely. If a car had an entrance stile on the penny-in-the-slot plan, a ticket-man might be dispensed with, and the saving thus effected might be devoted to cheapening fares. Such would be the simplest system of all. But that being impossible, for the present at all events, tickets have to be distributed and collected, and one fails to see what inconvenience a traveller is subjected to by having to inquire the amount when he buys his ticket, seeing that he has to buy it under any circumstances. In short, if the mere fact of uniformity has any substantial advantages in Japan, we do not detect them, and since the value of money is very highly appreciated in this country, the aim should be, we think, to make the minimum fare as low as possible. As to long distances, while the electric railway continues to be incomparably the cheapest way of traversing them, people will not hesitate to pay its charges; but as to short distances, many persons willing to disburse one *sen* for car accommodation, would prefer to walk if they were asked to pay 2 *sen*.

YACHTING.

There were three races on Saturday afternoon, two under the auspices of the Yokohama Yacht Club and one taken part in by boats of the Mosquito Yacht Club. Three 39-raters started in the postponed race, *Mary*, *Golden Hind* and *Maid Marion* crossing the line. The first named took a long lead, but the wind being light failed to finish in time.

The Mosquito craft had good racing round their figure of eight course, six starting. *Winsome* led from the outset but was well pressed by *Pele* and *Edna* and only won by a comparatively narrow margin. Times:

	h.m.s.		h.m.s.
<i>Chocho</i>	3-55.02	<i>Vixen</i>	3-57.35
<i>Edna</i>	3-52.28	<i>Winsome</i>	3-51.04
<i>Pele</i>	3-51.26	<i>Sunbeam</i>	4-01.58

No fewer than thirteen "Larks" started to compete for the usual club prize, a handicap prize and a prize presented by Mr. Gillon. Nos. 10, 11 and 1 soon got away from their fellows and made capital racing; 10 (sailed by Drummond) winning by a few seconds from 11 (Abbey), 1 (Gillon) third. No. 10 thus wins the club prize and handicap and No. 11 takes Mr. Gillon's prize. Times:

No.	h.m.s.	No.	h.m.s.
1	4-19.20	10	4-16.50
2	4-33.05	11	4-16.55
3	4-49.05	12	4-25.45
4	4-37.30	13	4-28.30
8	4-48.20	14	4-46.50

It appears that though *Mary's* return was not officially recorded, she finished within the time limit, that is before 7 p.m. Happily, therefore, this long race has been disposed of. *Mary* led *Maid Marion* at the Kawasaki mark by twenty minutes, and half an hour later the *Maid* gave up. *Golden Hind* did not even round the Kawasaki Buoy. *Mary* passed round the Widow Buoy at 5.23 and fetched back to the Lightship at 5.47, crossing the finishing line after dark at 6.10. The wind was light, freshening, later and fluky.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

According to official investigations, the whole issue of Government Loan Bonds amounted to *yen* 580,530,010 at the end of August:—

	Yen.
Old	4,169,635
Pension, 5 per cent.	19,630,475
Naval	8,297,300
Redemption	167,128,350
Military	115,641,150
Railway, 4 per cent.	17,577,750
Railway, 5 per cent.	37,148,900
Industry, 4 per cent.	78,052,250
Industry, 5 per cent.	60,134,600
Hokkaido Railway, 4 per cent.	2,000,000
Hokkaido Railway, 5 per cent.	3,592,500
Formosan Industry	20,707,900
Loan for redeeming notes	22,000,000
Temporary loan for Formosan industries.	4,349,200
Temporary loans	10,000,000
Loan by Treasury	10,000,000

Bonds sold abroad are not enumerated in this table.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following table shows the position of the English counties down to 31st August:—

	Played	Won.	Lost	Drawn	Points.	Per cent.
Middlesex	(12)	18	8	1	9	77.77
Sussex	(2)	22	7	2	13	55.55
Yorkshire	(1)	26	13	5	8	44.44
Lancashire	(5)	26	10	5	11	33.33
Notts	(3)	20	6	4	10	20.00
Worcestershire	(9)	20	8	6	2	14.28
Essex	(13)	22	7	6	9	7.69
Kent	(7)	21	7	6	8	1
Warwickshire	(6)	18	4	4	10	—
Somersetshire	(8)	17	5	6	6	—9.09
Derbyshire	(10)	16	4	7	5	—27.07
Surrey	(4)	26	6	11	9	—29.41
Gloucestershire	(14)	19	3	9	7	—50.00
Leicestershire	(11)	19	1	9	9	—80.00
Hampshire	(14)	17	1	9	7	—80.00

Figures in brackets represent position last year.

LADIES HOSPITAL FUND.

The ordinary annual meeting of the subscribers to the Ladies Hospital Fund was held on Monday afternoon in the Public Hall, Mrs. E. C. Bellows presiding. There was a fair attendance of ladies.

The meeting having been called to order,

The President described the object of the meeting—to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to submit to the subscribers a report as to the work done during the past year. She recalled that the intention to hold a meeting last year after the annual one, for the purpose of having the General Committee and Dr. Mcre present, was not attained because Dr. Mcre would not meet them at all and the main object was to hear his objections. Some time later the Ladies Committee heard from Mrs. Davies at Hongkong and as the result of the correspondence that ensued Dr. and Mrs. Davies came here and Dr. Davies took over the hospital from Dr. Mcre. The Ladies Committee then employed Mrs. Davies to assist him. When Dr. Davies developed drinking habits the General Committee were compelled to dismiss him, and since then Mrs. Davies had been in charge and the situation had practically drifted. There were patients in the hospital when Dr. Davies was dismissed and Mrs. Davies stayed on to administer the affairs of the hospital. Since then attempts had been made to devise plans for the proper carrying on of the institution. Those plans had not yet been decided on, but Mr. E. Flint Kilby who was present would describe the state of affairs to them.

Mr. FLINT KILBY read the following letter:—

Dear Mrs. BELLOWES.—There is nothing fresh to advise you as to the Hospital for your meeting to-day, as until negotiations with Mrs. Davies as to the lease mature, we cannot act.

Briefly the position is as follows: Mrs. Davies is at present in charge of the Hospital, under the lease transferred to her by Dr. Davies, and the Hospital Committee are paying two extra Japanese nurses, and for Charity Patients. If the lease transfer can be arranged, the idea of the Committee is:—

1. To retain Mrs. Davies as Matron and Head Nurse.
2. To engage a European Nurse as assistant, who has a Dispenser's Certificate, so that nearly all medicines can be dispensed at the Hospital.
3. To engage a Japanese male nurse.
4. To arrange with two local Doctors to attend the Hospital in alternate periods of three months, both being available in cases of emergency.
5. To ask the community to provide the necessary funds for an operating room.
6. To make such additions and alterations to the equipment of the Hospital as are urgently needed and according as the Funds permit.
7. To remove the present Hydropathic Establishment, and alter it so as to make it available for Hospital purposes, or for private patients, say mostly visitors who may require accommodation that cannot be obtained at the Hotels and where, for instance, married people may have their wife or husband with them.
8. To rearrange the present residential buildings on the lot so as to permit an entrance from the main road, and to make the grounds more presentable.
9. To provide proper heating and electric lighting power on the premises.
10. To consider the advisability of erecting at the back of the lot a suitable building for Chinese patients, who at present occupy the general ward, the funds for which we are told the Chinese community would subscribe.

The Committee were desirous to be able to put a full scheme before the community, but as time goes on and doubtless residents are anxious to know what is being done, I do not think I shall be going beyond the wishes of my fellow Committee men in giving you this information for the benefit of the subscribers. With regard to the way in which you can assist the Committee, I would confirm what passed in our recent interview, that they hope they may rely on your fund to pay the passage and salary of the extra European nurse, and think that it would be very desirable that the ladies of Yokohama should still interest themselves in this matter, with their subscriptions, and they will, I am sure, be glad to recognize any subscribers to your fund as entitled to vote on Hospital matters at any meeting.

Whilst this general scheme has been considered by the Committee, I have no authority to put it forward officially, but next week at least, they hope to be in a position to put a detailed scheme before the

community, through the Press, and if considered advisable, for discussion at a public meeting.

Yours faithfully, E. FLINT KILBY.

Yokohama, September 22nd, 1903.

In connection with the operating room Mr. Kilby said he might mention that within the last few days a sailor was taken to the Hospital. An operation could not be performed for, he thought, five days afterwards. Two days later Dr. Baelz came down from Tokyo and performed another operation, but the man died. He (the speaker) was informed by the doctor who sent the man to the hospital that had he been operated on at once his life might have been saved. Mr. Kilby added, relevant to the letter, that there was only one bath in the hospital. Negotiations as to the carrying on of the hospital were still going on; the Committee had a further offer from Mr. Litchfield and a valuation had been made.

The PRESIDENT said that was the situation. It had been the opinion of the Ladies Committee that they might be able to help in carrying out the plans of the General Committee by paying for the passage here of a foreign trained nurse and afterwards paying her salary for about two years. They had a sum of money that they thought would be sufficient. Mrs. Bellows then went over and commented on the following accounts:

STATEMENT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.		
	Yen.	Yen.
Received on Subscription	1,497.00	
Donations, Anonymous	1,010.00	
Entertainments	693.35	
Interest on Deposits	21.94	3,222.29
Salary to Mrs. Davies	416.65	
Salary to Assistant (7 weeks) ...	70.00	
Sundry petty expenses	37.70	524.35
On hand		2,697.94
Fixed Deposit in H. & S. Bank ...	1,500.00	
Current Account " "	1,188.34	
Cash	9.60	2,697.94
Total Amount Subscribed	1,617.50	
Collected	1,497.00	
Outstanding on Subscription.....	120.50	

September 22nd, 1903.

Of course, the President, said they did not object to receiving subscriptions but they thought that they should not ask for them, for they thought that their subscribers would give more freely to the Hospital Fund if they were not called upon this year. They would, however, keep up the organization and would do so in any way that the General Committee should indicate to them. They might occasionally raise money from entertainments but they did not expect to canvas for subscribers this year.

In reply to Mrs. Hartland,

The PRESIDENT said the nurse to come from abroad would be in addition to Mrs. Davies, whom the General Committee had planned to employ as matron with an assistant so that in case of illness one would be available.

Some discussion took place as to the number of Committee to be elected, the President explaining the changes that had taken place in the Committee during the year.

In reply to Mrs. Stedman,

The PRESIDENT said the Committee made no change in arrangements after Dr. Davies left; they simply acquiesced in the steps taken by the General Committee. They learned afterwards that Mrs. Davies was considering two proposals, one that she should be in the hospital as general manager and the other that she should conduct it as lessee but the Committee wrote that her acceptance of either proposal would be a cancellation of her agreement with them. Mrs. Davies was paid by the month; no definite period of engagement was fixed. It had been proposed that the General Committee should employ the nurse and make the contract and the Ladies Committee should simply pay the salary as long as the money lasted, after which the General Committee would be responsible.

Mrs. STEDMAN thought it would be better to ask for more subscriptions.

The PRESIDENT said the reason for proposing not to do so was that they did not wish to interfere with the subscriptions to the General Fund—for a large expenditure would be called for,

Mrs. SWAIN said it was very kind and courteous of the General Committee to allow the ladies to discuss their plans, and she hoped the ladies would not in the future overstep the work of the Committee. She suggested that there might not be necessity for so large a Committee of ladies. She asked Mrs. Bellows whether she thought a smaller Committee could do the work, and whether there were any changes she could suggest.

The PRESIDENT did not think she could suggest any changes. The work was not so arduous but that it could be accomplished by a smaller number, but they had often questions to discuss on which it was well to have the views of as many as possible. There had been the greatest harmony in the Committee. The General Committee had expressed the wish that the organization of the Ladies Hospital Fund should be kept up.

Mr. KILBY corroborated this last statement.

Mrs. HARMAN suggested that subscriptions should be collected this year, otherwise interest in the Ladies' Fund would lapse, but the President and Mrs. Martin explained that the amount required by the General Committee was so large that its collection should not be interfered with.

The election of officers and Committee was then proceeded with, with the result that Mrs. E. C. Bellows was elected President, Mrs. Mollison Vice-President, Mrs. C. K.-M. Martin Secretary, Mrs. Weston Treasurer and Mesdames Moss, Dearing, Knapp, and Manley the Committee.

Mrs. STEDMAN asked supposing the negotiations with the Committee fell through would Mrs. Davies be left in the lurch? Up to the present the Ladies Committee had been paying her.

The PRESIDENT said if her negotiations with the General Committee fell through the present Committee would be unanimously in favour of retaining her services instead of the other nurse.

On the motion of Mrs. SWAIN seconded by Mrs. Stedman a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Committee.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the appreciation, and the meeting closed.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

Fears are entertained as to the safety of the British steamer *Finsbury* which left Kobe on the morning of Sept. 22nd for Yokohama direct and has not yet arrived. Her agents, Messrs. Grosser and Co., have communicated with the British Consul and the Japanese authorities. Heavy weather prevailed after the time of the *Finsbury's* departure.

The M.M. steamer *Australien* went ashore on Sunday morning some 120 miles south-west of Kobe. A thick haze is reported to have prevailed at the time. She sustained considerable damage forward. The local agent, M. Chaix, has gone down to inspect the vessel, and it is understood that permission has been obtained to dock the ship at Kure. Passengers and mails have been brought back to Kobe and the *Annam* is taking cargo off the *Australien*. Yokohama cargo is uninjured.

The *Kobe Herald* referring to the wreck of the M.M. *Australien* says:—The steamer in negotiating a difficult channel is said to have been swept by the current on to the rocks, where her bows are high and dry. Her stem is undamaged but about thirty to fifty feet further aft a large number of plates have been torn through and it is at this point where she is held fast. Captain James was the pilot in charge, and it is stated that he had only just brought one vessel into port before stepping aboard the *Australien*.

The *Australien* lies on a sandy patch on the south-eastern shore of Umasima, the large island which is the centre of the Kurushima no Seto between Oshima and the Shikoku coast. A rock has penetrated the plating forward of the foremast and it was in gliding over this that the rents which measure some 20 metres (60 feet) in all were made. The stem of the steamer is about 100 feet from the rocky bluff of the island, and about 150 feet from the easternmost point. Both the Pilot (Captain James),

and the Commander of the steamer (Captain Verron), who has been running out East for many years and is one of the most experienced Captains in the service, were on deck when the disaster occurred. The only explanation of the accident so far forthcoming is that the ship heading north with the object of taking the easterly passage through the narrows (that between Uma Sima and Nagato Sima) was swept by the current farther west than there was reason to suppose she would be and so struck just inside the south-eastern point of the island inside of clearing. This is the only explanation offered at present but we cannot say it is altogether satisfactory as the weather was, we are advised, perfectly clear. How it was that the course was not altered with a view to taking the western passage when it was seen that the ship was being carried under the island is not apparent. The ship struck at about four o'clock.

Mr. T. Shimatani's steamer the *Shuyo Maru* (about 500 gross tons), went ashore on the morning of Sept. 28th off Noto promontory and sustained severe damage. Two steamers were immediately despatched from Tsuruga to help the ship but it is reported that there is no hope of floating her. The steamer was built in February last year at the Ono Shipbuilding Yard, Osaka, and cost yen 62,000. The Nippon Marine Insurance Company insured the hull for yen 40,000.

Mr. S. Matsuda's steamer *Aioi Maru*, of 76 gross tons with cargo of sugar and cotton, went ashore on the night of Sept. 23rd off Makura point, Kagoshima prefecture. The hull is full of water.

Further information with regard to the steamer *Chitose Maru*, which was in collision on Sept. 19th with the German steamer *Seydlitz* off Wonsung, is given by the *Fiji* to the effect that the ship was inspected by a surveyor of Lloyds who found that there is an expectation of floating her if the cargo is removed. Mr. Takahashi, the manager of the Hiromi Shoten, who are the owners of the *Chitose Maru*, left Osaka on the 25th for Shanghai accompanied by an engineer.

On Saturday, Sept. 12th, a serious catastrophe occurred, reports the *Hongkong Daily Press*, in the Laichow River, about 250 miles S.W. of Hongkong and near the French settlement of Kwangchauwan, a steamer named the *On Hing*, about 250 tons register, being capsized and a large number of persons drowned, the number being variously estimated from 80 to 160. A strong northerly breeze prevailed at the time, heralding the approach of a typhoon, and a strong current in the same direction, as well as cargo stowed on the shade-deck, contributed to the capsizing of the ship. The disaster was witnessed by Captain A. E. Monger of the *Swift*, who in consequence of the strength of the breeze had weighed anchor and was turning round just at the moment the *On Hing* overturned. The cries of the terrified passengers were agonising, but Captain Monger states that he was unable to render assistance without jeopardising the safety of his own ship and the lives of a large number of passengers on board. He saw about twenty cargo-boats and sampans put off from the shore to the rescue, but as on this river there is a surface-current running in the opposite direction to the under-current, it is improbable that many lives were saved. As above stated, some reports place the loss as high as 160 souls, but Captain Monger is of opinion that this is an exaggeration and that 80 would be a more correct estimate. The *On Hing* sailed under the British flag but had no European officers on board. The Captain (Chinese) was among the number drowned.

ROBBER IN A BANK.

On the night of Sept. 29th, a robber entered the Kakeya Bank, Matsui prefecture, and secured over yen 2,300. He murdered an employee of the bank who attempted to arrest him. The culprit is still at large.

SENDAI NEWS.

Thursday, September 24th, being a holiday the Christian workers of Sendai selected it for their meeting. At two o'clock the guests commenced to assemble in the grounds of the Baptist Woman's College in Nakajima-cho, overlooking the river and facing the barracks and the ancient castle of the world-wide famous hero, Date Masamune. Lawn tennis and other gentle games occupied the attention of the guests, until, when the sun's declining rays cooled the air of one of Sendai's perfect days, they gathered in the school assembly room and were entertained by music and speeches from the graphophone, by the kindness of the Rev. John K. Ochiai, B.D., Rector of Christ Church, Sendai.

President McKinley's voice was heard in clear resonant tones reproducing his speech at the Buffalo Exposition, prophesying the expansion of American commerce. The prophecy is even now being fulfilled in this, the metropolis of the North-East. A memory test after a single view of objects displayed on a table followed. This was won by the Rev. Prof. William E. Lampe, A.M. (Princeton) of the Reformed Mission. Mr. Lampe has kept his wits sharpened all summer by superintending the erection of the *Miyagi Jo Gakko*, the Woman's College of the Reformed Mission, by far the most prosperous educational institution for girls and young ladies in the Empire north of the capital. About thirty guests sat down to a sumptuous repast more *Japonico* served by bright-faced maidens of the Baptist seminary. In the discussion that followed the work of the autumn campaign was outlined.

On account of the large number of missions that centre in this city of the North East, the proportion of Christians to the general population is greater than that of many larger cities, yet there remain many strongholds of the arch-enemy of mankind that remain to be stormed (*Deo volente*) in the near future.

In addition to the names mentioned there were among the guests, Rev. David B. Schneider, D.D., President of the North Japan College (*To Hoku Gaku In*); Rev. Alan K. Faust, A.M., (Lancaster) Professor of Latin in the same institution; Rev. Jacob M. Stick, A.B., (University of Pennsylvania) Business Manager of the Reformed Mission; Rev. Henry Scott Jefferys, M.A., (University of Pennsylvania) of the *Nippon Geiko Kwai*; Mrs. J. H. DeForest, and almost all the native pastors. All went away deeply grateful to their genial hostesses, Miss A. S. Buzzel and Miss G. C. Paulson.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

The hearing of a case instituted by Capt. A. E. Bougouin against G. Kuga, claiming payment of an unpaid promissory note, was to be resumed in the Tokyo District Court on Sept. 28th.

CLAIMS BY THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The appeals in two cases instituted by the Bank of Japan against K. Nedzu and against S. Kobayashi and three others, claiming on unpaid promissory notes, were to be heard in the Tokyo Appeal Court on Sept. 28th.

CLAIM FOR SHIPPING DAMAGE.

The hearing of this case, instituted by the American Trading Company against Messrs. Robert M. Sloman and Co., owners of the steamer *Verona*, claiming yen 485.36, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum up to date of payment, for damage caused to cargo brought by the defendants from New York on Feb. 24th this year, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court on Sept. 28th before Judge Kano.

Counsel on both sides repeated the statements presented at previous hearings (on May 26th and July 3rd) after which defendants' counsel presented a document notifying that Mr. Robert Edward Loesener has succeeded to the business of Messrs. Robert M. Sloman and Co., and he presented a Power-of-Attorney from the former. He stated that he did not now represent Mr. A. Buschel, of Messrs. C. Illies and Co.

The parties then introduced several documents as evidence.

Plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. A. E. Pawsey, of Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. The Court decided to do so on Oct. 19th.

APPEAL IN THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY CASE.

The hearing of this appeal, instituted in the Tokyo Appeal Court by Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Company against a decision given in favour of Mr. Hioki, Liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Company, began before Judge K. Suzuki on Sept. 29th at 9 a.m.

It may be remembered that the liquidator of the bankrupt estate filed a suit in the Yokohama District Court against Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Company (the present appellants) claiming to be paid yen 226,250, which amount was invested in 1900 by Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. in the Camphor Monopoly business as one-eighth share of the capital of the Camphor Monopoly. After several hearings, judgement was given on May 29th this year with the result that (1) Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. were ordered to pay yen 226,250 to the liquidator with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from April 20th, 1902, to the date of execution, and also to pay costs; and that (2) the costs incurred by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation who intervened, were ordered to be paid by the Bank. Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. appealed against this judgement.

Mr. G. Akiyama appeared for the appellants and Mr. Hioki appeared himself as respondent. At the same time, the liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., filed an appeal against an interlocutory judgement given during the course of the previous proceedings, and which dismissed in the lower Court his claim against Mr. E. C. Davis, one of the partners of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co., on the ground that he had not entered the firm as a partner when the contract with regard to the camphor monopoly business was made. The two appeals were brought jointly.

Before the Court began the hearing, the petition of a Chinaman named Korei-Bun, former Comptroller of the branch in Formosa of the bankrupt firm for leave to intervene and claiming yen 22,500 was dismissed.

Mr. Hioki, liquidator, simply stated that Mr. E. C. Davis should be held to have joint responsibility in the claim of yen 226,250 which the bankrupt firm was pursuing against Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. Although the lower Court had held that Mr. Davis was not concerned, he (Mr. Hioki) contended that he was and that he actively attended to the details of the monopoly business. The liquidator then introduced to the Court several books, documents, and letters as evidence and in regard to each gave lengthy explanations.

Counsel for Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. explained at length the reasons for the appeal, and then said that the simple facts of the case were that Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., which firm consisted of three partners, Messrs. Marcus Samuel, Samuel, Samuel and W. F. Mitchell, made a contract on March 24th, 1900, with the Formosa Government to manage and superintend the Camphor monopoly for three years. With regard to one-eighth part of the capital needed for the business, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation put up bonds to the value of yen 226,250 on behalf of the bankrupt firm. The contract was made on May 18th, 1900, and Mr. Davis entered the firm as a partner in November of the same year, before which time he was an employee. He however attended to the whole work of the office as representing the proprietors of the firm. Mr. Davis did not put his own signature to any letter when he was an employee, he signed *per pro*, so that it is clear he had no responsibility before being admitted a partner. Mr. Akiyama next asked the Court for leave to argue the two appeals separately, but the Court, after consultation, decided to go on with the cases jointly.

Subsequently Mr. Akiyama introduced several documents as evidence, some of which had not

been presented in the lower Court. The liquidator would not acknowledge these in any way on the ground that he must first investigate any new evidence proposed to be presented, but he would, if the Court permitted, reply to the new evidence at the next hearing.

Counsel for Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. asked the Court to examine Mr. H. C. Pigott, a former manager of the bankrupt firm, saying that he was the man most likely to know the facts concerning any payment made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel on behalf of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. The Court decided to entrust the Yokohama Local Court with the examination of Mr. Pigott.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. T. Twizell Wawn, acting British Vice-Consul at Yokohama, was present during the proceedings.

HALL v. STANILAND.

This case, instituted by Mr. J. W. Hall against Mr. F. Staniland, claiming commission and advertisement charges on the sale of the property known as the Bluff Hotel, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano, on Sept. 30th when Mr. W. Bailey, clerk of the Royal Naval Hospital, was examined as a witness.

Witness deposed that he remembered seeing Mr. Hall on Jan. 21st, 1901, when he made an enquiry with regard to the sale of the property of the Bluff Hotel which was to be disposed of, and since that time his wife and her friends, who were intending to start an hotel, had frequently seen the auctioneer. They did not intend to purchase this property, but simply asked its price. The ladies understood through Mr. Staniland that the price of the furniture and sundries needed for hotel work was yen 7,000, and that the rent of the whole property was yen 210 per month on condition that a lease for five or seven years was made. The income of the hotel was estimated at from yen 12,000 to yen 15,000 per month. Witness knew through Mr. Hall that the property was to be disposed of, and not through reading an advertisement in the local papers. He did not know that a gentleman named Campbell also intended to purchase the property.

Plaintiff's Counsel then introduced two letters, as evidence, one of which was written by Mrs. Bailey on July 4th, 1901, to Mr. Hall requesting him to show her the business books of the hotel so that she could understand the detailed conditions. Mr. Staniland refused to show the books. Counsel asked the Court to examine Mr. H. J. Sharp, Manager of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, as a witness, but he withdrew the request upon the Court deciding not to call further witnesses.

Having summarized the evidence, Counsel entered on a lengthy discussion, after which the Court rose, reserving judgement till Oct. 5th.

NATIONAL BANK v. CHANG MING CHIH.

This case came up again in the Yokohama District Court on Sept. 29th when Judge Hasegawa ordered defendant to pay yen 19,820 to the Bank and to bear the costs.

DARING ROBBERY IN HONGKONG.

Hongkong has ever been an Alsatia for the criminal outscourings of Canton, and at the present moment it seems to be the haunt of some very daring and unscrupulous rogues, judging by paragraphs in the local press. The latest outrage occurred in broad daylight on Sept. 16th, when Miss Bateman, an Assistant Mistress residing at 18, Bellios Terrace, was bound in her room, gagged and robbed by a gang of six Chinamen. The *Hongkong Daily Press* says that a chit was taken to Miss Bateman, who was lying down, having been indisposed for some days, and as she was opening the envelope, a young Chinaman entered the room, and was quickly followed by five others. Both Miss Bateman and the amah were immediately seized by the robbers, who tightly bound them hand and foot, gagged them, and tore up a tablecloth to cover the faces of the helpless victims of their violence. The man who held Miss Bateman to the couch gripped her tightly by

the throat, as though to choke her, and the marks still on the lady's neck plainly testify to the extreme violence used by her assailant. Miss Bateman had a small terrier chained to its kennel on the verandah. One of the robbers released the dog, brought it into the room, and held it so that it was unable to bark. Meanwhile, the others of the gang secured all the jewelry they could lay their hands on. They took from Miss Bateman the gold-rimmed spectacles and the ring she wore, and two gold rings were also taken from the amah's fingers. Evidently the thieves knew something of Miss Bateman's habits, as one made for her jewel case, which was kept in a particular corner in the wardrobe, while another secured her keys and overturned the contents of a camphor-wood box, in order to secure some articles of jewelry which Miss Bateman was in the habit of keeping there. They appeared to know just where to lay their hands on the jewelry in the room, and were consequently speedy in their operations. As soon as they had secured their booty they decamped, leaving no clue to their identity behind, excepting an old pair of slippers and the tassel of a queue. When they had disappeared, Miss Bateman and the amah succeeded in releasing their bonds, and promptly made a report to the police who are now endeavouring to trace the robbers.

REVISED DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF JAPAN.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

CHAPTER XXVII.—WOUNDING AND (GRIEVOUS) BODILY HARM.

Art. 240.—Whosoever shall have wounded and injured or inflicted any (grievous) bodily harm upon any other person, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years or with an ordinary or police fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

Those who have cut off or damaged the hair of a girl or woman shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or with an ordinary or police fine not exceeding fifty yen.

Art. 241.—When the following effects have resulted from bodily harm inflicted, the punishment shall be penal servitude for a period exceeding two years and not exceeding ten years:—

1. Loss of the sight of one eye or both eyes;
2. Loss of the hearing of one ear or both ears;
3. Loss of speech;
4. Loss of the use of one or more limbs;
5. Loss of the use of the sexual organs;
6. Serious and incurable mental or bodily disease or exterior deformity;
7. Miscarriage.

Art. 242.—Whosoever shall have caused the death of a person by means of wounding or inflicting any grievous harm, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

When the offence has been committed against his or her own or his wife's or her husband's ancestors (as the case may be), the punishment shall be penal servitude for life or for upwards of five years.

Art. 243.—In the event of any of the offences mentioned in the three preceding Articles being committed, any person present who shall have aided or abetted the perpetrator (even although he personally may not have been guilty of inflicting injuries) shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year, or an ordinary or police fine exceeding fifty yen.

Art. 244.—If the violence has been committed by two or more persons, and it is not possible to find out the gravity of the wound or bodily harm committed by each of the offenders or which of the perpetrators has inflicted such wound or bodily harm, they shall be dealt with according to the provisions relating to the "co-operation of several persons in the same offence" even although no conspiracy existed between them.

Art. 245.—Persons who have been guilty of assault (violent conduct) without going to the

length of actual wounding or inflicting bodily harm, shall be punished with detention or police fine.

The prosecution for the offence mentioned in the preceding par. shall only take place on the complaint of the injured party.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—OF INVOLUNTARY HOMICIDE, BLOWS, OR WOUNDS.

Art. 246.—Whosoever, by negligence, shall have caused wounding or bodily harm, shall be punished with an ordinary or police fine not exceeding one hundred yen.

The prosecution for the offence mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall only take place on the complaint of the injured party.

Art. 247.—Whosoever, by negligence, shall have (involuntarily) committed homicide shall be punished with a fine not exceeding three hundred yen.

Art. 248.—Whosoever, by reason of a dereliction of duty and failure to take necessary precautions in connection with his specific functions, shall have (involuntarily) committed homicide or caused wounds and bodily injury, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, or with a fine not exceeding five hundred yen.

CHAPTER XXIX.—OF ABORTION.

Art. 249.—Every woman enceinte who shall have procured abortion by the administration of drugs or by the aid of any other means shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year.

Art. 250.—Whosoever shall have procured abortion for a woman at the request or upon the consent of the said woman, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years.

Whosoever has thereby caused death or injury to the woman shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Art. 251.—Any doctor, midwife, chemist or druggist, who shall have procured abortion for a woman either at her request or with her consent shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years; and should death or injury have thereby been caused to the woman, the penalty shall be penal servitude for a period of not exceeding seven years.

Art. 252.—Whosoever shall have procured abortion for a woman neither at her request nor with her consent, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding seven years.

Attempts to commit the offence mentioned in the preceding paragraph are punishable under the heading of "Infractions not consummated."

Art. 253.—When a person has committed the offence mentioned in the preceding article, and thereby caused death or injury to a woman, the provisions relating to the offences of wounding and grievous bodily harm shall be compared with, and the case decided according to the most severe of the two laws.

CHAPTER XXX.—OF ABANDONING CHILDREN, THE AGED, OR SICK.

Art. 254.—Whosoever shall have abandoned or deserted a child, aged person, or a person who requires assistance owing to sickness, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

Art. 255.—Whosoever, being charged with the responsibility of protecting an old person, a child, or a sick person, abandons, or deserts his charges, or fails to afford them protection necessary to the preservation of their lives, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not exceeding five years.

Every person who has been guilty of the same offences vis-à-vis his or her or his wife's or her husband's direct ancestors, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding seven years.

Art. 256.—Persons who have been guilty of the offences mentioned in the two preceding articles, and thereby caused death or bodily injury to individuals, shall be punished by comparing the provisions of this chapter with those applicable to wounding and grievous bodily harm and inflicting the most severe of the possible penalties.

Art. 257.—Whoever shall have discovered an old person, young child, or sick person who is in need of succour, and, without reasonable cause, shall not have rescued him or reported the matter to the proper authorities, shall be punished with police fine.

CHAPTER XXXI.—OF ILLEGAL ARREST AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Art. 258.—Every individual who shall have arbitrarily and illegally arrested or imprisoned a person shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not exceeding five years.

Should the same offence have been committed against one's own or one's wife's or husband's direct ancestors (as the case may be) the penalty shall be penal servitude for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding seven years.

Art. 259.—If by reason of the commission of the offences mentioned in the preceding article death or injury shall have been occasioned, the penalties for wounding and grievous bodily harm shall be compared with those provided herein and the case decided in accordance with the most severe of the provisions.

CHAPTER XXXII.—OF THREATS.

Art. 260.—Whoever shall be found guilty of having used threats to do injury to life, person, liberty, reputation or property shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not exceeding one year, or a fine of not exceeding one hundred yen.

Threats are also punishable in like manner when injury is threatened to the life, person, liberty, reputation, or property of the relations of the person who has been threatened.

Art. 261.—Whoever shall have committed violent conduct, or have made threats of injury to the life, person, liberty, reputation, or property of an individual, and by means of such violence or threats shall have caused a person to do an act which he had no obligation to do, or hindered from doing an act which he had a lawful right to perform, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

The same applies to threats against the life, person, liberty, reputation, or property of a person's relations, by means of which he is caused to do an act which he is under no obligation to do, or hindered from doing an act which he has a lawful right to perform.

Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs are punishable under the heading of "Infractions not consummated."

CHAPTER XXXIII.—OF ABDUCTION, KIDNAPPING, AND ALLURING.

Art. 262.—Whoever shall have allured or taken away any minor without the sanction of his or her father or mother, or other person having the lawful care or charge of such minor, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not exceeding five years.

The same penalty shall be inflicted upon whoever shall have, by force or fraudulent stratagem, obtained the consent of a (minor's) father, mother, or curator, and kidnapped (the said minor).

Should the acts mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs be committed for the purpose of gain or for an indecent purpose or with the object of marriage, the penalty shall be penal servitude for a period not less than two years and not exceeding ten years.

Art. 263.—Whoever shall have for the purpose of profit or for an indecent purpose or with the object of contracting marriage, kidnapped a person by means of force or fraudulent stratagem, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not less than two years and not exceeding ten years.

Art. 264.—Persons who shall have, with the intent to aid the abductor, harboured a person who has been kidnapped or caused him to be hidden to elude (detection?), shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Whoever shall have, for the purpose of profit or for an indecent purpose, received a person who has been kidnapped shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding seven years.

Art. 265.—The prosecution of offences in the three preceding articles shall, except those cases where such offences have been committed for the purpose of profiting thereby, only take place on the complaint of the injured party; but, if the person kidnapped has actually contracted a marriage, he or she cannot lodge a valid complaint until after the marriage has been cancelled or declared incomplete or invalid by the irrevocable judgment of a Court of Law.

Art. 266.—Whoever shall have, for the purpose of transporting him or her out of the Empire, committed the offences mentioned in Pars. 1 and 2 of Article 262, or kidnapped a person by force or fraudulent stratagem, shall be punished with limited penal servitude for a period exceeding three years.

The same penalty shall be inflicted upon whoever shall have, with intent to convey him or her out of the Empire, sold a person or transported to a foreign country a person who has been sold or kidnapped.

Art. 267.—Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in this chapter are punishable under the heading of "Infractions not consummated."

Art. 268.—Persons who shall have committed the offences mentioned in this chapter may also be deprived of their civic rights.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—OF LIBEL AND INDICTABLE SLANDER.

Art. 269.—Whoever shall have injured the reputation of a person by publicly imputing to him evil acts or disgraceful conduct, shall, irrespective of the fact as to whether the statement relative to the deed or vice imputed to the person is true or false, be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or fine of not exceeding one hundred yen.

A person who has injured the reputation of the dead is not punishable, except when such injury has arisen in consequence of a false accusation.

Art. 270.—Whoever shall have publicly insulted and reviled a person shall be punished with detention or police fine, even although he may not have (actually) imputed dishonourable acts or disgraceful conduct to such person.

Art. 271.—The prosecution for offences mentioned in this chapter shall only take place on the complaint of the offended party.

CHAPTER XXXV.—OF ROBBERY AND THEFT.

Art. 272.—Whoever shall have stolen the personal effects of another shall be adjudged guilty of larceny and punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years.

Art. 273.—Whoever shall have forcibly taken away the personal property of any individual by means of acts of violence or by the aid of threats, injury to the life, person, liberty, or property of another, or to the life, person, liberty, or property of a third party whom the person threatened is bound to assist and protect, shall be adjudged guilty of robbery and punished with limited penal servitude for a period of not less than three years.

Persons who have unlawfully acquired pecuniary advantages by the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or have caused third parties to do so, shall be punished in the same manner.

Art. 274.—Whoever shall have made preparations with the intent to commit robbery shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year, but he may, according to the circumstances of the case, be released from the principal penalty and placed under police surveillance.

Art. 275.—A thief who shall have, after acquiring valuable effects, unexpectedly committed acts of violence or threatening for the purpose of preventing their recovery, escaping arrest, or destroying evidence, shall be adjudged guilty of robbery.

Art. 276.—Whoever shall have committed larceny by the aid of a suspension of will (caused by the use of a narcotic, or by any other means) shall be considered as guilty of robbery.

Art. 277.—Should the robber have wounded any person he shall be punished with perpetual penal servitude, or with penal servitude for a period of not less than five years; and if there has been homicide the penalty shall be death or perpetual penal servitude.

Art. 278.—If the rape of a woman has been

committed on the occasion of a robbery, the penalty shall be perpetual penal servitude, or penal servitude for a period not less than five years; and should death have been occasioned therefrom, the penalty shall be death or perpetual penal servitude.

Art. 279.—Whoever shall have by means of intimidation other than those mentioned in Article 273, forcibly taken away the personal property of an individual, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years.

The same shall be applied to those who shall have unlawfully acquired or caused others to acquire pecuniary advantages by the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 280.—Whoever shall have deceived an individual, and thereby obtained personal property under false pretences, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years.

Whoever shall have unlawfully acquired any pecuniary advantages by the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or have caused third parties to do so, shall be punished in same manner.

Art. 281.—Whoever shall have caused loss or damage to another person, on whose behalf the former is managing the business of the latter, or shall have committed any acts contrary to his duties with the intent to obtain profit for his own or any third parties, causing accordingly to his principal any pecuniary loss or damage shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years.

Art. 282.—Whoever shall have taken advantage of the inexperience of a minor or of the weakness of mind of another person, and caused to be delivered any property, or shall have unlawfully acquired any pecuniary advantages, or have caused third parties to do so, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding seven years.

Art. 283.—Whoever shall have with the intent to commit offences mentioned in Article 272, 273, 276, and 279, committed offences mentioned in Article 152 or 153, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding seven years.

Art. 284.—Offences mentioned in Article 272 of the five preceding articles shall be free from punishment when they shall have been committed among relations in a direct line or among relations living together; and in the case of other relations no action shall be taken unless a complaint is lodged by the injured party.

The above example is not applicable to co-actors who have no relation with the injured party.

Art. 285.—Even though the property may be that of the offender himself, if such property be hypothecated, or under lien to third persons in a manner investing them with possessory rights, or if it be under the guard of another person in consequence of orders issued by the offices of the public services, it shall be considered as the property of another person.

Art. 286.—Attempts to commit the offences mentioned in this chapter are punishable under the heading "Infractions not consummated"; but the offence mentioned in article 274 shall not come under this rule.

Art. 287.—Every person who shall have committed the offences mentioned in this chapter may be additionally sentenced to deprivation of civic rights.

Persons who shall have committed the offences mentioned in this chapter and consequently are punishable with limited penal servitude may also be placed under police surveillance.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—EMBEZZLEMENT.

Art. 288.—Whoever shall have unlawfully appropriated articles or objects which he holds on behalf of another person, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years.

Even though the property may actually appertain to the offender himself, should he take or apply it to his own use after being ordered by the offices of the public services to hold the objects in trust, the same penalty is applicable.

Art. 289.—Whoever shall have unlawfully

taken or applied to his own use articles or objects which shall have been entrusted to him in the course of his business or professional duties, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period exceeding two years and not exceeding ten years.

Persons who have committed the offences mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be sentenced to deprivation of civic rights and placed under police surveillance.

Art. 290.—Whosoever shall have obtained possession of lost articles, floating objects (as from a shipwreck), or other articles belonging to another, and shall have appropriated the same, shall be punished either with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years, ordinary fine, or a police fine of not exceeding one hundred yen.

Art. 291.—The provisions of article 284 are applicable to offences mentioned in this chapter.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO OBJECTS STOLEN OR EMBEZZLED.

Art. 292.—Whosoever shall have received and accepted objects obtained by means of offences committed shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not exceeding five years.

Any person who shall have been found guilty of transmitting, depositing, or otherwise disposing of stolen goods, or of acting as a depository of the same, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding ten years, or a fine not exceeding five hundred yen.

Art. 293.—Persons who shall have committed offences mentioned in the preceding article may be deprived of civic rights and placed under police surveillance.

Art. 294.—Offences mentioned in Article 292 shall be free from punishment when they shall have been committed among relations in a direct line, relations living together, or their husbands or wives (as the case may be).

The example mentioned in the foregoing paragraph is not applicable to any co-actors having no relations with the injured party.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Art. 295.—Whosoever shall have destroyed documents belong to an office of the public services, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period of not exceeding seven years.

Art. 296.—Whosoever shall have destroyed documents relative to rights and obligations belonging to another, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years; but the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the injured party.

Art. 297.—Whosoever shall have unlawfully destroyed or injured buildings, boats or ships belonging to another shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding five years; if there has resulted death or bodily injuries, the penalties for "Wounding and (grievous) bodily harm" shall be applied, each time that they are more severe than the preceding.

Art. 298.—If any objects other than those mentioned in the three preceding Articles, are destroyed or injured, the penalty shall be penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years or either ordinary or police fine of not exceeding two hundred yen; but the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the injured person.

Art. 299.—Even when the property destroyed or injured actually belongs to the offender, if it be under attachment, or a right in rem, or if it be rented, or insured, the provisions of the three preceding articles are applicable.

NAVAL NEWS.

It is officially stated that the Japanese standing squadron, which left Saseho on Sept. 28th, arrived at Masampo, Korea, the following day. The new gunboat *Uji* left Oesaki on the 29th for Shanghai.

The U. S. warships *Kentucky*, *New Orleans*, *Oregon* and *Albany* left Nagasaki on the 28th for Yokohama. It is stated by the *Fiji* that these four ships will undergo repairs at Yokosuka and Uraga. They have been staying at Chefoo since the spring.

The British cruiser *Leviathan* has left Nagasaki for Wei-hai-wei, and the *Gwry* has gone to Hongkong.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Italian cruiser *Lombardia* arrived at Yokkaichi on Sept. 26th.

The Pope has announced his intention to abolish the Swiss Guards.

We learn that 150 shares (Brett & Cos.) have changed hands at 7²⁵/₁₀₀ each.

Mr. John Jacob Astor has donated a million dollars for the purpose of cancer research.

It is now certain that a dreadful famine confronts thousands in the district of Monastir.

Kang Yu-wei has gone to Sumatra and Batavia. The reform leader is doing a lot of travelling.

Saku (29) living at Nihonbashi, Tokyo, committed suicide on Sept. 29th by hanging herself.

Tokyo papers report that Baron Rosen was expected to leave Port Arthur on Oct. 1st for Tokyo.

Lord Lonsdale predicts great political troubles for the Australian Commonwealth owing to too much legislation.

A telegram from Taipei, Formosa, states that the quotation for silver rose on Sept. 27th from *sen* 90 to *sen* 93.

Seven Chinese students arrived on Sept. 24th at Tokyo where they will study the police business during two years.

On Sept. 29th Tam Yang-kit, proprietor of the Cock-eye tailor shop, No. 81, Yokohama, was naturalized as a Japanese.

A case of scarlet fever was reported on Sept. 29th in Tokyo. The patient is a boy of 8 years old living at Kosumiga-oka.

Count Katsura, Premier, and other members of the Cabinet held a meeting on Sept. 29th to discuss official re-organization.

The flag of the commander of the Standing Squadron was removed from the *Shikishima* to the *Asahi* on Sept. 28th.

The Red Cross Society will summon the surgeons in reserve throughout the Empire on Oct. 30th to undergo training for twelve days.

H. Hattori (29), a jinrikisha coolie, living at Asakusa, Tokyo, committed suicide on Sept. 28th, by drinking a quantity of sulphuric acid.

The standing squadron consisting of the *Asahi* and twenty others, including ten torpedo-boats, left Saseho on Sept. 28th for Masampo, Korea.

Baron Kodama, Minister of State for Home Affairs, paid a visit on Sept. 24th to the Shinto Shrine, Ise province, after which he left for Tokyo.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, lawyer, was arrested on Sept. 29th at Urawa on a charge of embezzlement. The following day he was removed to the Tokyo District Court.

The members of the Bei-yu Kyokai (the American Friendship Society) will entertain Mr. Griscom, the U.S. Minister, on the evening of Oct. 7th at the Imperial Hotel.

Tokyo papers state that a special kind of fever is prevailing at Asakusa, Tokyo, since the beginning of September. From this disease, nine persons have already died.

The two young Australian women who arrived at Singapore the other day by the *Clitus*, as typewriters to the Sultan of Johore, have been sent back by the Straits Government to their parents.

A telegram received on Sept. 29th states that the Russian squadron consisting of the *Petrovsk* and eleven ships passed the Korean Strait for Port Arthur that day, coming from Vladivostok.

"Rougemont," the residence of Mr. A. Shelton

Hooper, in Macdonnell Road, Hongkong, partially collapsed on Sept. 9th, presumably from the ravages of white ants. Mrs. Hooper had a narrow escape.

Owing to the storm on the night of Sept. 23rd, a landslip occurred at a place near Fukushima, Yamagata prefecture, causing damage to the railway. Traffic was still suspended on the following day.

The *Fiji* states that Mr. S. Mitsuhashi, an official of the Nagahama Tax Bureau, who is alleged to have absconded after having stolen money belonging to the office, was arrested on Sept. 24th at Kanazawa.

Sato Fujisawa (27), wife of a peddler, living at the village of Nanao near Kamakura, murdered on the night of Sept. 28th her husband's brother, Iwakichi, with a hatchet and then gave herself up to the Fujisawa police.

A telegram from Mito states that a man named Y. Someya (20) living at the village of Ekawa murdered his wife named Tsune (23) on Sept. 24th by stabbing her with a sword. The cause is reported to be jealousy.

The cyclists of Yamaguchi prefecture, states the correspondent of the *Fiji*, opened an office on Sept. 24th with the object of presenting a petition to the authorities asking them to reduce the tax from *yen* 6 to *yen* 5 per annum.

The shareholders of the Hoden Oil Company, Nagaoka, Niigata province, held a meeting on Sept. 29th when resolutions to add *yen* 1,500,000 to the capital and to issue debentures aggregating *yen* 500,000, were passed.

The railway between Byoritsu and Sansu, Formosa, being almost completed, traffic will be opened on Oct. 7th, when the authorities will entertain the natives living along the line, who presented land for the use of the permanent way.

Mr. G. Matsushita, editor of the *Yamato Shimbun*, and two others, who have been charged with having obtained money by means of extortion, were released on Sept. 30th in the Tokyo District Court on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient.

Count Katsura, Premier, proceeded to the Palace on the morning of Sept. 28th when he had audience of the Emperor. After half an hour, he returned to his official residence, where he presided over a meeting of Ministers.

Mr. E. J. Main, Superintendent Engineer at Kowloon Dock, died in Hongkong on September 21, from fever and heart trouble. A native of Leith he had been in the East some 25 years, 18 of which he served with the Dock company.

Another educational official connected with the text book affair was sentenced on Sept. 30th in the Tokyo District Court to 4½ months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 15. The bribes, *yen* 5,200, which he received were ordered to be confiscated.

The death is announced in the *Echo de Chine* of Mgr. Banci, Vicar Apostolic for northern Hupeh, residing at Lao-ho-kou. Mgr. Banci was well advanced in years and his health had for some time been in a precarious condition. He belonged to the Franciscan order.

Li Chongku and three other Koreans who arrived at Kobe on Sept. 29th by the steamer *Tairen Maru* have been ordered to retire from Japan. They will leave by the earliest steamer for home. The *Fiji* states that these Koreans are suspected, by the Kobe police, of being accomplices of Yuen Hong-ting, who is an assassin sent to destroy the Korean refugees in Japan.

The Central Warehousing Company, Tokyo, whose capital is *yen* 400,000, of which *yen* 200,000 is paid-up, intends to wind-up. With this view the shareholders will hold a general meeting on Oct. 13th. Tokyo papers state that the firm has already lost its paid-up capital and

has incurred heavy debts. The firm recently lost yen 42,000 by the fraud of a woollen cloth importer.

A Kobe telegram states that the Russo-Chinese Bank has decided to sell by auction the whole of the property of the Heian Cotton Spinning Company for yen 300,000, which amount had been loaned by the Bank to the company and left unpaid.

Miss Janet Waldorf writes from Pittsburg, U.S.A., asking that the rumour that she was dead should be contradicted. Miss Waldorf writes that it was a malicious report and was evidently put in circulation in order to do her harm professionally.

It is stated by the *Jiji* that the standing squadron, which is at Saseho, will shortly leave there in three or four detachments to undergo important training. It is reported that some of the ships will go to Masampo and other Korean ports.

Mr. S. Kanda, manager of the Odawara branch of the Fujisawa Bank, was arrested on Sept. 28th and removed to the Yokohama District Court on suspicion that he intended to burn down the Ginkaku-ro at Oiso, which belongs to him, and which he recently heavily insured.

Mr. Tsai Chun, Chinese Minister, will entertain Baron Komura and other high officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs on the evening of Sept. 30th. He will also entertain Marquis Ito, Barons Suematsu and Kaneko, Messrs. Kato, Tsutsuki and others on the evening of Oct. 1st.

A meeting in support of the movement to establish a monument in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the opening of Hakodate was held on Sept. 24th when, on the motion of Vice-Admiral Wakamatsu, it was decided to establish a hotel in foreign style bearing a suitable appellation.

Mr. S. Tanaka, member of the Saitama Prefectural Assembly, just elected, was arrested on Sept. 24th charged with infringement of the Election Law. He was detained in the Urawa prison. It is stated by Tokyo papers that he entrusted one of his supporters with yen 30 with which to purchase votes.

According to a tourist who has just arrived at Shimonoseki from North China, the Russian authorities are imposing duties on goods imported through Port Arthur on and from Oct. 1st. Russian troops are assembling at Newchwang and hoisting their national flag, and there is no appearance of evacuation.

I. Kato (48), living at Motomachi, Yokohama, employed in the office of Messrs. Hunt and Co., No. 211, attempted, on the evening of Sept. 28th, to murder his wife Tome (44), by cutting her abdomen with a large knife. The culprit was arrested at the scene by the police; his victim was removed to hospital.

The Rajah of Sarawak is on his way home for another holiday. Sir Charles Brooke is now seventy-four, and as he has held his present position for thirty-five years and worked hard in the face of many difficulties, and often grave anxieties it is not surprising that he needs frequent spells of leave in the bracing climate of the old country.

The Japan Red Cross Society received a telegram on Sept. 28th from Sweden saying that Count Hamilton, president of the Red Cross society of Sweden, has died. He has been succeeded by Prince Dickvestrogoch Stal. Count Matsukata, president of the Japanese society, replied the same day with a telegram of sympathy.

The *Kobe Herald* says:—Mr. J. Carey Hall, who was recently appointed Consul-General, has received full details as to his new position. It seems that Yokohama is to secure Mr. Hall's services, for it is the northern port which is to have a Consul-General. The fact seems rather strange to those who have watched the progress of the two ports during the last few years. It

has not yet been decided when Mr. Hall is to take up his residence in Yokohama, but in all probability it will be in the early part of next month.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has purchased a foreign steamer of 4,500 gross tons, and re-named it the *Madayama Maru*. The ship is now in dock in Hongkong. She is expected to arrive at Kobe in the middle of October and will be employed on the line between Moji, Hongkong and Singapore. The steamer was built in England in 1901.

The *Niroku* states that Mr. Tsai Chun, the Chinese Minister, paid a visit to Marquis Ito on Sept. 26th when they entered into a secret conference with regard to current affairs. The same day, Mr. Ye Yong Tei had an interview with Baron Komura at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The paper adds that they were also in private consultation.

The general election for the assembly of this prefecture took place on Sept. 25th commencing at 8 a.m. and closing at 2 p.m. at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. The result of the voting is to be declared this morning (26th) at 8 o'clock. The charge of infringing the Election Law which has been often reported in other prefectures did not appear here.

A police officer named Iwaseki of the Ichihara station, Chiba prefecture, attempted on Sept. 21st to murder I. Soma (48) the manager of the Yahata branch of the Chiba Commercial Bank, by inflicting severe injuries with a knife at the dwelling of the farmer. As to the cause of the crime, it is stated by the *Yorofau* that the banker was too friendly with the wife of the officer.

Rear-Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister for the Navy, and other high naval officers gave a dinner party on Sept. 24th at 6 p.m. at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo, to Vice-Admiral Bayle, Commander of the French squadron, the captains of the warships *Montcalm* and *Chateaufrenault* and others. The dinner was served in Japanese style and the *Koyo-odori* (maple dance) was given.

The Board of Enquiry into the collision of the *Rohilla Maru* and the Quartermaster Collier No. 3 at Manila places the blame on the former vessel, giving various reasons for the same, the principal ones being that the *Rohilla* had too much headway; that her captain erred in crossing the bow of the transport *Logan* instead of going astern, and that the launch, having a tow, should have been given the right of way.

Reuter has already informed us that Montagu Holbein, the English swimmer, who left the South Foreland on the evening of Sept. 1st in his fourth attempt to swim the English Channel, failed again. He left the water, eight miles from Calais, after swimming 17 hours and 20 minutes. Holbein was within four miles of the French coast when the tide turned and swept the swimmer toward Dover.

Captain Ernest Bent will, says the *Manila Cablenews*, command the steamship *Rohilla Maru* in the near future. Captain Bishop, the present shipper of the *Rohilla*, will resign in a few weeks or sooner, and Captain Bent will mount the liner's bridge. Captain Bent is at present in Yokohama on the reserve list of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the company owning the *Rohilla Maru* and the *Rosetta Maru*.

The most important point in buying opals, says a contemporary, is colour. Red is in the keenest demand, or red in combination with yellow, blue and green. Pattern is a second consideration in valuing the stone. Harlequin is the rarest and most exquisite of all, and when the colour squares of red, yellow, blue, and green are regular and distinct its beauty is a revelation of symmetry and light. The flash opal, though not so rare as the harlequin, is scarcely less attractive, particularly when its colour veins are of the true ruby or pigeon's-blood hue.

AMERICAN MATTERS.

The estimate of expenses for running the New York Fire Department for 1904, shows a total of \$6,039,033.25, an increase of \$1,118,932.97 over 1903. The increase is caused by an extension of the fire alarm system, new equipment and mandatory legislation in regard to the volunteer forces in Richmond, Queens and Staten Island.

General Joubert, the famous Boer warrior, will raise ostriches in Mexico. He will bring several pairs from South Africa, where he is already engaged in ostrich farming, and they will be tried in the American climate. The ostriches will be taken to the Lopez ranch in Tawahpas, part of which was purchased recently for the colonization of the Boers.

General Grenville M. Dodge of New York, and Former Governor Drake of Iowa, have each donated \$10,000 for the construction of the proposed memorial university of the Sons of Veterans at Mason City, Iowa. Major Jay, a lumberman, made a liberal subscription, and Senator Allison will do likewise. The buildings will cost \$1,000,000.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, who last year married May Yohe, after escapades which brought both much notoriety, is in Buenos Ayres with her, and is doing a prosperous business as an agent for automobiles. In a recent letter to a friend Mrs. Strong said she and her husband and child would remain in Buenos Ayres, as her husband had opportunities there which would be denied him elsewhere.

The long-delayed Henry Ward Beecher memorial in Brooklyn will probably take the form of a building directly opposite to Plymouth Church. "The plans," says *The Outlook*, "have not yet been decided upon in detail, but they will be arranged, it is expected, so as to make the building, or buildings, suitable to serve both as a repository for books, pictures, and other articles pertaining to Mr. Beecher and the Beecher family, and also as a library and place of recreation and instruction."

The American newspapers are never happy—at least a certain section of them—unless they are on the track of a scandal in one or other of the Government Departments. The other day it was the Post Office that was being pilloried throughout the length and breadth of the land; to-day come hints of serious "swindles" in the Department of the Interior in connection with Indian land grants, and the public may as well prepare for another deluge.

The commission appointed to delimitate the American coaling station at Bahia Honda has returned to Havana and presented its report. The total area of the station is about 50 caballerias, or about 1,663 acres. Two-thirds of the area is a mangrove swamp. The site is located on the ends of two capes, which shut in the harbour. There is a hill on the east side 80 feet high. There is a fort on this hill, built in 1826, with six old cannon. One-third of the land is under cultivation. This is valued at about \$25,400 per caballeria. The swamp land is valued at \$40 per caballeria.

"Those who follow the light fiction market with interest," states the New York *Evening Post*, "must be impressed with the exceedingly high ton of the 1903 midsummer output." It is all but impossible to turn the leaves of the August magazines that specialize on "hammock reading," we are told, "without lighting upon an earl, the Waldorf-Astoria, or, at the lowest, a girl with a million dollars." All this "high-falutin" fiction, *The Post* continues, "is so different from what has commonly been thought of as the American product that it ought to be explained."

When the Negro is spoken of as a social factor, remarks *Public Opinion*, nearly everyone thinks of him only as a labourer or a loafer. The reports of the meeting of the Negro business men's league at Nashville have therefore surprised everyone who has taken the trouble to read them. The

local papers report dozens of cases of Negroes who have made success of banking, manufacturing, promoting, and other forms of business activity on a large scale. These men are still the exceptions among people of their race, but there are enough of them to demonstrate beyond question that the coloured man is not incapable of conducting business affairs of importance, and this, too, in competition with the whites who continue to despise his abilities. In the light of this discovery, we may call it, the higher evolution of the Negro is far more hopeful than it is commonly believed to be, among northern as well as southern whites.

The preliminary report of the United States Geological Survey makes the total oil production of the United States for 1902 80,894,590 barrels, valued at \$69,610,348. This is the largest quantity ever known in the history of the country. The production for 1901 was 69,389,184 barrels. At this rate of increase our production of crude oil will soon reach 100,000,000 barrels per annum. The gain during the last year was 11,505,406 barrels in quantity and \$3,192,963 in value. This increase comes almost entirely from Texas and California. The product of these latter states sold at comparatively low figures, and brought the average value of the oil production of the entire United States down to 86 cents a barrel. Ohio proved the leading state in the production of petroleum in 1902. California ranked second, with West Virginia third, Pennsylvania fourth, Texas fifth, Indiana sixth and New York seventh. The yield of Louisiana, Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky and Tennessee was less than 2 per cent. of the total production.

Writing on Mexico's gold output the *Mexican Herald* observes that the official statistics for the last quarter of 1902 show that the total value of new gold mined was \$3,250,000, or at the rate of \$15,000,000 per year, and to this should be added 33 per cent. to cover the gold illicitly exported to avoid the payment of the export tax. Practical miners and people familiar with the gold exportation confirm this estimate. The point made by our contemporary is that the gold mined in Mexico is now approximately \$20,000,000 annually. In a few years the total annual yield will reach \$25,000,000. "We believe," says our authority, "it will go higher inside of eight years. Mexico will lose its distinctive renown as a great silver producing country and enter the list of the countries contributing heavily to the world's stock of the yellow metal. Not only will Mexico have gold enough for her currency needs, to back her silver money, but also to give strength to her banks and so make it possible to drive the interest rate down still further. Good money in abundance will push Mexico ahead in marvelous fashion. We are of the opinion that the new business era there has but begun."

The interesting fact is brought out in a recently issued census bulletin, remarks *Bradstreet's*, that for the first time in the national history the southern states increased in population faster than those of the north in the decade ending with 1900. The northern states east of the Mississippi have grown somewhat more rapidly than the southern states in the same region, but the growth of the southern states as a whole exceeds that of the north, owing to the fact that west of the Mississippi the southern states have increased in population more than two and a half times as rapidly as the northern states in that quarter. Taken as a whole, the region west of the Mississippi has increased faster than that to the east of it, but the rate of increase was not so great in the last decade as in the one before. This fact prompts the suggestion that there may have been a falling off in the current of migration toward the west. Another conclusion deduced from the data collected by the Census Office on this point is that there appears to be a rapid approach to equality in the rates of increase of the various parts of the United States. In the future, in all likelihood, a degree of uniformity will be witnessed in the statistics as to the increase of population, which was lacking in the returns of earlier censuses.

Hugh Thompson, 16 years old, No. 260 Front Street, Brooklyn, and son of Christopher Thompson, a sailor, who ships on coastwise vessels running from Belfast, Me., to points south, was taken from the French barque *Marechal de Gontaut*, four miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship, early on August 27, by a party of revenue cutter officers, under the direction of Nevada N. Stranahan, collector of the port. The boy had made frantic efforts to escape from the barque when she was lying off Thompkinsville, Staten Island, and had declared that he was being "shanghaied." After he had been taken in charge by the revenue officers he admitted that he had not been forcibly taken to the vessel, but had gone with the consent of his father. He said, however, that he thought he was to ship on a coaster, and when he found that the *Marechal de Gontaut* was bound for Yokohama and that he would be absent for many months, he wanted to return to his home. The government officials declare that the master of the barque, Capt. Dennierre, admitted that he had paid \$36 to a runner attached to a Manhattan boarding house for the services of the boy. The vessel is now being detained at her anchorage, where she was found by the revenue cutter, and will not be allowed to sail until Colonel Hamilton, Collector Stranahan's legal adviser, decides whether or not the captain has violated the law sufficiently to warrant his being placed under arrest.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The King has intimated, through the Commander-in-Chief, that he has been pleased to grant permission to the band of the Coldstream Guards to proceed to Canada to fulfil an engagement at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto. This is the first time that a famous military band in Great Britain has been invited to a British Colony.

Vice-Admiral Gourdon, Maritime Prefect at Brest, who has just been appointed to the chief command of the French Mediterranean Squadron, in succession to the late Admiral Pottier, commanded the *Bayard* in the Chinese Expedition of 1885, under the late Admiral Courbet, when he distinguished himself by blowing up with torpedoes two Chinese frigates at Sheipou.

The military authorities are sending to Somaliland at an early date six motor lorries to assist in the transport service there. The lorries will cost about £735 each. This will be the first appearance of motor cars, which will be of the type that was successful in the recent competition promoted by the War Office, and will be watched with interest by all concerned in the motor industry.

A Lanarkshire paper records the marriage in Johannesburg of Maria Francis Kruger, second daughter of ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal, to an engine-driver in Scotland. There are those, says the *Mining World*, who are enquiring what is the marriage portion which has been given to this lady, and it is pointed out that if it is in proportion to what the ex-President took with him from the Transvaal, it ought to be large.

The *Baluchistan Gazette* says:—It will be remembered that some European women accompanied certain Baluchis—of the Peshin subdivision—back to their country a few years ago from Australia, much to the annoyance of the authorities, who tried, at Karachi, to dissuade them from entering on such a life, and going where, in every likelihood, there was another aboriginal wife, but all efforts were in vain. The ultimate fate of these Australian-bred and born women is a mystery, though the writer saw at least one of these at the local railway station a couple of years back, she having been brought into the Mission hospital there for medical treatment.

Capt. Younghusband, who was sent by the Indian Government to negotiate with Tibet for the opening up of trade relations between the two countries, has (says the Simla correspondent of the *Daily Mail*) now arrived with his mission on the border of Tibet, and has encamped below

Fort Kambojong, in a vast plain situated at an elevation of 15,000 ft., with ripening barley crops extending northwards towards Lhasa. Mr. Wilton of the Chinese Customs, is now on his way to join the mission and assist in settling the question as to the status of the Tibetan representatives who have arrived. Another native pioneer regiment is held in readiness at Mecanmeer, in case further assistance should be required in improving the road leading to India.

The returns just issued show the vastness of British national wealth. During the eight remarkably prosperous years—1868-9 to 1875-6—the sum upon which income tax was paid rose from £344,772,000 in the former to £474,740,000 in the latter. The gross incomes brought under the notice of the Inland Revenue for these periods were respectively, £398,794,000 and £544,376,000. In 1901-2 the gross return was £866,993,000, and the taxed £607,551,000, the Finance Acts allowing of extensive exemptions. The second return shows that while the population between 1861 and 1901 increased from 28,000,000 to 41,400,000, paupers have declined from 1,054,000 to 1,001,233. In the same period the food imports have risen from a value of £88,141,000 to £224,520,000, those from the colonies increasing from £16,655,000 to £43,516,000. The total value of exports has advanced from £160,000,000 to £348,000,000, while imports have risen from £217,000,000 to £525,000,000. The yield of a penny in the income-tax has improved from £1,162,250 to £2,531,000. Profits from Colonial and foreign securities since 1881 have risen from £30,573,000 to £62,559,479.

Mr. L. Andersen, of the firm of Mustard and Co., arrived back in Shanghai on Sept. 18th, says a Shanghai contemporary, having made the journey from Moscow by the Siberian route in just fifteen days. Unlike recent passengers, he made a most rapid and successful trip, and is full of enthusiasm for the overland journey. The trains, he says, are much more comfortable than on the transcontinental lines of America, and the country passed through is, at this season of the year, anyway, like one vast park, full of interest to the traveller. He did not find the long ride either tedious or monotonous. The train was the ordinary express, and not a Wagon-Lits, but was beautifully equipped. It was the first to get through after the recent floods which had washed away the metals for three short stretches in Manchuria. These damages were due to the fact that the line as yet has not been permanently laid; stone bridges are in process of erection in many places and embankments are being strengthened. The floods have now subsided. If Russian troops are being hurried along the line in great numbers their movements are being kept wonderfully quiet, and Mr. Andersen at all events scarcely saw a soldier the whole way. From Moscow to Dalny took thirteen days and five hours, and as the steamer left Dalny within four hours of the arrival of the train, the through trip to Shanghai was made in what is about record time.

Major Donald Ross sends to *The Times* a letter written by Major Penton, R.A.M.C., D.S.O., Principal Medical Officer of the Sudan, recording the results which have already followed the anti-mosquito campaign commenced less than a year ago by the Suez Canal Company at Ismailia. There is no doubt, says Major Ross, that similar measures could easily be taken in the majority of tropical towns in our possessions. Major Penton says:—As the prevention of malarial fever is of the utmost importance to us in the Sudan, I have recently paid two visits to Ismailia to study on the spot the measures which are now being enforced for the destruction of mosquitoes. The results have been remarkably successful. The town is practically free from mosquitoes, which only a short time ago were very abundant. Mosquito-nets can almost be dispensed with, for one can now sleep without being bitten, as I found from personal experience. Two marshy swamps to the north-east of the town have been filled up with sand, and a third, the largest, will shortly be dealt with. Coincident with the destruction of mosquitoes and other larvae, malarial fever at

Ismaïlia this year shows a most striking improvement. All medical officers employed there are agreed upon this. Statistics show that up to the present it is the healthiest years on record. Bearing in view the remarkable diminution in malarial fevers that has attended the present operations against mosquitoes, it is more than probable that when they are completed, malarial fevers will have practically disappeared.

The *Times of Ceylon* describes a visit to the Russian training-ship *Okean*, which left Hongkong the other day. "It is significant that not a single officer could speak English at all fluently, or even so as to be intelligible; but all were conversant with the French language, and most of them could carry on a conversation in German. With the aid of these three languages our representative conveyed to several of them the object of his visit, namely, to see the vessel and learn what methods were pursued in regard to the training of the young idea on board. One of the sergeants was kindly placed at the reporter's disposal, and a minute investigation of the vessel was made. The interior seemed to be all boilers and engines. Down in the darkness and the heat, strong young Russian sailors were being initiated into the mysteries of the machinery. On this steamer, as already stated, there are four different kinds of boilers. All were kept heated by huge furnaces, so that the men could be thoroughly taught their work. There are over 360 stokers and mechanics aboard. They are divided into six batches, and each batch takes its turn in the engine-room. The *Okean* is on her way to the Far East, and then returns at leisure to Russia. There the crew will undergo a practical examination upon what they have learnt during the present voyage. The successful ones will then be in a position to undertake important duties as overseers or foremen in charge of stokers, firemen, and mechanics."

OCTOBER MONEY MARKET.

Tokyo papers publish, on the authority of the Bank of Japan, certain tables showing the amount of money required during the month of October to meet various calls.

TO BE PAID-UP.	YEN.
Sake tax, 2nd payment	15,716,401
Soy tax, manufactured for family use ...	10,467
Tokyo Streets Tramway Co., 3rd payment per share	750,000
Sanyo Railway Co. 1st payment on new shares	640,000
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 1st payment on debentures	1,250,000
Hankaku Railway Co., debentures	500,000
Hokkaido Railway Co., debentures	1,200,000
Industries Encouragement Bank, 19th debentures	900,000
Industries Encouragement Bank, guarantee-deposit on 20th debentures	200,000
TO BE PAID-OUT.	
Dividends of various railway Companies.	4,169,638
Dividends of various Mercantile Companies	162,540
Interest on debentures of Nippon Industry Bank	187,500
Interest on debentures of various mercantile Companies	175,990
Interest on debentures Encouragement Bank	35,158
Refund of debentures of Industries Encouragement Bank	18,740
Besides this the national Treasury is to pay out yen 19,939,002.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Herewith I send you a copy of the rules of the above Association which were adopted by the Council of Missions at its recent meeting in Arima. As may be known to most of your readers, this Council embraces the seven Missions, Presbyterian in form of government, who are working in connection with the "Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai," endeavouring to build up a single body of Presbyterian faith and order. These endeavours have thus far resulted in

the establishment of a church of more than twelve thousand members, distributed all over Japan Proper, Formosa and recently North China. For the gathering of a body of Christians then, the experimental stage is past. The church is already established. But the housing of that church is now a grave problem. The Missions as a rule, think best for several reasons, not to make grants from their treasuries in aid of church erection. And yet houses of worship are a prime necessity. But how are they to be built? The Christians, as a rule, are not financially able to meet the call, however generously they may give from their small incomes. If then, the Missions think it unwise for their treasuries to supply the funds, and the Christians are unable to do so, what is to be done? This is the problem which is acutely pressing upon many missionaries and struggling groups of Christians now. The brave little band of believers are giving up to the hilt; the missionary in charge is often found giving far beyond his little in his single handed struggle to meet the urgent need; and yet with all these efforts, there is a wide—an appalling—chasm between assets and estimated needs. Perhaps they fall into the chasm and sadly fail; again by spasmodic and irregular appeals to friends and heroic efforts of those most concerned, the chasm may be bridged and the situation saved. But it is brain-splitting, nerve-shattering work, from which it is most desirable to be saved. Is there a way of escape? Yes, we think so. To supply just such a way of escape is the raison d'être of this Association. By uniting many a mickle of individual mites the muckle needed in each case can be obtained. No one of the many individuals will be overburdened, while the exceedingly heavy burdens which have thus far oppressed a few will almost vanish. It is the hope of the Council then, that this plan which they have launched will meet with wide and ready sympathy and prompt acceptance by many, so that the above-described happy result may be speedily attained. Inasmuch as each case aided is to be fully explained to all subscribers, this plan will afford an excellent means to all those desiring a more intimate acquaintance and closer touch with mission affairs. Applications for membership may be sent to any of the Directors.

Thanking you in advance for kindly admittance to your valuable columns, I am respectfully yours,

DIRECTOR.

FIRE DETECTING APPARATUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—We have the pleasure to inform you that in view of the many fires which of late have occurred on steamers carrying Eastern cargoes, our Head office have installed on the steamer *Seneca* a pipe system for the immediate discovery of a fire, and provided for a hose connection to bring steam promptly to the seat of any fire.

The system has been very favourably passed upon by the New York Underwriters, and we beg reference to the enclosed report given by Mr. Platt Stratton, Surveyor of the American Record, to Mr. Raven President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., which we think will prove of interest.

The steamer *Seneca* is now in port and those interested are invited to examine the apparatus on board of the vessel. An express will be issued when she enters the inner Harbour for outward loading.

Yours faithfully,

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.
(Oriental Freight Department).

Yokohama, September 30th, 1903.

COPY.

A. A. RAVEN ESQ., PRESIDENT
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

51, WALL ST., CITY.
SIR,—Complying with the instructions received from your Company's representative, the undersigned on the 9th inst. proceeded on board the British steamer *Seneca*, then loading case oil at the Standard Oil Co.'s dock, Bergen Point, N. J. where he proceeded to make an examination of the "Rich Marine Fire Indicating system" installed on this vessel, which consists of a system of $\frac{3}{4}$ " iron pipes, one of which connects with each compartment of the hold of the vessel; in this instance 14 in all.

This system of pipes is made to terminate in a rectangular tightly closed case with glass sides, 12" x 25" square, located in the Captain's chart room, immediately under the bridge of the vessel. In the top of this closed case is located a 12" suction fan, which is rotated at high velocity by a small electric motor, which is made to run periodically at intervals of 15 minutes, with periods of 3 minutes duration, the effect of which is to draw the air from the various compartments of the hold, through the pipe system already referred to, discharging the air, smoke or gas, which may be in any of the compartments

referred to, immediately into the Captain's chart room.

The mechanism of this exhaust fan, which is calculated to detect the presence of fire, is regulated by a clock, the dial of which corresponds to the hours of the day. The evolution of this clock regulates the running of the fan at the periods referred to. The fan mechanism, in this instance, is actuated by the power derived from a twelve cell storage battery of the Edison type, and may be operated by any other mechanical system of electricity.

This installation, in the opinion of the writer is of ample size and doubtless would quickly give evidence of the existence of fire in any of the compartments with which it is connected in the ship, and therefore is a reliable and quick detector of the presence of fire in any closed compartments with which it may be connected. The claim is made for it that in the event of the discovery of fire, steam is to be immediately injected downward through these pipes to the particular compartment in which the fire is located.

The principal of this apparatus is excellent, and well calculated to detect the presence of fire in any closed compartments of the ship with which it is connected, in an astonishingly short time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. PLATT STRATTON,
(Surveyor of the American Record).

TRADE OF SHIMONOSEKI FOR 1902.

BY MR. CONSUL F. W. PLAYFAIR.

The value of the foreign trade of the Consular district of Shimonoseki, including the ports of Shimonoseki and Moji, during the year 1902 amounted to £2,187,242, showing a decrease in 1902 of £24,262 in imports and an increase of £8,943 in exports, that is to say a net decrease of £15,319. In imports machinery, metal manufactures, rice, sugar, and miscellaneous each show a marked decrease; while there was a large increase in the import of raw cotton, locomotive engines, iron ore and manure; and a smaller increase in the cases of flour and fresh eggs. The decrease is most marked in the case of sugar, being upwards of £190,000, while the increase in raw cotton amounted to over £120,000.

SUGAR.—The decrease in the imports of sugar was anticipated in last year's report, when it was pointed out that the import for 1901 was abnormally large in order to evade the inland revenue tax imposed on all stocks not cleared from the customs by Oct. 1 of that year, and the heavy stocks then imported were found to be more than sufficient to meet the demand. Prices advanced towards the close of last year for new supplies as old stock had been got rid of by that time, and the demand in America for Java raw sugar had raised the price of raw material.

RAW COTTON.—Of the raw cotton imported, some £201,500 came from India, £57,700 from the United States and £17,300 from China.

The imports from the United Kingdom consisted principally of machinery, £21,307; metals, £20,334; and railway cars, £7,446. Germany supplied machinery to the value of £38,937. The imports from the United States include raw cotton, £57,700; £34,527 for locomotive engines, and £17,207 for flour.

EXPORTS.—COAL.—The export of coal was as follows:—China, £447,310; Hongkong, £352,401; Straits Settlements, £142,563; Dutch Indies, £33,398; United States and Philippines, £30,630; Russian Asia, £12,009; France (Saigon), £10,467; United Kingdom, £8,590; Korea, £7,596; British India, £7,535. Total, £2,052,498.

About half the export of coke went to Hongkong. Over 90 per cent. of the cotton yarns exported went to China, the balance going to Korea. Matting in 1902 shows an increase over the previous year of £8,266. The whole went to the United States. Portland cement shows an increase of 6,397 tons, valued at £14,513. About 40 per cent. went to Korea and 30 per cent. to Hongkong and China respectively.

RICE.—The export of rice is nearly all of brown or uncleaned rice. About £25,000 worth went to France; £10,000 went to Austria-Hungary; £8,400 to Holland; and £6,000 to the United Kingdom. Though the price of rice is slightly higher at Kobe and Osaka than at this port, the former places have greater facilities for shipping, hence the export goes from those ports. The rice crop last year in the island of Kiushiu was about 5 per cent. over the average; that of the district between Shimonoseki and Kobe, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 10 per cent., but the quality is about average.

SHIPPING.—The aggregate tonnage of all shipping entered at the ports of Shimonoseki and Moji during 1902 shows a decrease as compared with 1901, of 35,281 tons; but the heavy tonnage in 1901 was chiefly due to transports and boats carrying supplies to North China. The extra movements of steamers on the China Coast for the same reason meant greater coal consumption at Singapore, Hongkong,

Shanghai, &c., resulting in increased shipments from this district. The tonnage for 1900 and 1902 shows a difference in favour of 1902 of 506,854 tons.

The chief differences to be noted during the year are:—An increase in Japanese, Norwegian and United States shipping of 95,314, 33,055 and 27,661 tons respectively; the increase in the number of Norwegian vessels amounting to 38. The principal decreases were in British shipping, 56 vessels and 113,184 tons; Austro-Hungarian, 24 vessels and 43,759 tons; and Danish, 2 vessels and 15,855 tons.

The undermentioned well-known lines were represented as follows:—The China Navigation Company, 67 vessels; the Ocean Steamship Company, 39 vessels; the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, 34 vessels; the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 33 vessels; the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, 23 vessels; the "Glen" Line, 19 vessels; and the "Ben" and Eastern and Australian Steamship Company, 15 vessels each.

SANYO HOTEL.—The Sanyo Railway Company opened a hotel built in foreign style on Nov. 2 of last year. The hotel is situated in the station compound and most convenient for travellers. It is well built, fitted and furnished, and has the advantage of a foreign adviser, so that it should prove a boon to tourists and others who have hitherto had to depend entirely upon Japanese hotels.

WHALING.—The Whaling Company of Yamaguchi Prefecture, with five vessels, took 35 whales in October last year. Whale meat is extensively used as an article of diet in this district.

WAKAMATSU STEEL FOUNDRY.—It is said that when the establishment of such works was contemplated by Government, offers were made by foreign firms of the highest standing to build and start the foundry under conditions by no means onerous to Japan, while they were further willing to hand over the whole concern to the State after a certain term of years. In the Diet lately the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce stated that, although an examining committee had recommended the transfer of the foundry to private hands, there was not, at present any private company prepared to take it over; that it might ultimately be transferred to a private company, but the present intention was to continue its official control. Perhaps events will, in the end, justify the decision of the Government that it could do better on its own account, but, meanwhile, the outlook is anything but promising.

According to vernacular papers, the foundry lost during the last fiscal year some £108,000, in addition to spending £200,000 on machinery and plant. Moreover, a supplementary grant of £200,000, applied for from the Diet, was only passed after earnest appeals by certain ministers, and a further £400,000 is being asked for this year. The working of the foundry is characterised as "very unsatisfactory," and it is stated that the operation of the smelting furnace had to be suspended, while only about 20,000 tons could be turned out instead of the 50,000 tons which the authorities undertook to produce. The loss on the working for this year is estimated at £190,000.

WATERWORKS.—The survey of the site of the proposed reservoir at Itsuimura has been begun, and tenders have been invited for the necessary stonework.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—As mentioned in last year's report, it cannot be too widely known that the taking of photographs in and around Shimonoseki and Moji is forbidden by the military authorities, the penalties for any breach of the regulations being very severe. In certain public places notice boards are exhibited, but, besides being not always conspicuous, the wording is somewhat vague. The phrase generally used is: "Photographing in the vicinity of forts is forbidden," while the regulations make "the vicinity of forts" to be anywhere within the fortified zone, i.e., within a circuit of about ten miles. In 1901 there were two persons, in 1902 three, and early this year one person prosecuted in the Japanese courts and fined, in one case 10 yen (£1), and in the other 30 yen (£3) each, besides having their cameras and all plates confiscated in every instance. Special permission to take photographs may sometimes be obtained from the gendarmerie office.

TRADE OF DISTRICT OF KOBE FOR 1902.

By MR. CONSULAR ASSISTANT E. F. CROWE.

The trade of this Consular district, including the two ports of Kobe and Osaka, shows a large increase of over £2,000,000 in imports and a small decrease of about £5,500 in exports. If the trade of Kobe and Osaka be separated, the figures will show a decrease in the Kobe exports of over £250,000, and a steady increase all round in Osaka. As far as the volume of trade goes, the year under review has been a record one, but the results to merchants generally have been unsatisfactory, and 1902 cannot but be classed as an unprofitable year. The salient feature

of the previous year's trade was the advance of exports at the expense of imports, but last year this state of affairs was entirely reversed. The large increase in imports is principally due to the great quantity of raw cotton which came to this port, an increase of more than 1,500,000 lbs. over 1901, but generally there was a slight increase all round, excepting in the three items of sugar, metals and machinery. The steady decline in silver throughout the year seriously affected the trade with China and other silver-using countries, and it is this fact which accounts chiefly for the decrease in exports. Matting and tea, which both go largely to the United States, show a satisfactory increase.

IMPORTS.

RAW COTTON.—From an importer's standpoint the year was a fairly satisfactory one, as, owing to a much increased home demand for Japanese yarns and a respectable export of the same article to China, a larger quantity of cotton was imported. It is true that inquiry for yarns from China was not as large as might have been expected, but this was more than counterbalanced by the home demand. Owing to the spinning mills being fairly well employed throughout the year the cotton business was, on the whole, satisfactory, and had it not been for the depreciation of silver, the result, from a financial point of view, it is safe to say, would have been excellent.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—As the preceding year, 1901, had wound up with a very satisfactory autumn trade in cotton piece goods for the Japanese, with stocks remaining less than for two or three years past, consequent upon the excellent rice harvest, the buyers were early in the field placing their orders for the year 1902. At the close of the year, however, contrary to expectations, stocks of all classes of goods remained undelivered to be carried over to next season. It may be that trade was a little overdone, as from a financial standpoint the results were not unsatisfactory. The articles showing an increase as compared with 1901 which may be said to have been overdone are greys, umbrella cloths and velveteens.

COTTON YARNS.—In cotton yarns the principal imports here are the Lancashire coarse counts, but in consequence of the increased growth of the Japanese industry they are gradually but surely being ousted from the market; hence the big decrease in the figures for 1902. Gassed yarns are practically speaking, no longer imported, as the existing Japanese mills are in a position to supply very nearly all the native wants.

WOOLLENS.—The buying season for woollen cloth and serges, having started later than usual, was continued until February, fairly good business being transacted. The new season commencing in September opened with good inquiries, but high home prices made remunerative business difficult. In spite of an increase of flannels in the past year, it may safely be said that this article is on the decline. A very good substitute is being made in Osaka of wool as well as wool and cotton, which competes more especially with German all wool flannels, and its manufacture is being rapidly improved, but the supply is as yet far below the demand.

INDIGO.—The increase in the import of German indigo (artificial) during the past five years has been remarkable. It is not due to any falling-off in quality that Indian indigo has lost the position it formerly held, but to the fact that the increased duties which came into force on Jan. 1, 1899, caused consumers to buy more and more of the better sorts. Duty is levied at the rate of 12.953 yen per 100 kin (about £1 6s. 6d. per 133½ lbs.), irrespective of the quantity of indigotine contained, and much to the disadvantage of vegetable indigos, the German artificial indigo has been passed by the Japanese customs at the same rate of duty. It is understood that the German artificial indigo made by the Badische Anilin-und Soda-Fabrik contains about 98 per cent. indigotine, and costs about 5s. 6d. a lb., whereas Indian indigos, though only costing from a third to a half and analysing about 30 to 55 per cent. indigotine, have the same duty per lb. to pay. As India has not acceded to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, Indian indigo will further suffer, as the statutory tariff will be raised from April 1, 1903, to 21.422 yen per 100 kin. Under the most-favoured-nation clause, German and Dutch indigos, protected by the Anglo-Japanese Conventional Tariff, will continue to pay 12.953 yen, so that the future for Indian importers is anything but bright.

EXPORTS.

COTTON YARN still maintains its place at the head of the table, but the value of the amount exported is only £1,670,715, that is to say £234,970 less than last year and £242,374 less than the average of the last five years. This decrease is due principally to the fact that the disturbing influence of the risings in the interior of China in 1901 was more protracted than was anticipated, and to the sharp depreciation in silver which created a dearer exchange between this country and China. However, the loss of orders was more than counterbalanced by the home demand, which owing to the gradual im-

provement in Japanese spinnings, bolstered up by a protective tariff, have without doubt taken the place of Lancashire yarns, particularly in the coarser counts.

METALS.—The export of copper fell off considerably, and metals which for some time past had occupied second place in the list of exports dropped to third, while matches, the export of which has been increasing steadily, came up to second.

Rice and Camphor both show a decrease.

MATTING AND MATS.—If the official figures given for matting and mats be correct—and there is ground for believing that they are too large both as regards quantity and value—the export matting trade of 1902 showed a very heavy increase over any preceding year. The prices per roll of 40 yards for the principal grade exported, known as "Common Jacquard," fell from 7.30 yen (15s.) in January to 5.75 yen (11s. 9d.) in December. When duty was first put on matting in America four years ago, this grade came strongly into favour, as higher grades had to pay a very heavy increased rate of duty. Hence the demand for it has constantly increased, with the result that Japanese makers, who seem incapable of pursuing a steady middle course, have considerably increased their number of looms for this particular grade. In 1901 there were about 10,000 of these looms; in 1902 there were 5,000 more. The farmers, too, had pursued the same policy with the raising of the rush, and for 1902 they had planted about twice the acreage of former average years. The result was that "Common Jacquards" were produced out of all proportion to any reasonable demand, and prices for them fell steadily, at the same time disorganising all grades below it. These low values tempted the American importers, who laid in heavy stocks, and this fact accounts principally for the enormous export during 1902.

TEA.—The new leaf was damaged by frost early in April, and the picking of first crop tea was considerably below the average. The total yield for the season, however, was larger than for the past three years. The market ruled high throughout the season, owing to a speculative demand caused by the announcement that the duty of c.10 per lb. in the United States of America would be removed on Jan. 1, 1903. Owing to the unseasonable weather in the spring the quality and preparation of the leaf were rather inferior; and there is danger of the trade being gradually lost unless the producers display more care to preserve the reputation of Japan teas in the American markets.

SHIPPING.—The total number of Ships entered into Kobe during 1902 was 1,555 with a tonnage of 3,328,584 tons, as compared with 1,475 with a tonnage of 3,035,949 tons in 1901. It is satisfactory to note that British shipping still heads the list, having increased by over 133,000 tons, whereas the Japanese its nearest competitor, which had hitherto been gaining ground rapidly, has only increased by 117,000 tons. The tonnage of the German sailing vessels has advanced on that of last year, but the total increase for steam and sail amounts to less than 5,000 tons. American shipping totalled 181,078 tons, as compared with 138,117 tons in 1901, and further progress may be expected with increased communication between the States and the Philippines.

OSAKA HARBOUR WORKS.—The work of constructing the new harbour at Osaka is continuing steadily, and in the near future it will be ready to accommodate ocean going steamers, but it would be rash to suppose that Osaka will, therefore, seriously affect the trade of Kobe, as seems to be imagined in some quarters.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.—The increase in the United Kingdom total of imports is chiefly due to the large amount of cotton piece goods imported, which more than counterbalances the decrease in yarns. The sugar refineries at Osaka are the principal cause of the decrease in the imports from Hongkong. Rice and raw cotton are almost entirely responsible for the increase in India, and the latter article has also been imported to a larger extent than in 1901 from China and the United States.

The principal decrease in exports is to Hongkong. This was caused chiefly by the smaller amounts of cotton yarn and copper exported. Owing to the steady decline in silver, trade with all the silver using countries was not as good as might have been expected.

The United States shows a fair increase, brought about to a large extent by increased exportations of matting, tea, and toothbrushes.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
THE BALKAN AFFAIR.

London, September 25.

Telegrams from Sofia say that the situation is again becoming worse and is causing anxiety.

THE KING AND THE CRISIS.

It is reported that the King is using his constitutional prerogatives in the present crisis and is insisting especially on having a strong man at the War Office.

THE SULTAN AND BULGARIA.

Later.

The Sultan has announced the necessity in his policy of suppressing the insurrection and restoring order. Therefore he is disposed to entertain the overtures of the Bulgarians.

But the Turkish war party are daily growing, and as they think that Bulgaria is only trying to gain time and that it is impossible to get the whole Turkish army in the field during the winter of consequently war is the best course.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, September 26.

The Russian Government publishes an official note declaring that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria will receive support from any quarter if they resist, secretly or openly, the execution of the Austro-Russian reform scheme formulated in the spring with the approval of the Powers. Austria has published a similar statement, adding, that if these warnings are disregarded, the Powers are resolved to permit no change in the *status quo*.

Later.

Bulgaria yesterday demanded from the Porte the withdrawal or reduction of the troops on the frontier. The Porte replied complaining of Bulgarian mobilization.

LORD CURZON AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

London, September 27.

The Viceroy visits in autumn Muscat and other ports in the Persian Gulf, escorted by the Admiral and a number of the ships of the East Indian Squadron. He will inspect the Indian political posts there and visit the chiefs on the Arabian shores that are in treaty with Great Britain. Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, British Minister at Teheran, meets the Viceroy at the entrance to the Gulf.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

Mr. Balfour is still at Balmoral.

THE REFORMS COMMISSION.

Hulman has been appointed to the Reforms Commission, which now consists of one Mussulman and four Christians, besides the President, Hilmi Pasha.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, September 27.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has left Balmoral.

ASIA MINOR.

It is announced in Washington that the American warships are unlikely to be withdrawn at present from Beirut, which is quiet, though nothing like permanent order has been established.

LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal Government has decided to postpone the construction of the new railways in view of the scarcity of labour.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

London, September 28.

Although a calmer feeling prevails amongst officials at Constantinople, in the hope of a direct understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria, the Porte continues its preparations. Sixty-four battalions are mobilizing in Asia Minor, of which 35 will proceed to Salonika and the remainder to Adrianople.

AMERICA AND BEIRUT.

The United States Government has re-

fused the suggestion of the Porte for the recall of U.S. warships from Beirut.

THE MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

London, September 29.

The Christian members appointed on the Macedonian reform commission on the 26th inst., are men of no standing, but simply the tools of the Turkish Government. Great Britain is pressing the Porte to apply the Austro-Russian reforms more efficaciously; it is also consulting with other Powers regarding the possibility of introducing other measures more fitted to remedy the present state of things.

Later.

There was a demonstration at Sofia on Sunday. It was orderly and imposing but an unmistakable proof of great sympathy with the revolutionists and of a determination to support them.

The Bulgarian Government is again sending a special mission to Constantinople to try and arrive at some understanding.

LONDON'S STAGNANT MONEY MARKET.

London, September 30.

Consols yesterday reached 87½, the lowest recorded. The continuous weakness of the London Stock Exchange is ascribed to be due to a combination of numerous factors, whereof the chief are the stringency of money; the plethora of undigested gilt-edged securities, underwritten by syndicates which are perpetually forced to sell in order to pay margins; and general uneasiness due to the slackness of business, to the weakness of the Government, to affairs in the East, and to apprehensions of financial troubles in America.

THE BALKANS.

There is much outcry, especially in Western Europe, over the indifference of the Powers who, in the presence of the bloodshed in the Balkans, are content to support Austria and Russia in insisting on the scheme of reforms which long ago proved derisory.

EASTERN SIBERIA.

London, October 1.

An Edict has been issued in St. Petersburg transferring the Trans-Baikal Cossack regiment and battery to the Kwantung peninsula, where an independent East Siberian Cossack Brigade is being formed.

ENGLAND AND THE MACEDONIANS.

A great demonstration representing all parties and creeds has been held in St. James' Hall to protest against the outrages in Macedonia. A resolution was adopted urging the abolition of Turkish rule.

THE CZAR.

The Czar is in Vienna.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, September 25.

The transmission of international postal correspondence between Europe and the Far East will commence on October 1st.

(We presume that the Trans-Asian Railway is to be the carrier.)

A MARITIME DISASTER.

Saigon, September 25.

A Russian steamer has brought to Aden the passengers of the S.S. *Anural Guydon* of the Company of Chargeurs Réunis, who were supposed to have been lost. The ship was burned on the 30th of July on the coast of Arabia. The passengers are all safe and sound, but one sailor of the crew is missing.

MACEDONIA.

Saigon, September 28.

Disturbances continue in Macedonia.

The Powers are vehemently urging Turkey to put an end to the massacres in Macedonia, [This message was delayed between Tokyo and Yokohama.]

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

TRADE REPORT FROM NEW YORK.

New York, September 26, Japanese Consulate.

The money market is easy; the crops are fine, and the reports of the railway companies are good. But there has been a further heavy fall in all kinds of stocks, the reason of which is still undetermined.

EUROPEAN SILK REPORT.

Lyons, September 26, Japanese Consulate.

The silk market is quiet, and prices remain unchanged. Some of the silk manufacturers of Italy and France have shortened their hours of work in consequence of the reduced crop of silk, and several have closed their factories, it is said. It will be the best plan for Japanese sericulturists not to ask too high figures but to encourage the demand by conforming to market prices.

CHOLERA.

Seoul, September 27.

There has been one case of cholera among the Japanese residents in this city.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Japanese Consulate, Tientsin,

September 24.

There has been a case of pest at Pehtang near Taku. The malady is not of the worst type but there are signs of its spreading.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

M.M. LINER ASHORE.

Kobe, September 27, 9.23 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes mail steamer *Australien*, hence at eight o'clock last night, ran ashore at Amaharu in the Inland Sea about four o'clock this morning. The passengers are safe. The French Consul, the M.M. Agent, and others have left for the scene of the accident.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

London, Sept. 23.

The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are tending to a serious condition. Several conferences have been held by the Ministers of the Porte.

Thirty-two battalions have been sent to Adrianople from Monastir. Two hundred officers are on their way to Constantinople.

Greece, in sympathy with Turkey, is about to oppose Bulgaria's actions. Germany supports the interests of Greece.

As the demands of Bulgaria upon Turkey have not been approved of by Russia and Austria, the enthusiasm at Sofia has partially lessened.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

Trouble is still experienced in forming a new British Cabinet.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

London, September 25.

Lord Curzon, Governor-General of India, has left with a naval escort to pay a visit to Persia, with the intention of being absent for three weeks. He is also expected to pay a visit to the Sultan of Muscat.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-chief in India, has found that Russians are surveying the roads to Casisier (? Kashmir).

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

The Powers have presented warnings to Turkey and Bulgaria about the maintenance of peace and the subduing of disturbances.

Squadrons of British and French ships are now on their way to the Levant. Russia has censured the Macedonia committee.

Roumania is expelling Bulgarians from its capital, Bucharest.

The fighting at the Bresna (?) mountain pass still continues. The losses of the Turks are very severe. The insurgents are making a strong defence.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, September 26.
The vacancies in the British Cabinet are not yet filled. The delay is attributed to the fact that as the result of the disclosures with regard to the War in South Africa, the King intends to secure the reform of the military administration.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

According to a declaration by Mr. Balfour which is issued to-day, Great Britain approves entirely the Macedonian reforms proposed.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has communicated to the Porte the lines of British policy and demanded that effective steps be taken.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

London, September 28.
Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is dead.

[His Grace was the sixth Duke of Richmond and was one of the great territorial magnates of the United Kingdom. He is succeeded by the Earl of March.]

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

Turkey has issued an order mobilizing 64 battalions at Salonika.

CZAR'S VISIT TO ITALY.

With regard to the visit of the Czar, special care is being taken in Italy—particularly at Rome. Five thousand soldiers have been added to the garrison.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

London, September 29.
The Russian volunteer ship *Akron* has been requisitioned to join the squadron in the Far East as a transport.

MAILS BY THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Siberian Railway commenced yesterday the carrying of mails from France to Japan and China. Seven bags were despatched.

BALKAN CRISIS.

Great Britain has formally presented her protest to the Sultan of Turkey upon the imperfect manner in which he is carrying out the Macedonian reforms. There is news that a portion of the Turkish troops have withdrawn from the Bulgarian frontier.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST.

St. Petersburg, September 25.
Besides the Russian troops in the Amur districts, the Military and Naval Attache's of the Legations in Japan, China, and Korea are placed under the control of General Alexieff, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Berlin, September 25.
There is a semi-official report from St. Petersburg to the effect that Russia and Austria have emphatically repeated their warning at Sofia and Constantinople. The government must avoid helping the insurrection in Macedonia, and Turkey is gravely warned to prevent all cruelties which would only hamper the necessary reform measures. The other great Powers have declared themselves in accord with Russia and Austria. They will deny any support to Bulgaria and Turkey if these two States resist the carrying out of the reform programme.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The election for the Prussian Chamber (Landtag) will take place on November 20th.

JAPANESE ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Tientsin, September 25.
Major-General von Rohrscheidt, Commander of the German occupation troops in China, has received an invitation to attend the Japanese army manoeuvres which will take place between Hiroshima and Kobe from the 11th to the 20th November. The General has accepted and will attend the manoeuvres accompanied by his adjutant Major Witte.

MOROCCO.

Berlin, September 26.
An animated agitation is being made in the French press for a military advance upon Morocco. It is probable that a treaty, dividing Morocco between France and Spain, has already been arranged. France will get the hinterland; Spain the provinces on the littoral. The French Minister in London, M. Cambon, is working for the acknowledgment of this treaty. If England agrees, France will give up her Egyptian claims and make Tangier a free port.

TURKISH-BULGARIAN CRISIS.

The Turkish-Bulgarian war scare has diminished.

THE MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, September 29.
It is admitted from Paris, Madrid and London that negotiations regarding the future of Morocco have taken place, but the results will not be published for some time. The London *Morning Post* states that it would approve of a French protectorate over Morocco on condition that the international control of Egypt is cancelled and the Siamese and Newfoundland question definitely settled.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* reports from St. Petersburg that two new infantry brigades are being mobilised for Eastern Siberia.

ENGLAND AND MACEDONIA.

While England joined the other Powers in the latest warning Note addressed to the Constantinople and Sofia Governments, she wishes to have the reform programme imposed on Macedonia amplified. The Russian and Austrian Ministers of Foreign Affairs, M.M. Lamsdorff and Goluchowski, have not yet given their answers on this point.

THE CZAR NOT TO MEET THE KAISER.

The expected interview between Kaiser William and Czar Nicholas will not take place.

NEW GERMAN RIVER GUNBOAT FOR CHINA.

A new German river gunboat, intended for China, has been launched at the Imperial shipyards at Danzig and is now on the way out to the Far East.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Berlin, October 1.
The President of Colombia has been authorised to conclude the Panama Canal Treaty with the United States of America.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

The temporary Hungarian Premier, Baron Khuen Hedervary, has resigned.

GERMAN-SWISS COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The negotiations for a German-Swiss commercial treaty will begin on October 10th in Berlin.

THE MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS.

England denies having made any concessions to France in regard to the Morocco question.

THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

The Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph have discussed the Near Eastern question at Vienna. Count Lamsdorff and M. Goluchowski, their Ministers of Foreign Affairs, were present. The following resolutions were adopted: There will be no intervention and no demand for an amplification of the Macedonian reform programme.

[It is understood that England wished the programme amplified.]

Bulgaria is sending M. Natchevich on a special mission to Constantinople. The aspect of the crisis has become less formidable.

Kaiser William has proceeded to Rominten in Eastern Prussia to enjoy some hunting. His Chancellor, Count von Buelow, will return to Berlin next Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL EXCLUSION.

It is reported from New Zealand, that the Government brought in a bill to exclude German ships from calling at the harbours of New Zealand, because Germany is said to have closed the harbour of Apia, Samoa, to New Zealand vessels. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in Berlin, a semi-official paper, declares this last statement of German action to be untrue.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

MACEDONIA.

London via Bombay, September 23.
It is stated at Sofia that the Porte recently expressed its readiness to consider proposals for a direct understanding.

Upon this, Bulgaria proposed some conditions, the most important being the appointment of a mixed commission, the majority of the members of which should be Bulgarians, to supervise the reforms in Macedonia.

The conditions were accepted in principle, though nothing was definitely decided.

An interview between the Bulgarian Premier and the Ottoman Commissioner with reference to ten thousand destitute refugees from Burgas, resulted in the practical understanding that Turkey shall reinstate them in their homes, and guarantee them protection.

This has increased the hopes of a general agreement.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

London, September 25.
Loyalty to the Throne has induced the Ministerialists of Hungary to accept the declaration of the Emperor Francis Joseph, but the Kossuth Party provoked a frantic scene in the Diet, one Deputy declaring that he had lost faith in the King's word.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma 1	F. Oct. 2
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 1	M. Oct. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 3	M. Oct. 5
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 4	W. Oct. 7
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	W. Oct. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 5	Sa. Oct. 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon 6	Sa. Oct. 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Oct. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China 7	Sa. Oct. 17
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of India	M. Oct. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Oct. 22
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Oct. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of China	Th. Oct. 29

1 Left Hongkong with English mail on the 24th ult.

2 Left Shanghai on the 30th ult.

3 Left Seattle on the 19th ult.

4 Left San Francisco on the 19th ult.

5 Left Vancouver on the 21st ult.

6 Left Hongkong on the 23rd ult.

7 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Seydlitz	Sa. Oct. 3
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	Sa. Oct. 3
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Sa. Oct. 2
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Oct. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu. Oct. 6
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakusai Maru	Th. Oct. 8
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Th. Oct. 8
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Oct. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 10
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Oct. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Oct. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of India	M. Oct. 19
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 22
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Sa. Oct. 24
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Oct. 26
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of China	F. Oct. 30

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Siri Sang, British steamer, 1,776, Young, 24th Sept.,—Sourabaya and Hongkong, General and Sugar.
—Jardine Matheson & Co.
Siberian, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 25th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Freiburg, German steamer, 3,884, Prosch, 25th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 25th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 25th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 25th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Santo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, S. Ishikawa, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,318, K. Shibuya, 26th Sept.,—Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 20th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Smeca, British steamer, 3,171, Beynon, 26th Sept.,—New York via ports, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,976, C. Dewers, 27th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 26th Sept., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 27th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, H. Yata, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, 25th Sept.,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indrasanhu, British steamer, 3,367, W. E. Craven, 27th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Thos. J. Smith.
Nordkyn, Norwegian steamer, 2,104, A. Beer, 28th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 28th Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Noheta, 28th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 29th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 30th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 11th Sept., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Brigavia, German steamer, 5,553, Schulte, 30th Sept.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, S. Muramatsu, 30th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
E. F. Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 4,843, C. Matierich, 30th Sept.—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.
Richmond Castle, British steamer, 2,298, F. McDowell, 1st Oct.—New York via ports, and Shanghai, 26th Sept., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 1st Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oruru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 1st Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 1st Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Annapolis (14 guns), U.S. gunboat, 1,000, Com. Creasty, 24th Sept.—Kobe.
Australien, French steamer, 2,900, Verron, 25th Sept.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Bries Huel, French steamer, 4,228, Babin, 25th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Standard Oil Co.
Calabria, Italian cruiser, 2,200, Capt. F. Castiglia, 25th Sept.—Yokkaichi and Kobe.
Rijun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, N. Ohno, 25th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 24th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 25th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 26th Sept.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Indranelli, British steamer, 3,152, Craven, 26th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Thos. J. Smith.
Yasawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 26th Sept.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kuristan, British steamer, 1,929, Haig, 26th Sept.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Santa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, S. Ishikawa, 27th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 28th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 28th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 28th Sept.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,367, W. E. Craven, 28th Sept.—Portland, Or., General.—Thos. J. Smith.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 29th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, Gordon, 29th Sept.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Friedburg, German steamer, 3,884, Prosch, 29th Sept.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, H. Nish, 29th Sept.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 30th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakamouri Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 30th Sept.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 30th Sept.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chateau Renault (20 guns), French battleship, 8,500, Captain Poitiorie, 30th Sept.—Amoy.
Bedouin, British steamer, 2,242, Crockery, 1st Oct.—Muroran, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 1st Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 1st Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sui Song, British steamer, 1,776, Young, 1st Oct.—Kobe, General and Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 1st Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. P. B. Castle, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. K. Kanatani, Mr. M. de Putron Glidden, Mr. J. W. Thompson, Mr. E. C. Ray, Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. O. D. Jerauld, Mrs. O. D. Jerauld, Mr. G. L. Thompson, Mr. J. Brett, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. L. K. McGrew, Mr. Web Chi Yu, Mr. E. S. Knight, and Mr. C. Miyamoto, in cabin. For San Francisco:—H. E. Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., and valet, Lady Gascoigne and maid, Capt. O. F. Fisher, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roth and infant, Mr. F. W. Van Buskirk, Mr. Chin Feng Long, Mrs. A. J. Edmonds and infant, Mr. A. Kriemel, Mr. Chen Lu Kwang, Miss C. Strend, Mrs. R. Walter, Mrs. M. F. Parson, Lieut. Kumanoff, Mr. F. H. Olmstead, Mr. N. Yao Chow, Miss Ida Ellis, Mr. S. S. Milligan, Mrs. D. H. Skidmore, Mrs. C. M. Corterman, Mr. Leo Corterman, Miss Nara Corterman, Mr. Chen Kwang Foo, Mr. H. S. Landor, Mr. Chas. H. Mize, Mr. C. Kin How, Mr. L. Rosenfeld, Mr. H. Spunt, Mr. F. Hudson, Dr. R. F. Weir, Mrs. R. F. Weir, Miss Alden, Mrs. Kolesnikoff, and Miss Kolesnikoff, in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. F. H. Abney, in cabin; Mr. K. Ikenohata, and Mr. G. Harada, in second class; 27 Japanese, and 16 Chinese, in steerage.
 Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, from Europe via ports:—Mrs. Boddam, Mr. C. H. Ryde, Mr. Meyer, Mr. C. R. Bennet, Mr. H. M. Gorton, Mr. Stepphuhn, Mr. J. A. Aillon, Mr. Oberlein, Mr. J. J. Cappelle, and Mr. Johnston, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. H. A. Webber, Mr. A. Humphreys, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. G. Branthall, Mr. W. Sedgwick, Mr. J. Finlay, Mr. H. Smith, Mrs. H. Struve, Capt. Weigle, Capt. Battle, Miss Johnson, Miss Ballard, Mr. H. Foster, Mr. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. G. Abily and child, Mrs. Thwaites and child, Mr. Guillemot, Mr. Degay, Mr. Morris, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Sister St. Croix, Sister Adele, Sister Henri, Sister Cleoplane, Sister Livone, Miss Y. Colomb, Mr. C. Parcon, and Mr. Heon, in cabin. In Transit:—Major Van Strimbeng, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Elias, Miss F. Gilmore, Surgeon D. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Bradley, Mr. W. T. Bondreau, Mr. L. Harris, Mrs. Locher and child, Mr. W. M. Hemlett, and Com. E. Edwards, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Pack, Mr. M. M. Kin, Mr. Lee B. Lok, Miss L. Kum, Mr. Lee K. Man, Mr. and Mrs. Fan Lung, Mr. Wong Yeck, Mr. and Mrs. M. Shing and 2 children, Mr. L. Chi Suey and son, Mrs. Wum H. Saw and daughter, Miss Nip Ng, Mrs. M. Boor, Mr. Y. Wincalich, Mr. G. Wincalich, and Mr. M. Wincalich, in intermediate; 2 native servants, 335 Chinese, and 5 Indians, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Australien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. R. J. Kirby, Mr. A. K. Rhoden, Mr. G. Carpentier, Mr. L. Pareto, Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Mr. J. C. Meyer, Mr. Walter C. Wood, Mr. F. Venturi, Mr. M. Watson, Mr. P. Douglas Jones, Mrs. E. Morgny, Mr. R. Isler, Mr. Peron, Mr. Lemarie, Mr. B. R. A. Nieuvenhuysen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Newman and native servant, Mr. W. R. Martin, Mr. G. Bonte and native servant, Mr. C. Cozan, Mr. R. Guillaume, Mr. R. Frigant, Mr. Yezquel, Mr. Ch. Le Saint, Mr. S. Le Gall, Mr. Ch. Le Gall, Mr. Ch. Le Cain, Mr. P. Philippot, Mr. Aime Le Blais, Mr. G. Tardy, Mr. Le Hetet, Mr. G. Le Gac, Mr. J. Rabyo, Mr. G. Vicaire, and Mr. Le Goff, in cabin.
 Per American steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss Alden, Mr. J. O. Averill, Mrs. C. Cable, Mr. M. Yao Chow, Mr. Leo Corterman, Mrs. C. M. Corterman, Mrs. W. J. Edmonds and child, Miss Ida Ellis, Mr. J. M. Ferguson and 2 servants, Capt. O. G. Fisher, Mr. Cheng Quong Foo, H. E. Major-General Sir Wm. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., and valet, Lady Gascoigne and maid, Mr. S. Honima, Mr. C. Kin How, Mr. F. P. Hudson, Mr. Chen Pu Hwang, Mrs. E. Iida, Mr. John H. Jewett, Mrs. John H. Jewett, Mr. K. S. Knight, Mr. S. Kohayashi, Mrs. Kolesnikoff, Miss Kolesnikoff, Mr. A. Kriemel, Lieut. Kumanoff, Mr. Jos. Wong Leong, Mr. Chin Feng Long, Mr. H. S. Landor, Mr. Herbert Llewellyn, Mr. L. K. McGrew, Mr. C. E. H. Meeths, Mr. S. S. Milligan, Mr. C. Miyamoto, Mr. Chas. A. Mize, Mr. Woo Kin Moh, Mr. F. H. Moore, Mrs. F. H. Moore, Miss V. Moore, Mr. W. Motoshige, Mr. F. H. Olmstead, Mrs. N. T. Parsons, Mr. Hong Quon, Mr. L. Rosefeld, Mr. F. E. Roth, Mrs. F. E. Roth and child, Mr. J. Shea, Mr. T. K. Sheung, Mrs. D. H. Skidmore, Mr. A. Spunt, Miss C. Strand, Mr. Y. S. Sun, Mr. T. Uyeda, Mr. F. W. Van Ruskird, Mrs. R. Walter, Dr. Robert F. Weir, Mrs. Robert F. Weir, Mr. H. Weston, Mrs. H. Weston, and Mr. Meh Chi Yil, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yasawa Maru*, for Australia via ports:—Mr. A. K. Firth, Mr. Y. Okita, Mr. P. H. B. Jones, Mr. S. Mihara, Mr. James Milne, Miss Milne, Mr. A. J. Millar, Mr. H. F. Hetherington, Mr. H. S. Anthony, Mr. E. W. Titus, and Miss F. Balgama, Lieut. S. Orihara, and Mrs. Foustina Molina, in second class; 18, in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Borneo*, for London via ports:—Mrs. Williams, Miss Jean Robertson, Mr. James Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fisher, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Lehmann, and Mr. Leatham, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Hata, Mr. J. E. McDowell, Mr. C. R. Pierce, Mr. Jos. M. Daggett, Mr. D. A. McGilvrey, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Mr. W. J. Tobin, Mr. H. B. Wortley, and Mr. W. H. Workman, Jr., in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. W. C. Allen, Mr. G. P. Bennett, Mr. H. P. Fletcher, Mr. T. W. Brewster, Mrs. Brewster, Rev. D. D. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. J. I. Shekury, Mr. Emil Pilgram, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Hon. B. S. Ambler, Mrs. Ambler, Miss L. Ambler, Mr. E. Anthony, Mr. C. T. Bisbee, Mr. W. F. Braden, Miss E. M. Buck, Miss E. Bull, Miss K. Bull, Mr. C. J. Connell, Mr. H. Crabtree, Mr. R. J. Hearize, Rev. Robert Irwin, Mrs. Irwin and child, Miss Mary King, Mr. H. C. Lukenbill, Rev. W. D. Noyes, Mr. W. E. Pulliam, Mrs. Pulliam and 2 children, Mr. D. V. Wills, Mr. G. R. Wilson, Mr. H. M. Wood, and Mr. W. E. Sauer, in cabin.
 Per French steamer *Annam*, overland from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Abily and infant, Mr. Champoiseau, Mr. Cros, Sister Sidonie, Sister Theophae, Sister S. Croix, Sister S. Henry, Sister Odile, Mr. Uguen, Mr. J. de Sturlet, Major and Mrs. Kiche, Mr. G. Carlo, Mr. Guillemot and native servant, Mr. Heon, Mr. Th. Gauson, Miss Colomb, Mrs. J. G. M. Wucolich, and Mr. Oviedo, in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss R. Crane, Miss Scidmore, Capt. F. Pine, Mr. H. Janni, and Mr. M. Hioki, in cabin; 15, in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. G. Allen, Hon. B. S. Ambler, Mrs. B. S. Ambler, Miss L. Ambler, Mr. H. Anthony, Mr. C. B. Bennett, Mr. G. P. Bennett, Mr. G. T. Bisbee, Mrs. W. F. Braden, Mr. T. W. Brewster, Mrs. T. W. Brewster, Mr. L. Brignaudy, Miss E. M. Buck, Miss E. Bull, Miss K. Bull, Mr. W. B. Clayton and native servant, Mr. C. J. Connell, Mr. H. Crabtree, Mr. H. P. Fletcher, Mr. H. M. Gorton, Mr. Gosav Heeren, Mr. R. J. Henitze, Lieut. H. A. Herbert, U.S.N., Rev. Robert Irwin, Mrs. Herbert Irwin and child, Miss Mary King, Mr. F. J. Lias, Rev. B. D. Lucas, Mrs. B. D. Lucas, Mr. H. C. Lukenbill, Major Chas. McClure, Mrs. Chas. McClure, Paymaster W. A. Merritt, U.S.N., Mr. T. H. Murphy, Dr. H. L. Norris, Mrs. H. L. Norris, Rev. W. D. Noyes, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. Emil Pilgram, Mrs. Pilgram and 2 children, Mr. W. E. Sauer, Mr. G. I. Shekury, Mrs. T. Sonnei, Mr. D. D. Strachan, Mr. T. Thomas, Mr. A. A. Williamson, Mrs. A. A. Williamson, 2 children and native servant, Mrs. G. W. Wills, Mr. Alex. Wilson, Mr. S. P. Wilson, Mr. H. M. Wood, and Dr. R. M. Young, U.S.N., in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Australien*

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Italy.	Lyons.	Marseilles	Lyons.	London.
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	47	—	—	—	—
Boyer Mazet Guil-	—	—	—	—	—	—
lee Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	6	90	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	—	20	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	21	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	78	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	6	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.	—	50	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	35	—	—	—	—
Bavie & Co.	—	—	40	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	7	—	—
	26	257	137	1	—	—

Following were silk shippers per steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco, Sept. 26:—

	Bales
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	308
American Trading Co.	5
L. Motet	3
China & Japan Trading Co.	20
Sieber & Co.	5
Vivanti Bros.	5
O. Reimers & Co.	65
Bavie & Co.	9
Herbert Dent & Co.	35
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	25
Jewett & Bent	66
Kaitu Gomei Kaisha	66
Boyer, Mazet, Guillice & Co.	601
Total	601

Per British steamer *Borneo*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 47 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 295 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

In Yarns no movement is perceptible, but in shirtings deliveries are good and the tone of the market is hopeful. Fancy Cottons and Woollens export a quiet market with better enquiry.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.10
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.10

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60
 Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 2.80 to 4.25
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.35 to 0.50
 Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.30 to 0.50
 Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.33

Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches... 0.50 to 0.95
 Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00
 Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... 0.60 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 15 yards, 22 inches... 0.90 to 1.20
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—28 to 30 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25
 Turkey Reds—38 to 50 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles... V. 140.00 to 150.00
 Nos. 28/32, Singles... —
 Nos. 38/42, Singles... 145.00 to 150.00
 Nos. 32, Doubles... 155.00 to 160.00
 Nos. 42, Doubles... Nominal
 Nos. 2/60, Plain... Nominal
 Nos. 2/80, Plain... Nominal
 Nos. 2/100, Plain... 245.00 to 255.00
 Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 295.00 to 305.00
 Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 425.00 to 435.00
 Nos. 2/100, Gassed... —

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 31
 Indian Broach... 26
 Chinese... 23

METALS.

A fair business still continues.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward... V. 3.95 to 4.25
 Iron Plates, assorted... 4.25 to 4.45
 Sheet Iron... 4.45 to 6.70
 Galvanized Iron sheets... 10.10 to 11.10
 Wire Nails, assorted... 5.30 to 5.90
 Tin Plates, per box... 6.40 to 7.30
 Pig Iron, No. 3... 1.95
 Hoop Iron (1/2 to 1 1/4 inch)... 4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

No change to report, the market continuing steady.

American... \$2.92
 Russian... 2.80
 Langkat... 2.65

SUGAR.

There is nothing new to record, white refined showing some weakness, perhaps.

Brown Takao... V. 5.90 to 6.25
 Brown Manila... 5.80 to 6.80
 Brown Datong... 4.90 to 6.20
 Brown Canton... 5.50 to 7.50
 White Java and Penang... 7.00 to 8.10
 White Refined... 8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

The only firm demand is for Kurpah, other sorts finding little or no sale.

Java, Medium to best... 270.00 to 320.00
 Calcutta, Medium to best... 180.00 to 250.00
 Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best... 140.00 to 170.00
 Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... 100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Another quiet week. Despite the large arrivals dealers persist in demanding higher prices and trade languishes in consequence. Still the large stock should soon begin to make itself felt and prices must come down.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... V. 1.130 to 1.140
 Filatures—Extra, Fine... —
 Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1.175 to 1.080
 Filatures—No. 1, Fine... 1.125 to 1.130
 Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 1.130 to 1.035
 Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine... 1.115 to 1.120
 Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse... 1.015 to 1.020
 Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 1.050 to 1.060
 Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... —
 Common—Coarse... —
 Re-reels—Extra... 1.060 to 1.070
 Re-reels—No. 1... 1.040 to 1.050

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2... 1.010 to 1.020
 Re-reels—No. 2... 990 to 1,000
 Re-reels—No. 3... 960 to 970
 Kakedas—Extra... 1,030 to 1,035
 Kakedas—No. 1... 1,000 to 1,005
 Kakedas—No. 1 1/2... 980 to 985
 Kakedas—No. 2... 960 to 965
 Kakedas—No. 2 1/2... 920 to 925

WASTE SILK.

Another quiet week with holders remaining firm in their demands; prices are still rising and are likely to further advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... 210 to 220
 Noshi—Filatures, Good... 190 to 200
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best... 210 to 220
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good... 200 to 205
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium... 190 to 195
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... 160 to 165
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... 150 to 155
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium... 200 to 205
 Noshi—Bushi, Best... 190 to 195
 Noshi—Bushi, Good... 180 to 185
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium... 140 to 145
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best... 125 to 130
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good... 170 to 175
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best... 160 to 165
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second... 85 to 90
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good... 75 to 80
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair... —

TEA.

Very few desirable parcels remain to be picked up now, though a moderate business continues. So far settlements total 185,300 piculs against 168,450 piculs at same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest... 56
 Choice... 49 to 55
 Finest... 44 to 48
 Fine... 39 to 43
 Good Medium... 36 to 38
 Medium... 32 to 35
 Good Common... 28 to 31
 Common... 24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 1.
 London silver 1/2 higher, China sterling quotations unchanged, and local rates firmer as under for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan*, leaving tomorrow.

London—Bank T.T. 2/0 1/2 @ 1 1/2
 — Bills on demand... 2/0 1/2 @ 1 1/2
 — 4 months' sight... 2/0 3/4
 — Private 4 months' sight... 2/1 1/2
 — 6 months' sight... 2/1 1/2 @ 3/4
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight... 258 3/4
 — Private 4 months' sight... 264
 — 6 months' sight... 265 @ 3/4
 Hongkong—Bank sight... per \$100. 91*
 — Private 10 days' sight... 88 1/2*
 Shanghai—Bank sight... 90*
 — Private 10 days' sight... 82 1/2*
 India—Bank sight... 153
 — Private 30 days' sight... 156
 America—Bank sight... 50
 — Private 30 days' sight... 50 3/4

Private 4 months' sight... 51 3/4
 Germany—Bank sight... 210
 — Private 4 months' sight... 214 1/2
 Bar Silver (London)... 27 1/2
 * Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 1.
 Kirin Breweries, further transactions have taken place at yen 100 for cash and yen 105 for forward; offers of shares are wanted both for cash and forward delivery. Nickels are in demand at yen 32, sellers at yen 35. Grand Hotels, a few shares are on offer at yen 250. Club Hotels changed hands at yen 72.50. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted, Y. U. Club debentures are wanted at yen 108. Helms are on offer at yen 50.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works... 105 Nominal.
 Grand Hotel... 250 Nominal.
 Club Hotel... 75 Nominal.
 Oriental Hotel, Kobe... 28 Buyers.
 Langfeldt & Co... 75 Sales.
 Japan Brewery Co... 100 Buyers.
 C. Nickel & Co... 35 Sellers.
 Helm Bros... 50 Sellers.
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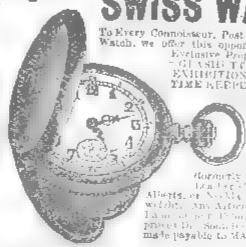
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1903.

MARRIAGE.

At Kobe on the 6th Oct., 1903, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, before John Carey Hall, Esq., Consul-General for Japan, and afterwards at All Saints Church, by the Rev. G. H. Davies, M.A., HERBERT EDGAR, fourth son of the late Thomas Green, P. & O. S.N. Co., to BLANCHE MARY, only daughter of the late John Catto Abell, of Kobe.

DEATH.

On the 4th Oct., at 144, Bluff, EDWARD FLINT KILBY, of Yokohama, Japan, and Caversham, Oxon., England, aged 51 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BARON FUJIEDA TSUNENARI died on Oct. 2nd at Kyoto.

FIFTY-FOUR Korean emigrants arrived at Nagasaki on Oct. 2nd en route to Hawaii.

THE *Fiji* states that during September, the gross income of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha amounted to yen 513,456.

THE Kobe baseball players met the U. S. S. *Annapolis* on Wednesday and beat them by 22 runs to 13.

COUNT UYESUGI, former territorial chief of Uzen province, will leave for England in Decem-

ber accompanied by Mr. S. Chiyo, an official of the Educational Department.

A TELEGRAM dated Oct. 1st from Yamaguchi states that rinderpest has appeared in the village of Tsunoshima.

THE Emperor and Empress presented yen 8,000 to the family of the late Marquis Kuga towards the funeral expenses.

It is stated that Major-General Fukushima will succeed the late Lieut.-General Tamura, as Vice Chief of the General Staff Office.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo states that frost was experienced there on the morning of Oct. 3rd. It is six days earlier than last year.

THE Crown Princess is expected to proceed to the detached palace at Hayama about Oct. 10th, where she will stay for some weeks.

THE bronze statue of the late Prince Arisugawa erected in front of the General Staff Office, is finished. It will be unveiled on Oct. 10th.

THE St. George's Society of Shanghai intend to celebrate King Edward's birthday on Nov. 9 with a fancy dress ball at the Town Hall.

THE *Fiji* publishes a rumour that Russians are purchasing on the London market shares in the railway between Newchwang and Shan-hai Kwan.

MR. S. SAKI, a writer on the *Niigata Shinbun*, was arrested on Oct. 2nd on a charge, according to the *Fiji*, of having obtained money by means of menaces.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, it is officially stated that the Russian authorities are now engaging in the construction of batteries at Yong-Am-pho.

THE Kyoto Warehousing Company will hold a general meeting on Oct. 19th and decide to wind up the concern. It is said that the firm owes debts of yen 190,000.

A GOODS train was derailed at a point between Ninomiya and Kodzu at 5.40 p.m. on Oct. 4th causing slight damage to the railway and cars. Fortunately no person was injured.

AN extraordinary meeting of the Hokkaido Assembly will be held on Nov. 20th to discuss the supplementary budget of local expenses and the pensions to teachers in primary schools.

THE draft of the revised Penal Code will be submitted to the 19th session of the Diet. The *Niroku* prophesies that it will be passed both Houses without any considerable amendment.

DURING September, the foreign trade of Moji amounted to yen 1,199,550 in exports and yen 586,495 in imports. That of Shimonoseki was: exports, yen 104,344 and imports, yen 58,535.

THE *Nichi Nichi* states that as the result of the proposed administrative reform, fifteen prefectural Government offices will be abolished. It is said that over yen 400,000 will be saved annually.

A CASE of cholera appeared among the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Obore* which arrived at Hakodate on October 2nd from Shanghai. The ship was immediately detained at the quarantine station.

A MAN armed with a dagger entered, early on the morning of Oct. 5th, a house occupied by a singer named Yaye (16) and her mother, at Fukagawa, Tokyo. He got away with a small sum of money. About the same time another house at Nihonbashi was entered by an armed

man who looked about 23 years old. He took away a sum of money.

THE *Yokohama Shinpo* states that a woman named Tsune Kojima (25) has been arrested in Korea by the Russian consular authorities. The charge against her is that she forged Russian notes and attempted to circulate them.

THE *Fiji* states that with regard to the alleged mismanagement of famine funds in the North, the Progressist members of the Awomori Prefectural Assembly have decided to pass a vote of want of confidence in Governor Yamanouchi.

WHOLESALE arrests were carried out at Yamaguchi and Oita prefectures on Oct. 4th. The charges are of contravening the Election Law. Thirty electors and their supporters, aggregating forty-four, and all belonging to the Progressists, were arrested.

A NAGOYA correspondent states that a cabinet-maker named Ch. Awoki (56) murdered a carpenter named S. Mita (58), his son, and grandson, inflicting fatal injuries upon them with an axe. The culprit committed suicide by cutting himself with a knife.

A SOLDIER named Y. Shiraiishi (23), belonging to a battalion of pioneers, Akabane, was arrested on October 3rd on a charge of having stolen yen 1,025 belonging to the regiment. Yen 695 was found concealed in a wood near the office but the remaining sum had already been squandered.

A PASSENGER by the express train from Shimabashi on Oct. 1st jumped from the car while near Kawasaki and sustained severe injuries. The youth, who appeared to be about 16 and a working man, was taken to the office of Dr. Watanabe where he now lies in a hopeless condition.

FORTY-EIGHT students of a Buddhist institution belonging to the *Jodo* section, Yamaguchi prefecture, caused an outrage on the night of Oct. 5th by destroying the whole of the furniture of the house. The reason for such behaviour is reported to be the ill-treatment they have received from their teachers.

EARLY in the morning of Oct. 4th an incendiary was arrested in possession of inflammable materials outside a house in Sumiyoshi-cho, Yokohama, which he was watching at a little distance. The culprit is a youth named Kamimura, a native of Kyoto who recently arrived here via Tokyo.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to order from the Nagasaki Shipbuilding Yard two steamers of 11,500 gross tons and 19 knots each. The *Asahi* states that the firm rejected the offer to purchase the N. D. Lloyd's steamers *Kiautschou* and *Hamburg* on the ground that these ships are not suitable for the Pacific trade.

A COOLIE named Ch. Suzuki (27) working in the compound of the Shimabashi station, was run over by a train on Oct. 5th and his feet cut off. He was removed to the Kato Hospital where he died the same evening. A man named K. Okawa (38) was killed the same day by a train near Akabane Station. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

K. KUGA, ex-official of the Department of Finance, who has been charged with having received bribes, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 1st to four months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 15, while the bribe of yen 1,200 was ordered to be confiscated. Y. Abe, ex-engineer of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, was sentenced in the same Court to the same punishment, and the bribe, yen 1,600, was ordered to be confiscated.

KOREA.

Saturday, October 3.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Korea saying that the Russians have begun to build a fort at Yong Am-pho and that the situation there is serious. Similar intelligence reaches the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* supplemented by news that Russia is making preparations for a military encampment there. The *Nichi Nichi* justly queries the accuracy of this information and certainly no prudent person will be disposed to credit it without full confirmation. Russia's procedure in northern Korea has hitherto been intelligible though not, we think, defensible. She reads the timber concession in a much broader sense than that attached to it by the Koreans themselves. The latter when they agreed that a Russian Company should enjoy timber-felling privileges along the Ap-nok river, had in view the lower reaches of the Yalu, which alone they understand by that name. In the Russian version, however, the term used was the Yalu River, and the Russians, when the operation of the concession came to be discussed, insisted that by "Yalu River" was meant the whole stream from source to mouth, including all its tributaries; in other words, the entire valley and the slopes which form the watershed of the Yalu. That was a question of interpretation, and it would certainly be unjust to allege that Russia deliberately exceeded her duly acquired privileges, unless, indeed, some evidence be forthcoming to show that she originally understood and accepted the restricted significance of the term. Then followed her contention that a concession to fell timber in a certain region necessarily carried with it the right of establishing stations for the timber-fellers; a contention which can scarcely be disputed though its practical application is obviously subject to the proviso that the places selected for stations must have the previous approval of the Korean Authorities. It was this latter proviso that Russia deliberately violated when she formed a settlement at Yong Am-pho without in any way consulting the Government in Seoul, and by that arbitrary act she placed herself irremediably in the wrong, for whatever M. Pavlov might urge to the contrary, it is quite evident that a concession to carry on some particular enterprise in a large district closed to the commerce and ingress of foreigners does not include the constructive right of settling everywhere and anywhere throughout that district. M. Pavlov knows, and every intelligent Russian knows, that in this particular phase of the incident no excuse possessing even a semblance of validity can be found for the formation of a settlement at Yong Am-pho without Korea's leave. The struggle subsequently made, and still understood to be in progress, to obtain legalization of an illegal act by roundabout processes, tends only to confirm the suspicion suggested by the arbitrary choice of Yong Am-pho, namely, that what influenced Russia was not the interests of the timber-fellers but the strategical value of the place, and that in view of the latter all preliminary reference to Korea was studiously avoided. Nevertheless up to this point of the business it is not impossible to construct some palliations of Russia's acts. But did she set herself to build forts and form a military cantonment at Yong Am-pho, the affair would be immediately carried beyond the limits of industrial enterprise, however arbitrary, and something more than protest must be expected from Japan. Therefore we can not place any faith in this new rumour.

Reports have reached Tokyo of a riot in the Korean capital. It had its origin in the death of a child run over by an electric-tram car. The electric railway has long been unpopular in Seoul and the people seem to have been infuriated by this accident. They seized a United States citizen who happened to be riding in the car, and were handling him roughly when a Japanese subject engaged in distributing telegrams passed on a bicycle. The American managed to appropriate the bicycle and so made his escape from his assailants, who now turned on the Japanese charging him with having abetted the American's flight. The Japanese took refuge in the shop of a countryman, one Asada, haberdasher, whither the rioters pursued him, wrecking the shop and severely injuring the fugitive as well as a member of Asada's household. How the affair ended it is not stated.

Monday, October 5.

Statements have already been published with regard to the recent riot in Seoul. These are now confirmed. The trouble had its immediate origin in the death of a child—run over by an electric car—which led to an assault on an American passenger by the mob, and finally to the wrecking of a Japanese haberdasher's house whither a letter-carrier of the same nationality had fled. The letter-carrier became involved in the trouble owing to the fact that his bicycle was used by the American to effect his escape from the mob. It is now stated that the rioters were mostly soldiers, and that they took the opportunity to wreck the shop of the haberdasher, Asada, to whom several of them owed money for clothes. Their idea was to destroy the proofs of their indebtedness. The Japanese Representative is reported to have lodged a strong protest.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Tientsin correspondent reports that Lin, the brigand leader, has been arrested in Chefoo and sent to Fushang. When last the public heard of Lin he was supposed to be in Yong Am-pho, threatening the lives and property of Russians there, and M. Pavlov had made urgent representations to the Korean Government as to the necessity of providing for the safety of the unlicensed settlers. But it would seem that Lin was not so formidable as M. Pavlov supposed. In fact we are almost disposed to suspect that his importance as a potential disturber of the peace was magnified by diplomatic expediency.

A rumour is published by the *Airoku* that 45 followers of this bandit Lin attacked and destroyed the Russian temporary barracks at Antung. It does not appear that this event is in any way connected with the recently alleged assembly of bandits at Yong Am-pho. The reason assigned is that the bandits were enraged by the severity of their treatment at Russia's hands.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, in its issue of the 4th instant, affirms that the British and Japanese Representatives having both urged the immediate opening of Yong Am-pho, the Korean Government has finally given its consent.

Tuesday, October 6.

The *Asahi* publishes a report from Seoul to the effect that the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs recently memorialized the Throne in the sense that whereas several of the foreign Powers were pressing for the opening of a port on the Yalu, and whereas Yong Am-pho seemed to be the only suitable

place, therefore His Majesty's sanction for the opening of Yong Am-pho was solicited. The Emperor replied that he did not find any mention of the closing of Pyong-yang in the memorial; whereupon the Minister corrected the memorial as suggested and re-submitted it, but it has failed to elicit any reply. This, of course, is given as a mere rumour. We may mention that the proposal to close Pyong-yang has no political significance. It has for some years been the desire of the Korean monarch to remove his palace to some secluded spot away from Seoul, where he is perpetually exposed to the buzzing of that horrible bore of a bee, the foreign Representative, and Pyong-yang would suit the purpose admirably could it be restored to its original freedom from alien presence. Only for selfish purposes, therefore, does the harassed Sovereign desire to put back the hand on the dial of progress, just a little bit.

It is reported from Seoul that the Korean Government having lost confidence in Cho, to whom has hitherto been entrusted the duty of delimitation at Yong Am-pho, has despatched thither a new commissioner and two assistants. This means, of course, that the land in question, large or small, will ultimately be leased as Russia desires. It is scarcely to be supposed that Korea will persist in defying circumstances partly of her own creation, and we may therefore look to see the Russians ultimately settled at the mouth of the Yalu River, a consummation whose results should be forecast easily by the light of modern history. An antidote may possibly be found in the opening of Wiju or Yong Am-pho itself, but we are of the unequivocal opinion that Japan should seek to redress the balance by some move on her own account. The unrelenting egoism of Russia's policy in Eastern Asia is a splendid instrument of empire-building against which the altruism of the open door and free trade can not contend with anything like full success.

Concerning the above mentioned new land commissioner, the *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent says that he is an emissary of the Foreign Office, Cho being the Court's representative.

Wednesday, October 7.

It has been said that the Yalu Valley affair ought not to figure largely in the present complications, being merely a collateral circumstance of the Manchurian problem. That may be true in a sense, but there is this to be said, namely, that whereas the Manchurian problem is more or less vague since it presents no features such as can be called immediately conclusive, the Yalu Valley complication is an urgent actuality which may at any moment assume an acute form. Russia is rooted in Manchuria but her manner of planting herself there has been so gradual that it presented no distinctly defiant stage. Further, her manner of leaving it, if she ever does leave it, must also be gradual, and it is proverbial that these slowly moving incidents lend themselves with comparative readiness to diplomatic manipulation. But in the Yalu Valley events seem to be progressing rapidly and even dramatically. In the Yalu Valley Russia has not obtained a lease as she did at Port Arthur. Her settlement at Yong Am-pho was made without any legal sanction whatever. So long as it remained a mere wood-cutter's hamlet, it might not have furnished any material for serious international friction. Now, however, news comes which unequivocally confirms the previous intelligence as

to fort-building by the Russians at Yong Am-pho. The correspondents of three Tokyo journals agree in stating that the fortification of the place is proceeding rapidly. These papers are the *Fiji Shimpō*, the *Asahi Shimbun*, and the *Hochi Shimbun*. The *Fiji's* telegram is short. It merely says that the fact of fort building is true; that guns have not yet been mounted, though four field-pieces have arrived, and that some 40 soldiers in uniform are in garrison. The *Asahi's* correspondent is much more explicit. He says that he himself visited the place in company with Captain Hino. He found the Russians working hard at the erection of fortifications which had already reached a height of some 20 metres! Guns were not yet in position, but three field-pieces had arrived, and it was said that some 12 cannon varying in calibre from 13 to 23 centimetres were also on the spot and would soon be mounted. Some forty Russian soldiers were visible, and the work of building residences was progressing rapidly under the efforts of about 700 labourers. Considerable extension had been made of the original limits, and neighbouring hills were being levelled, evidently for the purpose of mounting artillery. The *Hochi's* news comes to it via Wiju and is a curt confirmation of the *Fiji's*.

Every one desiring peace will refuse to believe these statements until they are officially confirmed. For should it be true that Russia is taking such steps, the situation would at once become exceedingly grave. Russia's presence at Yong Am-pho in a purely pacific character might derive some semblance of justification from her lumber convention, though there is nothing in that document to justify her occupation of Korean territory without the previous consent of the Korean Government. But did she proceed to fortify within Korea's boundaries an important position commanding the estuary of the Yalu, she would be guilty of an act not merely of flagrant aggression but virtually amounting to a declaration of war. It is impossible to credit such doings without the strongest confirmation. It may be that in practically entrusting the management of her Far-Eastern affairs to Viceroy Alexieff, Russia has put the man at the front in the saddle and has thus reduced the chances of peace to very slender proportions. But these alleged doings at Yong Am-pho defy credence. They would deprive Japan of all option.

Mr. Cho, who accompanied Baron Gunsberg to Wiju for the purpose of considering the Yong Am-pho delimitation, is represented as declaring that his presence has become quite superfluous, for Russia has not only extended, but is still further extending, the boundaries of the area originally leased by her people from Korean subjects. No very implicit confidence is placed, however, in Mr. Cho's assertions.

Our readers are already aware that in addition to the Russian timber-felling company, there is a kind of triangular Korean-Chinese-Japanese enterprise of the same nature in the Yalu Valley. Disputes constantly arise in connexion with logs that come floating down the river, their ultimate ownership being open to query. The method pursued in the forests is to mark the logs so that their provenance shall be distinct, but it appears that this device is not always sufficient. News now comes of a dispute about some fifty thousand logs which had been collected at Wiju and purchased by some exporters when the Russians inter-

fered. The trouble has been temporarily suspended, but is expected to recur.

From Wiju comes a report that as two Japanese subjects were returning from the discharge of some business at the local government's office, they were set on by a party of Korean soldiers and wounded with bayonets so that their lives are despaired of. The correspondents (*Fiji* and *Asahi*) who send this news, add that the outrage was aggravated by leaving the wounded men lying on the road, but as to that feature we must observe that the victims of an act of violence are seldom succoured subsequently by their assailants.

Thursday, October 8.

With reference to the riot in Seoul on the 30th ultimo, when a mob broke into the store of a Japanese subject and caused much damage, it is stated that the Japanese Representative has presented five demands. The incident is aggravated by the fact that the law-breakers are said to have been at work for 50 minutes without any attempt to restrain them although the district where the affair happened may be described as essentially the official quarter of Seoul. Mr. Hayashi's demands are thus stated by correspondents of Japanese journals:—(1) That the chiefs of police and of gendarmes shall be reprimanded, and that both shall repair to the Japanese Legation to offer apologies for the occurrence. (2) That the rioters, civil and military, shall be severely punished and that the officer commanding the military shall be reprimanded. (3) That should such a disturbance occur again, Japanese police stations will be established at convenient places throughout the city and the expense of their maintenance will fall on the Korean Government. (4) That the medical expenses of the wounded postman, his pay during his time on the sick list and the extra-pay attached to service in Korea shall be defrayed by the Korean Government. (5) That the damage, direct and indirect, caused by the wrecking of the Asada store shall be paid by the Korean Government, and that should there be any delay in making the payment, the sum shall bear interest from the day when it falls due.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent states that as there are indications of an attack by the ignorant populace on the offices of the electric railway company where several Japanese are employed, four Japanese police have been sent to guard the premises.

Li Chung-ha, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, the reason of his retirement being that he finds himself unable to deal with the difficult questions of the leasing of land at Yong Am-pho and the opening of that place to foreign trade. The probability is that his successor will be Li Ho-yong, formerly Korean Representative in Japan. This Yong Am-pho complication seems fated to render impossible the continued tenure of the foreign-affairs portfolio by any Korean. It drove out of office the former Minister, Li Do-chai, and it is now responsible for the fall of Li Chung-ha. Perhaps the gradual lengthening and consequent attenuation of the chain of responsibility brought about by these changes is not unwelcome to the Koreans. From Li Ho-yong's point of view Li Do-chai's promises are in a more distant vista than they were to Li Chung-ha, and it may result after one or two other changes of portfolio that M. Pavlov will have to contend against plausible forgetfulness as well as obdurate dissimulation. One is reminded of the old days of the Tsung-li Yamen—days which are gradually returning, it is

said, under its successor—when embarrassing problems were reduced to a vanishing quantity by transmission from Minister to Minister.

On the eve of his retirement Li Chung-ha is reported to have addressed a very strong remonstrance to M. Pavlov with regard to the construction of Russian forts at Yong Am-pho. It is easy to conceive what terms such a protest would assume. M. Pavlov was informed that the construction of fortifications by a foreign Power within Korean territory was a flagrant violation of Korea's sovereign rights, and was further calculated to disturb the peace of the East. It was therefore requested that the work should be abandoned at once and that the building already done should be demolished, failing which steps the Korean troops would receive orders to take suitable measures.

This last item we take from the *Niroku's* telegrams, and we confess that while reproducing it we seem to recognise one of those statements which a smart correspondent can easily manufacture out of his own review of a situation. It may be true, however, and certainly it ought to be true, for no less drastic course would meet the occasion. If this fort-building has really commenced—and the news gathers probability as each hour passes without contradiction—Russia may be said to have declared war against Korea. No one of course can be seriously asked to contemplate the impossible hypothesis of any similar train of circumstances in the Occident. The notion of a European Power sending workmen and soldiers to build and arm forts within the boundaries of another European State without the latter's permission is too extravagant to be conceivable. If Korea tamely endures treatment of that kind, she passes at once within the sphere of Russia influence in a not less unequivocal degree than Manchuria has already passed. But can Korea take any effective measure of remonstrance? That she could succeed in driving out the Russians if they want to stay is not to be imagined, and if she once draws the sword for however legitimate a purpose, the fate that will overtake her, failing foreign succour, is assured. All these things are so obvious that we still hesitate to credit the story of the fort building, and still hope that news of its falsehood, or, at any rate, of its great exaggeration, will be received.

Friday, October 9.

Seoul is said to be in a state of great confusion. An idea prevails that war is imminent between Russia and Japan, and this forecast, while throwing the lower orders into a mood of trepidation, is reported to have induced the Emperor to seclude himself and the Cabinet Ministers to tender their resignations. The picture is edifying. Meanwhile the news of Russian fortress-building at Yong Am-pho is confirmed, and it is added that the mounting of twelve guns has been begun, and will soon be effected. Rumour, however, shows unwonted circumspection with regard to the number of Russian soldiers in garrison there: they still remain at 40. The Japanese inhabitants of Wiju, on the other hand, have become so solicitous about their own security that they have, it is alleged, petitioned their Government to provide military means of defence. We are still disposed to think—though perhaps the wish is fatter to the thought—that the so-called fort-building at Yong Am-pho will prove to river-embarkment and wharf-construction.

CHINA.

Monday, October 5.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent wires that the Representative of a certain foreign Power has given some counsel to Prince Ching with regard to China's relations with Russia. The advice turns upon supposed symptoms of unrest in the Russian Cabinet, beginning with the resignation of Mr. de Witte, and continuing with that of General Kuropatkin as well as the reported intention of Viceroy Alexieff to resign. This anonymous adviser is said to have attributed these events to differences of opinion about the treatment of the Far-Eastern question, and to have suggested to Prince Ching that, under the circumstances, it behooved his country to move very warily. The sequel of the story is scarcely worth repeating. It takes the inevitable form that Prince Ching expressed much gratification and took an early opportunity to report the facts to the Empress Dowager. We may add that no official intimation of any such unrest in Russian political circles has been received in Tokyo.

A conference of Foreign Representatives took place at the Russian Legation in Peking on the 3rd instant to discuss the *Supao* affair and also the question of the Representatives' reception at court. The fact that the conference assembled in the Russian Legation is attributed to M. Lessar's illness, which prevents him from leaving the house.

M. Lessar is a splendid example of devotion to public duty. He was believed to be a dying man when he last left the Chinese capital, and it would have been natural that he should desire to abstain from the strain of highly responsible official functions and to pursue a course of medical treatment under circumstances and in a climate more favourable than Peking can possibly offer. Yet he returned to his difficult post at a time when great questions depended on his exertions, and he now pushes his country's interests with all the vigour of a hale man though he is wasted by sickness and suffering. We have often expressed the opinion that Russia is remarkably well served in the Far East. It may be that knowing the large issues at stake she has always chosen exceptional men, but her good fortune in having them to choose is none the less conspicuous.

Tuesday, October 6.

It appears as though the *Supao* case were likely to furnish another illustration of the extraordinary clumsiness of the machine called international co-operation. The meeting of Foreign Representatives reported to have recently taken place at the Russian Legation in Peking was for the purpose of discussing this affair, and it is stated that no further progress was made than the formulating of a proposal which met the approval of all, namely, that efforts should be made to find some solution satisfactory to the Powers as well as to China. Such a solution does not suggest itself. China wants to have her jurisdiction recognised by the surrender of the men and the Powers do not want to surrender them. The only half-way refuge between the two extremes would seem to be an arrangement for nominal surrender under pledge of immediate restoration to the hands of the Shanghai municipal police. China, being a very practical Power, might be disposed to accede to some manoeuvre of that kind for the sake of "saving face." Some complication of this *Supao* character has long been anticipated in view of the peculiar status acquired for itself by Shanghai. In

the very early days of foreign intercourse with China not a few disturbances were caused by refusals on the part of European Authorities to hand over to Chinese jurisdiction persons of their own nationality charged with crimes of violence. Things have moved out of that old-fashioned groove now since a foreign settlement in China constitutes itself an asylum for Chinese politicians accused of lese-majesty.

Wednesday, October 7.

It is reported from Peking that the new revised commercial treaty between China and Japan will be signed on the 8th instant, simultaneously with the signature of the United States treaty. We believe the latter to have been already signed, but at any rate if the Japanese convention receives the signatures of the contracting parties on the 8th, there will be something to mark that day in the annals of the Far East. Public attention does not appear to be much directed towards these conventions. Yet they have a very vital bearing on the situation, for they are understood to contain clauses providing for the opening of Mukden, Tatung-kou and Antung. In other words, they guarantee the preservation of the open door in Manchuria, and the maintenance of the open door is the limit of America's ambition; perhaps also of Great Britain's. Concerning the difficulty originally anticipated as likely to arise from the satisfaction of Russia's demands, it is to be observed that the demands have not been satisfied and that the difficulty would have been unreal in any case. The apprehension was that Russia's condition as to the non-leasing of any parcel of Manchurian territory, large or small, to a foreign Power, would preclude the possibility of forming a foreign settlement. We have already pointed out the chimerical nature of any such obstacle, and it is sufficient to say here that, whether real or unreal, it is completely removed by the order of events. For Russia's demands having been shelved and the new treaties having been signed in the meanwhile, the provisions of the latter will of course take precedence of any privileges acquired by the former, and whatever permanent status Russia may now obtain in Manchuria will be subject to the maintenance of the open door and to the forming of foreign settlements after the stereotyped pattern. We are not suggesting that Russia objects to either of these results. She has not throughout opposed the open-door policy, so far as we know. We merely state the bald facts, for they seem to us to carry the Manchurian problem one very distinct stage nearer to an amicable settlement. If Russia's presence in Manchuria be deprived, as these new conventions would deprive it, of any contingencies detrimental to the treaty rights already acquired by other Powers throughout China, the situation would be plainly easier.

The *Fiji* publishes a telegram from Shanghai saying that in spite of China's refusal to grant a charter for the construction of a line from Chingtu to Hankow, the British applicants are proceeding with the work, and a number of British engineers have arrived in Shanghai for the purpose. That, of course, is quite incredible. We can well conceive that strenuous efforts are being made to obtain the concession of a road so very important, but England does not retain enough of her old fashioned methods to essay anything so arbitrary as the unsanctioned construction of a line of railway in Chinese territory.

It is stated (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* cor-

respondence) that on the 4th instant the Chinese Foreign Office sent a note to the Russian Representative saying that as the 8th instant is the day fixed by treaty for the evacuation of Manchuria, China looked for the fulfillment of Russia's engagements on that day. This communication is said to have been regarded by M. Lessar as a mere formality. So it is in point of fact. China has no power whatever to hold Russia to any engagement, so that when Prince Ching addresses such a note to M. Lessar the act is obviously futile. Russia would probably prefer not to receive such reminders, but there the matter ends.

Thursday, October 8.

It is reported from Peking by the *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent that Prince Ching having, on the 4th instant, addressed to M. Lessar a note urging the fulfilment of her treaty obligations by Russia in the matter of evacuating Manchuria, the Russian Representative replied that so long as his country's recently presented demands remained unsatisfied, there could be no evacuation, and that if China persisted in refusing them, the occupation of Manchuria might become permanent. Considering that the demands would create a situation virtually corresponding to permanent occupation, there is a measure of cynicism in M. Lessar's reported answer.

On receipt of the above reply Prince Ching is said to have despatched an official to the Japanese Legation for the purpose of conveying the gist of the reply, and of explaining that China now has only her friends to rely on; in other words, that without Japan's aid she is helpless.

It may be truly said that history contains no parallel to the spectacle now afforded by China. A fine nation of 400 millions, men highly endowed physically and morally, with splendid resources and at a time of the world's history when all the instruments of civilization are easily procurable and when the immense capacities of any people for purposes of domestic defence have been fully demonstrated, China stands miserably helpless to protect herself against aggression, and is compelled to hold up suppliant hands for pitying aid to her pigmy neighbour whom, in the old days, she treated as a negligible quantity in international matters. If there be any such thing as a just dispensation in human affairs, China deserves to go to the wall, and much as we sympathise with her, brutal as we think her treatment by Western Powers has been in many instances, we can not deny that she merits her fate. What we sincerely hope is that she may not aggravate the disaster of her own catastrophe by involving a neighbour in the ruin.

THE RICE CROP.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce announces that the damage done by the recent storms to the rice crop was inconsiderable, and that the yield will probably be better than was previously anticipated. At first the Department gave 47,017,211 *koku* as a close approximation. Now it gives 47,713,166 *koku*, the former estimate having been made on the 26th of August, the latter on the 24th of September. The second figure is 29.1 per cent. more than last year's crop, and 18.5 per cent. more than an average yield. Moreover, it exceeds any production since 1893, the only competing year being 1898 when the returns showed 47,387,666 *koku*.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE KUDACHEFF.

A representative of the *Fiji Shimpō* called at the Russian Legation on the 3rd instant, and though unable to obtain an interview with Baron Rosen, was received by the Secretary of Legation, Prince Kudacheff. The Prince stated that he was much occupied with business in consequence of the Minister's return and that there had not been time to ascertain the full results of Baron Rosen's visit to Port Arthur. He regretted his inability to give any detailed information on this point, but he was confident that the Japanese people had not forgotten the habitually friendly feelings entertained by Baron Rosen towards their country, and that they would easily infer his Excellency's sincere desire to effect an amicable arrangement of existing complications. There could be no question about the nature of the influence that the visit of such a diplomat to Viceroy Alexieff would exercise. It would be influence essentially making for peace. Of that Prince Kudacheff entertained no doubt, and he felt equally assured that the desired result would be attained. The Japanese of course knew that Viceroy Alexieff had been entrusted with the duty of overseeing his country's relations with the neighbouring states, and for the intelligent discharge of that duty the Viceroy, naturally desirous of consulting the Russian Representative in Tokyo, has requested the latter's presence at Port Arthur. The Viceroy was a strong man but also a moderate, and the Prince was quite convinced that the effect of such a statesman's conference with a diplomatist of Baron Rosen's convictions should bring about a pacific settlement of existing complications. There had been some delay in the negotiations owing to the existence of slightly perplexing points in Russia's relations with her neighbouring States in the East, but these points had probably been now removed. Viceroy Alexieff had served twenty years in the Far East, and Baron Rosen's experience had not been less lengthy. The advice of two such officials must have the greatest weight in the councils of St. Petersburg, and above all it might be said that without the Viceroy's concurrence the Home Government would not take any definite step of importance in East-Asiatic affairs. Naturally the final decision rested with St. Petersburg, but in view of the facts stated above it would obviously be a more practical course that the negotiations between Japan and Russia should be transferred to Tokyo and carried on between Baron Komura and Baron Rosen, than that they should be conducted in St. Petersburg between Mr. Kurino and the Foreign Office there. The Prince could not tell whether the Japanese Government would view such a method with approval, but he believed that the change would take place. With regard to Viceroy Alexieff's appointment in the matter of relations with neighbouring States, that was a point of Russian internal administration. She was not called upon to make any official announcement on the subject to Foreign States and she had not done so. Of course there was no question of Japan conducting any negotiations direct with Viceroy Alexieff.

The interviewer adds that the Prince being evidently much occupied, he felt constrained to abbreviate his visit, but when taking his leave he asked about the evacuation of Manchuria, since for the completion of that operation only a few days now remained. The Prince did not make any definite reply, as was natural, seeing that—we quote the

interviewer—Baron Rosen's visit to Port Arthur may probably be regarded in some sense as preliminary to arrangements for evacuation.

RUMOURS.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a sensational rumour from Nagasaki to the effect that Messrs. Ginsburg and Company, who have acted for some time as agents for the Russian Government at that port, are packing up all their goods, not excluding even the personal possessions of their director, and are making preparations to quit Japan. This is interpreted to mean that war is deemed inevitable. It is extremely unlikely, we think, that even if Messrs. Ginsburg and Company entertained a belief which no well-informed Russians may be supposed to entertain, they would be getting ready to fly from Japan. Should war break out—and we are not to be understood for a moment as suggesting its probability because we consider the contingency—Russian subjects will be as safe in Japan as they would be in their own country; just as safe as Chinese subjects were during the China-Japan war, when this empire's authorities extended equal and impartial protection to all nationals within its borders. We have heard that there are some persons in Tokyo so unreflecting as to imagine that in the event of war and in the further event of Japan's defeat, no aliens could reside securely in this country. Human passions are not to be accurately gauged, of course, but we have not the least doubt that whatever measure of safety aliens would enjoy in any European country under the supposed circumstances, the same measure of safety would be enjoyed by them in Japan.

The *Chiuo Shimbun* has not been restrained by the caution addressed to Tokyo journals by the Department of War. It publishes statements that a "certain company" of a "certain Division" has received orders to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation at Moji, and that some thousands of horse-stalls are in course of construction in the quarters of another "certain Division." If these assertions be well-founded, it is in the interest of the country that they should be suppressed; a consideration which seems to have no weight whatever with journals like the *Chiuo Shimbun*. If they are not well founded, then their publication becomes doubly criminal for their effect must be necessarily mischievous. The balance of good that sensational newsmongers do has never a very large margin.

It is reported in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Viceroy Alexieff will leave Port Arthur for Vladivostok about the middle of this month, and will proceed thence to St. Petersburg to lay before the Tsar a report of the conditions existing in the Far East.

The Japanese standing squadron of 21 ships is expected to return shortly to Sasebo, and then to proceed to Takeshiki in Tsushima, where it will remain for a time. The British Squadron is broken up, without any appearance of concentration, but Weihai-wei may be said to be its head-quarters. With regard to the Russian Fleet, the 12 ships which recently left Vladivostok, believed to be bound for Port Arthur, ought to have already entered that place. They have not yet done so, however, and it is believed that they are somewhere on the Liaotung coast.

THE EVACUATION.

Monday, October 5.

We do not hear of any movements in Manchuria indicating that military evacuation is in progress, except such as are reported by Major-General Akiyama, whose views will be found elsewhere in our columns. According to treaty the work should be finished by the 8th instant, but that is obviously impossible if a considerable commencement has not yet been made. There is, of course, one very good reason for some delay; namely, the state of the railway, which, for the past two months, has been impassable owing to inundations. We shall be surprised, however, if that reason be pretexted by Russia, since it would amount to a constructive promise that the restoration of the line would be the signal for evacuation, whereas the attitude plainly taken by her is that she will not evacuate unless certain conditions, not included in the original convention, be now agreed to by China. There can be no second opinion as to the ethics of such procedure. When a definite and unconditional promise is made, the obligation to carry it out can not be shirked by merely asking for additional inducement. But it is altogether futile to apply private codes of morality to international doings. In such matters the value of truth or good faith is purely relative, and when other nations have adapted their conduct to a high standard, it would be time enough to denounce Russia for levelling hers down to a low one. The only consideration is that so long as she consults her own ambition solely, other Powers have an unchallengeable right to see that her acts do not impair their interests unduly.

In connexion with this it is alleged, but only on the very doubtful authority of the *Niroku Shimpō*, that M. Lessar has informed Prince Ching, in a somewhat hectoring manner, that unless the Chinese Government gives solid assurances as to the safeguarding of Russia's already acquired rights and their correlated privileges in Manchuria, Russia can not withdraw her troops. Possibly this may be one of the many so-called telegraphic messages from Peking which seem to be constructed in Tokyo by newsmongers that have only their own conception of the situation to guide them; but the language attributed to M. Lessar is certainly what he might be expected to use.

Tuesday, October 6.

A considerable section of the Japanese and foreign public seem to have fixed upon the 8th instant as a land-mark in the Far-Eastern crisis. People speak as though the sun of peace must surely rise or the clouds of war inevitably descend over the Orient on the day. This, it need scarcely be said, is a vain imagining. The eighth will doubtless come and go just as other days come and go, nor will there be anything to distinguish it. Every one must have seen long ago that Russia had not the least intention of completing her preparations for the rendition of Manchuria on the 8th. It is uncertain whether she has even begun to make preparations, and since, when she does begin, a considerable time will necessarily be required to complete them, no one day can be selected more than another as the inevitable date of agreement or discord between her and the other Powers interested. The eighth of October, 1903, will nevertheless go down in history as the day on which the world found itself in a position to convict Russia of a deliberate breach of contract. That must be very disagreeable for

Russia, morally speaking, but that it will have any practical result we do not immediately see. The world has no recognised mouthpiece in this matter. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. Exasperated, and justly exasperated, as the Japanese people are, we should hope that Japan has too much wisdom to thrust herself recklessly into the breach for the attack of a position which concerns other States nearly as much as it concerns her. On the 8th instant, when Russia is found still in possession, and in apparently unrelenting possession, of a huge territory from which she promised solemnly to take her departure by gradual stages terminating on that day, the time may certainly be said to have come for opening negotiations with her on an unequivocal basis. That is all we can see in the 8th. There will be no thunder or lightning, nor any unusual phenomenon of any kind.

BARON ROSEN.

Saturday, October 3.

Baron Rosen reached Nagasaki in the *Rurik* from Port Arthur on the morning of the 1st instant. His Excellency did not land until the afternoon when he took the night train for Tokyo where he is expected to arrive on the 3rd instant. From Nagasaki come all kinds of rumours based on what is called the unexpectedly speedy return of the Baron. It is asserted, for example, that the instructions conveyed to the Minister by the Viceroy are contrary to the latter's judgment; that great haste was shown by the *Rurik* in laying in stores at Nagasaki; that the officers bought mementoes, saying they should not see the place again, and so forth. But the simple truth is that the Baron's journey has followed precisely the anticipated routine. It was stated in these columns at the time of his departure that his return to Tokyo might be anticipated about the 4th of October, but we subsequently learned that the 3rd was regarded as the more probable date. There is consequently no change of programme warranting any of the Nagasaki canards.

Monday, October 5.

Baron Rosen reached Tokyo at half-past nine on the forenoon of the 3rd instant and proceeded at once to the Legation. The *Fiji Shimpō* says that he had a forty minutes interview with Baron Komura at 4 p.m. on the same day, but other newspapers allege that the meeting did not take place on Saturday. All agree in saying that the conferences of the next two days must have a cardinal bearing on the issue but we ourselves do not take quite such a precipitate view. Some of the Tokyo journals publish reports of a plainly alarmist nature. For example, the *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Nagasaki to the effect that the Agency of the East-Asian Railway at that port has dismissed all its English and Japanese employees. The *Hochi* declares that the British and American Governments have advised their Representatives in Tokyo that the continuance of the present tension between Japan and Russia being generally injurious, every endeavour should be made to induce a speedy and pacific settlement, and further that the French Ambassador in St. Petersburg has intimated to the Russian Government his country's hopes of an amicable arrangement. The *Chuo Shimbun* ascribes to the Treasury an exercise of activity in collecting silver specie

through the medium of the Bank of Formosa and the First Bank in Seoul, which silver, our contemporary opines, would be required for payments on continental Asia in the event of war. Then we find items as to Lieut.-General Terauchi waiting on the Emperor and Major-General Fukushima visiting Baron Komura. Finally, the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* are reported to be contemplating an address to the Throne, but as such a step would be very unprecedented, they are likely to have recourse to the stereotyped "committee of investigation."

Speaking of the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai*, we perceive that several of our contemporaries persist in translating the Association's name as "Anti-Russian." *Tai-Ro* does not mean *anti-Russian*. It has no such significance. The literal meaning of the name *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* is, "association of fellow-thinkers with regard to Russia." A very false impression of the society's demeanour and doings is conveyed by the erring translation.

We do not here reproduce the editorial utterances of journals like the *Yomiuri* and the *Nippon*. To these, indeed, the term "anti-Russian" might justly be applied, and though neither, not both in combination, may be regarded as representing any large section of intelligent Japanese opinion, they exercise upon foreign observers the influence always attaching to positive evidences as compared with negative. Against the vehemence of such newspapers the moderation and reticence of other and far more influential journals is not duly weighed, and thus the public of Europe and America is much misled by correspondence from this side.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL LE DŌ.

We announce with regret the death of Rear-Admiral Le Dō, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour and Officer in Command of the Second Division of the French Naval Squadron in the Far East. The distinguished officer expired on board the *Chateaufort* on the 1st instant.

In the late Admiral Le Dō, the republic of France has lost a man of great merit and personal bravery. Born in November, 1843, M. Le Dō entered the Navy, through the Naval School, in 1860; was appointed cadet in 1863, ensign in 1866, lieutenant in 1870, captain of a frigate in 1884, captain of warship in 1891 and Rear-Admiral in 1900. He was a professor in the Technical Naval School, Under-Commandant of the *Flore*, Commandant of the *Vire* in the Pacific, of the *Meurthe* at Madagascar, of the *Colbert* in the Mediterranean; chief of the Naval Division of the Indian Ocean, Vice-Chief of the general staff of the Navy, President of the Commission of Armament Regulation and member of the Consultative Committee of the Navy; and since February, 1903, was Commander of the second Division of the Squadron of the Far East. He leaves a widow, and son, a navy lieutenant, and two daughters still young. Admiral Le Dō was a dying man when he arrived in Yokohama in the early summer, and it is a pathetic incident of his last hours that he expressed a wish to die on the blue water. His desire was granted and on the 30th September the *Chateaufort* put to sea, the Admiral dying while still within sight of the coast of Japan. The funeral services on Sunday on board the ship, which had returned to Yokohama, were very impressive and were attended by representatives of all the foreign navies having ships or naval quarters in Yokohama.

AN EXTRA.

On Wednesday afternoon the *Chuo Shimbun* published an extra to the effect that on the 4th instant Baron Rosen called on the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and submitted to him a statement in the sense, firstly, that the evacuation of Manchuria being a matter which lies within China's sovereign power, must be settled by direct negotiations between Russia and China, and does not admit of Japanese interference, and secondly that as Korea lies within the sphere of Russo-Japanese influence, Hamgyon-do and the area northward of it must be regarded as Russia's sphere, the district to the south of it being Japan's sphere.

Our contemporary adds that this memorandum was submitted to a Cabinet Council on the 5th instant in the residence of the Prime Minister, when, the military and naval views of Marquis Yamagata, Admiral Yamamoto and General Terauchi having been heard, it was decided that the memorandum should be definitely rejected, and on the 6th instant an intimation of that import was conveyed to the Russian Representative.

We do not attach credit to this story. Such a declaration on Russia's part could scarcely mean anything but war, and it is not believable that she would thus defiantly flout Japan. The *Chuo Shimbun* guards itself by alleging that it does not profess to give more than the gist of Russia's alleged memorandum, but for our own part we suspect the entire tale to be made out of whole cloth for stock-market purposes.

In our issue of Thursday we reproduced the gist of a very alarmist express on the subject of the relations between the Russian Minister and the Japanese Government, published on Wednesday afternoon by the *Chuo Shimbun*, the statements in which we at the same time emphatically discredited. Yesterday afternoon we were informed by the Superintendent of the Yokohama Police that the Department of Foreign Affairs desired it to be known that there was no foundation whatever for the statements made by the *Chuo*.

THE "KING-TAI SHOKWAN."

Telegraphic news from Kobe published by Tokyo journals says that the Chinese firm *King-tai Shokwan* has suspended operations and that its affairs have been taken into the hands of the Russo-Chinese Bank. The firm has a capital of 127,000 yen, and rumour says that it has received accommodation from the Russo-Chinese Bank to the extent of 1,200,000 yen, these apparently liberal advances having been facilitated by the fact that the principal shareholders of the firm were agents of the Bank. It is stated that the firm's business was to make loans to Japanese spinning factories on condition that they bought their cotton through it, an additional charge of some 5 per cent. being put on the staple for the profit of the firm. At first this commission did not appear too onerous, but it was finally felt to be crippling, and the spinners having defaulted, the firm is compelled to close its doors, leaving the Bank to collect its debts from the factories. It is feared that the Bank will show little mercy, and that several factories will presently find themselves in the same plight as the *Heian Boseki-Kaisha*, whose property is advertised to be sold by public auction on account of a debt to the Bank.

THE "TAI-RO DOSHI-KAI."

The *Tai-ro Doshi-kai's* council held a meeting on the 4th instant to consider the proposal for presenting to the Throne an address impeaching the Cabinet's conduct of foreign affairs. Mr. Kudo Kokan was all for the address. Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune suggested delay for the purpose of further observing the Cabinet's procedure. And Mr. Kusume, one of the *Seiyun-kai* seceders, recommended that, in view of the grave nature of an address to the Throne, the better plan would be to pass a vote of censure on the Government in a general meeting. This last programme seems to have secured principal support, and the summoning of a general meeting is anticipated. But the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* is a very heterogeneous assemblage of politicians, and in its ranks there are certainly included men just as anxious at heart to assist the Ministry as they outwardly appear disposed to harass it. No one anticipates that the Association will accomplish much.

This association held a general meeting in Tokyo on the 5th instant, when about a thousand persons attended. A manifesto was adopted. It declared that no further discussion of the Far-Eastern question was needed; that the first and second periods of Manchurian evacuation has passed without visible results, and that only three days of the third period remained; that Russia had frequently falsified her own declarations and that there was no appearance of her carrying them out; that she was now employing all her strength on warlike preparations; that her co-called Far-Eastern enterprises seemed to have been prompted by the ambition of seizing Eastern Asia, an ambition long conceived; that her tenure of Manchuria, though nominally for the purpose of protecting her railways and developing commerce, was really for the purpose of appropriating the best positions under pretext of suppressing the Boxers, thereby obtaining a basis for the achievement of her ambition; that there could be no concealing her sinister intention of permanent aggression; that her conduct plainly tended to over-awe China and Korea, to disturb the peace of the Far East, and to establish a state of affairs favourable to her aggressive designs; that the association therefore firmly believed that Japan's natural duty and her national policy offered no margin for reconciliation with Russia's Far-Eastern programme; that, in connexion with this, it was to be observed that Russia had settled her people at Yong Am-pho by a process of menace which did violence to her conventions with Japan and ignored the position held by this empire in Korea; that her new demands presented to China had been an insult to Japan in view of the latter's previously opened negotiations; that all these things amounted to a distinct assumption of an intolerable mien towards Japan and to forcing a quarrel upon her; and that if then the situation became unsolvable except by an appeal to the sword, the whole responsibility would devolve upon Russia. Doubtless the patience and moderation shown hitherto by Japanese statesmen had been prompted by their respect for the preservation of international amenities and their desire to preserve peace; but their temporizing policy and their irresolute procedure had alarmed and angered the nation. Hence, if they pursued a course of procrastination and continued to conduct futile negotiations in the face of exist-

ing conditions, they would only incur the contempt of other Powers and would be laying up fruitless regrets for the nation. Nothing remained now but the one step, decision. Therefore the Association invited officialdom to adopt a finally decided attitude.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously:—

"We, reviewing the present situation, consider that the time has come for appeal to the *ultima ratio*, and that the opportunist, temporizing policy of our officials can not possibly be tolerated."

Mr. Kudo Kokan—the Government's old enemy—then introduced a motion, which was also passed, providing for the appointment of a Committee which should appeal to the Diet to impeach the Cabinet in the event of the latter's continued vacillation.

Colonel Sato next read a communication from Prince Konoye to the effect that the Manchurian question had now entered a cardinal phase and that its settlement concerned the very existence of Japan. Therefore party differences and individual quarrels must be put out of sight. The Prince was fully persuaded that, in spite of various rumours to the contrary, the *Tai-Ro Doshi-Kai* consisted of men earnestly solicitous for the good of their country, and he rejoiced to think that the nation recognised the sincerity of the Association's aims. He regretted that illness prevented him from attending the meeting, but he assured them that on his sick bed one of his great sources of anxiety was lest the temporizing and vacillating policy of the Government should fatally compromise the situation. He conjured the Association not to be influenced by hostile criticism, but to apply itself vigorously to the purposes of stimulating the Government and educating the people.

Mr. Kusume read a declaration of opinion from Count Itagaki. Its length prevents us from epitomizing it with any precision, but its gist was that Japan's long series of concessions to Russia, beginning with Saghalien, must now come to an end, and that the time had arrived for her to take a final stand. The nation of 40 millions would step forward as one man in this matter.

We lay all this before our readers as part of the day's work. But we qualify the story by observing that the *Tai-Ro Doshi Kai* does not represent public opinion by any manner of means. It represents mainly the opinion of some disgruntled party politicians who bid for notoriety by vehemence.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

The Vienna correspondent of a St. Petersburg journal is reported by the *Asahi Shimbun* as having obtained some singular statements from Viceroy Alexieff, presumably on the occasion of a visit by the latter to Europe. Alexieff sets out by saying that a collision between Russia and Japan is inevitable, and then proceeds to explain what kind of strategy Russia would adopt. His plan would be to avoid all fights, and to keep the Japanese pursuing the shadow of Russia's forces if the former assumed the offensive. Japan would have to place 200,000 troops in Korea and to keep them supplied with provisions, for which purpose the maritime route alone would be available. That alone would be an immense strain on her resources, and the difficulty would be enormously enhanced for her by the action of the Russian fleet. It is stated by some people that in the first

collision between the Japanese squadron and the Russian, the latter would be disabled. But Russia would not take the risk of such a collision. Her plan would be to collect her fleet in Port Arthur where the vessels would be perfectly safe and whence they could emerge at leisure from time to time to harass and cut the Japanese line of maritime communications.

It is scarcely conceivable that the Viceroy can have used such language, for if the Russian squadron shut itself up in Port Arthur, any of the ships subsequently attempting to emerge would have to run the gauntlet of a Japanese fleet. Such tactics would be doomed to failure throughout, and if Russia adopted the manoeuvre of withdrawing her forces before the Japanese she would be under the ultimate necessity of resuming the offensive under disadvantageous conditions. But we should anticipate in the event of war, which heaven forbid, that neither Power would choose the strategical programme attributed to it by Viceroy Alexieff's reporter—erroneously attributed, as we make no doubt. Japan is most unlikely to saddle herself with the stupendous task of driving Russia from Manchuria and pursuing her along a route which would bring her, at every step, nearer to her sources of strength. That would be about as prudent as the act of a European Power which undertook the invasion of Russia.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE LEGATIONS.

It seems to be believed in some circles in Tokyo that the negotiations between Japan and Russia has actually commenced, their inception having been a visit paid by Baron Rosen to Baron Komura. The *Hochi Shimbun* undertakes to give in detail the proposals advanced by Japan and goes so far as to state that Russia shows a disposition to make some very small concessions. But apart from the intrinsic improbability of the *Hochi's* version, we regard it as wholly out of the question that any such information can have leaked out. Nothing could exceed the reticence observed by Japanese officials throughout the whole of this affair. There has not been in this country any instance of similarly successful secrecy, if we except the negotiations which culminated in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Outside a very limited number of persons in the Foreign Office at Kasumigaseki we do not believe that any one knows even approximately what Japan asks for or what reception her proposals have received. At the present moment certain journals in the metropolis speak of the negotiations as hopeless, while others regard them with sanguine eyes. This conflict of ideas merely illustrates the fact that nobody knows. Perhaps it may interest our readers to learn that the journals publishing a hopeful view are the *Asahi*, the *Jimmin*, and the *Chugai Shogyo*. The first quotes Russian opinion in Vladivostok, as conveyed by the Volunteer steamer *Kasan's* crew, to the effect that Baron Rosen has been entrusted with full powers by Viceroy Alexieff, and that a peaceful solution is tolerably certain. The *Shogyo* quotes a foreign diplomat as confidently predicting a pacific settlement, and the *Jimmin* expresses a similar opinion on its own account. On the other hand the *Hochi* and the *Niroku* write gloomily, but journals like the *Fiji* and the *Nichi Nichi* maintain silence.

Of course there is much editorial writing in Tokyo. The *Asahi Shimbun* is very resolute. The gist of its argument is that Russia is merely throwing dust in the eyes of the

world, and that if she have any desire of peace she will show some practical disposition to give effect to her treaty obligations. Our contemporary thinks that so long as these treaty obligations are ignored no negotiations conducted in Tokyo can be of much value. The *Kokumin* takes a somewhat similar view. It considers that the evacuation of Manchuria is the prior question which must be settled before any negotiations become feasible. If Russia fail to carry out her promise in that respect, she will be deliberately inviting the world to pass judgment on her breach of faith, and to declare her unworthy of confidence. Japan is acting in accordance with civilized principles and in concord with the most enlightened Powers. Russia is violating the former and defying the latter. So says the usually moderate *Kokumin*.

LIUTENANT-GENERAL TAMURA.

Lieut-General Tamura's illness seems to have been of an unusual character. He had been suffering for some time from *seinyaku-yen* (varicose veins?), and on the 19th of September his symptoms took the form of repeated nausea. Having many affairs to attend to, however, in his capacity of Vice-chief of the Head Quarter Staff, he did not go on the sick list but remained at his duty until the 26th when his physician insisted on his taking rest. The next day he was examined by Dr. Hashimoto, and on the 30th ultimo he entered the Red Cross Hospital, where he was seen by Dr. Baelz, as well as by Doctors Hashimoto and Iwai. Shortly after reaching the hospital his symptoms developed sudden intensity, and during the night the bursting of a blood vessel flooded the brain and carried him off at once. The Lieutenant-General was only in his forty-ninth year, and had all the appearance of robust health, though of late his corpulence grew remarkably fast. He entered the service in 1877, after two years' instruction at the Military College, and in 1882 he proceeded to Germany where he spent six years, repeating the visit for a term of four years in 1895 in the capacity of Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Berlin. Having thus passed ten years in Germany he was an accomplished German scholar, and his keen industry had led him to make a profound study of his profession so that in Japan the public recognised in him an officer of exceptional ability. During the war of 1894-5 he distinguished himself by the soundness of the strategical advice given by him, and in 1902 he received the appointment of Vice-chief of the Head Quarter Staff, which position was expected to have fallen to Major-General Fukushima. He held the Fourth class of the Golden Falcon.

MAJOR-GENERAL AKIYAMA.

Major-General Akiyama and Colonel Oba, who have just returned from the Russian military manoeuvres at Nicholask, speak in the most grateful terms of the treatment they received at the hands of the Russians. They say that nothing could exceed the courtesy and kindness shown to them; that they were accompanied everywhere by officials who looked after their comfort, that their journey was thus made easy for them and that every facility was afforded from first to last. Many of the Russian officers serving in Eastern Asia have been there, they say, for ten years, and Viceroy Alexieff can count his Far-Eastern service

by 20 summers. Major-General Akiyama contrasts this unfavourably with the habits of Japanese officers who dislike remaining abroad for more than two years, but obviously the conditions are too diverse to admit such comparison. He further explains that when a Russian soldier's time expires, the authorities do everything in their power to induce him to settle in the locality instead of returning to Russia, and they are generally successful, especially as substantial aid is given to furnish the man with means of engaging in some bread-winning industry. These ex-military colonists are doubtless the persons constantly spoken of as disguised soldiers.

The two Japanese officers returned by way of Port Arthur and were there just at the time of the Council's assembly and Baron Rosen's arrival. They consider that the significance of the Council has been exaggerated, and that its object is merely to promote the efficient administration of Russia's East-Asiatic dominions. They further allege, and this is perhaps the most important part of their news, that Russia is evidently preparing to remove all her troops from Manchuria except railway guards. For this purpose she is collecting the various corps so as to bring them to Port Arthur, Dalny and Harbin and to the borders of Siberia, whence they can be conveniently removed. The men that are to remain as railway guards carry a distinguishing badge, which is in itself considered by Major-General Akiyama as an indication of the reality of Russia's purpose.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

The cable informs us this morning of the new appointments in the British Cabinet, which fill the vacancies caused by the disruption due to the attitude assumed by Mr. Chamberlain on the question of the fiscal policy of the Empire, in which he strenuously advocates the adoption of a policy diametrically opposed to the system of free trade under which banner Great Britain has ranged herself since Sir Robert Peel wiped off the statute book the old repressive Corn Laws with all their concomitants in the way of hide-bound protection. There are some surprises for the public in the new appointments. When the news became known that Lord Milner had refused the offer of the King to occupy the position left vacant at the Colonial office by the resignation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—perhaps the most successful and popular of Colonial Secretaries since the post was instituted—public opinion fixed upon Earl Selbourne, the First Lord of the Admiralty, as the most likely candidate for the position, but once again the quidnuncs have found themselves at sea, for the man who has taken the office is the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, better known in the cricket world, perhaps, than in the wider field of public life. He has done good work at the Bar, however, has served the office of Recorder of Oxford since 1895 and has filled various minor posts in former administrations with considerable credit. Mr. Austen Chamberlain succeeds Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer, passing up from the post of Post-Master-General. He is a young man for such a weighty office, having only been born in 1863, but as the present administration may be looked upon in the light of a stop-gap perhaps this does not matter so very much. Mr. A. Chamberlain once filled the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1900 and so is conversant with the

work which devolves upon a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Brodrick has passed from the War Office to the Secretaryship for India, a rather surprising move considering the obloquy which has devolved upon him of late as Secretary for War, but again the reflection is forced on one that the appointment is merely a stop-gap. We may presume from these appointments that a general election is not far off, and that the present Cabinet will shortly appeal to the country upon the question which Mr. Chamberlain has brought so prominently forward. The country is ripe for such a step but they would be short-sighted people indeed who imagine that protection versus free-trade will be the sole war-cry in the conflict. The Nonconformists are mustering their forces, urged thereto by the recent educational legislation of the Government, while a deep and bitter feeling is abroad regarding the mal-administration of the War Office, a feeling which the recent publication of the War Commission's blue-book has done much to accentuate.

DEATH OF MR. E. FLINT KILBY.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Edward Flint Kilby: the end came quietly at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Only a short week before, Mr. Kilby took part in a public meeting of subscribers to the Ladies' Hospital Fund, and though he was then evidently suffering severely none present realised how soon the sands of his life were to run out. On the following morning, however, he was stricken with apoplexy and this was followed by other symptoms, which, acting on a weak heart, eventually carried him off. Thus to-day Yokohama mourns the loss of one who played no inconsiderable part in her affairs during the past thirty years. Mr. Kilby arrived in Yokohama in May, 1873, coming out to the Far East for the firm of Hudson, Malcolm & Co. About two years later this firm went into liquidation and as a result Messrs. Malcolm, Wilcox & Co., rose in its place, and Mr. Kilby remained with them, together with Messrs. Seamen and Bellamy, until early in 1879, when, following the death of Mr. Wilcox late in 1878, the firm came to an end. A few years later he joined Mr. Arthur Brent and started the firm of E. Flint Kilby and Company in Yokohama, and Brent & Co., in London. Upon these mercantile concerns dissolving some two years or so ago, Mr. Kilby joined the staff of Messrs. Cornes & Co., with whom he remained till his death. From the day of his landing here, it may be said, he took the keenest interest in all that pertained to the public weal of the community. A good oarsman and runner, Mr. Kilby's face is to be found among many of the older groups of winning crews and athletic teams now decorating the Boat-house or the Cricket pavilion, or enshrined in the albums of the older race of residents. An enthusiast in all he undertook, a man who never spared himself where the general good was concerned, he was perhaps the most successful Secretary the Cricket Club ever had, and when a few years ago he was elected President of the Y.C. and A.C. it was felt by all that the honour had never been more deservedly bestowed. For years a member of the committee of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and kindred bodies, he had the honour, in company with Mr. H. J. Holm, of presenting to the Imperial recipient the piece of silver plate which the community subscribed as a wedding present on the occasion of the

marriage of H. I. H. the Crown Prince. Recently Mr. Kilby was elected Chairman of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Association, succeeding Mr. J. D. Hutchison, and here as elsewhere he threw all his energies into the work of promoting the objects and the welfare of the Association. He was also keenly interested in educational matters and, at the time of the Queen's first Jubilee, he took a very active share in organizing the Victoria Public School, and among the most treasured of his possessions was a handsome bronze presented him by Old Boys of the school shortly before his last trip to England. Indeed, there were few public committees on which Mr. Kilby had not at some time or other served, and at his death he was, in addition to being on the Christ Church Committee, Secretary of the Japan Branch of the China Association, and Chairman of the Yokohama General Hospital Committee. But even this does not exhaust the list of his public services. Mr. Kilby was also a Freemason of high rank and held the distinguished office of District Grand Master of English Freemasons in Japan, an appointment he received direct from the King, then Prince of Wales. Only last year he celebrated the silver Jubilee of his admission to Masonic light, and the occasion was seized by the Brethren of the District to present him with a very handsome silver bowl of unique workmanship, together with some silver ornaments for his wife's dressing-table; while the Yokohama Lodge, of which he had been twice master, presented him with an illuminated address. In all his varying activities he won the esteem of every one with whom he came in contact not alone for his fine business capacities, his untiring zeal and transparent earnestness of purpose, but also for the high standard of probity and unflagging public spirit which he always maintained. Few men, in fact, have carried out more thoroughly the Biblical precept, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and he leaves behind him in consequence the fragrant memory of a well spent life—a life in which works of charity and benevolence bulk largely.

Mr. Kilby is survived by his second wife and ten children, to whom the utmost sympathy will be extended in this hour of their grief and distress.

At Christ Church on Sunday morning, though no reference was made in the sermon to the great loss sustained by the Church in the untimely death of Mr. Kilby, a favourite hymn of deceased was substituted for one already set down on the choir-paper. It was the appropriate and touching "Let saints on earth in concert sing," and there were few dry eyes in church when the stanzas were reached,

One army of the living God,
To his command we bow;
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.
E'en now to their eternal home
There pass some spirits blest;
While others to the margin come
Waiting their call to rest.

The funeral of Mr. E. Flint Kilby took place on Monday afternoon and was marked by many touching tokens of esteem and regret. The ceremony was fixed at 4 p.m. and by that time Christ Church was filled by a large congregation. The Rev. W. P. G. Field conducted the service. As the mournful procession entered the church the choir sang the first psalm appointed for

the Burial of the Dead. Following the Lesson the hymn, "Christ hath called unto His own" was sung and then the cortege made its mournful way to the cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. J. Dodds, A. G. Morey Weale, E. W. Wheeler, J. Walter, J. P. Mollison, R. D. Robison, H. J. Sharp, H. W. Lea, E. J. Moss, and E. C. Fox. At the conclusion of the service at the graveside the choir sang "On the resurrection morning" and the simple but impressive ceremonies closed by the casting into the grave by the Masons present of sprigs of acacia. The floral tributes were very numerous.

THE CHINA-JAPAN AND CHINA-AMERICA COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

It appears that the China-Japan revised commercial treaty has been concluded and that its ratification may be expected at an early date. The Japanese Representative in Peking has pressed Prince Ching to expedite matters, and the Prince is said to have promised to do so. The treaty provides, it is alleged, for the opening of Mukden and Tatung-kou, and also removes the prohibition upon the export of rice from China. We do not know that the latter change will be at all welcome to Japanese farmers, but as it makes for cheapening the food of this country's people, it must be regarded as a sound measure.

The United States Representative, who, according to Peking correspondence in Japanese newspapers, left Peking for Shanghai on the 3rd instant, is expected to sign the revised American commercial treaty on the 8th instant, as was arranged some time ago. This treaty also provides for the opening of Mukden and Tatung-kou, and also, it is said, for that of Antung. But according to our own information, the treaty was actually signed on the 3rd instant.

It is re-stated from Shanghai that the signing of the new commercial treaties between China and America and China and Japan will take place on the 8th instant in Shanghai, and, it is now added that after the signatures have been affixed, the United States Representative, Mr. Conger, will entertain the Japanese and Chinese Plenipotentiaries at luncheon. The Chinese commissioner Lu Hai-Kwan, being sick, his colleague, Sheng, will alone affix his name. Of course in choosing the 8th for this ceremony the Plenipotentiaries must have had in view the other and larger pageant which should be completed on the same day, but which has been postponed by circumstances until the Greek kalends. There is an element of force in the notion of China pledging herself to open ports in a territory which is under military occupation by Russia, but the world has become accustomed to these serio-comedies on the Far Eastern stage.

It is stated that the new commercial treaty between China and the United States provides for the opening of Mukden and Antung within twelve months of the date of the treaty's ratification or signature. We can not clearly discern from the telegraphic news whether signature or ratification is intended, though the difference is not immaterial in point of time. A great many things may happen in a year. If they are things bearing any resemblance to those that have happened in the past twelve months, it is not probable that China's treaty engagements about Manchuria will have much validity.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BOGLE.

In glancing over the record of Rear-Admiral A. G. Bogle, whose death is announced from Italy, one realises how full of stirring incidents were the lives of so many of the officers who served in the senior British service half a century ago. Admiral Bogle, who entered the Royal Navy in 1847, took part as a midshipman in the blockade of Athens two years after, while not many months later he was engaged in Congo waters aiding in the suppression of the slave trade, his experiences including the rescue of an American brig from the hands of pirates, conduct for which he received official thanks. While serving as sub-lieutenant on the *Amphion*, in 1854, he was present at all the operations in the Gulf of Riga, and commanded a gunboat at the bombardment of Sveaborg, while from 1857 to 1859 he distinguished himself in Chinese waters. He took part in the storming of Canton, and was highly commended for services at the capture of the North Gate. Prior to this he went to Calcutta to protect that city during the early months of the Indian Mutiny, and at a later period he was engaged in various operations against the Taiping rebels, receiving the Chinese gold medal and "Order of Merit in Fight." It is interesting to recall that when engaged against the pirates off the Min river, he rescued and refloated a large tea ship, an act which not only secured him high commendation from the Commander-in-Chief, but a substantial salvage award.

CHILD, LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

In one of those charming articles which we expect to find every now and again within the inner pages of the *Spectator*, our contemporary draws attention to the great handicap under which a town-bred child suffers in comparison with his cousin brought up in the country. The town-bred child has nothing to replace that vista of dreams which the country child can retrieve at will. He moves in set and ordered ways, even as the stars in their courses. Certain walks he goes, demure and restricted; he trots sedately beside his nurse, or lays a gloved hand in hers. Shouting and running are forbidden. Shops, and people, and traffic, in eternal monotony of noise and hurry, are all that is offered for his outdoor consideration. The sunset is shut away from him behind bricks and mortar. The stars he has only seen by stealth through curtained windows. Dew is a matter he cannot comprehend; snow is something of a peculiar and adhesive dirtiness. Trees there are, and grassplots but they have neither scent nor significance for him. The flowers in the parks and squares are under a *rigine* as orderly as his own, appearing with punctual precision in their appointed times, even as he comes down to dessert o' nights. Birds mean sparrows; there are others mentioned in rhymes and fairy-tales, but he has never met them, any more than dwarfs or talking cats. In his nursery, of course, he romps and roysters; but the whole breadth and depth of outdoor life are denied to him. All his years, whatever he may achieve or enjoy, he will be vacant of those glorious gains, barren of those golden memories, which are the inalienable heritage of his country cousin. Meanwhile the country child is laying up a store of reminiscence that will be a companion to him to his latest hour. The

seasons are no empty names to him; each has its unique and proper delights, none is inferior to another. Day and night are his, especially that luminous mystery of summer night which is the haunt of vague romantic visions. The sunrise he knows, and the sunset, and all the unimaginable expanses of bare heaven, visible from rim to rim. He is far-sighted, because there are such untrammelled distances for his sight to travel; and yet he may be a keen observer of minute detail, expert in the tiny variations of insects, birds, and flowers. He is knowledgeable in the ways of feathered folk, and the rusty leaves at the foot of the oak-tree do not conceal from him the nightingale's olive-coloured eggs. While his sisters are weaving daisy-chains or tossing cowslip-balls, he is immersed in the precarious ecstasy of hunting pig-nuts; or he is away with elder boys to the trout-stream, to return rosilily triumphant. He excavates piratical caves in the sandpit, or jogs a-see-saw on deftly poised timber. His little garden claims devoted attention: he is an adept with rake and hoe, and carries his first-fruits of cress and radishes in proud tribute to a prouder mother. Incidentally, but inevitably, as time goes on, he picks up the use of a gun, an oar, a horse; his holidays are long sequences of dangerous delights, from which his emergence unscathed can only be attributed to special interposition of Providence. The pantomime, the Park, the "Zoo"—are these effectual substitutes for the green and windy young life which has cradled our best and greatest? It is remarkable how many of our heroes have been the sons of some rural parsonage, bred up in that intercommunion with Mother Earth which moulds and invigorates the mind for ever. In the quietude of woods and fields, from the melody of winds and rivers, splendid futures germinate.

DISASTROUS STORM.

The low-lying streets of Yokohama, particularly in the district generically known as China Town, were again flooded on Friday in consequence of the heavy rain-fall.

At No. 27, Bluff, the residence of Mr. L. Mottet, an extensive landslide took place in the course of Friday afternoon, some 30 yards of the hillside slipping away. At Negishi a house fell down a cliff; but no damage was done to life or limb. A fatal accident occurred at Zaimoku-za, Kamakura, a house being buried under a heavy landslide and a nurse and two children killed. The house belonged to Mr. Fujiwara, a well-known barrister of Yokohama. His wife was also buried in the debris but she was fortunately dug out alive. Four men besides the children and nurse were killed in this disaster. Reports of landslips come from the neighbourhood of Yokosuka, and in some cases they have been accompanied by fatal injury to men and women, sixteen deaths being reported up to the hour of going to press.

In the storm on the 1st instant, a terrible calamity occurred off Choshi in Shimosa. Ninety bonito-fishing boats were at sea when the wind swept over the district, and in attempting to make the shore several of them were wrecked. The rest put to sea again, and the final result is not yet reported. Forty-one of the boats subsequently made the land at Kashima, but it would seem that at least 60 lives were lost, and the record may be ultimately found worse.

The damage done by the storm on Friday, Oct.

2nd, in the inland districts is given in detail by telegrams received from various localities.

The Kano river near Numadzu overflowed, with the result that about 250 houses were flooded and two bridges washed away.

The railway between Akishima and Saijo, Nagano prefecture, was damaged and trains were stopped running on Friday. The damage was repaired the following day.

A ferry-boat with over 20 passengers capsized on the Saigawa. One person was drowned and another is missing.

The Governor of Chiba prefecture states that owing to the heavy storm, thirteen boats with a hundred and thirty fishermen are missing. Other eight junks were wrecked off Choshi.

Information from Shizuoka prefecture says that two persons were drowned, three others are missing, five sustained severe injuries, five houses were washed away, 7,870 buildings flooded, 13 junks lost, and many bridges and river banks broken.

Details with regard to the accident at the villa in Kamakura of Mr. Fujiwara, barrister of Yokohama, are given by the *Yokohama Shimpō*. The villa was situated on the hill-side and it slid down the hill together with a large portion of the hill top. The mother, two children, two female servants and three others were buried beneath the debris and all were killed except the mother, who was dug out still alive.

Two tragical incidents occurred at Yokosuka early on the morning of the same day. A landslide took place at Kanonji fort with the result that six houses were destroyed and eight inmates, including Sub-Lieutenant Takami were killed. At Kosugi three dwellings were crushed, two persons were killed, and three others severely injured.

JAPANESE OPINION.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the patience of the Japanese people has reached its extreme limit (*kokumin no kannin sude ni kyokudo ni tasseri*). This phrase winds up a very moderately worded article the gist of which is that Japan asks of Russia nothing more than fulfilment of the latter's treaty pledges. Russia has solemnly bound herself to perform certain acts. Instead of giving effect to her promises, she is proceeding in a manner which can not be interpreted otherwise than as challenging this country to a contest. She is not removing any portion of her troops from Manchuria; she is forming a settlement at an important point within Korean territory in spite of the Korean Government's remonstrances, and she is even building fortifications there, if rumour may be credited. Half a year has now been spent talking over the situation, and the result is that it grows steadily worse for Japan. There should be no more waste of time.

The *Asahi Shimbun* prints a long list of the acts of Russia in the Far East since the Manchurian question came upon the tapis, and points out how moderate and self-effacing Japan's attitude has been throughout, though these various incidents were well calculated to provoke and alarm her. She has, in fact, furnished abundant proof of her sincere desire to maintain the peace of the East, whereas, on the other hand, Russia's doings seem to have been uniformly dictated by a spirit of arbitrary aggressiveness. Negotiations are now said to be going on in Tokyo, but it is plain that unless Russia greatly modifies the attitude suggested by her conduct in the past, little hope can be entertained of an amicable settlement.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The committee of investigation in connexion with the affairs of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, met in the official residence of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce on the 30th ultimo. It will be remembered that this committee comprises, in addition to several official experts, Mr. Shoda of the Mitsu Bishi, Mr. Masuda of the Mitsui, Mr. Hasegawa and Mr. Kuribara,

members of the House of Representatives. The Committee were asked, in the first place, to decide whether it would not be advantageous to limit the construction of rails at the Foundry to the English standard section, so as to secure uniformity. They decided in the affirmative. The next question related to smelting furnaces. It was decided that work upon these should be vigorously prosecuted, so as to open the first smelting furnace next April, the Bessemer furnace next August, and the Siemens furnace in 1905. The second furnace is to be completed during 1904. Then the Committee were invited to consider the case of foreign employees. They were informed that among 8 now employed, 7 are perpetually raising objections which impede the progress of the enterprise, and one only seems to co-operate heartily with the authorities. It was resolved that these 7 should be dismissed, and that two others should be engaged from abroad in their place. Of course these decisions were conditional upon the attitude of the Diet, which will be asked to vote a sum of 3 million yen on account of the Foundry.

The Japanese Standing Squadrons of 21 vessels, headed by the *Asahi* flying the Admiral's flag, left Masampho on the 30th ultimo and reached Chinghai Bay on the same evening. It is not stated that the Squadron is engaged in any particular manoeuvres. We need scarcely say that all the sinister rumours about an inevitable collision between the Russian and the Japanese Squadrons when they became entangled in the narrow sea between Japan and Korea were so much sheer folly. Had the ships met there would have been a pleasant interchange of courtesies. Japan and Russia are on friendly terms, and the officers of the two empires know how to treat each other as friends.

Frequent interchanges of visits between conspicuous personages, consultations of Cabinet Ministers, audiences with the Emperor, the arrival of Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata in Tokyo—all these things are noted by the vernacular press as indicating an unsettled state of affairs, if not the approach of a crisis. That things are unsettled is not to be denied, and that Japanese statesmen have to grapple with a situation which would become dangerous if suffered to drift, is also undeniable. But the public will do well to avoid any extreme inferences. It may not be doubted that the patience of the Japanese has been strained very severely—strained almost to breaking point—but happily they retain their sang-froid sufficiently to welcome any pacific outcome, nor is there the least reason to fear that without further provocation they will resort to any kind of extreme measure. They have shown a very high quality of self-control up to this moment, and they will continue to show it, we are persuaded, unless their tolerance be flagrantly abused.

Nature repairs her ravages and the ravages of man also. It is now announced that remarkably fine crops have been produced on the lands supposed to have been completely sterilized by the copper-mine emanations, and that the more abundant the latter, the more fruitful the crop. Mr. Tanaka Shozo declares that this is because the inundations of last year deposited two feet of alluvial soil on the devastated areas, but that explanation does not seem to be regarded as quite satisfactory, and people are disposed

to ask whether much of the agitation was not spurious.

Major-General Fukushima has been appointed to discharge the duties of the late Lieut.-General Tamura's post in conjunction with those of his own. It is fully expected that General Fukushima will presently be named to General Tamura's office—Vice-Chief of the Head Quarter Staff. But he is now on the sick list, having only just emerged from a somewhat serious illness, and his complete recovery will be awaited before the appointment is made.

The three new cruisers now building in Japanese Dock-yards are rapidly approaching completion. The *Nitaka* (3,420 tons), under construction at Yokosuka, is receiving her armament and will be fit for active service in a few days. The *Tsushima* (3,420 tons), a sister ship, was launched some time ago at Kure and is now being fitted. She will be added to the strength of the fleet next month, it is expected. The *Otowa* (2,900 tons), which is building at Yokosuka, is still on the stocks but will soon be launched.

The Naval correspondent of the *Globe* says that the new Russian battleships (six in number), which have for some time been considered mythical rather than substantial, are now known to be in process of design, if not of actual construction; and the following particulars are given of their chief dimensions: Length, 435 feet; beam, 80 feet; draught (mean), 26 feet; horse-power, 18,000 to 20,000; speed, 18½ to 19 knots. Displacement 16,000 tons. They are to be enlarged *Borodino* class. The engines will be of the usual four-cylinder, triple-expansion type; and the boilers will be: in two ships *Belle-ville*, in two *Niclausse*, and in the remaining two ships of a type yet to be decided. The armament of these ships will consist of four 12-inch and twelve eight-inch guns, all to be carried in turrets, but in order to avoid interference, the turrets will be placed on different levels. Russia also contemplates building some very fast cruisers. Not less than 23 knots is mentioned as the speed. The authorities, however, appear to be divided in opinion as to the best size of ship to build. One party desires to have ships of 10,000 tons displacement reduced to *Borodino* type, armed with four eight-inch and twelve six-inch guns; while the other party is in favour of reproducing the 8,000-ton *Bayan*, which has been a very successful ship. The *Bayan*, although nominally a 21-knot ship, has exceeded that speed on several occasions, and is able to maintain it for twelve or more hours without difficulty. In fact, Russia, like several other countries, is beginning to estimate speed as the preponderating factor in Naval warfare. The *Bayan*, by the way, is expected in Far Eastern waters shortly.

A successful "official" trial was run in August with a light-daught river gunboat recently completed by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., of Chiswick, for the Japanese Government. This boat is similar in most respects to the *Woodcock* and *Woodlark* of the British Navy, also built by Messrs. Thornycroft. During a three-hours' full-power trial, the new vessel averaged a speed of 13.29 knots, and in six runs on the measured mile the mean speed was 13.37 knots. The contract specified for a speed of 13 knots, so that there is a good third of a knot in excess. The propellers are of the "Thornycroft Patent Screw-turbine" type,

which have shown themselves so efficient in shallow-draught steamers of various kinds. The engines are compound surface-condensing, and the boiler is of the "Thornycroft" water-tube pattern. The armament of the vessel consists of two six-pounder guns and four Maxims. The length is 145 feet, beam 24 feet, and the draught of water two feet. She is built in what are known as "buoyant sections," and as soon as all the work connected with her structure is completed to the satisfaction of the Japanese authorities, the various parts will be dispatched to Japan in a merchant steamer.

The annual general meeting of the members of St. Andrew's Society was held at the Club Hotel, Yokohama, on Friday evening. After the usual formal business had been transacted the following officers and committee were elected:—President, Mr. H. Keswick; Vice-President, Mr. A. J. McClure; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Peter; Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. G. Maitland; Committee, Messrs. R. B. McKinnell, A. K. Riddle, H. V. Summers, R. Anderson, H. C. Gulland, and A. R. G. Clark. It is more than probable that a ball will be held on the anniversary of the Society's patron saint.

Telegrams to the Yokohama Specie Bank state that the following rates were quoted in the London market on the 2nd instant:—

Japanese 5-per-cents, latest issue..	£ 97	2s. 1½ d.
Japanese 5-per-cents, endorsed bonds.....	£ 101	6s. 4½ d.
Japanese 4-per-cent, bonds.....	£ 82	15s. "
Chinese 4½-per-cent, bonds	£ 91	5s. "
English 2½-per-cent. Consols.....	£ 88½	" "
Indian 3½-per-cent. bonds	£ 66	" "

Such low quotations are unprecedented.

A notable result of the eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, is a huge obelisk, or tower of rock, extruded from the top, and adding 800 or 900 feet to its height, which is now some 5,000 feet. The pillar issues from the new cone of the volcano, and virtually plugs it. At its base the column is some 300 to 350 feet thick, and from certain points of view tapers to a needle or "aiguille." It also appears to bend, or arch, over towards the south-west, or in the direction of Saint Pierre. On the south-western face it is cavernous and slaggy, showing where explosions had carried away parts of the substance. On the opposite, or north-eastern, face, the surface appears solid and smooth, but having parallel grooves like glacial markings. It shows the marks of attrition by the surrounding rock. The tower is composed of lava, which solidified before it could flow over the crater. The mass has grown by accretions from below, and it appears to have a vent, or tube, up its interior, as red-hot stones and steam have been observed to issue from the apex. The formation seems to account for the "sugar loaf" and conical hills of volcanic rock found in Scotland and elsewhere—for example, Rio Janeiro.

Japanese newspapers agree in stating that the tenders for the first line-of-battle ship under the third-period programme of naval increment have reached Japan, and that the tender of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim & Co. having proved the cheapest, they have secured the order.

The death is announced of Marquis Ito's mother at 2 o'clock on the evening of the 7th instant at the age of 85. She had been in indifferent health since 1896, and recently her malady took the form of inflammation of the lungs, which, in the course of two days, proved fatal. Doctors Hashimoto, Baelz

and other physicians were in attendance. The decease took place at Marquis Ito's villa in Oiso, and there is as yet no announcement of the date of the obsequies.

TRAINING NOTES.

It is much too soon to pass any remarks on the Training for the Autumn Meeting; most of the new batch of Australians not being in a condition for even a mild gallop. Of the 23 arrivals Nos. 2, 8, and 19 have not made any appearance on the course: No. 1 is back in her stable on account of sickness, Nos. 12, and 21 have only recently come up; at the present moment Nos. 5, 6, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23 and 24 have done the most work and I rather fancy Nos. 5, 14, and 16. The latter is considered as having the best show for the Grand Prize on the first day, but as there is still plenty of time, some of the others which at the moment look weak may show up later on. The China Griffins are a very fair lot and it is difficult to choose a favourite, although Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 are no doubt the best; the race will probably lie between the three latter ponies: The Old Class of China Ponies consists of The Leader, Sunrise, Aberdeen, Max Willem, Moth, Bauernfaenger, Nippon, and a newly imported skewbald. Nothing can hardly touch The Leader although Moth may run very close; they are all working very hard, and with a little more energy on the part of the new skewbald should make this pony come along pretty well to the front. Of the Older Class of Australians the following are making their appearance on the course.—The Beetle, Tenryu, Melbourne, Cameo, Maymie, Ulenhorst, Suzon, Desdmona and Fujikawa. There has been a change of ownership of four of these horses; Melbourne, which I understand will be named Rose de France, is a stablemate with Suzon in new hands, whilst Ulenhorst in the hands of Mr. R. Field with Mr. Catto up, should win the Champions. Desdmona and Tenryu will make a very good fight for the shorter distances, Maymie and Fujikawa will also have to be counted with. The Spring Subscriptions which are left are Marigold, Brisbane, Izumo, Yashiro, Hatsukaze, Seabreeze, and Ivy; out of these there are only three which would be considered good, viz Brisbane, Izumo, and Ivy; the latter is the best of the bunch, and has lately done a few furlongs at 14½-15 seconds per furlong, the best done in training so far this season. The Course is in the best of condition, and with the big field we should have a very large and successful meeting. The Grand Stand is having attention from the Committee, and the new iron railings around the weighing paddock and entrances to the Grand Stand, makes the place look very neat. A new building of two stories has been put up alongside of the Grand Stand where the former Dining Room used to stand; the lower floor of the new building I hear is to be used as a Pari-Mutuel for Members, whilst the upper floor which has been very nicely put up, is to be used as a Dining Room. There is so far no place for the Band, which however the Committee no doubt are attending to, without any suggestion on the part of the early rising

LARK.

SUICIDE OF A FOREIGNER.

A sad affair occurred on the morning of Wednesday (the 7th) at the Waverley House, No. 88, Yokohama. A foreign gentleman, Mr. Allan Strachan, by name, who is said to have come from Iliolo, where he was engaged in business as a mining engineer, attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself in the throat with a razor. The man was immediately removed to the General Hospital for treatment. It seems that the poor fellow had been grieving over the loss of his wife, who died in the Red Sea, while on the way to rejoin him, and also about business worries. Dr. Hall has been attending him since he arrived in Japan. Mr. Strachan passed away at 2.45 a.m. on Thursday. He was about 50 years old.

THE SEAT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

COUNT OKUMA, speaking through the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, disapproves of the idea of removing the seat of the Manchurian negotiations from St. Petersburg to Tokyo. We find a similar expression of dissent in the columns of the *Nippon*, but the statesman and the publicist base their verdicts on different arguments. Count OKUMA's view is that if the result of several weeks discussion between the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg and the Russian Foreign Office has been merely to transfer the negotiations to Tokyo, then it must be said that scarcely any progress has been made, and that something very like a policy of drift has to be charged against the Japanese Government. In such a policy the Count sees the greatest danger of war, for the situation may at any moment elude the control of diplomacy. He would have the Foreign Office act energetically, without pausing to inquire what kind of proposals Baron ROSEN may have brought back with him. So far as the Count's general condemnation of a policy of drift is concerned, everybody must agree with him, but we confess to some difficulty in seeing how Russia could have been forced into a display of alacrity when her purpose was deliberation. Delay in negotiating does not change the facts to be discussed. It does, however, produce a mood of impatience on the side of the aggrieved party, and Russia's prudence in provoking such a mood must be judged by the result. As to the *Nippon*, however, it writes as though the transfer of the negotiations to Tokyo meant that Viceroy ALEXIEFF is to be Japan's *vis-à-vis*, and that everything is to be referred to him not to St. Petersburg. Against such a notion our vehement contemporaries gird angrily. It wants to know who Viceroy ALEXIEFF is and what Japan has to do with him. We imagine that in this matter the *Nippon* is battling with shadows. It has never been suggested, nor would such a suggestion be tolerable for an instant, that Japan should be required to take her imperial affairs into the Court of a Russian Viceroy in the Far East. The question—assuming that any question arises—would be whether her own Representative in St. Petersburg should negotiate with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs in that city, or whether Russia's Representative in Tokyo should negotiate with the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in the latter city. The cases are precisely analogous. It might be that Baron ROSEN, did the duty of negotiating fall on him, would have received his commission in the first place from Viceroy ALEXIEFF. But that would be a matter of no concern to Japan, since the Baron would necessarily be the Tsar's nominee, and it is not for this country to inquire into the preliminaries of his nomination; that is Russia's business. Events alone, we anticipate, will supply a clear definition of Viceroy ALEXIEFF's functions as regards the relations

between the districts he governs and the neighbouring States. In the decree appointing him this matter is but briefly referred to:—"The diplomatic relations of the Far Eastern Province with neighbouring States shall be centralized under the direction of the Viceroy." It is not even clear whether Japan is to be included in the term "neighbouring States," and it certainly does not appear that there is any intention on the part of the Tsar to place VICEROY ALEXIEFF in direct contact with the courts of Eastern empires for diplomatic purposes. Such procedure would be wholly at variance with international usages and could not be endorsed for an instant by those empires. The fact seems to be merely that questions relating to Russia's East Asian provinces of Amur and Kwantung are to pass under the Viceroy's deliberation before they receive final consideration in St. Petersburg. That, being a matter of Russia's domestic administration, does not invite foreign interference.

We speak here of Kwantung as a "Russian province" because the Tsar himself calls it so. Kwantung and Liaotung are synonyms. We are to conclude then, it would seem, that all diplomatic disguise has been abandoned in the matter and that the lease of Port Arthur and Talien to Russia by China for a fixed term of years has converted the whole peninsula into a Russian province. That in a public and very unequivocal declaration, *ubi et ubi*, of what is involved in the temporary leasing of foreign territory to Russia. The moral with regard to the Yalu Valley and Yong Am-pho is clear.

THE EIGHTH.

THE eighth of October has come and gone uneventfully, as was to have been expected. Doubtless the new commercial treaties between China, on the one hand, and America and Japan on the other, were signed in Shanghai, but by way of set-off Russia put the last touch in Manchuria to a striking object lesson as to the worthlessness of treaties in general so far as she is concerned, and incidentally as to the worthlessness of one most important clause in these particular treaties, namely, the clause providing for the opening of certain ports in Manchuria. It is, as we have already had occasion to say, little better than a farce that China's sovereignty in Manchuria should be treated by foreign Powers with the seriousness implied by these new covenants. The carrying out of any promises made by China with regard to Manchuria depends entirely on Russia's volition, and under these circumstances to enter into a grave compact with Peking for the opening of Mukden, Tatung-kou and Antung can only be regarded as a diplomatic make-believe. According to all news from the Chinese capital, the Russian Government, or at all events Viceroy ALEXIEFF, is determined that pending the satisfaction, in part or in entirety,

of the newly formulated demands, Manchuria shall remain in military occupation; and it would seem that the other Powers are quietly watching the situation which they apparently regard as having resolved itself into a duel between Russia and Japan. It is needless to elaborate the theme of Russia's treaty-breaking. There has been nothing more flagrant in history during recent centuries. The dates for the evacuation of each part of Manchuria were definitely fixed and carefully embodied in a covenant which received the signatures of Russian and Chinese plenipotentiaries, and were ratified by the monarchs of the two countries. Russia made a semblance of adhering to her engagement in the case of one of the dates, but when the time came for observing the others she formulated in Peking a new series of demands which, if acceded to by China, would have rendered illusory the evacuation promised in the original covenant. It would scarcely be possible to treat a compact with more cynical indifference. Russia's position is that she now declines to fulfill her pledges unless there be substituted for them a situation which deprives their fulfillment of all practical significance. There is no desire on any side to judge Russia harshly. The very greatness of a great Power compels it to yield to exigencies which a smaller State might ignore. Where Russia seems to have tactically failed was in binding herself by explicit engagements which the situation manifestly growing under her manipulation in Manchuria must render exceedingly difficult to observe. The result is that she stands condemned to-day as an unequivocal treaty-breaker, and though the substantial prize remains to her, the cost to her reputation is great. She has counted that cost, we must assume, and is deliberately prepared to incur it. At least she is to be complimented on the fact that no serious attempt has been made by her publicists to furnish excuses for her breach of promise. The world has not been told any stories about renewed Boxer disturbances or bandit raids. Russia evidently intends it to be understood that she is frankly obeying the impulse of empire-building, and she certainly presents a more respectable figure in that guise than in the mien of a futile apologist. Meanwhile, so far as we can see, the Japanese nation preserves its sangfroid. Undoubtedly there is a strong undercurrent of indignation, but the surface remains calm, and it is permissible to hope that moderate statesmen will still retain control of the situation though their tenure must grow daily feebler unless some satisfactory settlement be made.

We fail to see why Japan alone should step into the breach about Manchuria. Manchuria has not for Japan any special interest except as a basis for assaults against Korea. What concerns this empire vitally is that Korea should not fall into Russian hands, and, if that end can be secured, there does not seem to be any valid reason why Japan should

act as the champion of Europe and America in the Manchurian lists. It is necessary to observe, however, that if the most explicit of treaties has failed to bind Russia in any way with regard to Manchuria, the value of a treaty with her in the case of Korea becomes exceedingly problematical. Practical friends of Japan would like to see her safeguard her vital interests by the use of instruments more potent than pen and ink. It is thoroughly distasteful to be obliged to write in this manner about Russia, but truly she has left no room for choice. That her rule in Manchuria will make for the good of the district and will promote the cause of civilization, we frankly recognise, but that her manner of establishing that rule has been thoroughly uncivilized we are equally bound to admit. However, Japan has no mission to pose as the guardian of treaties in general. Since the fiat of might has been openly substituted for the force of compacts, Japan's course, in our opinion, should be to secure herself beyond all peradventure against the only contingency which constitutes a real danger for her and which now plainly threatens, namely, the absorption of Korea into Russia's dominions.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the *Chūō Kōron* (Buddhist) the opinions of Count Itagaki on the necessity of changing Japanese customs are quoted at considerable length. The tone of the Count's remarks is that of a man who is disappointed at the rate at which Japan is progressing. Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Government, the mass of the people keep to their old customs most resolutely, says the Count. He then proceeds to enumerate various particulars in which the times call for radical changes. In the first place, he says, it is desirable that the contempt for the Chinese which one so frequently hears expressed should give place to an intelligent appreciation of the many good qualities they possess. Japan still retains many insular notions in reference to foreigners and this hinders international intercourse. The *sake* drinking customs the Count considers a perfect bore. He himself dislikes *sake*, and yet at public meetings he has to drink sips with some hundreds of guests until he is wearied of the perpetual cup-washing involved. Such practices originated of course with small family or social gatherings and were never designed to be extended to assemblies such as come together for the discussion of politics in modern times. The same may be said of the habit of giving presents to suit the seasons or after returning from a journey. When intercourse widens and friends are numbered by the hundred, such customs must be dropped. The nation is supposed to have adopted a new ideal, to have widened its views on things in general, to have thrown off the shackles that bound it in feudal days, but in the matter of intercourse with each other the majority of modern Japanese scrupulously follow the customs of their ancestors, which are characterized by exclusiveness, constraint, and empty ceremonial.

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Messrs. H. Shi Tōru, Nakae Tokusuke and Ōi Kentarō form a trio that will long be remembered in the history of Japanese thought. Two of them have gone to the land of shades. The third, after spending 10 years away from the political world has recently entered the arena afresh. Mr. Ōi has for many years past taken a great interest in working men and in the socialistic movement of which so much has been heard in this country during the last few years. He was the founder of the Dai Nihon Rōdō-kyōkai (The

Japanese Workingman's Association) and is now its President. He has lately started a periodical called *Heimin no Tomo* (The Common Man's Friend), in which many of the crucial questions connected with labour and capital and socialism generally are discussed. In the second number of this publication, under the title *Bushi ni ni-gon nashi* ("A knight never goes back on his word" meaning here the Bushidō can never be changed), it is contended that the use of the Bushidō as a basis of moral teaching in modern times is quite impossible, since the whole system is founded on political conditions that no longer exist. It was a code of morals developed by feudalism and one that sacrificed everything to feudal interests, as is expressed in the saying:—*Shukun no tame uchijini suru, fudo no jō mo, saishi no ai mo chūgi no tame ni wa nani ka sen?* (When dying fighting for one's master, affection for parents and the love of wife and children are thought nothing of compared to loyalty). The times have altered and men can no longer live by using the sword. In old times they thought of how best to kill others or how to die themselves in honourable fashion. But in modern times men are concentrating all their thoughts upon ways of maintaining themselves and those dependent on them. What battles they do wage are peaceful ones connected with electioneering. We do not say that no loyalty, no filial piety, no integrity and honesty, are needed to-day—they are more needed than ever. But these virtues can no longer be developed in the manner familiar to readers of Japanese history. The despotic rule which these virtues were utilized to support has gone and we live under entirely new conditions. In these days of keen competition and comparative equality among the classes, men are talking about their rights, about independence, liberty, and the like, and the old Confucian cry of *chūko*, *chūko* sounds to most people out of date. It is not subjection and submission that need to be preached to-day, but self-reliance, self-respect and independence; and this educationists especially should fully recognize. There is little use nowadays in teaching mere abstract morality in the way that is done in most of our Middle Schools. Moreover many of the instances quoted from Japanese history as models for the imitation of the modern student have lost all their significance owing to the altered conditions of life. The helplessness of the teachers of ethics in Middle Schools is shown by the reliance they place on the Imperial Rescript on education as a means of imparting instruction in morality—a function it was never designed to fulfil. If any teacher is bold enough to hint that the Rescript needs to be supplemented by a great deal of particular instruction in order to fulfil its purpose, he is at once accused of want of respect to the Emperor and peremptorily dismissed from the school to which he belongs. Existing sensitiveness on this subject is responsible for the action of the Mombushō in the Tetsugakkan affair—action for which the Department is beginning to show some, though not sufficient, regret. . . . The authorities seem to think that there is no morality that needs teaching which is not embraced in the words *chū* and *kō* (loyalty and filial piety). One of the most recent of Police Regulations is an illustration of this. Orders have just been issued to the Tōkyō troops of itinerant story-tellers whose performances (consisting partly of chanting and partly of the narration of ancient tales) are known as *Naniwa-bushi Kataru* to the effect that only such stories as teach *chūchin* (loyalty to superiors) and *kōshi* (孝子) (filial piety in children) are to be related*. This action represents the general feeling in official circles.

Repeat the old watchwords; insist on submission to authority; keep up the notion of the sacredness of the Imperial Rescript and you will do

* One can imagine how adeptly these low-minded story-tellers will contrive to give a virtuous air to the lives of crime which they describe by making the hero utter a few ear-catching pious sentiments before he dies. And how are the Police going to decide on the moral tendencies of stories, we wonder, when even University specialists differ on such questions?—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

all that is required to make people virtuous, says modern officialdom. The superficiality of this advice astonishes us, says the *Heimin no Tomo*.

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The *Bunko* (文庫), a new publication, aims at bringing about a change in the character of Japanese popular fiction. In a recent number it calls attention to the fact that the following magazines all rely principally on fiction for their circulation.—The *Shinshōsetsu*, the *Bungei Kurabu*, the *Bungei Kai*, the *Shincho Bungei*. With the exception of the first, these periodicals publish stories about *geisha*, with illustrations which are injurious to morals. The *Bunko* has much to say about the vulgarity and general contemptibleness of the men employed by Japanese newspaper managers to collect material for publication on the third pages of their journals. They are men without any sense of honour, who are not above employing shameful means of obtaining information. The *Bunko* in treating the question of the discussion of personal matters in newspapers, says that there are numerous irregularities committed by individuals which certainly ought to be exposed, that in the case of some abuses the surest way of getting rid of them is to inform the general public of their existence. But the thing is overdone and the newsmongers only aim at causing a sensation and have no regard whatever for truth.

* * *

In the *Keisei* Mr. Ebina Danjō writes on optimism in the following strain. Though Brahmanism is usually considered to be pessimistic, it has a very strong optimistic element in it. It assumes that the Brahmins are indifferent to and unaffected by the world's changes and that, whatever may be the fate of States, nothing can rob the Brahman of that great superiority to other men which belongs to his caste. The Brahmins are the kings of mankind. They rule in that ethereal region of thought where the effects of great political changes are not felt. Whether India is subject to Russia or to England is a matter of supreme indifference to the Brahman. Thus is he ever optimistic, come what will. . . . We find among the Chinese a similar state of mind. Nothing seems to shake their faith in their superiority to all other races. Among the best educated Chinese it is quietly assumed that their Emperor only is the son of Heaven, and their sages teach that only high moral character in Chinese Emperors is needed to ensure for them universal dominion. Their saying, *Tenun junkan shite, yukite kayerazaru wa nashi* (The fortunes [of a State] after making many revolutions revert to their original condition), well illustrates their habitual feeling in reference to the political changes through which they pass. If they come under the yoke of Russia it is only one of the revolutions of fortune. It cannot affect seriously their superiority as a people. Coming to the Japanese in ancient times, as is evidenced by their mythology and by many of their customs, they were highly optimistic. So optimistic were they that they worshipped the moon as a man and the sun as a woman, thus elevating the lesser light into a position of honour. But Buddhism changed all this, and owing to its influence all our literature became pessimistic. That the pursuit of pessimistic literature is bad for young people goes without saying, and one is very surprised to find books like the *徒然草*, *Tsurezuregusa*, the *方丈記*, *Hōjōki*, and the *Heikemonogatari* still used in this Meiji era as text-books in schools. But the question is, has all the optimism been driven out of Japanese human nature by Buddhism? I think not. There are in national character permanent traits which it is almost impossible to eradicate; Japanese optimism is one of these. Though we have lost the optimism of the nation's youth, we have by no means become wholly pessimistic. There are many forms of Buddhist pessimism and in some cases the pessimism we find is no other than modified optimism. The effect on Buddhist thought of the development of the Bushidō was considerable. This was natural; as the Bushidō may be said to have been a product of the teaching of the Zen Sect. As regards the Nichiren Sect, through it is customary to regard it as one

of the ordinary Buddhist bodies, Nichiren was no real Buddhist, but a man whose whole mind was permeated with Bushidō teaching. What Buddhism there was in him was transformed Buddhism. Though at one time the Bushidō showed signs of a pessimistic taint, in the sixteenth century it began to display a distinct leaning towards optimism, and in later years this tendency grew stronger, until to-day we find that Japanese optimism is largely based on Bushidō teaching. . . . At the beginning of the Meiji era Buddhism was unpopular and the nation reverted to its ancient creed, which meant a revival of optimism. But in recent years there has been a strong tendency to go back to Buddhism once more, owing to its possessing more substantial religious elements than Shintō, and perhaps partly too on account of its cosmopolitan nature, and this tendency has given a new impetus to pessimistic thought and has led men to regard this human life of ours as meaningless. There can be no stable foundation for optimism outside of man's inner consciousness. If a man's mind is thoroughly dissatisfied with human life, then deterioration in character or suicide must follow. A man's conscience must yield him satisfaction if he is to have it at all. A man must be able to say *Kami moshi furi naraba, ware wa waga gi wo manotte shinan* (Even though God be unjust, I will observe what I consider just till I die). . . . What are known as the elder statesmen are all pessimistic. When some time ago Itagaki said to the man who had designs against his life, "Liberty will not die though Itagaki be killed," he showed himself to be highly optimistic. But his recent utterances have been decidedly plaintive. He mourns over the fact that the modern political world is without an ideal. Why does he not give it one? What is the object of his going on living if he cannot do this? If he has no longer any hope of bettering his contemporaries, may he not be said to be already dead? It is asserted that in his last days Mr. Fukuzawa was persuaded that religion is necessary. But this was a conviction that only came when he was very weak.* Count Okuma has given up the notion that material civilisation supplies all that man needs and now contends that moral and religious ideals are necessary as elevating and refining agencies. What about Marquis Itō? Well, the one ambition of his life is to produce a superior class of political party. Do present appearances indicate that he is likely to succeed? Though many of them are rich, though they live in grand houses and enjoy the best of everything, the elder statesmen are dissatisfied. They are suffering from the feeling that the glory of the world is transient, and so are in a frame of mind to listen to religion. In character they certainly are much inferior to the warriors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who when they stood on the brink of the grave showed no disquietude and no misgivings. As they lived so they died. Maeda Toshie shortly before his death observed that his wife was engaged in sewing up the sides of the bag known as *nusabukuro* (a bag containing the *gohei* or other emblems, which was supposed to help the bearer to enter paradise). "That is not needed," said the warrior. To which remark his wife replied:—"But having killed so many people in this world, would you not fare very badly in the next world without it?" "Since no doubt a large number of my retainers have been taken to hell," replied Toshie, "I shall have to go there too."† This was dying like a true knight, regarding the future with no anxiety whatever. This is optimism—meeting all that has to be met with philosophic cheerfulness.

* Mr. Ebina's meaning is somewhat obscure here. His words are *Fukuzawa Sensei mo, owari ni Shinkyo no hitsuyō wo satoritari. Satoritaru wa yokeredomo, jitsu wa yowari kitta satori de aru. Whether the weakness referred to was bodily weakness or the realization of a mental vacuum that needed filling is uncertain. Our own opinion is that Fukuzawa never felt any need of religion for himself, though he repeatedly admitted that others required it.*—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† The saying of course indicates that he believed neither in heaven nor hell, and could die quietly without worrying himself about either place.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Optimism implies the possession of courage that enables a man to triumph over every difficulty or trouble that he may encounter.

The *Krisi*, from which we have quoted above, has an article entitled "Muscular Christianity (*Wanyoku-teki Kirisutokyo*)," written by Mr. Matsumura Kaisei, which gives expression to the following sentiments: In certain quarters we constantly hear that what we as a nation most need is to be more industrious and saving, to seek for lasting peace of mind and to give up altogether our reliance on physical force—war should cease. In a word, what is recommended is that we should be more docile, more meek, less energetic and pushing—that passivity should take the place of activity. And in order to drive home this counsel, Bible precepts enjoining humility, patience, and meekness are quoted. So much has this teaching prevailed in certain churches that time and again when Christians have been confronted with a situation requiring pluck, spirit and determination they have shown the white feather in a most ignominious fashion. When Dr. Imbrie was attacked in a very cowardly manner by the students of the First High School, the Meiji Gaku-in Christian students were too frightened to interfere. They simply looked on. To quote another instance, when a short time ago I was delivering a lecture at the Young Men's Association Hall in Kanda, I was interrupted in a most rude fashion by a young man who came on to the platform and made a great disturbance. Though there were many Christians present, not one of them stirred a finger against the intruder. They all looked on in trepidation while a non-Christian young law student forced the young man off the platform. This well illustrates the prevailing spirit among Christians. They think that on all occasions they have to be meek and forbearing and that when smitten on the one cheek they must turn the other also, forgetting that there are occasions when the sword even must be drawn and unscrupulous rogues must be killed (*toki to shite katana mo nukaneba naranu, hito to mo horesaneba naranu*). On such occasions they must be prepared to lay down their lives in defence of what they consider right. Christians should not of course mix themselves up with disputes whenever it is possible to avoid them and they naturally desire not to be present on occasions when an appeal to physical force is likely to be made. But when they do find themselves face to face with a situation where courage is required, if they display cowardice, they bring shame and reproach on the Christian cause. There is too much of this among teachers in our Japanese Christian Church. (*Warera wa sō in senkei to mo ōku mita, sōshite sannen ni kanjita koto ga kutabi ka aru*).

Here is the gist of what that well known Christian writer Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburō has to say on "Christianity and Socialism." It is not surprising that the effects of the wave of socialism which is passing over Europe and America should be felt in Japan. Among the promoters of the socialistic movement in this country Protestant Christians have taken the lead, and some of them seem to assume that socialism is one form of Christianity. It is on this account that we purpose stating our opinions on this topic. The socialistic question is primarily an economic question. The education and protection of the working-classes are not subjects which Christianity should shirk; but it is important to observe that the aim of ordinary socialists being to alter by legislation the existing relations of different classes of the community to each other, it is essentially at variance with the teaching of Christianity. Christianity relies on moral persuasion only for effecting reforms of every kind in society. Men are not to be forced by law to be good, but must of their own free choice act in a just and benevolent manner to their fellow-men. The preachers of the gospel of love cannot work hand in hand with the advocates of legal compulsion. Good that is forced is of little value from a Christian standpoint. Christianity, while exhorting the rich to bestow alms on the poor and to pity the afflicted, gives the poor no right to demand assistance from the rich, and

at this point it is that Christianity and ordinary secular socialism go different ways and become irreconcilable. As for the compulsory division of property which is advocated by many socialists, it is in direct opposition to the teaching of Christianity. Not a few writers quote Acts II. 44, 45 as supporting socialism. But this proceeds from a misunderstanding of the passage, which simply states that, under special circumstances and prompted by Christian love for each other, a number of believers voluntarily adopted the plan of having all things in common. This is quite different from a community of goods sanctioned by law which would compel the rich to give up their property for the benefit of the poor. . . . Christianity has nothing to say against the existence of classes as long as each class acts towards other classes in a Christ-like manner. Christianity has a message for the rich and a message for the poor, but arbitrary schemes for bringing about a compulsory equality of human lot it can neither support nor approve of, as they are contrary to one of its fundamental principles, as is shown above.

Under the heading *Takayama Ukon Done* the *Fukui Shimpō* some little time ago published some interesting facts connected with this noted General's Christian belief and fortitude, culled from a manuscript found in an old Church in Manila by Mr. Fukumoto Jitsunai a year or two ago. Mr. Fukumoto purposes issuing a separate pamphlet on Takayama Ukon before long, but in the meantime he has supplied the *Fukui Shimpō* with a lengthy account of this Christian warrior; from which we are now going to quote. The original manuscript was in Spanish; but there is a French edition, and this is now being translated into Japanese. We have only space for the most prominent facts. Takayama's Christianity was so pronounced that he excited the enmity of Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and other prominent men in his day, but he was not banished to Luzon till November, 1614. Special attention is drawn to the following facts by Mr. Fukumoto. (1) Takayama's father was noted for his highly moral character. He was a famous general and became governor of the castle of Takasuki in Settsu. (2) For the sake of his religion Takayama refused to help his mother and sister.* (3) It is said that Takayama was often to be heard repeating his prayers in time of war while riding from place to place. (4) As a man and as a general he was highly appreciated by Hideyoshi, to whom he frequently spoke about Christianity. Takayama brought several missionaries into contact with Hideyoshi. On one occasion when Hideyoshi was planning to make concubines of certain Chinese women in Chūgoku, he was reproved by Takayama and induced to give up the attempt. (5) At a later period when Christianity was forbidden by Hideyoshi, Takayama's friends tried to persuade him to renounce his faith, and Hideyoshi himself made great efforts to pervert him, but in vain. On this occasion Takayama remarked, *Ware wa ikkoku no daimyō taru mo, rōnin taru mo, kaerimiru tokoro ni arazu. Tada negau tokoro wa Kami no kuni nari*, "Whether I am one of the country's great barons or a mere wandering knight is a matter of indifference to me. My only desire is to see the kingdom of God established." Thus saying, he gave up everything and became a *rōnin*, enduring, together with his wife and children, the greatest hardship with cheerfulness. (6) Subsequently, owing to the intercession of Maeda Toshie, Takayama was again favoured by Hideyoshi and granted an income of 25,000 *koku* a year. This enabled him to exercise a wider influence on behalf of Christianity. When in 1614 the decree of banishment was issued by Ieyasu, Maeda

* The incident referred to took place when Nobunaga was fighting against Araki Murashige. At that time Takayama's mother and sister were in Takayama's castle, being relations of his. Nobunaga informed Takayama that if he assisted Murashige in any way, he (Nobunaga) would give orders for a general massacre of Christians. As Nobunaga was quite capable of such cruelty, Takayama felt it to be his duty to leave his mother and sister to their fate. But they were not killed on this occasion.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

earnestly entreated Takayama to renounce his faith. But he steadfastly refused. Before leaving his home he collected a year's dues from his retainers, and handed over the whole of the money to Maeda with the request that it should be given to his successor in office and that no more money should be collected till the following year. (7) When Hideyori was preparing to make war on Ieyasu at Osaka, he despatched a messenger to Nagasaki in order if possible to induce Takayama to fight on his side against Ieyasu, but when the herald reached the port, Takayama had already sailed. (8) The ship that took the refugees to Luzon encountered a great storm on the voyage. Four missionaries were drowned. Takayama, with his infant grandson in his lap was to be seen clinging to the mast in the storm, Bible in hand. (9) On his arrival at Manila he soon became very popular among his own countrymen, several thousands of whom dwelt there at that time, and among the Spaniards residing in the town. Prior to Takayama's arrival the Japanese in Manila had been causing the Spanish Government considerable anxiety. They were nearly all warriors and had combined to establish a system of extra-territoriality in Manila. The Government regarded his arrival as a godsend. They at once endeavoured to use him as a mediator between themselves and the turbulent Japanese settlers. With this end in view the Governor-General offered Takayama emoluments. But he, quoting the old Chinese saying, *Chūshin wa nikun ni tsukayezu* (The loyal servant does not serve two masters), refused to accept anything from aliens. "Though an exile," he said, "I am still a Japanese, and will be true to my country. To receive pay from a foreign Government seems to me wrong." "We are only paying you for the services you have rendered us," said the Spanish officers. "Your acceptance of our gifts will place you under no obligation to serve us in any way that is displeasing to you." But Takayama still persisted in refusing to take anything from a foreign Government. (10) The climate of Manila seems to have disagreed with Takayama; for within a year after his arrival he fell ill, and, in the 64th year of his age, died on Feb. 5th 1615, saying in his last moments to his wife, children and grandchild, "Weep not for me; for I am happy." So highly was he respected in Manila that he was honoured with a State funeral. It is said that there is no other instance of a Japanese receiving a State funeral in a foreign country. We have only been able to give a bare outline of Mr. Fukumoto's interesting record. The book he has promised the public will certainly prove a valuable addition to the ever growing literature bearing on the history of Japanese Christianity in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

A recent issue of the *Fukin Shimpō* has an article entitled, "Differences in the Construction of Religions," of which the following is the gist. If, as is maintained by most writers, religion is a product of man's nature, how does it come about that there are such wide discrepancies between the great creeds of the world, since human nature is alike everywhere? The answer given to this is that in original nature and essence religions do not differ from each other, it is only in methods of manifestation and development that they follow different courses. They all proceed from the same source, namely from certain desires and aspirations in the human breast, from a longing on the part of mankind to establish a connection between human beings and a Power that is above nature or embodied in it as a life-giving and controlling principle. The differences in existing religions are of course to be attributed to the varying histories of the peoples by whom they were developed. The customs of whole races of people have been embodied in religions and are to a large extent inseparable from them. This is specially so with Mohammedanism and Judaism. There is no doubt that special forms of religion suit some races much better than forms developed by alien peoples. Although the fundamental ideas of religion are true, no existing religion can be pronounced absolutely true. Religions having been developed by human beings, they necessarily contain erroneous ele-

ments. And seeing that all the historical religions have gone astray in one way or another, there have been in all times writers who have advocated a recasting of religion so as to embody in a new creed only such teaching as is free from error. In Germany, England and France this course has been repeatedly recommended. But the majority of thinkers plainly see that the proposed feat could never be carried out by any one man or by any body of men to the satisfaction of the world at large, and so in the West it has been decided that the best course to follow is to leave the historical religions just where they are, recognizing the special merits of each and its suitability to local conditions. The writer we are quoting concludes his article by expressing the opinion that though no religion is absolutely true Christianity possesses more merits in it than any other form of faith and he calls attention to the fact that in certain parts of the world it has no rivals. "What Christianity cannot effect no religion can effect. What truth is there taught by other religions that she does not teach? And what reforming agency is there in the world that surpasses hers?"

YACHTING.

Five yachts started in the race for the Cruising Class on Saturday at 1.45 p.m., in a fresh Easterly breeze. *Nina* carried her working gaff topsail, but the others were content with plain lower sails. At the start, *Daimyo* was for once a few seconds late, instead of crossing the line right on gun-fire as usual. *Asagao* was first out of the harbour entrance, followed by *Nina*, *Daimyo* and *Wanderer*. *Mosquito* found the wind and sea a bit too much for her, and gave up. *Nina* passed *Asagao* on the reach out to the lightship, and increased her lead on the run down to the Widow Buoy, which was rounded in the following order; *Nina*, *Asagao*, *Daimyo* and *Wanderer*. The sea off the spit was a bit heavy, and shortly after coming on the wind for the beat back to the lightship, *Asagao* pulled out her starboard chain-plates, and had to retire disabled. She was eventually towed back to harbour by a launch. *Nina* increased her lead from *Daimyo* to the finish, and both the cutters drew away further from the yawl, but the *Wanderer's* handicap of 30 minutes proved too much in such a fast-sailed race.

The times at the finish were:

Yacht.	Finish.	Corrected.	Handicap.
		Club	Arbitrary.
		h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Nina</i>	3.44.03	3.38.59	3.30.03
<i>Daimyo</i>	3.50.05	3.45.01	3.46.05
<i>Wanderer</i>	3.58.25	3.58.25	3.28.25
<i>Mosquito</i>	Gave up.		
<i>Asagao</i>	Gave up.		

Wanderer takes first prize; *Nina* second prize and two record points, *Daimyo* one record point.

The 21-raters had a very lively time of it in the heavy sea and fresh breeze, and clearing the harbour entrance was a matter of no small difficulty. All took aboard a considerable amount of water ere the race was finished. Times:—

	Corrected	Finish.	h'cap.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Edna</i>	4.07.15	4.03.15	
<i>Vixen</i>	4.10.20	4.10.20	
<i>Winsome</i>	4.11.12	4.07.12	
<i>Pete</i>	4.13.25	4.09.25	
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4.15.10	4.15.10	

THE AUTUMN REGATTA.

The autumn regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club can not be written down as an unqualified success. To begin with, the weather was in a bitter, snarling mood, the skies were of a leaden hue, with more than a suspicion of rain in them, while a shrill easterly breeze raised a nasty, jobbly sea which made racing-shells anything but comfortable craft for their occupants, and rendered rowing in form impossible. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that two of the races, owing to accidents, practically fell through, though in each case the boats got down

to the starting post. The course, by the way, was necessarily inside the harbour, and was reduced to three-quarters of a mile, but this made little difference, for big waves were sweeping over the breakwater all the afternoon and each race finished with boats more than half full of water. It was in fact a day for yachtsmen, not for oarsmen. Notwithstanding the cheerless weather there was a fairly numerous attendance of ladies, who all took the precaution of coming warmly clad, and so after the tea-tables were cleared from the gymnasium a most enjoyable dance was started which was kept up with unflagging vigour till a late hour. Tea was served throughout the afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Walter Weston, who was assisted by Miss Jackson, Miss Rhea Kenderdine and others, and as these ladies were most indefatigable in their exertions this portion of the afternoon's programme can be voted as being most highly successful. Mrs. Weston at the close of the regatta very charmingly presented the prizes to the winners, and was rewarded with some hearty cheers. The regatta was under the following direction:—

COMMITTEE:—H. C. Litchfield, President; F. J. Hall, Captain; W. Goddard; F. Lammert; H. E. Hayward; M. Schellenberg; W. W. Weston; C. Thwaites, Hon. Secretary; J. Cartwright, Hon. Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:—Judge H. C. Litchfield; Starter, F. J. Hall; Time Keeper, P. B. Clarke.

PONTON OFFICIALS:—Dr. Ed. Wheeler; Rev. W. W. Weston.

JUNIOR FOURS.— $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE.

Bow.	W. Graham	123lb.
2	R. Wallace	132lb.
3	G. B. Spain	152lb.
Str.	A. S. Caro	144lb.
Cox	G. Kenderdine	131lb.

"SWAN"

Bow.	H. Russell	115lb.
2	J. Kaufner	150lb.
3	R. S. Schwabacher	137lb.
Str.	L. Serkis	130lb.
Cox	C. H. Abbey	119lb.

"DARTER"

Bow.	G. Charlesworth	123lb.
2	W. B. Mason	130lb.
3	J. Figueredo	125lb.
Str.	D. L. Abbey	110lb.
Cox	J. Abbey	115lb.

"PELICAN"

Bow.	J. T. Cassidy	126lb.
2	J. S. Graham	144½lb.
3	P. E. Nicolle	150lb.
Str.	O. T. Gillon	140lb.
Cox	W. Goddard	135lb.

After a little delay to allow of the racing yachts to clear from the course, the four boats were got off to a level start. Caro soon drew ahead and keeping his advantage won by a length and a half; the second boat losing by about 4 seconds in time. Time, 6m. 16½s.

SENIOR FOURS.— $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE.

Bow.	E. J. Moss, Junr.	132lb.
2	G. Kenderdine	131lb.
3	J. H. C. Goodban	141lb.
Str.	W. M. Squire	148lb.
Cox	J. P. Abbey	115lb.
Bow.	J. E. Moss	129lb.
2	F. Pollard	163lb.
3	O. Strome	193lb.
Str.	J. S. Cartwright	158lb.
Cox	W. Goddard	135lb.

This was rather a surprise to punters on the verandah, who all expected Cartwright's crew to win, an expectation in which the crew also shared, we believe. Squire is an old hand over the Yokohama regatta course, be the weather fair or foul, and so adapting his stroke to the conditions of the day, he managed to get a lead soon after the start, though the form and time of his men were execrable. But it was not a day for good form and Cartwright's men, with their longer, steadier stroke, finished a length behind their opponents. Time, 5m. 57¼s.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.— $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE.

Str.	L. Serkis	130lb.
Bow.	A. E. Caro	144lb.
Bow.	E. J. Moss, Jr.	132lb.
Str.	C. H. Moss	145lb.

This race soon degenerated into a procession in which the winners paddled along at their ease,

for C. H. Moss, after making a bad start, caught a crab and was some time before he could settle down to work in the troubled water. Time, 6m. 43½s.

JUNIOR PAIRS.—¼ MILE.

"WIDGEON."	
Str. W. B. Mason	130lb. }
Bow. R. L. Schwabacher	137lb. }
Cox. C. H. Abbey	119lb. }
"MALLARD."	
Str. H. J. Hearne	142lb. }
Bow. J. L. Graham	144½lb. }
Cox. C. L. Manley	140lb. }

This race saw the best start of the day, both boats getting off well together. Schwabacher soon established a lead and then the hearts of their opponents seemed to die within them, for they suddenly began to abandon all effort and the winners came in as they pleased. Time, 7m. 7½s.

OPEN FOURS.—¼ MILE.

Bow. J. E. Moss, Jr.	132lb. }
2. G. Kenderline	131lb. }
3. L. Thompson	140lb. }
Str. W. M. Squire	148lb. }
Cox. J. P. Abbey	115lb. }
Bow. E. J. Moss	129lb. }
2. F. Pollard	163lb. }
3. O. Strome	193lb. }
Str. J. S. Cartwright	158lb. }
Cox. W. Goddard	135lb. }

The boats made bad weather of it going down to the starting post, shipping much water. A start was made, but the first stroke saw the race abandoned, Cartwright's oar breaking. Their opponents seeing what had happened generously offered to row the race on Monday, and the two crews accordingly made the best of their way home. Cartwright's craft proved very unmanageable in its crippled condition and it was soon water-logged, but the crew managed to get almost up to the pontoon ere their ship sank beneath them. Everyone had then to swim ashore, and none were the worse for the ducking perhaps, save the poor coxswain, who was hampered by his heavy boots and walking costume. But he eventually reached the pontoon and was deservedly cheered as he made his dripping way to the Boat-house.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.

"PEARL."	
Str. G. Kenderline	131lb. }
Bow. P. Komor	112lb. }
"TERN."	
Bow. H. Luther	147lb. }
Str. H. J. Hearne	142lb. }

The second accident of the day occurred in this race, Kenderline's left scull snapping eight strokes after the start. The race, which was at once abandoned, will be rowed off on Monday, we believe.

SCRATCH FOURS.

Bow H. Luther.
2 J. Figuiredo.
3 R. L. Schwabacher.
Str. H. Luther.

This was rowed in semi-darkness and the spectators on shore saw little of it. A good deal of bother was experienced in making a start and in the end one crew displayed very bad manners and on landing criticized in language that was much to free the action of the starter. The whole affair is to be greatly regretted, for it made a very unpleasant ending to the regatta, and certainly did not disclose that gentlemanly bearing which his supposed to characterize amateur oarsmen.

JAPANESE WORKERS IN THE MISSION FIELD.

One of the most pressing problems in Christian work in Japan to-day, writes a correspondent, seems to be the supply of Japanese workers as pastors and leaders in various capacities. At almost every missionary and religious gathering it is one of the leading topics of discussion. A small pamphlet on this interesting subject has just been issued by Mr. John R. Mott, whom many in Japan still remember vividly. Mr. Mott discussed the question in the course of an address delivered before the ninety-third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held at

Oberlin, Ohio, on October 16th, 1902. He began by declaring that there is need of strengthening greatly the native arm of the service throughout the mission fields of the world, and that for every thousand missionaries there will be needed not less than ten thousand native workers to serve as pastors, evangelists, catechists and Bible women; for, as he points out later in his address, "the sons and daughters of the soil will leave the deepest mark on their own people and generation." "History teaches," he goes on to say, "that the principal factor in the evangelization of non-Christian nations has been the native factor. There has never been an extensive region or nation thoroughly evangelized, but by its own sons." To illustrate his point he quotes from the writings of Alexander Duff, the great missionary statesman of India; from Joseph Neesima, of Japan; Mackay of Uganda; Dr. Nevins, of China, and last but not least Dr. Griffith John, the Nestor in the Far Eastern Mission field. Of course there are difficulties in the way of securing and using native workers, and Mr. Mott duly alludes to them. First he places the *tempt* in which religious workers are held in the East, due to generations of corrupt lives among the priesthoods of the indigenous religions; next is the *reproach* which so often attaches to the native who is related to the foreigner; then there is the question of *status*, which seems to stand in the way of some, particularly in India; *misconception* of the motives of missionaries is another obstacle, while the *opposition of parents and relatives* is a very real hindrance. Mr. Mott meets all these objections and then passes on to the attractions presented by commercial pursuits, by government service, etc., which cause so many promising native students after leaving the mission schools to fall away from Christian work. But all this notwithstanding, Mr. Mott declares that "wherever I found a native student upon whom the Spirit of God had laid his mighty hand, I found a student who was eager to enter upon the service of his fellow men, and, therefore, willing to face the hardships, opposition, and sacrifice involved." With regard to the raising of the great army of native workers, the speaker said:—"Those missionaries whom I have met in my travels, who have had the greatest burden upon them, that they might be used of God in enlisting young men and women for this important service, are the missionaries who are turning out the largest number of young men and young women into Christian work as a life work." Mr. Mott holds that it is necessary to greatly enlarge and strengthen the educational missionary work, and if this is done he expects to see a larger fruitage within a very short time. To do this requires money, but he believes that men of large financial ability and large outlook will respond far more generously to a plan which seems adequate to do the work which God has assigned to our generation, than to one which is obviously insufficient to meet the need and opportunity. So he counsels that the various Mission Boards should add to the force of workers in their colleges. These men need not necessarily be all ordained. "Now and then an unordained man who has been well prepared for teaching, and who is a religious force among students at home, would be very successful in such work abroad." Still for all that he urges that quality not quantity should be the guiding principle in the selection of workers for the field, for personal influence is a predominating factor, and he quotes from the lives and writings of many devoted men and women in India, China, and Japan, whom he also had met and conversed with, to drive home the point. Mr. Mott acknowledges that his suggestions in order to be properly carried out, require a large investment of money and he realizes keenly the difficulty of the problem. But he is firmly convinced that there is a way to use money which will not hinder, but rather further, one of the great objects which the American Board has in view; namely, the stimulating and enlarging of self-support. In his opinion "there is no body of men in Christian work to-day who can be depended upon to make a wiser use of money for such a purpose than the men stationed in the key positions of the missionary societies of Great

Britain and America. Moreover, we should co-operate with the Christian Student movement in non-Christian countries." Mr. Mott concluded his illuminating address with these words:—

What we do to solve this great problem and every other problem which has come before us during these days, we must do quickly. Too many organizations and individual Christians to-day are acting and planning as though they had two or three generations to do the work for which God is going to hold them responsible. We need to revise our methods in this respect and to focus our energies upon the task at hand. While it is true that we should build for the future generations and for eternity, the best way to do it is to serve our own generation by the will of God. The only way that this world is ever going to be evangelized is going to be by each generation of Christians resolving to evangelize its own generation of non-Christians. The Christian world to-day can evangelize the unevangelized now living; the Christians of the last generation and the Christians who are to come after cannot do it. I repeat it: we must evangelize our own generation of unevangelized if they are ever to know and obey Jesus Christ. There is an element of urgency and immediacy in the command of Jesus Christ that we are prone to overlook. The dominant impression made on me during my last tour around the world was that every mission field is ripe, yes, dead ripe, and that the time has come to reap. In my judgement, if we rise to our opportunity, the next ten years will witness an unprecedented ingathering into the kingdom of Christ in all the great mission fields.

SHUZENJI: A FLOOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Shuzenji, in Idzu, is not a place greatly frequented by foreigners, but it may be presumed that anything relating to the village will interest a considerable number of our readers, Japanese as well as foreign. Earlier in the present year, June or July, a heavy rain storm filled all the rivers in this locality bank high and in consequence even to this day, so tardily do such matters move, persons desirous of reaching Shuzenji and other neighbouring places from the railway terminus, Ohito, are ferried across the fast-flowing Kanogawa in a scow where jinrikishas, carts, horses, humans, etc., crowd together in friendly equality—except that the last mentioned having the forward hold as first class passengers get their feet wet while the ponies who are aft on the poop deck don't. The bridge went out in the floods and it is still down—all but a few timbers clinging to one bank.

Shuzenji could boast of four bridges up till a short time ago when that highest up, the Katsuragawa (which is an affluent of the Kanogawa) being indeed quite out of the village, was broken down. Of the three that were left, you used the lowest and largest if you wished to go to the Arai and Kikuya Hotels, which are the chief resorts of foreigners, and which are situated on the south side of the river. This structure spans a deep gully some 25 feet above the normal level of the Katsura, which here, debouching from its mountainous course upon the plain, moves in alternating reaches of rapid and pool. Higher up the river is the private bridge of Kikuya, and still higher by some three hundred yards was the third bridge the Tongetsuhashi, crossing from the Kikuya main hotel to a point a little above the post office. A hundred yards above is the curious hot spring mentioned by Murray's Guide Book, which issues from a bed of rock (always bare in ordinary seasons) in the very centre of the turbulent river and was reached from the north side by planks laid from rock to rock. This spring was roofed and walled round in the style of a summer house and people on shore could, through the bamboo sides, easily recognize friends and, but for the brawling of the torrent, carry on conversation with them.

On the evening of Thursday (Oct. 1st) rain began to fall heavily in this district, and the result of the downpour was to send the rivers thundering down in ever-increasing volume. During the night the Katsura steadily rose and by daybreak people on both sides were moving their effects, for the houses on the banks which project over the river and are sustained on that side by posts were shaking and the flood was roaring along in yellow fury. Still the rain

ted as it had continued all night and shortly
ees and other debris came along.

About half-past six the flood was at its height,
gher than any record of many years past—indeed,
ie people say that not in a couple of hundred
ears has there been such a visitation. At this
me the one street of the village on the north
de and the bathhouses on both banks were in
ost imminent danger, for the river, over-flowing
gher up, was pouring along the roadways, fill-
g and sadly injuring the baths and washing
nder and into houses some distance from the
inks. But the chief damage was caused on the
ver front. Freightened with huge trees, one at
ast of which must have been over a hundred
ars old, the flood wrought its culminating
voc, as has been said, about half-past six. The
msy hot-spring shelter was first destroyed, and
en, sheering into the south bank, the river tore,
after another, some twenty or thirty houses to
eces. A few, those farthest up stream, were practi-
cally carried bodily away; the others thrown inland
e huddled together in ruins. With its burden
wreckage the river bore down upon the Ton-
subashi, and in a few moments Shuzenji was
orn of a bridge. How the Kikuya bridge
aped it is impossible to tell but that it was
verely assaulted is shown by the state of its
anking. The Arai bridge was not so fortunate;
northern supports gave way and the roadway
gged and opened so dangerously that passage
ross was rendered impossible. So Shuzenji
stead of four bridges has only one in use.
ad this structure gone, the people on the south
le would have been awkwardly situated for they
st have waited till one or other of the bridges
is repaired, or travelled eastward in the hope,
at too substantial, of finding a boat in which to
pass.

Many thousand yen will represent the damage
the town—the Tongetsubashi was only recent-
rebuilt at a cost of yen 720. In the low dis-
c by Obito everything was submerged and a
ge proportion of the rice is laid. However,
may still, with good weather, be harvested
ctically without loss.

Two lives were lost at Shuzenji on Thursday
ning. One man, a guest in the place, was
ried away by the river; the body of another
n was afterwards recovered.

OPENING OF THE ORIENTAL PALACE HOTEL.

On Tuesday evening a very large number of
idents accepted the invitation of Messieurs
raour and Dewette to take part in a soiree
seuse at the Oriental Palace Hotel, and thereby
mally start the Hotel upon its public career.
e new building is in many respects a
at improvement on the former structure,
ependent of the extra accommodation gained
the addition of a third story. The walls are
idly constructed of red brick set in cement
rtar, with facings of white imitation stone,
ept on the Bund front, where the verandah,
ings, etc. are of hard white and grey stone.
e roof framing and the frames of all the arches
oughout the building are of wrought iron,
le the construction of the roof over the dining
m, a spacious apartment without archway or
support below, and carrying some fourteen
ms above it, is also of iron. The wood-
k of the doors, and window frames is all
d wood, mostly teak. The flooring of the
tral hall and corridors is all tessellated in
y tasteful designs and colours, and the sky-
t in the roof over the hall is a very fine piece
ork, the glass being wired to prevent ac-
nts by earthquake, and coloured in special
ligns. The place of honour on the ground
r is given to the dining saloon, which extends
g the entire front of the hotel, opening by a
ber of glass doors on to the verandah,
affording a fine outlook over the har-
r. To allow of more height to counter-
uce the spacious area of this fine saloon and
utilize all the space at command, the floor has
n carried several feet below the level of the
tral hall and corridors, but on a level with the
ndah on the front. The flooring of the room

is of unvarnished Oregon pine in narrow boards
fitted criss-cross in short lengths. The decoration
of the ceiling and walls is most artistic and original,
and merits a close inspection. Access from the dining
room to the hall is obtained by ascending
a few steps and crossing an ante-room by a
wide archway. This ante-room is so designed
as to afford all the facilities for a stage for
music or theatricals, having other rooms on
either side for the wings and dressing rooms, while
the dining saloon would form the auditorium.
Both from the ante-room and the saloon the
central hall presents a very fine appearance, light
and spaciousness being particularly striking in
the effect, with the arched colonades on either side
and the wide and handsome staircase running
up to a landing in the centre, where it divides
right and left on to the galleries of the first
storey. Proceeding along the tight hand corridor
from the dining room are the drawing room,
hotel office, and main entrance in Odawara-cho,
a second drawing room, a private dining room,
capable of seating sixty guests, with ante-room
attached, a small bar and billiard room, with
lavatories, etc., opposite, and then the second
entrance, in Water Street, with two spare
rooms facing it. The kitchen department,
bakery, and domestic offices generally, take up
the space on the left hand side of the building
from the Bund, and are very complete and handy.
These include an electric light installation plant,
and heating apparatus consisting of half an
atmosphere of hot air, fitted throughout the build-
ing. On the two upper floors are sixty-four
bed-rooms, while the bath-room accommodation
numbers no less than ten rooms on each floor.
The furnishing of all the rooms is in every respect
suitable, combining elegance and comfort in
reception and bed-rooms alike.

Something more than a passing word of praise
is due to the architect, Mr. Richard Seel, who
has made such a grand success in the design-
ing and superintendence of the erection of the new
hotel, and the proprietors are to be congratulated
not only on having secured the services of so
thoroughly qualified an architect, but also on
their wisdom in having given him a free hand in
the execution of his work. Mr. Seel has the
advantage of experience in handling Japanese con-
tractors and workmen, having been for six years
in the Japanese Government employ, during
which term he designed and built the Court of
Justice and Law Court buildings in Tokyo,
among other works. Since leaving the Gov-
ernment service he has been employed
by the Russo-Chinese Bank in the con-
struction of their premises in Shanghai, Peking,
Tientsin, &c., in China, and recently on the
Bank's fine premises in Yokohama, besides having
designed the former Oriental Hotel. The Oriental
Palace Hotel is his last undertaking in the
Far East, as he leaves for his home in Berlin in
November next. A careful inspection of the
designing and finish of the decoration and con-
structive work in the new hotel will convince
any capable judge that Mr. Seel has put his
whole heart into this his last work in Japan.
Every detail in carving, moulding and decoration
generally has received his utmost care and skill;
and the happy result was seen by the numerous
guests who partook of Messrs. Muraour and
Dewette's hospitality on Tuesday evening.

FROM A RUSSIAN VIEW-POINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, September 15th—28th.

It is believed here that a section of the Japanese
Press is at present strongly urging the Japanese
Government to interfere in Korea. In Russian
circles in Port Arthur this agitation is naturally
regarded with unfriendly eyes. An article in a
recent number of the *Novi Krai* quoted the
remarks of the *Tokyo Kokumin*, which paper
lately compared Korea to a thatched house that
was in danger of taking fire at any moment
owing to the carelessness of its inmates, and that
accordingly required to be looked after by the
neighbours, who would be sure to suffer from the
effects of such a conflagration.

All this excitement in the Japanese Press is

due, says the Russian paper I have already
quoted, to the simple fact that some Russians
recently rented a piece of land at Yong Am-pho
on the Yalu. But before we enter on this Yong
Am-pho question we should first like to say a few
words about the part which Japan has been play-
ing up to the present in Korea. Her first
object was to get hold of the rising generation,
and with that end in view she established
all over Korea a network of schools in which, of
course, a Japanese programme of studies was
taught. It must be admitted that she carried out
this vast scheme with exemplary perseverance.
Having got it into working order she calmly
proceeded to Japanize two important Korean
ports, Chemulpo and Fusan, which are now, prac-
tically speaking, Japanese possessions. From
that time up to the present, her enterprises have
been pushed in all directions. Japanese built the
Seoul-Chemulpo railway and are at present build-
ing the Seoul-Fusan railway. Fusan will be the
most southerly point of this railway system which
will be open throughout its entire length in
about eighteen months. Thousands of Koreans
are now working on this line under the direction
of Japanese, quays are being built and embank-
ments constructed so that ships will be able to
unload right into the railway waggons. Japanese
merchants have bought up the best portions of
land adjoining the railway line and close to the
railway station which is situated in the centre of
the port. A Japanese timber yard of considerable
dimensions has already been constructed in the
same vicinity. There is hurry and animation
and rushing to and fro throughout all this Japan-
ese quarter. Long, broad streets have already
been marked out by lines of stone foundations,
and at the present moment one cannot buy a
piece of land whereon to build a private house
or a shop—all the land suitable for the purpose is
already in the hands of Japanese. From time to
time the Korean Emperor wakes up and issues
edicts prohibiting the sale of land to foreigners,
but, as seems to be the rule in that strange
country, these edicts are not obeyed and the
sale of land to Japanese goes on as briskly as
ever. In Seoul the Japanese own about one
third the immovable property in the town, in
Chemulpo almost half the immovable property.
In other Korean towns their interests are almost
if not quite as important.

THE IMPECUNIOUS KOREAN.

As for the Korean, well, he is generally an
impecunious, easy-going individual, always wait-
ing like Mr. Micawber for something to turn up.
It is generally the Japanese money lender who
turns up to lend the expectant Korean money on
his house or land, with the result that in a very
short space of time the hapless Korean finds him-
self bundled out of his property which the Japanese
at once appropriates and proceeds, it must be
admitted, to work to the greatest advantage.

PRACTICAL MASTERS OF KOREA.

Thus the Japanese are fast making themselves
practical masters of Korea in an economic as
well as in an educational sense. As soon as an
opportunity presents itself Korea will become
Japanese in name as it is already Japanese in fact.
That this opportunity may come quickly is the
ardent wish of every Japanese.

THE YONG AM-PHO AFFAIR.

To return, however, to the question of Yong
Am-pho, the Japanese Press, both in the English
and Japanese languages, has inaugurated a regular
crusade against us on this question. The leasing
by some Russians of a few acres of land in the
Korean village in question is represented as an
attempt on the sovereign rights of Korea, and a
menace to Japanese interests in that country,—
may, more, it is even represented as a menace to
the independence not only of Korea but even of
Japan. But all these heated fancies of the Japan-
ese fail, we should think, to obscure the fact
that the question of Yong Am-pho is purely of a
commercial nature. The agreement regarding
the lease was concluded as far back as 1896
but conditions were not propitious at that
time for carrying out the necessary work. At
the present moment, however, a commercial
company has taken up this concession and is
working it. Where, then, is the reason for ac-

cusing Russia of aggressive conduct? Are there not tens of thousands of Japanese workmen in Korea, from Fusan to Gensan, and is the formidable onward movement of the Japanese in the Peninsula regarded by the entire Japanese Press as anything but strictly legal, consoling and satisfactory all round?

Is that onward movement regarded in Japan as a menace to the interests of other Powers in Korea or as a menace to Korea herself? Yet let once a few Russian timber merchants start a modest undertaking in northern Korea and the whole Press of Japan becomes frantic, asserts that this is a case of Russian aggression, and hints at war. Furthermore, that Press thinks that the time has come for Japan to interfere in *hopeless and helpless* Korea. (The italics are the *Novi Krai's*.)

THE BLESSINGS OF CIVILIZATION.

In another issue the *Novi Krai* translates from the *Japan Mail* a long article bearing on this same much discussed question of Korea. The article, which it is unnecessary to re-translate, is to the effect that Japan's patience is exhausted by Russia's latest move in Korea.

"As regards all these mournful lamentations," remarks the *Novi Krai*, "we must say that every impartial observer can see for himself that Russia's interests in Northern Korea are of a peaceful nature. We may add that no jingoistic Japanese clique can shake Russia in her determination to peacefully but firmly introduce the blessings of civilization among neighbouring nations, acting on the principles of justice and mutual esteem."

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

If the *Daily Vestock* is to be credited, a very unfortunate and untimely incident took place at Vladivostok on Aug. 29th (R.C.). The *Ise Maru* which arrived at Vladivostok on that day brought on board General Akiyama of the Japanese army and his adjutant. The General was met at the landing place by a number of Russian staff officers who conducted him to the quarters which had been kindly placed at his disposal in the Officers' Club. While General Akiyama was thus being treated with every courtesy and attention, some countrymen of his were having a very rough time of it at the hands of the Russian authorities. These gentlemen, who included a tailor called Okomoto, had come by the same ship as the General and the object of their trip was to smuggle into Vladivostok a considerable quantity of silk. They were caught in the act of doing so, hauled before the Police and fined.

THE LAW COURTS.

LEI CHIEN HSIAN v. J. C. HARTLAND.

The hearing of this case was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 2nd when Ho-Kensing, a Chinese employee of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, was examined at a witness.

Witness said that he knew seven buildings in the compound of No. 97, Yokohama. He owned them once, and sold them in December 1894 to two Chinamen named Lei Chien Hsian and Kwan Ho Chong. The right of perpetual lease of the ground whereon the buildings stood belonged to a British gentleman, Mr. Shand, of No. 3, when witness owned the property. The ground rent was paid by Mr. Shand. The witness originally purchased the property from another Chinaman named Chu-kei Sei.

Cross-examined—Witness said he thought Mr. W. J. S. Shand was the owner of the lease.

Plaintiff's Counsel presented an objection to the effect that the power-of-attorney of the counsel for defendant was not properly signed by Mr. J. C. Hartland, and that the signature of Mr. J. C. Hartland on letters in the office of the Public Notary was different to that on the present power-of-attorney.

Defendant's Counsel proposed to present the signature again in the Court after endorsement by the Public Notary.

The Court adjourned the case till Oct. 9th.

P. SARDA v. GRAND HOTEL.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff

claims yen 3,407.16 as compensation for supervision of construction works, against which there was a counter-claim of yen 37,267.01, as damage for imperfect work, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 2nd.

Counsel repeated the statements detailing their claims and the Judge then put some questions to both parties, after which the Court rose for tiffin.

After tiffin, as the case was about to be resumed, news reached the Court that the villa of plaintiff's Counsel, at Kamakura, where his family are staying, had been destroyed by a heavy storm. Counsel left the Court at once for the scene, and the case was adjourned *sine die*.

S. ISAACS v. M. ISAACS.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of this case, in which Mr. S. Isaacs claims recovery of various mercantile books, began before Judge Kano on Oct. 2nd.

R. Isaacs interpleaded as intervenor.

Messrs. Masujima and Hiraoka were present for plaintiff, Mr. Ideura for defendant, and Mr. Sawada for the intervenor.

Plaintiff stated that the business books now held by defendant after the old firm had been wound-up, should be transferred to plaintiff, one of the partners of the old firm.

Defendant contended that he was keeping the books as manager of the wound-up estate and could not give them up to plaintiff. Defendant had no instructions from the other partners to do so.

Intervenor stated that the books must be given to him and not to plaintiff. If there was any necessity for Mr. S. Isaacs to have the books he, the intervenor, would give them up to him.

Plaintiff objected to the Power-of-attorney given to intervenor's Counsel by Mr. Max Isaacs, representing R. Isaacs, on the ground that it was imperfect in nature.

The Court decided to deliver an interlocutory judgement on Oct. 7th.

HALL v. STANILAND.

Judgement was delivered no below in Yokohama District Court by Judge Kano on Oct. 5th in the case instituted by Mr. J. W. Hall against Mr. F. Staniland, claiming yen 792 for auction commission and advertisement charges:—

- 1.—Defendant was ordered to pay yen 300 for commission and yen 42 for advertising charges to plaintiff and to bear two-thirds of the costs.
- 2.—Plaintiff would have to bear one-third of the costs.

The remainder of plaintiff's claim was dismissed.

ENCROACHMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

A criminal case brought by Mr. K. Yamakawa, President of the Imperial University, against a man named H. Okaya, on a charge of plagiarism is to be heard to-day (Oct. 7th) at 8 a.m. in the Tokyo District Court.

It appears, according to the complaint, that the defendant compiled a history of Japan and gave it the title of *Kwocho Henneshi*. This was published in 1899 by the Keigyo-sha, a publishing company. The materials of the book and the style of its compilation were all transferred from the History—vol. 1 to vol. 24—which has been compiled in the Bureau of Historiographers and edited and published by the University.

SENTENCES ON MURDERERS.

B. Miyamura (39), who strangled a friend named T. Suda, was sentenced on Oct. 5th in the Tokyo District Court to penal servitude for life. Z. Suzuki (28) who attempted to murder a woman named Shige, having inflicted severe injuries with a hatchet, was sentenced in the same court to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK v. F. HERB.

A petition instituted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against Mr. F. Herb for acknowledgment of his debt to the Bank, was dismissed in the Court of Cassation on Oct. 5th.

JOVANSEN v. CLUB HOTEL.

The hearing of this case, claiming refund of yen 90.48 over-deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on account of the Club Hotel Ltd, while Mr. A Jovansen was in their service, was resumed in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Kawamura on Oct. 7th. Two cash books, a bank pass-book, etc., were presented to the Court. Defendant's Counsel insisted that there was no over-deposit as claimed by plaintiff. The parties then retired from the Court for half an hour at the request of plaintiff's counsel, to investigate the cash books.

The case was then adjourned till Oct. 21st.

SENTENCE ON A LAWYER.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, a lawyer in Tokyo, who has been charged with embezzlement and fraud, was, on Oct. 6th, sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of yen 15 and six months' police surveillance.

GROSSER & CO. v. YAZAWA SHOTEN.

The hearing of this case, instituted by Messrs. Grosser and Company against the pepper merchants known as the Yazawa Shoten, claiming yen 6,070 for breach of contract to supply pepper, was resumed on Oct. 8th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yamaguchi.

Owing to a change in the Judge Associates after vacation, the parties had to repeat their statements, introduced at the previous hearings, after which plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. Sawada, asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. M. Kashiwagi, a Chinese named Cho-taku-ken, and a Japanese named J. Kawai, employee of plaintiff's firm, as witnesses. The Court decided to summon them on November 5th.

LIN PEH SENG v. NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

In the Yokohama District Court, the case in which yen 5,211.10 is claimed for losses caused by the fire in the building of the Chinese periodical, *Shing Yee Pao*, was resumed before Judge Yamaguchi on Oct. 8th, when counsel repeated their statements given in previous hearings.

Defendants' counsel asked the Court to examine Messrs H. V. Gielen and C. Glahn as witnesses. The case was adjourned till Oct. 27th.

LAST CRUISE OF THE "GOLDEN HIND."

On Thursday afternoon the yacht *Golden Hind* left Yokohama for a few days' cruise, with her owner, a friend, Mr. W. —, and three sandos on board. The wind was very light and about midnight anchor was cast about a mile or so to the Eastward of Koshiba. At midnight the barometer was falling, so the main sail was stowed. At about 2.30 a.m. on Friday it began to blow from the north with heavy rain, and with appearance of a gale from East and South. The anchor was got up and under head sails and mizen only, the yacht proceeded to the Eastward, with the idea of running for Uraga as soon as the lights on Kwanonsaki or the Fort could be made out. After sailing slowly to about an hour a brilliant white light suddenly appeared on the starboard bow. At first it was thought it must be Kwanonsaki, as it was so high and so big a light. But it was difficult to imagine that the tide had set the yacht so far to leeward as the conclusion arrived at was that the light seen was the electric light of a man-of-war anchored in the fairway. At this time the rain was so heavy it was impossible to see more than half the length of the yacht. When the light drew abeam the head sail who was steering, suddenly seemed to become aware of the presence of danger and luffed up. As he did so the yacht struck on the loose stones lying at the foot of the North wall of the No. 2 fort on Fushimi. As the bowsprit was found afterwards to have been driven home to the mast it is probable that the yacht ran right against the wall. What had been seen could not be ascertained till a lantern had been brought to bear on it, when the wall of the fort could be seen about fifteen or twenty feet away on the starboard side. Firing a gun and shouting brought a side with a lantern from a hut close by, who, after seeing out that everyone should come ashore, and before the blinding rain. As the yacht was materially damaged and not bumping very heavily the dinghy was launched and an anchor carried to windward from the stern. Heaving on this the wind drew the yacht off the stones, but with

stem to windward. The wind and sea now began to increase very rapidly and the anchor dragged until the yacht was again on the stones with her bows close to the wall. This must have been from half to three-quarters of an hour after first striking. It was now perfectly plain to all hands that nothing but a sudden shift of wind could save the yacht, and the attempt must be made to climb on to the fort. The head sendo went first, taking a rope, and succeeded in getting on to the parapet. Then another sendo was tied in a bight of the rope and hauled up, and in like manner the others followed. A few yards away shelter was obtained in a coolies' hut where the coolies built a big fire and brought out some dry clothes, which, if not elegant, were very acceptable under the circumstances. Shortly after this daylight broke and on sending word to the officials we were told to go to another hut where we were crowded in with a lot of coolies who, however, did all they could to make us comfortable. We then requested the officials to telephone to Yokohama which they kindly agreed to do, but later on in the day we were informed that owing to landslides all communication with Yokohama was cut off. In the afternoon the lighthouse-keeper, Mr. Tanaka Jun, found the slight we were in, and obtained permission to take us to his own house. Here we were well treated and made as comfortable as circumstances would allow. Mr. Tanaka provided us with his own clothes and bedding and did his utmost for us in the most generous manner. During the day the storm continued, and the officials apparently made no attempt to save any of our effects from the wreck, which was slowly breaking up. Offers of *sake* to the coolies, however, induced them to help our men to secure a few valuables, but the fittings inside the yacht having broken up were floating about inside and made it too dangerous to work much. The storm still continuing we spent the night as comfortably as might be at Mr. Tanaka's house. On Saturday morning the gale was still blowing and the steamer usually running between Yokosuka and the forts could not put out. The officials showed great anxiety to get us sent away, and suggested that if the steamer could not come, we should go in a sampan lying head at the fort. At this we protested as if the sea was too rough for the steamer it was hardly reasonable that we should risk our lives in an open boat. Moreover the sea was very rough, there was no question about that. As the sea would probably go down in the afternoon when we might be able to get across to Yokosuka, we requested the officials to send word to Yokohama so that clothing might be sent to Yokosuka in time to meet us there. This message sent in the morning, found its way to Tanagawa instead of Yokohama, and so late apparently that the clothing could not be sent off till after p.m.

In the afternoon the sea took off a little and the naval authorities sent off a big tug boat to fetch us. We anchored under the lee of the fort and were taken round to her in a sampan with sixteen rowers.

On arriving at Yokosuka we were requested to go to the Police Station in company with an official who would come with us from the fort. At the Police Station we were asked to wait in the front passage for reasons which were not explained to us. As we were only partly clad it was cold and we went into a general office and sat ourselves down; our poor clothes however were kept shivering in the passage. Assuming that some formalities, of which we were ignorant, had to be gone through we waited patiently some considerable time, but eventually hunger suggested that we should ask to be allowed to go to hotel to get some dinner. We were allowed to go to a policeman was sent with us, apparently to prevent our escape (?)

While at the hotel we ascertained that there was prospect of our clothes arriving before the departure of the last train (9 p.m.) for Yokohama, so we determined to leave in clothing borrowed from the hotel. Before doing so we requested our police attendant to inform his superiors that we wished to leave. He returned to tell us that they were engaged, but he begged us to wait. However, longer delay would have prevented us catching the train. So we told him that if need be he could arrest us after we had reached the railway station we left and left our train without further molestation.

As for the yacht, when we left the fort a quantity of wreckage, spars, planks, and rigging were to be seen at the base of the fort, and of course the lead, anchors, and chains are lying at the spot where the wreck was broken up.

ALAN OWSTON.

The case of Mr. Sumitomo, Osaka, who claimed *yen* 150,000 from Mr. S. Shirane, proprietor of the Shirane Shipbuilding Yard, near the Kure Naval Station, has concluded in the Hiroshima District Court. Judgement was given in favour of plaintiff.

LADIES' INTERNATIONAL READING ROOM.

The eighth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the Ladies' International Reading Room was held in the Public Hall on Thursday, Oct. 1st, at 2.30 p.m. There were 22 members present. The following reports were read and accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The 7th Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the L. I. R. R. was held on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, 1902. Reports were read and the new Committee elected.

During the year 1902-3 there have been monthly Committee Meetings, except in August, and two Special General Meetings on Feb. 26th and June 11th.

The first of these Special Meetings was called to consider what steps should be taken to carry on the Reading Room to the end of the financial year, as it was evident there would be a deficit before the year was completed.

On the motion of a Subscriber it was decided to invite members to make donations to meet this deficit and this appeal met with such a liberal response that, as will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, we end the year with a balance of about *yen* 41, with *yen* 50 still to collect.

The Second Special Meeting was called to consider the possibility of carrying on the Reading Room in the future. It was evident that the present subscription was insufficient and volunteers were found to canvass the community with a view to ascertaining whether a sufficient number of subscribers could be counted upon, willing to pay a subscription increased to *yen* 12 a year.

The canvassing committee, having returned a favourable report, it is proposed to carry on the Reading Room on this basis. There has been during the year a membership of 85 against 105 last year and there have been 17 visiting members.

The number of magazines provided has been 28 monthly and 12 weekly, 6 of which were duplicated. They included 18 English and 22 American.

There were 3,804 visitors to the Reading Room during the year; 2,514 books and 4,200 magazines were circulated.

F. K. READ,
Hon. Sec.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1902 TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1903.

RECEIPTS.		Yen.
Subscriptions	565.20	
Fines	62.35	
Sale of old magazines	21.55	
Loans of Crockery	5.00	
Donations from Members	207.55	
Donation from Mrs. Lowder for Book Catalogue	50.00	
	911.65	
Balance	135.02	
	1,046.67	
EXPENDITURE.		
Periodicals and newspapers to December 31st, 1903	387.67	
Rent of Room	240.00	
Librarian's Salary	210.00	
Momban's Wages	18.00	
Coal	45.00	
Collector's Fee	7.46	
Insurance	11.75	
Advertisements of Annual General Meeting in 1902	6.25	
Book Committee's Expenses .....	.30	
Stationery	6.58	
Post-cards and Stamps	7.54	
Circulars and Notices of General Meetings	12.14	
Coolie hire	1.50	
	955.09	
Balance in hand	91.58	
	1,046.67	

G. STEDMAN,
Hon. Treasurer.

The Book Committee reports a profitable year. The number of books in the Library at the present time shows 1,616 on the fiction shelves and 373 among the miscellaneous books. Nearly 100 have been added during the year. We have to acknowledge the kindness of several friends, especially the generosity of Mr. Otis A. Poole, who has so liberally added some of the latest books to the Library.

Mrs. Lowder before her departure, provided us with 50 *yen* for the new catalogue. The Book Committee undertook the compilation of the catalogue, but owing to unavoidable circumstances it still lies at the printers and we are happy to pass on this unfinished work to the incoming Committee.

After the reading of the reports the meeting proceeded to the election of new officers. The following were elected by ballot:—

President, Mrs. Eldridge.
Vice-President, Mrs. Merriman.
Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Dearing.
Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Edwards.
Committee:—Mrs. Bellows, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Coulson, Mrs. Dinsdale, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Frazar, Mrs. McArthur, Miss Abenheim.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Committee was proposed by Mrs. Merriman and seconded by Mrs. Bathgate.

The Meeting then adjourned.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Kacho left Kobe on the morning of Oct. 6th for Saseho where he is expected to go on board a warship.

Prince A. Gagarine, Russian Consul at Nagasaki, who has been staying in Tokyo returned on Oct. 6th to his post.

Telegraphic news dated Oct. 3rd, from Mr. Midzuno, Japanese Consul at Chefoo, states that the cholera epidemic has entirely died out.

The Japanese standing squadron, which has been in Korean waters, returned on Oct. 5th, six battle-ships arriving at Saseho and the others at Imari.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister, paid a visit on the morning of Oct. 1st to the Foreign Office where he had an interview with Mr. Chinda, Vice Minister.

A man named S. Sakai (25), living at Tobo, Yokohama has committed suicide with a girl named Nochi Kitaoka in a brothel at Shin-Kaisei-Ro, Magane-cho.

Two cases of cholera were reported on Oct. 2nd at Kamakura. The patients are a farmer named Y. Kaneko (55) and his wife. The latter died the same day.

S. Tamura, an official of the Tax Office of Araiama village, near Matsumoto, was arrested on Oct. 6th on suspicion of having stolen over *yen* 3,000 belonging to the office.

The steamer *Okinawa Maru*, of the Department of Communications, arrived at Shimonoseki on Oct. 3rd with materials for a cable between Mutsure and Takenoko islands.

It is officially informed that Mr. Yang Su, the new Chinese Minister to Tokyo, will arrive at Nagasaki on Oct. 11th by the steamer *Kasuga Maru* from Hongkong.

A woman named Toki Ito (40), living at Minami-Ota, Yokohama, committed suicide on Oct. 7th by hanging herself in a wood near her dwelling. Temporary insanity is reported to be the cause.

A Shimonoseki telegram states that an American lady, Mrs. Towitch, who was attacked by cholera and placed under treatment in Hospital, is reported to be improving. She was removed on Oct. 7th to another room.

Five cases of typhus were reported in Tokyo on Oct. 7th, one of the sufferers being Princess Takatsukasa, living at Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, and another being Mr. Yamauchi, police inspector of the Shiba Station.

According to the crew of the steamer *Kobe Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Oct. 2nd from Vladivostok, there are no warships there now, and only one Russian Volunteer ship.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Nampo Maru* has been completed at the Osaka Shipbuilding Yard. She will be employed on the Tadong River between Pyong-yang and Chinampo, and will shortly leave for Korea.

The Japanese tea traders in Yokohama entertained Countess Minto and her daughters at the Maple Club, on the evening of Oct. 4th. The

British Minister and Lady Macdonald, the British Vice-Consul at Yokohama and Mr. W. T. Payne, Yokohama agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and about thirty Japanese were present.

A Poetry-Party was held in the Imperial Palace on Oct. 5th at 10 a.m. The subject of the poem selected was *Aki-no-midzu* (Autumn water). The poets and poetesses of the Palace were present.

As a result of the proposed administrative reform, the two offices for Phosphate and Geological Investigation will be abolished and their business be amalgamated with the Agricultural Examination Office.

An official telegram from Hakodate states that a fresh case of suspected cholera has appeared among the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Oboe*, which is now at the Quarantine Station. The patient is a fireman.

A case of cholera appeared in Yokohama on the evening of Oct. 4th. The patient is a man named T. Muramatsu (34) living at Minami-Ota. He was removed to the hospital the following day where he immediately died.

A Seoul telegram dated Oct. 6th to the *Yorodzu* announces that Mrs. M. Brown, who is living in the compound of the Seoul Electric Railway Company with her husband, who is an engineer, have been assaulted by a Korean.

A soldier named H. Aiko (23) belonging to the Akabane battalion, who was recently arrested on a charge of having stolen yen 2,025 belonging to the office, committed suicide by hanging himself with a cord on the morning of Oct. 6th.

The members of the various Chambers of Commerce in the western cities held a meeting at Hiroshima on Oct. 6th when they discussed the subject of a proposed protective trade policy, after which they decided to oppose the Government's monopoly of tobacco.

Count Katsura, Baron Kodama and General Terauchi on the afternoon of Oct. 1st called at the official residence of the Premier. They are supposed to have discussed administrative reforms. The *fiji* states that another meeting was to take place the following day.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Whymark took place on Tuesday in Kobe and was very largely attended. The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. Hughes, J. L. Thompson, A. K. Evans, C. H. Lightfoot, A. Drewell, R. Kershaw, J. L. Richardson and L. D. Abraham; the mourners being Mr. Whymark, his nephew and Mr. H. Grimbale.

The committee of the Kihin-kai (Welcome Society) met on Oct. 6th at 4:30 p.m. when they discussed the publication of a revised map of Japan. Such a map is specially useful to foreign tourists. The Society intends to increase the number of guides and to establish offices in various its localities where only reputable guide can be engaged.

The union of Japanese insurance companies will entertain to-day (Oct. 9th) at 6 p.m. at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo, Messrs. Shida and Awadzu who returned on the 5th by the steamer *Iyo Maru* from the United States, where they were present at the international meeting of insurance men as representatives of Japan.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to accept insurance on passengers' luggage under a special arrangement with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company. The first luggage insured belonged to Mr. Kagawa, Japanese Consul-General in London, who will leave Yokohama for his post by the steamer *Wakasa Maru*. He has valued his baggage at yen 7,000.

We can thoroughly recommend a small pamphlet entitled "What shall I take to Japan," which has been compiled as suggestions for new missionaries by Mr. George Gleason, Mrs. J. M. Baldwin, Miss Lucy E. Mayo, and Mr. R. B. Peery, and published by the League of Student

Volunteers in Japan. Thoroughly practical advice is given and the book should prove of great assistance to all intending to come to Japan.

The steamer *Gensan Maru* (registered gross tonnage 2,317 tons) went ashore off Nosappu, Nemuro, on Oct. 6th at 8 p.m. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Owari Maru*, which has been lying at Nemuro, was immediately despatched to the scene. The ship is owned by Mrs. Toshi Yamamoto, Osaka. The Imperial Marine Insurance Co. insured the hull for yen 35,000.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Abell and Mr. H. E. Green, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., took place in Kobe on Tuesday and was of the quietest description, owing to the recent death of the bride's father. Mr. Peter, of the Chartered Bank in Yokohama, was best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Jock Abell. The honeymoon is to be spent in Nikko.

We acknowledge receipt from Sr. Eduardo Higginson, Peruvian Consul at Southampton, of a fine map of Peru, which has just been published and forwarded to us at the request of Sr. D. E. Larraure Y. Unanue, Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the back of the map is a lot of descriptive matter of a very interesting nature regarding Peru and giving one a very favourable impression of this great and rapidly progressing South American republic.

A goodly number of people interested in shipping and insurance matters paid a visit to the steamship *Seneca* on Wednesday to see the new fire detecting apparatus which has been installed on board. The system is most ingenious and should reduce the risk of fire on steamships to a minimum. We are of opinion that the time is not far distant when all steamships will be fitted with a similar apparatus. The *Seneca* is one of the Standard Oil Company's fleet.

The Junior Athletic Club has now got fairly under way, and its prospects seem bright. The following Committee have charge of the Club: Messrs. C. Thwaites (chairman); H. W. Kilby, C. E. Bruce-Mitford, C. E. Libeaud, and P. B. Clarke, and they have secured exceptionally favourable terms from the Y.C. & A.C. for the use of the Cricket ground. Permission has been accorded the members of the Club to use the ground on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday mornings for one year from the 1st inst. at the nominal rate of 1 yen per year per member.

The Messageries Maritimes' Mail steamer *Australien*, which ran ashore off Imaharu, is still on the rock. The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, at the request of the local agent, sent to the scene, on the night of Oct. 5th, two steel cables—one 8 inches in diameter and another 4 inches. An attempt was made to float her at high tide the following day but it proved fruitless. The raw silk and silk goods on board have all been removed to Kobe by Messrs. Nickel and Company's lighters and are stored in the godown of the Pier and Traffic Company. Much of the cargo destined for Hongkong is damaged.

Excavations by the Tyne Commissioners' workmen in the bed of the river at Newcastle, near the site of the ancient Roman bridge, have brought to light a tablet of grey millstone grit, which is flawless, and on which there is the following inscription of homage—"To the Emperor Antoninus, August Pius and Father of his country. This work is done by detachments of the Second Legion August, of the Sixth Legion Victorius, and Second Legion Valeria Victrix." The author of the tablet is recorded upon it as "Julius Veritas of the Augustan Legion and Proprietor."

An amusing story is going the rounds (says a provincial contemporary) of a smart young fellow and his prompt activity of mind. He was looking for an empty compartment on an excursion train which was nearly ready to start. All were full. Coming to the rear carriage, he flung open the door, and cried in an authoritative manner, "All change here; this carriage isn't going!" There was a scuffle among the passengers, and the whole carriage-full of people turned out grumbling, and

stowed themselves away forward. He then selected a compartment to his liking, and settling himself, "It's a grand thing for me that I was born clever. I wish they'd hurry up and start!" Presently the stationmaster put his head in at the window, and said, "I s'pose you're the smart young fellow who told the people that this carriage isn't going?" "Yes," said the clever young man. "Well," said the stationmaster with a grin, "it isn't. A porter heard you telling the people, and so he uncoupled it. He thought you were from the head office."

FIRES.

The Austrian Lloyds' steamer *Erzherzog Ferdinand*, which arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 30th from Trieste was found to have taken fire in the second hold, on Oct. 3rd at 4 p.m., when she was about to start for Kobe. The fire, however, was immediately put out before any extensive damage was sustained by the cargo. In consequence of the accident, the departure of the ship was postponed till the morning of the following day. It is stated that in the hold in which the fire occurred, cotton, hemp and small goods were loaded, and a very small portion of the latter was slightly damaged.

A fire occurred on Oct. 5th in the compound of Shimonoseki Prison, destroying two buildings. Some disorder appeared among the convicts, but the police prevented any attempt at escape.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the result of the County Cricket Championship for 1903:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Position
Middlesex.....(12)	18	8	1	9	7	1st
Sussex.....(2)	24	7	2	15	8	2nd
Yorkshire.....(1)	26	13	5	8	5	3rd
Lancashire.....(5)	26	10	5	11	5	4th
Notts.....(3)	20	6	4	10	2	5th
Worcestershire.....(9)	20	8	6	6	2	6th
Essex.....(13)	22	7	6	9	1	7th
Kent.....(7)	22	7	6	9	1	8th
Warwickshire.....(6)	18	4	4	10	0	9th
Somersetshire.....(8)	18	6	6	6	0	10th
Surrey.....(4)	28	7	11	10	4	11th
Derbyshire.....(10)	16	4	7	5	3	12th
Gloucestershire.....(14)	20	3	9	8	6	13th
Leicestershire.....(11)	20	1	10	9	9	14th
Hampshire.....(15)	1	1	10	7	9	15th

Figures in brackets represent position last year.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following is the report of the committee of the Yokohama Literary Society, presented at the annual meeting on Friday:—

The Committee of the Yokohama Literary Society, in presenting their report for the eighteenth season, congratulate the Society upon the flourishing condition of the Members' List, and the substantial balance it now has to its credit.

The Season 1902-1903 has been described in the local press as "the most successful in the history of the Society," and the Committee sees no reason why it should not endorse this statement. Twelve excellent original papers were presented; the musical programmes, in which some sixty people participated, were all exceptionally attractive, while the attendance at the meetings was uniformly good, particularly at the Christmas meeting, the Shakespeare evening, and the closing meeting, when Mr. J. P. Mellish gave a most delightful paper upon early days at Yokohama. It is hoped that other old residents may follow along this line, and contribute papers based upon their reminiscences, and thus increase the attractions of the Society's programmes. The Committee desire now to sincerely thank all who contributed by their ready services to the success of the musical programmes.

The Society has now in hand a balance of yen 603.76, and of this sum about yen 100 is proposed towards installing an electric light apparatus in the Society's lantern, which has to be procured from the United States. With regard to the lantern, the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Clarence Griffin for his kindness in superintending all the Lantern Exhibitions throughout the season. Selfless, unselfish help deserves the heartiest recognition. Mr. Griffin reports:—

"The Lantern of the Society is in fairly good condition. Owing to the risk of operating the "lime-light" apparatus, it was considered preferable during the past season to use acetylene gas, and the results were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. It is now proposed to arrange for electric light as the illuminant, which will be a distinct advantage in every respect. The cost of the appliances and their installation will not be exorbitant, and the resulting improvement in the illustrations will far outweigh the expense of the apparatus, besides which, the risk of cracking the lenses through the excessive heat of the gas at present used, will be minimised, and the 'running expenses' will not exceed the outlay incurred last season. The great desideratum of a strong, steady cool light is certainly best met by the electric appliance, and in every way it will prove advantageous to install the same without delay."

As the Society is continually growing, the work thrown on the Honorary Secretary becomes yearly more arduous, and the outgoing Committee suggest that the next Honorary Secretary be empowered to obtain and pay for such clerical assistance as he shall find convenient.

The out-going Committee further suggest that the by-laws of the Society be altered, so that the Musical Committee be increased to six members, and thus lighten the labour which now falls rather heavily upon this particular Committee.

The Committee also suggest, for the consideration of the Society, the advisability of setting aside the sum of yen 100 to be divided into prizes for a Musical Competition, open to children between the ages of 10 and 21 whose parents or relations are members of the Society. The sum of yen 50 could also be set aside for Recitation prizes, under similar conditions. In Yokohama, where foreign children have no incentives from the outside to special exertions such as are provided in the public musical examinations of Europe and America, the Committee think that a well-considered scheme of musical competitions, such as this is intended to be, should prove attractive to both parents and children; while there must be many young people in our midst who would like to enter a competition where prizes are given for the best recitations. The Musical Committee should have power to select examiners for the musical prizes; and similar powers should be given to the Literary Committee in regard to the Recitation Competition. By these means the Committee think that a new field of musical and intellectual culture can be profitably exploited, and eventually prove a source upon which the Society can draw in future seasons.

For the Committee,

A. W. S. AUSTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1903.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY, SEASON 1902-1903 TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.		Yen.
To Balance from last Season		386.52
Members' Subscriptions—	Yen.	
148 Gentlemen at yen 3 each	444.00	
109 Ladies at yen 2 each	218.00	
11 Families at yen 10 each	110.00	772.00
Amount received from "Men's Reading Room" o/a crockery, etc., taken over	5.00	
Interest on Current Deposit a/c	4.11	
		1,167.63
EXPENDITURES.		
By Postages, Coolie hire, etc.	29.77	
Piano tuning and hire	45.00	
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	150.35	
Commission on Collecting Subscriptions, Clerking, etc.	25.00	
Upkeep of Lantern	32.50	
Expenses of Lectures, including c/o Lantern slides	102.62	
Rent of Van Schaick Hall	125.00	
Rent of Public Hall	40.00	
Insurance Premium on Society's property	13.63	
Balance with Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	603.76	
		1,167.63

N. G. MAITLAND, Hon. Treasurer.
Examined with Vouchers and found correct.
A. H. ATKINSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Would you kindly insert the following information for the public in your valuable paper and I shall feel very much obliged to you.

As regards the transmission of Japanese Mails for Europe via Siberia, an arrangement is now negotiating between the Communications Department in Tokyo and the Russian Postal Administration in St. Petersburg, but it is not yet concluded.

In consequence, mails for Russia only can be forwarded by the said route for the present.

Yours sincerely,
T. AONUMA,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

Yokohama, Oct. 2nd, 1903.

A PEST HOLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Passing down from the Bluff by the Kame-no-hashii, I notice that the houses at the corner are again enclosed and the place reeking with the smell of carbolic acid. This is the third or fourth time cases of plague have been found in this quarter.

Whilst apparently everything is being done to purify the infected houses, the filth barges of Yokohama continue to collect in the creek at this spot, and it is an extraordinary thing that the sanitary officials appear to disregard this important point completely.

This corner by the Kame-no-hashii has long been the filthiest place in Yokohama. To this place is conveyed the refuse and garbage of the city and it must necessarily be a breeding place for rats and pestilence.

It is astonishing how dwellers on the Bluff in the vicinity of Jizo-saka can have endured the stench in passing this bridge by Yoshihama-cho every morning on their way to or from the city. It is a spot to be avoided, and it is still more astonishing how the unfortunate Japanese living on this corner could have existed in such an atmosphere.

The authorities should do a little more than purify infected houses. They should give some attention to their filthy surroundings which exist all over this insanitary and dirty city.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Yokohama, October 8th, 1903.

PLAGUE IN YOKOHAMA.

A case of plague appeared at Yoshihama-cho, Yokohama, on Oct. 2nd and the patient died on the morning of the following day. The victim is an infant, two years old. The remains were cremated on Sunday morning at Kuboyama.

A fresh case of plague appeared in this city on Oct. 7th. The sufferer is a girl named Toki Takahashi, who was nursing the plague patient (a baby 2 years old) at Yoshihama-cho. The baby died on the 3rd instant. The girl has been removed to hospital.

THE WAR CONDITIONS TRIAL OF THE "EUROPA" AND "SPARTIATE."

Last week, says the *Engineer* of July 18th, the *Hyacinth-Minerva* Blue-book was on the tapis. Now that matter is eclipsed by the extraordinary performances of the *Spartiate* and *Europa*, more particularly the latter. That these trials have rehabilitated the Belleville boiler is roundly asserted by that by no means inconsiderable party amongst the naval engineers which professes itself perfectly satisfied with the condemned boiler.

These two Belleville cruisers, they point out, "have each made a 20,000 mile trip, the second half of which was done under trying war conditions in the tropics and against adverse weather. The ships are now lying in Portsmouth Harbour, with no defect worth mentioning. No other boilers have ever done anything like this."

There is no getting away from this fact. Other types may do it, but none so far have been so tested. Indeed, till this trial was made, no real "war tests" have been attempted. The Boiler Committee's exhaustive trials have been rather of a scientific nature than a rough-and-ready war test; and it is not impossible that now and again the scientific aspect of the question has come unduly to the fore. This has perhaps been most evident in the matter of water consumption; but of this later.

The *Spartiate* and *Europa* are usually spoken of as sister ships. This is incorrect, for the *Europa* is an earlier and inferior example of the *Diadem* class, to which both vessels nominally belong. Her designed horse-power is 16,500 and 20.25 knots her speed, against 18,000 horse-power and 20.75 knots in the *Spartiate*. The *Spartiate* has Bellevilles of the usual type; the *Europa* boilers are identical almost with those of the *Powerful* and *Terrible*, though economisers were added as an after-thought. She was engined by Clydebank; the *Spartiate* has

Maudslay engines. These last are particularly liked in the British Navy, especially in Belleville ships, though in the case of the *Spartiate* endless trouble was some while ago experienced in the engine-room before she could get through her trials. Her boilers, it should, however, be noted, never gave any trouble. She was reported in the daily Press as having been re-tubed, but this we find is incorrect. It was the condensers that were "doctored"—to use the phrase that Sir William Allan has recently made classic in another direction.

The *Europa* is—or was—the ship at which Sir William Allan used to launch his special thunderbolts. According to Sir William, she was known in the Navy as "H.M.S. Hell," on account of the tremendous heat below. The present *Europa*, however, is hardly the same ship in many ways, for her boilers were almost entirely re-tubed after that famous voyage which, more than any other, led to the doom of Bellevilles. It is certainly the irony of fate that this very vessel should now have done so much to revoke that doom! But a still more extraordinary fact is behind it. The *Europa*, after her refit, was examined by the Boiler Committee, and pronounced incapable of making the voyage to China and back. A Special Committee, however, gave a somewhat different verdict, and so the ship got sent. It can hardly be said, however, that many expected to see her return—except in tow. In the betting on the event—for there were innumerable bets exchanged—it was two to one against the *Spartiate*, it averaged ten to one against the *Europa*! The Boiler Committee appears to have washed its hands of the affair altogether—the programme having been arranged by the Controller of the Navy, Admiral W. H. May. The general idea was as follows:—"The two ships have been in commission for some little while. War suddenly breaks out, and before any repairs can be effected, they are in active service, cruising and chasing. Can they in those conditions steam 10,000 miles, touching harbour only to coal?" Of the excellence and wisdom of such a test there can be no question; and, the type of boiler having already been condemned as "unsuitable for the British Navy," the chance of breakdowns could be cheerfully faced. The general idea was not, however, exactly followed, for economy supervening, the ships were used as transports, and shipped fresh crews at Hongkong, which was manifestly a handicap to some extent. Otherwise the scheme was carried through.

The first part was accounted for by the voyage out. This the *Spartiate* did at an average of 13 knots, burning 2600 tons of coal. The *Europa* did her 10,000 miles at a mean of 10.75 knots, and burned 3600 tons. The best cylindrical record is that of the *Blenheim*—4000 tons, and this used to be regarded as very good.

The following are the details of the engine-room complements for the voyage out. In the *Spartiate* the chief engineer, Engineer-Lieutenant Gaudin, is, of course, the most experienced Belleville officer in the service. His reputation to a great extent was at stake. The senior engineer was also fairly experienced in Bellevilles; three engineer sub-lieutenants had had some Belleville training; another had never seen them before. Neither had the three artificer engineers. Of the E.R.A.'s four were experienced, half the remainder are entered as knowing something about them, the other half were absolutely raw to water-tube boilers. Seventy-five per cent. of the chief stokers were experienced men, and half the stokers slightly experienced. The other half were raw hands to stoking of any sort.

In the *Europa* the chief had had two years' experience in the *Hyacinth*, the senior engineer had done six months in the *Arrogant*, and the Navy List shows one A.E. with a year in the *Andromeda*—a successful Belleville ship. One artificer engineer, two chief stokers, and 20 per cent. of the stokers were experienced. All the E.R.A.'s had little, if any, Belleville training; 20 per cent. of the chief stokers had some little experience. Twenty-five per cent. of the stokers were the raw second-class variety. All told, therefore, she was a pretty raw ship. At Hongkong the *Spartiate* kept forty stokers, three chief stokers, and five E.R.A.'s. These, with six leading stokers, were permanent staff. About 80 per cent. of the new men came from the *Ocean*, and so had three years' experience. The *Europa* took the leaveings of the *Ocean*—thirty stokers—and drew the rest of her men from the small ships of the station, including men from the *Rosario*. She got no experienced petty officers at all, and again had an indifferent lot of ratings in the matter of training.

The ships left at once for home. Both did the same programme, except that the *Spartiate* had to abandon one trial on account of a hot bearing in the crank head. Speed was continually changed. The special runs included three 1-hour full power runs, a 54-hour $\frac{3}{4}$ power—which averaged 18 knots—a 32-hour at the same, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ from Gibraltar to Devonport, against a head wind, force 6–7. In this the *Spartiate* logged 18 knots and the *Europa* 17.6.

Each had about 5 knots better "engine speed"—the weather cut them down.

The average coal consumption in the *Europa* was 1.91, which is close to the fancy trial records. Though the cruise was mostly in the tropics, no single stoker fainted on 20,000 miles in either ship. Six deck hands fainted in the *Europa*'s bunkers, but soon came round. None fainted in the *Spartiate*.

At high speeds about a hundred deck hands went below to the bunkers. The *Spartiate* consumed 6 tons of water per 1000 indicated horse-power per 24 hours—the *Europa* about 5½ tons. Both ships easily made all the water that they required—a point of far more importance than the figure the consumption stands at. In the *Europa* one condenser leaked for a little while. The *Spartiate* had the hot bearing already mentioned, and one or two leaky joints, but she is without a single defect of consequence. The *Europa* had no trouble with either engines or boilers, and has no defects at all.

The total coal consumptions for all purposes during the 10,000 mile return journey were:—*Spartiate*, 4,500 tons; *Europa*, 5,600 tons.

It will be noted that the *Spartiate*'s consumption is the better of two, both on the easy voyage out and the hard one home. This, however, is in keeping with the first trials, on which the *Spartiate* was 25 per cent. better than the *Europa*. On the trip her superiority was 19 per cent. only, so the *Europa* did somewhat better with her own crew than in the contractors' trials which few ever look to see repeated.

A COMMENT ON LORD SALISBURY.

Nothing surely was ever so *jeune* as the personal accounts of Lord Salisbury which have appeared in the newspapers, remarks X in the *Westminster Budget*. Old stories about his neglect of his wearing-apparel, of his being turned away from his own park gates, or—as another more frivolous and equally fictitious version has it—from the Casino at Monte Carlo; his liking for Dumas, and his various means—clearly most successful—of dodging the public and the Press—this is about all that anybody seems to know. One hears a great many people—presumptuously or otherwise—claiming to be intimate with other statesmen, but I never heard anyone outside his own family circle claim to be intimate with Lord Salisbury. Perhaps I should say any man, for a few women, as is often the case with very shy men, appeared to break the barriers which were impregnable to the other sex, and if the public ever comes to know anything more of him than it knows now, some of its information will come from this source.

And yet it would be a complete mistake to suppose that he was an austere man, or that there was any affectation in this cult of anti-publicity. His own family spoke of him with the utmost affection, and though they respected him greatly, they did not stand in awe of him. Public men seem to be supremely fortunate as fathers of families; scarcely any avoid so well the chill of misunderstanding which so often sets in between parents and children as each grow older. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Chamberlain have this at all events in common. Never were there more united families or completer affection between fathers and sons than in their case. Let those who say that public life is fatal to home ties consider these examples. Lord Salisbury was completely happy in his own home, and here he was open, affectionate, confidential, warm-hearted, with never a trace of morosity or embarrassment. But to the stranger or even the comparative stranger he remained to the last inaccessible. It is hard to believe, but he was really a shy man, almost painfully shy. In later years he more and more shrank from the effort of making a new acquaintance, not from unkindness, but because it caused him embarrassment which no effort could overcome. He would write many letters rather than see a man whom he knew slightly, even though the fatigue of writing was infinitely greater than that of a brief conversation. It was, indeed, his scrupulousness in answering letters with his own hand which caused him occasionally to get behind his public work. He lived before the age of the shorthand-writer and typewriter, and had that fastidiousness about literary composition which abhors dictating. Here he belonged to the age of Mr. Gladstone, who left behind him some 80,000 selected letters to and from himself for the special attention of his biographers, let alone an incredible number more of minor importance. I do not suppose that Lord Salisbury has accumulated anything like as many, but there must be in existence a vast number of despatches, letters, and memoranda written in his own hand which contain a great deal of the inner history of these times, and which would, if published be much better reading than the correspondence of most public men. For Lord Salisbury was a literary man of a very high order, and his pen was as incisive as his tongue.

One naturally contrasts Lord Salisbury's relation

to the public with Mr. Gladstone's, and yet both had this in common, that it was absolutely sincere and arose naturally from their respective characters. The publicity which attended Mr. Gladstone and followed him into his private life and after his retirement was a natural result of his fervent and zealous character and was in no respect worked up or artificially produced. Similarly the barrier which kept the public from Lord Salisbury. It was the result of a character from which the element of popularity was wanting, which really regarded politics as an affair of the few, which was intellectual, sceptical, literary, but also extremely conscientious and laborious. The propagandist instinct was altogether lacking in him; it was an effort to him to pretend to desire to convert anybody to any views; he could talk caustically, satirically, incisively, but he seldom troubled to talk persuasively. The party system he regarded—much as his nephew does—as a system of double-shifts for the relief of public men, and he believed that it would operate mechanically when the public were tired of one shift to bring the other shift on to the scene. Oratorical appeals, therefore, and party programmes were not naturally in the order of his thoughts, and he conceived it to be the business of a public man to speak as seldom as possible and to say as little as possible. But all this was compatible with a really religious and conscientious temperament, and when his shift came he was at his best a tremendously hard worker. At the same time he sincerely believed that the aristocracy, and especially the House of Cecil, had a sort of right to govern the country; and the multiplication of Cecils and relatives of Cecils in high administrative places never struck him as offering any ground for criticism or complaint. He was certain they were more capable than other people, and quite easily persuaded that it would be moral cowardice on his part to pass them over for fear of popular clamour. A rather pleasing trait of which I heard at the time was his persistent refusal to pass over his eldest son for his younger brother. They might all stay out, but if any were to go in, seniority and son-and-heirship were to have their proper precedence.

A friend of mine tells me that he once had a conversation with Mr. Gladstone about Lord Salisbury. Mr. G. played the most glowing tributes to his great rival. "Most able, upright, conscientious, indefatigable," were the words he used. But, discussing him as a Foreign Minister, he made one very singular observation. "He doesn't attach enough importance to the influence of the Court," and thereupon Mr. G. enlarged at great length upon the power and value of the Court—by which he meant the Queen—in the hands of a Foreign Minister who knew how to use it wisely. The oddity of this comment, coming from Mr. G., whose own relations with the Court were supposed to be somewhat cool, struck me a good deal at the time. How much the influence of the Sovereign can really be used in foreign affairs is a question on which Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers have differed, and in Lord Salisbury's case I have no special knowledge. But in the matters which interested him he was a hard and solitary worker who did the thing he had taken in hand by himself and according to his own plan. Anybody else might do the rest as they chose. Here, indeed, was his weakness as a Prime Minister. He could very seldom be persuaded that things were important when they did not interest him. The South African affair, for instance, did not interest him till it was too late. He thought with the rest that Mr. Kruger would give way, and he had very little interest in the commercial quarrels of the Rand, or the demand of Uitlanders for a more democratic franchise. I do not, of course, mean that he was at issue with his colleagues about the war or that he was willing to concede anything to Mr. Kruger when the quarrel got to the fighting point. But the affair was to him a necessary evil rather than a great enterprise, and though he was quite clear about the necessity of disposing of Mr. Kruger for fear he should dispose of us, he never concealed the sympathy which he felt for that dogged old Conservative in his conflict with the *nouveau riches*, or his admiration for the fighting Boer, of whom at certain stages of the war he could not say too much. The truth is, he liked high politics carried on in the old august diplomatic European fashion, and Mr. Chamberlain's Colonialism, with its idols of the market-place—if I may use that phrase with a difference—and its endless insistence on commerce and finance as the proper basis of Empire, had no natural attraction for him. In the last months of his life he watched the new fiscal departure with real apprehension, and spoke his mind about it and the manner of its introduction with some freedom to those whom he trusted.

It is assumed that a man who valued his privacy so highly must have slipped easily into private life, and have felt none of the reaction which afflicts the publicly minded statesman when he seeks repose. I am not quite sure that this was the case with Lord Salisbury. His departure, though long fixed, was attended at the last by a certain amount of tiresome

petty friction which worried him. He was too magnanimous to dwell on such things, but I think he had some cause of complaint. It is in any case a sharp change for a man who has been in the thick of affairs to know nothing more from day to day than he can read in the newspapers. It is always so, even when the greatest retire. Those who remain are immersed in business, they cannot share their responsibility with the retired chief, and, with the best will in the world, it is impossible for them to make him a party to the affairs which he has ceased to control. A man must be much more than human not to feel the change, and even Lord Salisbury, for all his love of privacy and the quiet life, missed certain things which had become second nature to him. On one point, however, he was absolutely determined—never to embarrass those who remained by putting in an oar. He had much ill-health, and one dangerous illness before the last, during his year of retirement, but he bore himself with great patience and fortitude, and "the dear old man," as they called him at Hatfield, leaves a void in the affections not only of his own children and family but of many humbler friends and neighbours.

EARLY IRISH POETRY.

How little we know of the sagas and songs of the Gaels! Recently scholars have awakened to the fact that a vastly interesting field of study is open before them in native Irish literature, and an article in the *Quarterly Review* is calculated to attract more general attention to the literary merits of these ancient tales, which carry us into "a world of barbaric grandeur, of unending strife, but a world also of noble though rugged ideals of chivalry, honour, loyalty, and love, of picturesque figures and scenes, and a world withal over which fancy has spread its magic. Nor is there any lack of themes of perennial interest to humanity: the struggle of the individual with his passions, or against the trammels of law, of social conventions, of religion, or against fate itself, conflicts and tragedies of love and duty, of friendship and loyalty. If there is one trait which distinguishes this early literature from that of other nations in a singular stage of development, it is the type of womanhood revealed in it. 'As it belonged to Celtic romance,' says Miss Hull, 'to impose upon the mind of Europe a new type and ideal of womanhood, the type of Iseult and Elaine, of Guinevere and Enid, so it belonged to Ireland to create some of the earliest love-tales of Western Europe, the love-tales of Deirdre and Emer, of Elaine and Graine. The love-tales of Ireland are not only among the most ancient in Western Europe, they have also a purity, a tenderness, and a charm hardly to be found elsewhere. They are indeed a special production of the Gael. These sprightly, winsome, very human maidens belong to an order of things as unlike the Titanic women of the Northern Saga, as they are unlike the morbid, luxurious ladies of Southern romance.'

"If the reader wishes to see how Irish maidens and youths of those early centuries loved, let him turn to the 'Woeding of Emer,' to the 'Children of Usnech,' to 'Dermot and Graine,' or to 'Liadain and Curithir.' The last tale, especially, by its pathos and its rare knowledge of the human heart, recalls the other great love-stories of the world's literature. It tells of the love of a poetess, who has taken the veil, for a young poet from whom her vows separate her for ever. Thus the plot is a conflict between love and religion. The lovers seek the direction of a saint, who gives them the choice between seeing each other without speaking, or speaking without seeing. 'Talking for us!' says the poet. 'We have been looking at each other all our lives.' So they converse, while one is enclosed in a cell, and the other wanders round it. Passionate words of love and longing and regret are exchanged:—

Beloved is the dear voice that I hear,
I dare not welcome it. . . .
'Tis this the voice does to me,
It will not let me sleep.

"At length the poet is banished by the saint, and, renouncing love, takes up the pilgrim's staff. The hapless Liadain follows, seeking him and wailing:—

Joyless
The bargain I have made!
The heart of him I loved I wrung,
I am Liadain
Who loved Curithir,
It is true as they say.

. . . . The music of the forest
Would sing to me when with Curithir,
Together with the voice of the purple sea.

But he crosses the sea, and Liadain returns to die on the flagstone on which he had been wont to pray. 'Her soul went to heaven, and that flagstone was put over her face upon her tomb.'

Irish scholarship is rapidly rendering it possible for the world in general to familiarise itself with the early

literary genius of the Gael. "From the few specimens of the purely lyrical poetry of ancient Ireland which have been made known it is safe to predict," says the *Quarterly*, "that, with wider knowledge, the interest in Irish literature will spread in ever wider circles. These songs possess many of the essential qualities of the best lyrical poetry. Nothing, for example, can exceed the pathos and beauty of the 'Song of the Old Woman of Beare.' It is the lament of Digid, the aged nun of Berehaven, who, for a hundred years, had worn the veil which St. Cummin blessed upon her head. She contrasts the privations and sufferings of her old age with the pleasures of her youth, when she had been the delight of Kings. She draws her imagery from the flood-tide and ebb-tide of the wide Atlantic, on whose shores she had lived and loved and suffered:—

The wave of the great sea talks aloud,
Winter has arisen.
What the flood-wave brings to thee,
The ebbing wave carries out of thy hand.

The glorious kings on whose plains she rode about in swift chariots with noble steeds have all departed:—

'Tis long since storms have reached
Their graveyards that are old and decayed.

And as for herself:—

I had my day with kings
Drinking mead and wine:
To-day I drink whey-water
Among shrivelled old hags.

"Other poems display that artistic faculty of detailed description which we have already noticed in the sagas. And here the nature-poems call for special mention as the earliest of their kind in European literature. They are permeated with that rapturous love of nature which is generally looked upon as a sentiment of entirely modern origin. 'King and Hermit' is a colloquy between Guaire of Aidne, a well-known king of the seventh century, and his brother Marban, who has become a hermit. The king renounces with him for leading a retired and simple life when all the pleasures of the royal court might be his. The hermit answers, not in an austere or ascetic spirit, as one might expect, but extolling the delights of his forest dwelling above that of the king's palace itself:—

I have a shieling in the wood,
None knows it save my God:
An ash-tree on the hither side, a hazel-bush beyond,
A huge old tree encompasses it.
Two heath-clad doorposts for support,
And a lintel of honeysuckle:
The forest around its narrowness sheds
Its mast upon fat swine.

The voice of the wind against the branchy wood
Upon the deep-blue sky:
Falls of the river, the note of the swan,
Delightful music!

Without an hour of fighting, without the din of strife
In my house,
Grateful to the Prince who giveth every good
To me in my shieling."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE MACEDONIAN REFORM SCHEME.

London, October 2.

Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece have all notified the Porte of their objections to the composition of the new reforms commission.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

The British Post Office announces that letters to the Far East are accepted provisionally via Siberia.

DESPERATE STRIKERS.

A carmen's strike at Buda Pest led to sanguinary encounters between the strikers and the police. Sixty people were wounded, several fatally.

THE TWO EMPERORS.

Later.

At a luncheon given in Vienna, the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph exchanged cordial toasts emphasizing the accord existing between them with regard to the Balkan question, and expressing hopes that their joint effort will contribute to the general peace.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A conference of the Conservative Associations held at Sheffield was addressed by Mr. A. J. Balfour. The meeting received Mr. Chamberlain's name with vociferous cheering, but passed in silence Mr. Ritchie's and Lord George Hamilton's. The debate upon the tariff question has revealed the existence of a strong anti-revision element, especially with regard to the question of free food.

DEATH OF SIR MICHAEL HERBERT.

London, October 3.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., Great Britain's Ambassador at Washington, is dead.

[*Who's Who* says:—Herbert, Hon. Sir Michael Henry, K.C.M.G., cr. 1902; C.B. 1896; British Ambassador, Washington, since 1902; b. 25 June 1857; 4th s. of 1st Baron Herbert of Lea; b. of Earl of Pembroke; m. Lelia, d. of Richard Wilson, 1888. Chargé d'Affaires, Washington, 1888-89; Secretary to H.M. Legation, Washington, 1892-93; at the Hague, 1893-94; Constantinople, 1894-97; Rome, 1897-98; Sec. to H.M. Embassy at Paris, 1898-1902.]

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

Lord Milner has declined the Colonial Secretaryship.

MR. BALFOUR'S POLICY ENDORSED.

Mr. Balfour's address at the Sheffield conference shows him to be in complete agreement with Mr. Chamberlain. His proposals are the inevitable and indispensable preliminaries to the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

The Sheffield conference adopted a resolution cordially welcoming Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy.

SOMALILAND.

The Somaliland column is expected to advance at the end of the month. It has been arranged that the Abyssinians shall again co-operate.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, October 4.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour has completed the re-construction of the Cabinet, but the announcement is deferred until Monday.

Lord Selbourne, who is now regarded as the most probable successor to Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office, has gone to Balmoral.

The King returns to London on Thursday, and there will be a meeting of the Privy Council on Friday or Saturday.

THE BALKANS.

Later.

A semi-official communication regarding the deliberations of the two Emperors says that the programme of Turkish reforms has been essentially extended and elaborated.

The Czar has left Austria for Darmstadt. Recent news from Bulgaria contradicts previous reports.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

London, October 5.

It appears that while Turkey and Bulgaria are endeavouring to arrive at a direct understanding with a view to the pacification of Macedonia, Austrian and Russian circles in Constantinople disapprove of this as a derogation of their mandate. The Germans are dissatisfied at what they consider weakness on the part of Turkey. Greece has also intimated to the Porte its disapproval of the predominance of Bulgaria in Macedonian affairs, thus tacitly recognising the preponderance of Bulgaria as against the correct attitude assumed by Greece. Meanwhile the continuance of inaction in Macedonia and the re-iterated narratives of horrors in the Balkans by independent

European witnesses is producing a very decided impression in England.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

London, October 5.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, has resigned.

The new Cabinet has been constructed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Mr. A. J. Balfour. (First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal).
Lord High Chancellor, Earl of Halsbury.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Secretary for the Colonies, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.

Secretary for War, Mr. Arnold Forster.
Secretary for India, the Hon. St. John Brodrick.

Secretary for Scotland, the Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, K.C.

Postmaster-General, Lord Stanley.

THE DISTURBED BALKANS.

London, October 6.

An increasing number of refugees are entering Bulgaria all along the frontier, bringing reports of wholesale slaughter and pillage and burning. The districts of Banisko and Melnik where Zontcheff and Yankoff are directing the insurrection, are in flames. The Turks say 20 villages have been destroyed and 2,000 Turkish inhabitants of Banisko killed. Meanwhile Bulgaria is hurrying troops to the frontier.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S RESIGNATION.

London, October 7.

Correspondence which has passed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. A. J. Balfour shows that the former resigned on account of Mr. Balfour's Sheffield speech, which he regarded as a direct encouragement of the advocates of protection. Mr. Balfour considers that the Duke of Devonshire's action aggravates party divisions, and he reminds the Duke that he assented on the 16th of October to remaining in the Cabinet after the Government's policy had been fully and frankly discussed in every bearing. The Duke of Devonshire had since assisted in the formation of the new Cabinet.

JOURNALISTIC OPINION.

Later.

Except the *Standard*, which laments the disruption of a political party, the Ministerial press approves of the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the introduction of new young blood. Public opinion, however, is disposed to think the stability of the Cabinet shaken, especially by the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, October 8.

An immense crowd gave an enthusiastic send-off to Mr. Chamberlain when he left Birmingham. He had a magnificent reception in Glasgow. Cheering crowds also assembled at the chief stations en route.

THE SAILORS AT LADYSMITH.

Sir Archibald Hunter, while he adheres to his former opinion, expresses his regrets and withdraws the expressions he used when referring to the marksmanship of the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith. Admiral Lambton has accordingly withdrawn the personal remarks he used towards General Hunter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

Later.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Glasgow, roughly outlined his proposals, viz., a 2/-

duty on foreign corn, no duty on maize; a corresponding tax on flour; 5 per cent. on foreign meat and dairy produce; a substantial preference for the Colonies in the matter of wine and fruit; a reduction in the duty on tea of 3/4, and that on sugar by one-half; a corresponding reduction on coffee and cocoa. The scheme would cost £2,800,000 annually, which would be compensated by a system of retaliation, as a ten per cent. tax on foreign manufactures, which would yield £9,000,000 annually.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE BALKANS.

Saigon, October 2.

It is telegraphed from Vienna that the two Emperors, in the toasts exchanged by them, declared the concordance of the Austro-Russian views, which would assure the success of the work of pacification pursued by the two Powers in the Balkans, and would contribute to the consolidation of general peace.

BRITISH FISCAL CHANGES.

Saigon, October 5.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Sheffield, said that free exchange has become a peril for England. He demands liberty to negotiate advantageous treaties of commerce with other nations.

MOROCCO.

An official note denies the rumours persistently current as to the preparation of a French expedition to Morocco.

MACEDONIA.

It is announced from Salonika that 4,000 Bulgarian revolutionists have crossed the frontier. The village of Hosharina(?) has been burned and most of the inhabitants were killed.

BRITISH CABINET.

Mr. Balfour has completed(?) the reconstruction of the British Cabinet.

THE BALKANS.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Turks have destroyed the town of Mehanian; 200 of the inhabitants were killed.

MACEDONIA.

Saigon, October 6.

Russia and Austria have sent to their Ambassadors in Constantinople a *note identique* which is to be submitted to the Sublime Porte. The note announces that measures will be taken by the two Powers to assure security in the Balkan Peninsula.

BIG STRIKE OF WEAVERS.

Saigon, October 7.

Twenty thousand weavers of Armentières and the contiguous factories (in the north of France) have gone on strike. Bands of strikers moved yesterday morning upon Lille and Roubaix, putting a stop to work in the factories that they found on their way. There were some disorders and some arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE "AUSTRALIEN" FLOATED.

Kobe, October 8, 4.15 p.m.

The M.M. steamer *Australien* has been refloated. I have been unable to gain particulars.

Mr. G. Abily, Acting Agent in Yokohama for the M.M. Company, informs us that the *Australien* was refloated at 11 a.m., with the assistance of the French flagship *Montcalm*. The *Australien* starts for Nagasaki this morning at daylight to be docked and repaired.

(FROM THE "JUJI SHIMPO.") THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, October 1.

News is to hand that fighting is continuous in the Balkans. One town has been besieged and burnt and the inhabitants massacred. Telegraph wires are destroyed. The Porte has newly raised a levy of 50,000 recruits.

BRITISH TRADE POLICY.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Premier, attends a public meeting at Sheffield to-night when he will declare his views with regard to the change in the country's fiscal policy. Anxiety is general.

The vacancies in the Cabinet are not yet filled up.

CONSOLS.

Consols which had fallen to the lowest point since 1860 are gradually recovering.

DEATH OF A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The Hon. Sir Michael Henry Herbert, K.C.M.G., British Ambassador at Washington has died at Davos Platz, Switzerland.

BRITISH TRADE POLICY.

London, October 2.

Last night a meeting of the Conservative Associations was held at Sheffield when Mr. Balfour, the Premier, made a lengthy speech in which he stated that to do away with the evils attendant on retaliative tariffs is difficult, but the matter will be approached by degrees. Conservatives wish that Great Britain should adopt means by which to secure equitable reciprocity from other Powers, that is to say, she is now bound up in a false policy popularly known as free trade, by which she is left in a disadvantageous position and can not choose a retaliative policy against the duties imposed by foreign countries.

The meeting showed demonstrative sympathy and approved of the policy of Mr. Chamberlain, except the proposed duty on food stuff and daily necessities. Such a duty is now thought to be premature, but it is recognized that the time has arrived to impose certain duties. It is generally believed that a protective policy is among the proposed changes in the Government's policy.

LORD MILNER.

London, October 3.

Lord Milner, Governor of British South Africa, has declined the position of Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the reason that he wishes to stay on in South Africa until the many pressing questions there are settled.

BRITISH TRADE POLICY.

The effect of Mr. Balfour's recent addresses at Sheffield has been so good that the threatened disruption of the Government party has been averted and closer union is expected. The Premier concurs in the views of Mr. Chamberlain, and particularly on the point granting the Colonies special trade favours.

Mr. Chamberlain is expected to address a meeting on Oct. 6th at Glasgow.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

Severe fighting has taken place at Meenik and in three other districts.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

London, Oct. 6.

The resignation of the Duke of Devonshire has weakened the Cabinet. The papers in India do not cordially welcome the appointment of the Hon. St. John Brodrick as Secretary for India. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton is well acquainted with conditions in British South Africa. Mr. Arnold Foster has always criticized freely the military administration of the late Minister.

BALKAN TROUBLES.

Turkish troops have been severely defeated at Radzlok and re-enforcements have been despatched to the scene. An engagement of four hours then took place in which the two officers, Zontcheff and Yankoff, narrowly escaped capture.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

SERVIAN AFFAIRS.

London, September 30.

Capt. Novkowitz and two other officers connected with the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga have been sentenced by Court martial to two years' suspension from the service. It is believed that the new King will release them from punishment.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Milner, Governor of British South Africa, has interviewed Mr. Balfour, when the latter persuaded him to take the portfolio of Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Milner is considering the offer.

MACEDONIAN AFFAIRS.

The project to place Macedonia under the supervision of the Powers seems to be attributed to the result of the interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, October 2.

Great Britain has pressed Austria and Russia to extend the scheme of Macedonian reform and to advance its course. The Sultan of Turkey declares that he has accepted the basis of the Austrian and Russian proposals and that he will endeavour to carry out the reform of Macedonia for which the Powers are pressing.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

London, Oct. 7.

Russia and Austria have agreed with reference to the new scheme of Macedonian reform, to take steps of a more effective type.

THE SERBIAN CABINET.

The Cabinet of Serbia has been reorganized, General Genevitch being appointed Premier.

A SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

An armed man has been arrested at White House, the official residence of the U.S. President in Washington.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 3.

The English papers are again contemplating themselves with Russia and Japan. Despite press opinions, the relations between the two Powers are considered in Berlin to be normal.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO PERSIA.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, is contemplating a visit to Persia in the near future. This visit is said to have some political significance. The Russian press regards with suspicious the English reports of the character of the Viceroy's approaching tour.

THE MOROCCO NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations in regard to the Morocco question are progressing very slowly owing to the reserve shown by England *vis-à-vis* the claims of M. Delcassé.

DEATH OF A WEATHER-PROPHET.

The well-known weather-prophet, Rudolf Falb, is dead. He was in his 66th year.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, September 28.

It is officially declared that the question of France proclaiming a protectorate over Morocco has not been raised between England and France.

An exchange of views has been proceeding, during which France has doubtless affirmed her claim to predominance in Morocco, suggesting certain eventual safeguards and compensations; but France does not contemplate any conquest of Morocco.

THE NEW POPE NOT AGGRESSIVE.

Berlin, October 6.

Pope Pius X has sent out his first Encyclical, which is merely on religious matters, and makes no attacks against heterodoxy or Protestantism.

REASSURING NEWS OF MANCHURIA.

The situation in Eastern Asia is considered in St. Petersburg to be safe. Baron Rosen having returned from Port Arthur to Tokyo bringing peaceful assurances.

THE BALKANS.

The Tsar and Emperor Francis Joseph have agreed in their interview at Muerzsteg (near Vienna) that some controlling authority must be established to carry out the reforms and the internal re-organisation of Macedonia. The conclusions arrived at in this meeting will be put in writing and communicated at once to the other Powers.

The Sofia and Constantinople governments have arrived at an understanding, which is considered a most satisfactory consequence of the conference of the two Emperors.

Later.

Austria and Russia have sent to Turkey a note of the same tenour. The two Powers communicate that they have agreed to establish some efficient form of control for the effective execution of the reform scheme in Macedonia, in order to check Turkish cruelties, to give relief to those rendered destitute by the riots, to facilitate their repatriation, and to show, by restoration of the demolished villages, churches and schools that they may feel assured a permanent and satisfactory restoration of order will be accomplished.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Berlin, October 8.

England, Austria and Russia propose that a Christian Governor-General be installed to rule over Macedonia. The Porte has not yet agreed to this proposal.

The attitude of the Bulgarian government is less disquieting since it is recognised that the Powers will protect Macedonian refugees.

The enhanced powers to be vested in Russian and Austrian consuls in Macedonia are not understood to comprise international authority.

The English press does not regard with favour the proposal made in an open letter published by the celebrated historian, Professor Theodore Mommsen, advising an *approchement* between Germany and England.

GERMAN WATER-WAYS.

The Prussian Government will introduce into the Diet a Bill for the general regulation of the river Oder and at the same time another one in connection with the commencement of the Rhine-Elbe canal. It is expected that this time these bills will pass easily.

[A Berlin telegram of Sept 9th said in regard to this latter project:—The Prussian Cabinet has decided again to propose to the Landtag the construction of a great cross-country canal to connect the Rhine, Weser and Elbe, thus completing the Emperor's proposed system of international waterways. Congressman Burton, chairman of the Rivers and Harbours Committee of the American House of Representatives, who has returned from his inquiry into the river and harbour improvements in Eastern and South-eastern Europe, says this is the only canal project seriously considered in Europe that compares in expense to the proposed Erie canal improvement. The Rhine-Elbe canal was estimated to cost \$60,000,000, though it is now thought it will cost considerably more.]

TREMENDOUS STORMS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

In Western Europe tremendous storms have caused much damage.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The trial made by Messrs. Siemens & Halske with electric railways near Berlin have resulted in a record of 201 kilometers per hour.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

MACEDONIA.

Mr. Hulman has been appointed on the Reforms Commission, with one Mussulman and four Christians, besides the president, Hilini Pasha.

Sir Nicolas O'Connor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, has informed the Porte that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria must expect any support from Great Britain if they resist the execution of the reforms.

A corresponding intimation has been made to Bulgaria.

London via Bombay, September 28.

Although there is a calmer feeling among the officials in Constantinople in the hope of a direct understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria, the Porte is continuing its preparations.

Sixty-four battalions are being mobilised in Asia Minor, of which thirty-five will proceed to Salonika, and the remainder to Adrianople.

Snow is already falling on the higher mountains in Macedonia, where thousands of homeless villages have taken refuge.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

BULGARIANS UNSATISFIED.

London, September 29.

A deputation from Sunday's demonstration in Sofia waited upon the Bulgarian Premier and asked whether the Government would help the Macedonians.

The Premier replied that the Government would continue its present policy, which he conceived was for the best interests of the Bulgarians.

The deputation declared that this reply was unsatisfactory to the people.

THE NEW POPE AND CYCLING PRIESTS.

Most of the tastes and preferences of the new Pope with regard to minor matters connected with his office are as yet unknown. But, judging by the following pastoral letter which the then Bishop of Mantua wrote ten years ago to the clergy of his diocese, there is bad news for the cycling section of the Roman Catholic clergy. "The use of the cycle," wrote Monsignor Sarto, has become so general among laymen that they think life could not go on without it. As this innovation seems also to find favour with the clergy, I deem it necessary to give the order of abstinence from cycling to all men in orders. My seminarians know already what I think about this matter; I ask the priests to tell me of those students who disobey the order during the vacation. Of course I must prohibit to priests that which I have forbidden to the pupils, and indeed nothing seems to me more in contrast with the dignity of an ecclesiastic than to bestride a machine of this sort; the attitude is not in

harmony with the gravity of our office. Everything approaching the habits of laymen exposes us to the reproach of frivolity. I know the cycle has very hot partisans among the clergy, but I do not hesitate to forbid its use. Some people may think this subject a trifling one, but they have not to govern the Church; this is an affair of the Bishops, and as long as the Pope does not lay down rules on the subject my prohibition remains in force. It will be pointed out that the cycle has advantages, as, for instance, the rapidity with which by its means a priest can reach the bedside of the sick, the economy of this mode of transport, &c. These considerations, have, indeed their weight, but they must give way to the dignity and gravity which are the first duties of the priest." One wonders whether ten years have made a difference in the Pope's views regarding the "wheel."

HEADS AND HORNS OF INSECTS.

The trophies of the entomologist's wanderings are often exceedingly minute. They are always small, compared with those which fall to the lot of the big game hunter. Yet he also possesses his heads and horns, and they rank among the most weird and grotesque that the world can show. Indeed, writes Mr. Percy Collins in the *Illustrated Scientific News*, their appearance recalls the terrifying creatures of antediluvian epochs. Take, for instance, the Hercules beetle of tropical South America. It is a giant of its kind, for a fine male will measure as much as six inches in extreme length. Rising from the summit of its thorax, or ches, is a curved horn, in length very nearly half that of the whole beetle. A shorter horn is mounted upon the head, and both are somewhat notched and toothed, while the larger one is clothed with a copious growth of soft hairs—like the pile of velvet—upon its under surface.

Such remarkable horns as these would seem to exist for some very definite purpose, and the observer is at once led to enquire what this may be. To what use does the Hercules beetle put its fine horns? Unfortunately, no one seems able to answer the question at all satisfactorily. It is at once the strangest and the most tantalising fact in connection with insect horns that their use is, in most instances, a hopeless mystery. Of course, some more or less plausible theories have been advanced. In many cases it is the male insect which alone possesses these huge appendages, and this seems to lend colour to the suggestion that they may be useful as weapons of war. The beetles may fight with their horns, just as stags and bulls are known to do. There appears, however, to be very little evidence to bear out this theory. It is doubtful whether the beetles have ever been caught in the act of fighting, while their horns are invariably smooth and polished—without any scratches, such as might be looked for after rough or constant usage. That the horns may, in some cases, be used for wounding fruit or leaves, upon the juices of which the beetles may feed, seems a possible explanation for their existence. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that while one or more horns are immovably attached to the thorax, the opposing horns are fixed to the head. Thus, to make use of them as nippers, the beetle would have to move its whole head upwards and downwards. So that the horns would seem to be clumsy tools, at best, especially as the respective positions are often such that it would be impossible for them to be brought into anything like close contact.

Perhaps no utilitarian explanation for these horns exists. They may be merely incidental to excessive vitality. In Nature the male sex not infrequently possesses certain outgrowths, absent in the female, which are apparently superfluous. The beard of a man is a sufficient and familiar example. In the language of science, "the small and active sperm-cell with a more abundant vitality than the passive egg-cell, dissipates energy, while the egg-cell stores it up." So that it is not impossible that these beetle horns may represent the superfluous energy of their possessors. The fact that in the same species the horns vary enormously in size and development seems to strengthen the theory—for small, underfed insects might be expected to produce smaller horns than those which had enjoyed the advantages of abundant food and moisture. There are, of course, some horns which cannot be explained in this way. A case in point is the big Phanacus, or Dung Beetle, of Brazil. Both the males and the females of this insect have long spines or horns on the summit of the head; and these show such a uniform development, and are placed in such a position—directly in front of a deep cavity in the creature's thorax—that they almost certainly exist for some definite purpose. The insect's habits are exceedingly remarkable. It spends its time in forming immense balls of dung as large as

itself, in the centre of which it places an egg. These balls are rolled about by the beetles until the exterior is baked quite hard in the sunshine. The interior is thus kept in a moist condition, suitable for the food of the grub which ultimately hatches from the egg. It is, therefore, conceivable that the Phanacus makes use of its horn and the cavity in its thorax to collect and carry dung to the spot on which it is making its ball. There is a great group of beetles, comprising many hundreds of tropical species, known as "Longhorns," on account of the abnormal length of their feelers. The grubs of these beetles all feed upon decaying wood. They are, in fact, the scavengers of the tropical forests. Many of them are so large that their labours are sufficient to reduce a vast trunk of timber to powder in the course of a few weeks; and in this manner they literally prevent the forest from becoming choked by its own decay. The parent beetles of these grubs often possess feelers lengthened out of all proportion to their bodies. To look at them, one would imagine these appendages to be most unwieldy and burdensome. It is probable, however, that the beetles require them for searching the crannies in the wood—perhaps when questing for suitable holes into which they may drop their eggs.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	F. Oct. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon	Sa. Oct. 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Oct. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Oct. 17
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	M. Oct. 19
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of India	M. Oct. 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Oct. 21
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Th. Oct. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su. Oct. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of China	Th. Oct. 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Oct. 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Nov. 1

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 21st ult.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 7th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 7th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 9th ult.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	F. Oct. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Oct. 10
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Oct. 11
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Koani Maru	Th. Oct. 15
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon	Sa. Oct. 17
Europe	N. Y. K.	Wakana Maru	Sa. Oct. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Oct. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of India	M. Oct. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Tu. Oct. 20
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	F. Oct. 23
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 24
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Sa. Oct. 24
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Oct. 26
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Km. of China	F. Oct. 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Oct. 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Nov. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Santo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, S. Ishikawa, 2nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curran, 3rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 3rd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jawa, British steamer, 2,632, Barcham, 3rd Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Jason, British steamer, 4,880, Steeves, 4th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Tacoma, American steamer, 1,689, W. Ridley, 4th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 4th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik, 4th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ceptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 3rd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 4th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 5th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Banlawers, British steamer, 1,484, Hee, 5th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, McNair, 5th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 4th Oct., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 5th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 5th Oct.,—Kobe, 3rd Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 5th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 5th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, McMillan, 5th Oct.,—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, H. Peterson, 6th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 5th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 7th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 7th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Paklung, British steamer, 2,875, Conrade, 8th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 6th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Firth of Beaulieu, British steamer, 1,150, S. Decent, 8th Oct.,—Nicalaevis, Salt Salmon.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 8th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 8th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Brigantia, German steamer, 5,553, Schulke, 2nd Oct.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 2nd Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 2nd Oct.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Seydlitz, German steamer, 4,976, C. Dewers, 3rd Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, J. Campbell, 3rd Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 4th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Milke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 4th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Santo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,254, S. Ishikawa, 4th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

E. F. Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,843, C. Matetich, 4th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Montcalm, French cruiser, 9,500, Capt. Bonify, 5th Oct.,—Kobe.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 5th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 5th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 5th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 5th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nordkyn, Norwegian steamer, 2,104, A. Beers, 5th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,689, M. Ridley, 5th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, J. H. Rinder, 6th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 6th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 6th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, S. Muramatsu, 6th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Baron Fairlie, British steamer, 2,324, B. C. Gondey, 7th Oct.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 7th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 7th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, Steeves, 7th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Seneca, British steamer, 3,171, Beynon, 8th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curran, 8th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 8th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher and 2 children, Mr. C. M. Meyer, Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. T. Adair, Mr. L. Lodow, Mr. A. P. B. McDermot, Mrs. K. Yamanouchi, and Mr. C. Bell, in cabin; 13 Japanese, and 12 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Sir David Evans, Mr. J. P. T. Evans, Mr. M. Evans, Miss K. Evans, Mr. F. Julian, General Sanno, Mrs. Sanno, Miss Sanno, Mrs. E. J. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mr. F. Smyth, Mrs. B. Campbell, Mr. J. Downes, Mrs. S. La Grave, Mr. F. G. dos Remedios, Mr. A. E. Hippisley, Mrs. A. E. Hippisley, Mr. E. Hamilton Sharp, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Mr. R. H. Wootton, and Miss Pettigrew in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. F. J. Morse in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. R. Campbell, Mrs. Langfitt, Mr. John Stringer, Mrs. J. Stringer, Lieut. Kitto, Mr. M. J. Cumming, Mr. J. Kendall, Mrs. J. Kendall, Miss N. White, Miss Smith, Miss Nakanishi, Mr. P. E. Dudley, Dr. W. E. Schaller, Mr. W. H. Leek, Mr. A. B. de Lemos, Mr. R. Mills, Mr. W. B. Winslow, Mrs. Winslow, Dr. Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, and Mr. A. Finke in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaki and 2 children, Mr. S. Awatsu, Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. K. Shida, Mr. T. Hashimoto, Mr. F. Misawa, Mr. K. Kuwahara, Mrs. Jessie Clement, Mr. E. W. Clement, Mr. C. M. Henning, and Mr. H. Waramori, in cabin; 14, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. K. Kitamura, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kumamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, Mr. P. H. Lannan, Mr. Fritz Achmed, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hollander, Master Hollander, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gobson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo, Mr. and Mrs. Symon, Mr. R. S. Williams, Mr. A. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Gayton and 3 children, Master Lan Loo, and Mrs. Loo Joong Se, in cabin; Mr. H. W. Greedean, Mr. David F. Young, Mrs. Lun San, and Miss Chong Yuen, in second class; 63, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, Mr. W. D. Bagnall, Mr. N. D. Chew, Jr., Mr. A. W. Dow, Mrs. Dow, Mr. D. F. Dow, Mrs. Dyer, Miss L. M. Dudley, Miss E. Freeland, Mr. Wm. B. Jones, Mr. Jacob Millenmeir, Mr. C. W. Henderson, Mr. F. S. Montgomery, Mr. M. de P. Webb, Mr. G. A. Ainley, Mr. E. Hardy, Mr. A. Munchmeyer, Mr. Y. Murai, Mrs. Murai and 2 children, Dr. J. L. Morrisson, Mr. T. P. Terry, Mrs. Terry and child, Haron Curt von Lowenstein, Dr. E. Berdoo, Miss F. Hawell, Miss K. Hawell, Mr. C. P. Goerig, Dr. J. Zimmermann, Mrs. Zimmermann, Mrs. M. Tanaka, and Mr. John Spiegelberg, in cabin. For Kobe:—Dr. G. Yamazaki, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. St. G. Brady, Mr. W. S. Bissonette, Miss Dorothy Jones, Miss G. B. Travis, Mr. Paul Maslin, Mr. Wm. M. Wood, Rev. J. W. Yost, Mr. R. W. Paton, and Mrs. Paton and maid, in cabin. For Manila:—Mrs. M. de H. Clagett, Miss Adele Clagett, Dr. R. H. Creel, Mr. L. M. A. Damalam, Miss R. A. Dwyer, Miss E. M. Elwyn, Mr. S. Ferguson, Mr. G. V. Hahn, Miss J. S. Jackson, Mr. W. E. Moore, Mr. C. G. Murray, Mr. F. Phelan, Rev. C. L. Pickett, Mrs. Pickett and child, Mr. Israel Putnam, Mrs. Putnam, Mr. Thos. Rawson, Mrs. Rawson, Mr. A. J. Rice, Bishop F. Z. Rooker, Mr. Lester Ross, Miss M. E. Scott, Mr. G. L. Shinkle, Mr. T. W. Strada, Dr. C. W. Vogel, Miss E. J. Wardie, Dr. W. S. Washburn, Rev. H. W. Widloes, Mrs. H. W. Widloes and child, Dr. J. M. Holt, and Mrs. Holt and 2 children, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. M. J. Coldrew, Mrs. Coldrew, Mrs. M. Gage, Mr. L. G. Nolasco de Silva, Mr. Lee Fing, Mrs. Lee Fung and 2 children, Mrs. R. Thombuhr, Mrs. M. Marshall, Mrs. C. W. Vance, and Miss S. H. Smith, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. C. R. Backshire, Mr. W. J. Boudreau, Mr. W. R. Bradley, Mrs. W. R. Bradley and child, Lieut. Conk, Mr. E. J. Cowan, Com. Edwards, R.N., Mr. M. Elias, Mrs. M. Elias and

child, Miss F. G. Gilmore, Mr. de Putron Gliddon, Mr. J. T. Griffin, Mr. L. Harris, R.N., Mr. W. M. Hewlett, Surgeon D. D. Hogen, Mrs. Locker and 2 children, Mrs. M. S. Mainwaring, Mrs. J. S. Randall, Dr. A. Riley, Capt. G. Rooke, Major Van Straubenzie, Mr. Jas. Taylor, Mrs. Jas. Taylor, Mr. C. E. Wheeler, and Mrs. C. E. Wheeler, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, for Hamburg via ports:—Mr. F. Bielfeld, Mrs. N. C. Twining, Prince and Princess Gagarine and native servant, Mrs. and Miss Iredon and anah, Mr. Th. Meyer, Mrs. Th. Meyer, 2 children and anah, Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. Treuter, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gerecke and child, Mr. R. B. McKinnell, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Taylor and anah, Mr. and Mrs. Spearing, Mrs. Leask, Mr. and Mrs. Janson, Dr. P. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Condit, Mrs. R. B. McKinnell, Mr. F. Oviedo, Miss Minnatorff, Mr. Birkhan, Mr. Meier, Mr. Bogmann, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Jerauld, and Mr. L. van Houten, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hitachi Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. Allchin, Mrs. Peace, Mr. L. Stornebrink, Mr. H. A. Scheuten, Miss W. Austen, Mr. S. J. Tei, Mr. H. Howland, and Mr. F. J. Nutter, in cabin; Mr. R. B. Yamazaki, Mr. K. Toda, Mr. K. Inoue, Mr. H. Satohara, Miss K. Ka, Miss I. S. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. M. Hori, Mr. S. Saito, Mr. F. Inanis, and Mr. S. Uchiyama, in second class; 21, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. L. Crow, Mrs. W. L. Crow, Mr. M. J. Cumming, Mr. P. E. Dudley, Mrs. A. T. Howard and child, Master Gordon Howard, Miss A. L. Howe, Mr. J. Kendall, Mrs. J. Kendall, Lieut. W. A. Kitto, R.E., Mrs. W. C. Lanfitt, Mr. W. H. Leek, Mr. A. B. de Lemos, Dr. Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. T. Matsuoka, Mr. J. E. McDowell, Mr. B. Mills, Mr. F. J. Morse, Miss Nakanishi, Mr. C. R. Pierce, Miss Reid, Miss N. Reid, Dr. W. E. Schaller, Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Stringer, Mrs. J. Stringer, Miss N. White, Mr. W. B. Winslow, and Mrs. W. B. Winslow, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. M. Sakikawa, Mr. R. M. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. Hollander and child, Mr. and Mrs. Brockelbank, Mr. Geo. Carlo, Miss Brockelbank, Capt. D. Bamfag, Mr. S. Schneid, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. J. P. Hance, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Gayton and child, Miss Gayton, Mrs. L. J. Se, Master Lan Loo, Mr. Manzel Elzinzen, Mr. and Mrs. Ilugo, Mrs. P. Lebau, Miss M. Lebau, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Silvestre and daughter, in cabin; Mr. A. Tani, Mr. H. Uyeno, Mr. W. Dagreve, Mr. Wm. Greedean, Mr. David F. Young, Mr. Hyo Cho Had, Mrs. Lam San, and Miss Chang Yuen, in second class; 6, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. C. Gerard, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Mr. D. Miquelon, Mrs. Woo and child, Engineer S. Kawai, Mr. and Mrs. Himrod and baby, and Mr. H. Smith, in cabin; Mr. H. Yoshimoto, Mr. C. Hizen, and Mr. S. Abe, in second class; 19, in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	T.E.A.				Total
From.	Canada, & West.	Chicago & New York	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Pages.
Hongkong	1,586	—	218	—	1,804
Amoy	—	2,039	—	—	2,039
Foochow	455	—	20	—	475
Shanghai	3,627	2,607	823	15	7,702
Kobe	1,054	—	—	—	1,054
Yukohama	3,509	—	232	—	3,741

From.	San Francisco	South	Total.
Hongkong & Canton	400	40	440
Shanghai	180	—	180
Yokohama	1,016	73	1,089
Total	1,596	113	1,709

Per American steamer *Tacoma*, for Tacoma:—

	TEA.				
	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
	Canada & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Packages.
Hongkong...	226	—	60	—	286
Kobe	554	2,112	2,605	10	5,281
Yokohama...	1,096	2,599	362	282	4,339
Total ..	1,876	4,711	2,967	352	9,906

From.	New York.	South	Manchester.	Total.
Hongkong	75	—	—	75
Shanghai	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	50	—	—	50
Total	125	—	—	125

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste silk shipped per steamer *Ernest Simon* (from Yokohama to Shanghai per steamers *Iyo Maru* and *Hakui Maru*)—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marcellis	Italy.	Lyons.	St. Chamond.	Marcellis	Option.
Bernardin & Co. ...	—	—	10	—	—	—
P. Dourille ...	—	—	21	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co. ...	—	—	13	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co. ...	48	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett & Bent ...	80	—	10	—	—	—
L. Mottet ...	18	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co. ...	—	—	29	—	—	—
Robison & Co. ...	—	—	10	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co. ...	—	—	111	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co. ...	—	—	10	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co. ...	25	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard ...	—	—	—	—	61	—
	181	—	204	10	61	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A moderate business continues.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches ...	2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ...	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens ...	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	V. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	31
Indian Broach ...	Nominal. 26
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

Transactions continue on a moderate scale.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	V. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron ...	4.45 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets ...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ...	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box ...	6.40 to 7.30
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	1.95
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch) ...	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

The market continues steady.

American ...	\$2.92
Russian ...	2.80
Langkat ...	2.65

SUGAR.

No new feature to report.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ...	V. 5.50 to 6.25
Brown Manila ...	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong ...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton ...	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang ...	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined ...	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

There is still a moderate demand.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best ...	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (<i>Kurpah</i>), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Again a quiet week, and prices are weaker by yen 20 per picul, in most cases.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	V. 1,120 to 1,130
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1,005 to 1,015
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,100 to 1,110
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ...	995 to 1,005
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	985 to 995
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	995 to 1,005
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	970 to 990
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	950 to 960
Kakedas—Extra ...	1,020 to 1,030
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	995 to 1,005
Kakedas—No. 1½ ...	975 to 985
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	955 to 965
Kakedas—No. 2½ ...	925 to 935

WASTE SILK.

A fair amount of business doing and prices are very firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	210 to 220
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	200 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	210 to 220
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	200 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	190 to 195
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	165 to 170
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	155 to —
Noshi—Bushi, Best ...	200 to —
Noshi—Bushi, Good ...	190 to —
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ...	185 to —
Noshi—Joshui, Best ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshui, Good ...	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	175 to 180
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	165 to —
Kibiso—Joshui, Good ...	100 to —
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ...	80 to 90

TEA.

There is still a small business though the stock of good leaf is limited.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	56
Choice ...	49 to 55
Finest ...	44 to 48
Fine ...	39 to 43
Good Medium ...	36 to 38
Medium ...	32 to 35
Good Common ...	28 to 31
Common ...	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 8.

London silver ½ higher, and discounts again easier, China sterling quotations are unaltered and local rates remain the same.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0½ @ 1½
— Bills on demand ...	2/0½ @ ½
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1½
— 6 months' sight ...	2/1 ½ @ ½

Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	263 @ 4
— 6 months' sight ...	265 @ ½
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100. 91*
— Private 10 days' sight do. ...	88½*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	79½*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	82*
India—Bank sight ...	153
— Private 30 days' sight ...	156
America—Bank sight ...	50
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51½
Germany—Bank sight ...	210
— Private 4 months' sight ...	214½
Bar Silver (London) ...	27½

* Nominal.

Schwab Frères, and Co.

CHAUX DE FONDS.

TAVANNES WATCH, CO.

A. and F. PEARS, Limited, London

World-renowned Soaps.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Eagle Brand.

Gold Seal Brand.

Maconochie Brothers, Ltd., London,

Provisions of all sorts.

Peck, Frean and Co., London,

Biscuits of every description.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin,

Champagne.

J. Witkowski & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

Yokohama, March 17th, 1903. M.1y.

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up."

Suitable for all climates.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

Agents:—JAPAN: A. Cameron & Co., Kobe; HONGKONG: A. S. Watson & Co.; SHANGHAI: J. Llewellyn & Co., Medical Hall; HENAN: Georgetown Dispensary; BANGKOK: English Pharmacy; SINGAPORE: Maynard & Co. (Ltd).

The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1903.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Oita on Oct. 11th at 1.40 a.m.

COUNT T. NAMBU died on Oct. 9th from apoplexy. His age is given as 49 years.

MR. K. NAKAGAWA a famous player of Go who has been ill for some time past, died on Oct. 13th.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, two Chinese named Karyong-sho and Katong-yuen living in Kobe have naturalized as Japanese.

A CASE of cholera was reported in Yamaguchi Prefecture on Oct. 13th. The sufferer is a farmer living in the district of Yoshishiki.

THE Moji branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was removed to Shimonoseki on Oct. 11th and a garden party was held to celebrate the occasion.

LIEUTENANT FRIEDRICH VON RIFFER, attaché of the German Legation, Tokyo, who has been staying at Shimonoseki left there on the morning of Oct. 8th for Tokyo by train.

THE marriage is announced of Mr. T. Akiyama, editor of the *Niroku Shimpō* and a representative in Parliament for Tokyo, to Miss Sada, second daughter of Viscount Naohika Nagai, whose ancestors were lords of Yamato under the

Tokugawa dynasty. The wedding entertainment will be held on Oct. 17th at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

THE term of service of Mr. T. Yamamoto, President of the Bank of Japan, is to expire this month, when he completes five years. The *Nichi Nichi* predicts that he will be re-appointed.

A FUKUI telegram states that I. Teranishi, proprietor of the *Jakuyetsu Shimbun*, and two directors of the Hokkoku Silk Yarn Company were arrested on Oct. 9th on a charge of fraud.

A CHEFOO telegram dated Oct. 11th has been received by the *Asahi* to the effect that sixty Japanese residents in Port Arthur, having closed their business, left the previous day for Nagasaki.

THE contractors of the Dover Harbour state that the permanent works have not been damaged, and that only a temporary structure in connection with the construction of one breakwater was destroyed.

A MAN named S. Makino (48) living at Tansu-machi, Azabu, Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of Oct. 10th by cutting himself in the throat with a knife. The cause is reported to failure in business.

THE Minister for Communications on Oct. 10th, ordered the authorities of the Nagasaki Post Office to make preparations for postal connection with the Siberian Railway, which arrangement will shortly be effected.

TRAINS collided at Kokubuji Station, Tokyo, on Oct. 9th at 7.25 a.m. Five or six passengers and several firemen and conductors were injured. The cause is reported to be negligence on the part of a pointsman.

A MAN named T. Sanami (31) was found on the morning of Oct. 11th to have committed suicide by cutting his throat with a knife, in front of the Nanko Statue, at Babasakimon, Tokyo. Temporary insanity is reported to be the cause.

THE chest containing the silverware of the 13th Regiment of Uhlans, in garrison at Hanover, has been robbed of 400 pieces of silver, among them being massive cups which were gifts of the Emperor William. No trace of the burglars has been found.

MR. MEISER, a German subject, who was charged with injuring the Japanese employee of a hotel at Sapporo with a revolver, while suffering from brain trouble, was sentenced in the District Court at Sapporo on Oct. 10th to 15 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE "Dictionary of the Ancient Egyptian Language," compiled by the Berlin Academy of Science, under the direction of Professor Erman, Germany's greatest Egyptologist, is nearly completed. It contains 280,000 words or subjects. The work is endowed by the emperor.

OVER 60 employees of steam launches in the rivers of Osaka who struck on Oct. 9th, held a meeting in the compound of the Tennoji Temple on the following day. The police authorities dispersed them and took three to the station. Traffic by the boats plying on the canals is still suspended.

MR. A. H. STEWART, Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms in the U.S. Senate, who has been visiting the Philippines to study the working of the Chinese Exclusion Act, is expected, when he returns to the States, to recommend the abolition of the Act as far as it concerns the Philippines. The

existing treaty between the United States and China expires next year and the question of exclusion is sure to receive full consideration before the new treaty is made.

IN consequence of intelligence received in Yokohama on Saturday last to the effect that the steamship companies engaged in the Pacific service have decided to restore the charges for freight to their former rate from November, a rise in the quotation of flour of 10 *sen* per bag is reported.

Two printers named G. Seo and J. Takahashi, of the *Minato Shimbun*, Yokohama, are reported by the *Asahi* to have removed a portion of the machinery on Oct. 10th and consequently work at the office was temporarily suspended. The workmen are said to have had trouble with their employer regarding wages.

ACCORDING to Manila papers, it is believed that Cardinal Gibbons has effected a settlement of the question of the Friars' lands in the Philippines. Governor Taft offered between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, but the Friars claimed \$12,000,000, which the authorities thought unreasonable. What the sum decided on is likely to be is not reported.

A FARMER named Y. Yoshisawa (42) was run over by an electric tram car the other day at Omori, sustaining severe injuries on the head. The villagers, who have always been hostile to the tramway, became disorderly, stopping the traffic and complaining as to the danger caused by it. The police authorities of the Shinagawa station dispersed them.

A TELEGRAM from Allahabad dated September 17 says:—The Maharaja of Kapurthala is to leave Bombay to-day by a Messageries steamer for Hongkong. His Highness has lately undergone several operations at Mussoorie from which he has made excellent recovery, but it is considered that a sea voyage is desirable to restore his health. He is therefore leaving for Japan on a four months' tour.

THE *Asahi* reports that Mr. K. Inouye, a representative of Ibaraki prefecture, was arrested on Oct. 7th and his dwelling searched. The charge against him is said to be connected with the charges preferred against the headman of Ishibamachi and five others, who are detained in the police station on a charge of having contravened the Election Law during the elections to the Prefectural Assembly.

DURING the night of Oct. 9th, snow is reported to have fallen in north-eastern districts. It covered the Iwaki mountain near Hiromae, where the reading of the thermometer was 53 degrees Fahrenheit. It also lay on Iwate mountain near Morioka. The snow which visited Yamagata prefecture is said to be 22 days earlier than last year. In Awomori, extraordinary cold was felt and the thermometer fell to 34 degrees. The snow on Hachikoda mountain measured two feet in depth.

THE new addition to the Siamese Navy, the *Lycidas*, or the *Chamroen*, as she will probably in future be known, was built on the Clyde last year, and was for a short time used in the coasting trade, the *Bangkok Times* says. She is said by her present British officers to be a fine sea-boat, having encountered some very rough weather in the Indian Ocean, after passing Cape Guardafui. Her engines are right aft, and she possesses a good deal of deck space as well as a large carrying capacity in her hold. An upper deck is to be added from the bridge forward, in order to better adapt her to the purposes of transport for which she is intended.

CHINA.

Saturday, October 10.

Accounts from Peking indicate that the Chinese Foreign Office was fully cognizant of the purely formal character of the reminder addressed by it recently to Russia with regard to the obligations devolving on her at this moment. Nevertheless it complied with the dictates of official routine. In point of fact, however, China now clings to two last straws. One is the Russo-Japanese negotiation. She hopes that some solace for her wounded sovereignty may be found in the issue of that conference. The other is a plan she is said to have conceived; a plan of substituting Mongolian and Thibetan privileges for the interests Russia has acquired in Manchuria. Nothing, in our opinion, could be more futile than such a plan. Russia has already set in motion forces that will effectually operate for her final acquisition of Mongolia. The inclusion of that district in her catalogue of East-Asiatic provinces is as certain as was the inclusion of Manchuria from the moment of signing the Port Arthur lease, and to ask her to abandon what she already possesses in one place for what she is already certain of acquiring in another, would be merely to provoke her ridicule. As for the prospects of the Russo-Japanese negotiations from a Chinese point of view, there is not, we imagine, the remotest chance of China's sovereignty being considered, except in so far as its preservation conduces to the interests of one or other of the negotiators. She has cut herself off from all practical exercise of sympathy by her wretched incompetence to protect herself, and by the purblind infatuation which has held her for fifty years in grooves plainly destined to be her grave unless she speedily emerged from them. That she should in her present extremity found hopes on the accidental benevolence of a foreign Power is as futile as her forlorn conception of dissecting off one limb in order to avert the amputation of another.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has a curious telegram from Peking. It says that M. Lessar has conveyed to Prince Ching information that the Russian Government, replying to Japan's representations, declared the evacuation of Manchuria to be impossible. The Prince is of course depicted as reduced to despair by this intelligence.

The world of the West agrees that what the Yellow Peril wants to convert it from a bogie into a veritable menace is a competent leader. It might find that leader just as well in Russia as in Japan, with this difference that under Russian direction the peril would be directed eastward instead of westward. That is an apprehension which certainly presents itself to Japanese minds, though as yet it seldom finds open expression. Why should not Russia mould into an efficient thunderbolt the immense materials that will be placed within her reach when she is acknowledged mistress of Manchuria, Mongolia, and probably of Pechili, Shansi, Shensi and Kansu? Where then would the thunderbolt fall? One thing absolutely sure beyond all peradventure is that Russia's advance from central to southern Asia will not cease until it is effectually checked.

The stars in their courses work for the great Northern Power. Tung Fuh-hsiang, the turbulent patron of the Boxers, who has been little heard of for some months, is now reported to have collected his troops in Sinkiang, and to have perpetrated various acts of violence at Tih-hwa, several Russian subjects being among his victims. Tung

has now been a proscribed person for nearly three years, and the fact that he had taken refuge in Kansu at the head of a considerable body of soldiers was known early in 1901. Moreover, what that meant for the preservation of good order and tranquillity in Kansu was known also. Nevertheless to this day he seems to be as successfully defiant of Chinese authority as ever, and now he is creating on the borders of China's North-Western province a state of affairs which may quickly invite Russian interference. Kansu has on its north Mongolia and on its north-west Sinkiang, where Tung is now creating disturbance. Its area is 400,000 square miles, and its possessor would find himself on the borders of Szchuan and Thibet. The Boxer madness is still working to China's destruction. It has cost her Manchuria; it promises to cost her Mongolia, and if Tung Fuh-hsiang be suffered a little longer, it may cost her the three northern provinces of her empire, with her two northern capitals.

In the sequel of this news it is stated that M. Lessar at once presented to the Chinese Government a demand for redress, accompanied by a menace that if China were unable to protect the lives and properties of Russian subjects within her borders, Russia would take that function on herself.

News from Shanghai says that though the revised commercial treaty between China and the United States was signed duly on the 8th instant, a hitch occurred about the Japanese treaty, some discrepancies having been discovered between the English and the Japanese texts at the eleventh hour. It was hoped that these would have been corrected speedily so as to permit the signature of the treaty on Thursday afternoon, but in spite of strenuous exertions in that sense the signature had not taken place up to 6 p.m. on the 8th.

Monday, October 12.

It is reported from Peking by the *Nichi Nichi*'s correspondent that M. Lessar has announced to the Chinese Government the lapse of the evacuation treaty of last year, in consequence of the date for the fulfilment of the convention having expired, and has notified that if China desire evacuation she must conclude a new treaty. The people by whom this rumour was manufactured are evidently disposed to represent Russia in the worst possible light. That the deliberate violator of a treaty should give formal notice of the treaty's lapse because of its violation would be altogether too comical, and would be a worthy preface to the alleged sequel, namely, Russia's announcement, "Since I have disregarded one covenant, you must proceed to bind me by another." We do not believe that M. Lessar has done anything of the kind, but inasmuch as Russia stands before the world in the light of a colossal aggressor and breaker of covenants, she must expect to have a great many hard things said of her. We are sensible that she deserves much abuse, but history does not indicate any innocuous method of empire-building.

There have been three meetings, say leading Japanese journals, between Baron Rosen, and Baron Komura, and the *Fiji Shimpō* asserts that the Russian Representative is now awaiting a reply from Viceroy Alexieff before proceeding further with the negotiations which, however, are expected to reach a conclusion of some kind at an early date. Meanwhile an important correction has been made. Our readers doubtless

remember that the Prime Minister, when visited by a deputation of the *Tai-Ro Doshikai* on the morning of the 9th instant, was reported to have said that the Japanese Government had twice rejected proposals advanced by Russia. It is now officially denied that the Premier said anything of the kind. His words were that there had been an interchange of views once or twice between the Russian Representative and the Japanese Government. Mr. Hiraoka, who headed the deputation from the *Tai-ro Doshikai*, disavows all responsibility for the false report. He claims that he described Count Katsura's statement correctly as referring simply to an interchange of views, and that the mistake must have been due to some misapprehension on the part of irresponsible persons.

Japanese papers announce that the Empress-Dowager was to give a dinner party on the 9th instant to the Foreign Representatives and on the 10th to their wives. It sounds curious that Her Majesty should still adhere to the custom of dividing the sexes, but that is not the only strange feature of Chinese conservatism.

Newchwang telegraphs that the 8th inst. brought no change in its condition. The streets still continued to be patrolled by parties of Russian soldiers, and the Taotai, Li Ping-san, was quietly residing in Kinchau, evidently entertaining no expectation that the day appointed by treaty for the end of Russian military occupation and for the restoration of the administration to China would be marked by the fulfillment of either promise.

A report comes from Seoul, via the *Fiji Shimpō*'s correspondent, that the first regiment of the Nerchinsk brigade, which forms part of the Baikal Division, under the command of Major-General Pavlov (?), has marched to Feng-hwan-ting. The officers number thirteen and the regiment has with it four field-pieces and six machine guns. The Russian troops at Feng-hwan-ting are now said to number 600 men, so that with the addition of the Nerchinsk regiment they will be a formidable body.

Tuesday, October 13.

It is stated by the *Asahi Shinbun*'s Peking correspondent that neither Sir Ernest Satow nor any member of the British Legation attended the entertainments given at the Imperial Palace on the 9th and 10th instant. The reason of this marked abstention is alleged to be that the British Representative strongly disapproves the action of the Chinese Government in the matter of the *Supao* prisoners, and further that he does not desire to associate intimately with a Court capable of such barbarities as the beating to death of the unfortunate Chin. This attitude on the part of the British Legation is said to be much criticised in diplomatic circles in Peking, but if, as must certainly be assumed, Sir Ernest has indisputable evidence that Chin was executed in the brutal manner described by rumour, and that it was done by order of the Empress Dowager, Englishmen will certainly applaud his procedure. The question is, however, whether such alienation is compatible with the maintenance of international friendship. When is this stain on the moral character of Her Imperial Majesty to become invisible, and by what kind of act can she succeed in overcoming Sir Ernest Satow's repugnance? We can not think that any English gentleman should be required by his Government to associate on intimate

terms with a Sovereign capable of such outrages, but, on the other hand, the considerations suggest themselves that deeds just as shocking to the sense of humanity were commonly perpetrated in medieval Europe, and that, after all, these entertainments at the Chinese Palace are a mere formality. It is a difficult question, for if the British Legation's protest be pushed to its logical conclusion, international relations of an amicable nature would be altogether impossible with a country where penal administration exhibits such abuses as it does in China.

The same correspondent says that at the audience on the 9th instant the Emperor seemed hale and strong, but the Empress-Dowager showed symptoms of decrepitude.

A Japanese officer who has just returned from Tientsin by the *Nagato Maru* is said to have stated that in the event of war between Japan and Russia, General Ma proposed to lead his forces against the Russians, whether he obtained the consent of his Government or not. Even if Peking withheld its approval he reckons on being followed by fully one half of his soldiers. He also states, according to this not over-credible rumour, that he has taken steps to spy out the state of Port Arthur in view of such a contingency.

Much doubt will be felt about this story, but it suggests the question of China's attitude in general should war occur. She could scarcely sit quiet. Assuming her to be animated by any spark of patriotism, she must feel constrained to join hands with a Power fighting on behalf of her own integrity. But it may be said that the season has passed when Chinese troops could operate successfully from the direction of Chili against the Russians in Shingking. Another fortnight or three weeks will see the beginning of the winter season when military manoeuvres will cease to be possible for Chinese troops at all events, whatever might be the case with Russian or Japanese soldiers.

It is currently rumoured that when the Manchurian question threatened originally to involve a rupture between Japan and Russia, the Peking statesmen gravely deliberated as to the wisest and most becoming course for their country, and came to the conclusion that strict neutrality should be observed. One finds difficulty in crediting such pusillanimity and blindness. To leave another country to fight unaided for China's integrity would be the meanest kind of cowardice, and would also amount to effectual self-effacement, since if China passively suffered two foreign Powers to struggle for Manchuria, she could not expect to have any voice in the ultimate disposal of the place. Whatever the Chinese Government might do, however, there can be little doubt that a Japanese force entering Manchuria in opposition to Russia would receive all possible assistance from the inhabitants. The reputation gained by the officers and officials of this empire in the campaign of 1894-5 renders that forecast certain.

There is a rumour coming from Chefoo via the *Asahi's* correspondence that 500 men have been embarked in Russian ships at Port Arthur, and have sailed for an unannounced destination. Of course the inference is that they are bound for some place on the Yalu, but whether Antung or Yong Am-pho—if either—is matter of conjecture.

Another statement published by the same journal is that sixty Japanese subjects hitherto residing in Port Arthur have left

that place for Nagasaki. This also requires confirmation.

A Japanese residing in Wiju visited Fen-hwang-ting on the 8th instant, and is reported as confirming the previously circulated statements that 600 Russian troops are encamped there, and that General Pavlov is moving thither with a portion of the Baikal Division. He adds that the Russians in Fen-hwang-ting are convinced of the imminence of war, and have sent their wives and children to Liao-yang, whence stores of provisions are coming for Fen-hwang-ting. No Japanese subjects are allowed to enter Liao-yang.

Additional details as to the new China-Japan Treaty are published by the *Fiji Shimpō*. Peking, it appears, is to be included within the places accessible by inland waters, but as that description is scarcely applicable the telegram is not altogether clear. Possibly, however, it may be considered that the Peiho and the Tung-chou Canal constitute water approaches. As to the date for opening Peking, Mukden, Changsha and Tatung-kou, it is fixed at one year after the date of signing the treaty. The signature actually took place on the morning of the 9th instant, but since the date of the Treaty was left as the 8th, we may say that these places will be opened on October 8th, 1904. Concerning the export of rice, the arrangement is said to be that this staple may be exported from Shing-teh in Hunan, Hu-kow in Kiangsi, An-king in Anhui, and Sui-fu in Szchuan, but only in the event of a rice famine in Japan. The arrangements as to *likin* are to be reconsidered.

It is stated by the *Chuo*, with what truth we can not tell, that Mr. Tsuji, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's Tientsin Branch, and an employee of the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company, proceeded to Manchuria some time ago on business, and are now in prison in Port Arthur on suspicion of being spies. They have been kept for some time in durance and there is no prospect of their being brought up for trial. The same paper says that a Japanese officer who was travelling in plain clothes in Manchuria has been seized by the Russians, and, after being subjected to torture, has been imprisoned in some fortress. These tales are probably the product of a heated imagination. Very likely the Russians are adopting precautions against Japanese spies in Manchuria just as the Japanese are against Russian spies in Japan, but as to torture being employed by the Russians, no one will credit it.

Wednesday, October 14.

It is reported from Newchwang by the *Fiji Shimpō's* Tientsin correspondent that since the 8th instant the Russian troops in that place seem to have relaxed their vigilance. They had previously erected a look-out at the head-quarters of the military and were keeping there a strict watch by day and night. They had also employed a hundred and twenty Chinese police to patrol the town. But these precautions were discontinued in large part on the 8th, and the flag over the look-out was taken down. The intelligence is of small importance except as showing that in some places at all events the doings of the Russians are very closely watched and reported.

In the *Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondence it is stated that the Russian troops from Liao-yang are moving southward towards Port Arthur, their place being taken by

troops from Chita. The same writer alleges that things wear a very busy air at Port Arthur and Dalny, whence the wives of all the officers and soldiers are being sent northward.

The Russian squadron which took part in the recent manoeuvres at Port Arthur is reported to have left that place, bound, apparently, for some port in the Sea of Korea.

The *Fiji's* Tientsin correspondent says that the presence of a large number of Russians is observable between Newchwang and Shan-hai-kwan, and that they are closely watching the conduct of all travellers.

It is alleged that Chinese statesmen are beginning to awake to the fact that a new pack of troubles is quietly brewing for them in Sinkiang and Mongolia. They probably now commence to perceive that there are no limits to Russian progress, and that there never will be any limits until her advance is turned into retreat. This, too, is the old story. Nothing in nature is stationary. Waxing or waning is the universal law. The Russian shadow will continue to creep over Asia. It has already fallen upon Mongolia and Sinkiang, though as yet their condition may be described as penumbral.

Through the *Asahi's* Shanghai correspondent comes intelligence from Shanghai that journals published there are beginning to issue war extras, and that the effect upon the cotton market has been disastrous.

Thursday, October 15.

A telegram from Dalny to the *Fiji Shimpō* via Nagasaki says that the Russians are busily laying torpedoes in the harbour and its approaches at Dalny. Five vessels are said to be engaged in the work, and the rumour will of course be treated as a new evidence of the imminence of war. It has, of course, no such import. So long as the situation is uncertain the Russians merely obey the dictates of prudence when they place themselves in a state of readiness.

At Port Arthur also active precautions are said to have been taken. When the *Buyo Maru* touched at that place on the 3rd instant, she found that new forts were in course of erection and that beams had been laid out to protect the entrance to the harbour. Her people report that the Japanese residents of Harbin and Port Arthur are suffering from Russian severity, a very vague allegation indeed.

Friday, October 16.

According to the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent the unfortunate Prince Ching has now been deprived of his sleep and his appetite alike. Mr. Lessar addressed to him on the 9th instant a despatch upbraiding him with paying undue attention to the interference of other Powers, and urging him to reconsider his attitude towards the recently submitted proposals, since, in the event of continued obduracy Viceroy Alexieff would be compelled to take steps for the permanent occupation of Manchuria. This despatch was followed, we read in the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondence, by a long interview between M. Lessar and Prince Ching on the 13th instant, but no intelligence is wired as to the result of the discussion.

Of course the difficulties of the situation would be largely removed for Russia could she induce China to accept her recently formulated demands. Her policy is to segregate China as far as possible from the interference of outside Powers. If, one fine morning, she

could instruct her Plenipotentiary in Tokyo to inform the Japanese Government that everything had been settled in Peking and that, so far as Russia and China were concerned, the Manchurian problem had been finally solved, the Japanese negotiators would find themselves in an embarrassing dilemma. So obvious would be the advantages to Russia of such a consummation that we can well suppose M. Lessar to be very actively endeavouring to bring it about. On the other hand, that patent phase of the question must be quite apparent to China. She need not have read the Old Testament or heard the story of Bathsheba's child to know that if once she cease to fast and pray for her now very sick Manchurian offspring, the Japanese physician must throw aside the spoon.

Japanese travellers who have just returned from Manchuria to Peking, are represented by the *Asahi* and the *Nichi Nichi*'s correspondents in the latter city as reporting that there is a general movement of Russian troops southward; that they are evidently concentrating upon Talien and Port Arthur, and that provisions ample for one year's sustenance have been collected and placed in store. These writers add that the anti-Japanese feeling is growing rapidly among the Russians in Manchuria, and that Japanese residents there, convinced of the impossibility of war being avoided, are turning their faces homeward. Anti-Japanese feeling among the Russians reminds us of the fable of the wolf and the lamb drinking from the same stream. It is by Russia solely that the waters are troubled. She alone is the disturber of the peace of the Orient, and it is for the satisfaction of her imperial ambition that the whole of the Far East is kept in a state of unabated suspense grievously detrimental to the progress of business and the growth of prosperity. Under these circumstances it is quite in accordance with human nature that the Russians should be angry with the Japanese, for these latter constitute a disagreeable instrument for focussing the world's attention on the great Northern Power's doings. Very likely if we English were in the position where the Russians have placed themselves, we should behave similarly, though we do find it difficult to conceive on Great Britain's part such a retrogression to mediæval fashions as is involved in the flagrant violation of plain treaty engagements. The whole page of history reminds us how little progress the nations have made towards a high moral standard in their treatment of each other. Deception, disregard of promises, menace and brute force still occupy the foremost place in the catalogue of interstate relations.

It is stated that there are now fifteen thousand Cossacks assembled at Port Arthur and that the defences of the place are practically complete. Port Arthur would be indeed a hard nut to crack: ■ second Sevastopol. We trust that its garrison will be left in quiet enjoyment of their preparations for war.

From Newchwang also comes news that instead of any signs of evacuation, the garrison has been re-inforced by about 400 men, and that talk of war is loud.

There is a report that the travel of Chinese passengers by the Manchurian railway has been temporarily interdicted. Very likely the single line is fully engaged in carrying stores and troops.

To Moji comes intelligence that six hundred Japanese residents of Talien are making preparations for immediate departure to

Chefoo in the event of war, and that they will proceed by the *Nagato Maru*. At Port Arthur, on the contrary, it is alleged that, according to orders issued by the Viceroy, the Japanese residents will be collected and sent away by a foreign steamer in the event of hostilities breaking out.

KOREA.

Saturday, October 10.

Telegrams from Seoul to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* give the alleged gist of M. Pavlov's views as to the Korean Government's proposal to open Wiju and close Pyong-yang. The Russian Representative is reported to have said that Wiju offers no trade facilities such as to warrant its opening. Its situation is remote and the products of the neighbouring country are insignificant. Moreover, for many years it has been accessible to Chinese merchants, yet they have not succeeded in developing its trade in any appreciable degree. Pyong-yang, on the contrary, is comparatively central and has always been one of the chief trade marts of Korea. Yet even in the case of Pyong-yang, the experiment of opening it to foreign commerce has proved so futile, according to the views of the Koreans themselves, that they now propose to close it. Such being the facts of the case, the project of opening Wiju seems futile. Then there is the argument that the state of affairs in Manchuria has not yet been settled, and under those circumstances it is plain that to open Wiju would be to expose Korea to complications which might prove of a very troublesome nature. On the whole, therefore, Russia is opposed to the suggestion.

M. Pavlov, representing Russia, is just as much entitled as any one else to pronounce an opinion about the commercial expediency of opening Wiju. Nor can we be surprised that he endeavours to defeat the project. For if the interests of trade count for six in the scheme of opening, the interests of politics certainly count for half a dozen. Did not the spectre of Russian aggression throw its shadow over all these regions from the Gulf of Pechili to the sources of the Yalu, nobody would be in any hurry to forestall the natural development of trade. But against that aggression only one peaceful weapon is available, namely, the opening of marts which shall become foci of foreign interests. Russia objects, as a matter of course, and in order to hide the issue really at stake, she naturally indulges in economical analyses through the mouth of her Representative.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Japan's undertakings in the matter of railways and telegraphs in Korea are progressing. The Seoul-Chemulpo and Seoul-Fusan lines have been amalgamated; ■ charter has been obtained for a branch line to Masampo; a charter has also been obtained for the Seoul-Kaisan section of the Seoul-Wiju road, and a charter for the remaining section is likely to follow. Moreover, Japan is about to lay a cable from Yuen-san to Fusan and from Fusan to Tatung-kou, so that she will virtually have a line of telegraphs encircling Korea. These facts accomplished, says our contemporary, Russian doings at Yong Ampho and in the Yalu Valley may be regarded with comparative indifference.

It will be seen that there are three important items of news in the above. One is that concessions for a branch line to Masampo and for the Seoul-Kaisan section of the Wiju railway have been actually ob-

tained; another that Japan is working for the Kaisan-Wiju section; and another that she is about to lay a Yuen-san-Fusan-Tatung-kou cable.

Nevertheless, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the sentiment of gravitation to the great (*jidai shiso*) still prevails in many quarters in the peninsula, and has the effect of turning men's eyes towards the huge shadow of Russia and away from the comparatively petty substance of Japan.

Further details do not add much to our knowledge of the riot in Seoul on the 30th ultimo. It appears that the death of a child of 13 or 14 years of age was the origin of the trouble. An American engineer, Elliot, was in charge of the electric car. He was dragged down and beaten by the mob into a state of semi-unconsciousness, but just then a Japanese letter-carrier, Kumagaye, happened to pass on a bicycle. Elliot seized the handle, and Kumagaye dismounted in surprise, whereupon the American mounted quickly and rode off without further scathe. What followed is known to our readers, but we may add that a photograph published by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* indicates that the shop of the Japanese haberdasher Asada, was literally wrecked. The picture reminds one of the interior of a house in Gifu after the great earthquake. What constitutes a grave feature of the affair is that six or seven out of every ten of the rioters are said to have been soldiers, and, further, that a party of soldiers and gendarmes under the command of officers passed when the disturbance was at its height but failed to adopt any repressive measures, a statement hard to believe.

Mr. Li Hwa-yong declines to take charge of Korean foreign affairs at this juncture. He does not want to put his fingers in the vice for squeezing by Japan and Russia. The resignations of Li Do-chai and Li Chung-ha and the refusal of Li Hwa-yong show what a miserable mood of vacillation and uncertainty must prevail in Korean diplomatic circles. The little empire's statesmen do not know which way to turn, to Japan or to Russia.

Monday, October 12.

There have been of late, remarks the *Fiji Shimpō*, indications that the people of Korea are pursuing a "weather-watching" policy. They are seeking to ingratiate themselves with Russia by a display of ill-will towards Japan. This phase of popular temper showed itself first—if we restrict our attention to recent events—in an attack upon a Japanese subject in Wiju. He received wounds which subsequently proved fatal. Then followed the Seoul riot, which involved the severe beating of a Japanese postman and the wrecking of a Japanese store, and which was much aggravated by the fact that the Korean troops and police took no steps to suppress the disturbance though they were cognizant of its progress. Now finally comes intelligence from Seoul to the effect that all the Korean subjects connected with Japanese business-men in Wiju have been placed under arrest. It is not probable that Japan will endure this kind of thing without taking some practical steps to provide a corrective.

Another item of intelligence from Korea is that Russian subjects at Kyu-yong-po are seizing Japanese timber rafts. The danger of the situation in the Yalu Valley is that it may at any moment lead to incidents which will over-tax the patience of one or other of the Powers concerned.

Since the above was in type news has been received of the release of the Japanese apprehended in Wiju, and it would seem from the second telegram that they were arrested originally by the Russians.

Tuesday, October 13.

The Governor of Seoul is stated to have called at the Japanese consulate in that city and offered expressions of regret for the disturbance on the 30th ultimo. Subsequently the Governor and the Consul went to inspect the place of the fracas, and agreed as to the proper steps to be taken. On the other hand, the demeanour of the populace towards the electric railway company has not improved. It is reported that stones have been thrown at the wife of Mr. Colbrandt and that she suffered some injuries.

It is announced from the upper reaches of the Yalu River that the Russians, with arms in hand, are taking possession of Japanese timber-rafts and cutting their own marks on the logs. The Japanese are said to be much excited.

From Wiju comes intelligence that the recent arrest of Korean subjects connected with Japanese residents had no sinister significance whatever. The men were apprehended as defaulters in the matter of tax-paying, without any reference to, or any knowledge of, their Japanese associations.

The problem of a site for the Seoul-Fusan Railway's terminus in Seoul has at length been satisfactorily solved owing to the exertions of Mr. Hayashi.

Wednesday, October 14.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Fiji Shimpō* says that, according to intelligence received from Wiju under date of the 12th instant, the Japanese residents disquieted by the doings of the Russians in that town, and its vicinity, have collected their wives, children and invalids and embarked them in the *Wakanoura Maru*, presumably for Japan. This news, if confirmed, is somewhat serious. The Japanese Government is bound to insist that its subjects residing lawfully in Wiju, shall be undisturbed by any doings of a foreign Power in a time of peace. There has for a long time been talk in Japan about the advisability of despatching a force of Japanese soldiers to Wiju for purposes of protection, but the Government has carefully refrained from taking a step which could scarcely fail to complicate the situation. In the face, however, of news like the above—supposing it to be authentic—it will be difficult for the authorities in Tokyo to maintain their attitude of forbearance.

It is precisely because the situation lends itself to these untoward incidents that its prolongation becomes daily more dangerous. When a state of extreme tension is established, something may at any moment happen to remove the whole question beyond the control of diplomacy. That is the danger of drifting.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent supplements the above intelligence with a statement that Russian soldiers are continually moving between Wiju, Yong An-pho and Antung, and that strict surveillance is exercised by them.

Thursday, October 15.

The news is confirmed that the Japanese residents of Wiju are alarmed by the situation and have sent away by ship to Chemulpo their wives and children and the two raftsmen injured some time ago in a collision with bandits.

It is reported from Seoul that the Author-

ities are much exercised about the alleged construction of forts by Russians at Yong-an-zan near Yong An-pho, and that they have issued orders to the local officials to take steps for the destruction of the works. But there is now great reason to doubt whether the so-called forts are anything more than a signal station which has been erected on an eminence, so as to establish communications with Antung. Whether wireless telegraphy is employed the latest statement does not make clear, but such a hypothesis seems very reasonable. We have always doubted the truth of this story about fort-building, and no explanation would be simpler than that the Russians, confronted by strong Korean objections to the laying of a cable between Antung and Yong An-pho, have resorted to the device of wireless telegraph stations. Such an expedient is so obvious that, assuming the necessary materials to be available, we should be surprised if the Russians did not resort to it. It is true that there remain the allegations of men who say that they actually saw the forts in process of construction, but many a civilian is not immediately competent to distinguish between the preliminary operations of fort-building and those of signal-station erecting. It is also true that very positive allegations have been made as to the despatch of guns to Yong An-pho for the purpose of being mounted in the new forts. But as to these guns we can not discover that any one has seen them, and so long as ocular evidence is not forthcoming we take leave to doubt their existence altogether. It appears to us that the Russians have turned the laugh effectually against the Koreans. They have simply said:—"Very well. If you won't allow us to lay our cables on the bed of your river, we shall communicate over your heads by means of the atmosphere which is no man's land." It will be happy if the whole affair of the forts ends in a laugh of that kind.

Friday, October 16.

Tokyo newspapers report that in consequence of the alarm displayed by Japanese residents of Wiju, five Japanese gendarmes have been despatched thither. That seems indeed a paltry measure, but it is consistent with the resolve evidently formed by the Japanese Government and hitherto studiously adhered to, the resolve not to take any step beyond what is imperatively demanded by the situation.

A remarkable story is published by the *Nippon* to the effect that Li Kon-thaik has conceived the idea of placing Korea under Russian guardianship, and that he is urging the Emperor to address an autograph letter to Viceroy Alexieff asking the latter to give substantial assurances that the tulleage shall be innocuous. It need scarcely be added that Li is supposed to be acting in collusion with Russian officials in this manoeuvre. The *Asahi* publishes a rumour which appears to have emerged from the same factory, namely, that a secret envoy has been despatched from the Korean Government to Viceroy Alexieff. Such tales will find little credence.

It is stated that the Russian Consul at Masampho has proceeded to Fusan, and is there purchasing timber to be used in the construction of the consulate.

The *Fiji* received information on Oct. 14th that the Indian Government intends to raise the duty on vacuum oil imported from Russia, in reply to the latter government's increase of the import duty on tea from India.

THE SITUATION.

Monday, October 12.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in Japan is not happy as to the news he provides for that journal. On several occasions he has shown himself more sensational than accurate, and the consequence is that the well known journal for which he caters has suffered considerably in reputation. We do not suppose that the same man has acted continuously as correspondent for the past three years, and that he is to be held responsible for all the errors circulated. And neither do we suppose for a moment that the London newspaper prefers sensation to accuracy. Indeed we have reason to know that it inculcates the need of utmost care on the part of its correspondents. The explanation of its misfortunes seems to be that it sets too much store by expedition, and prefers to have doubtful news ahead of its contemporaries rather than trustworthy intelligence simultaneously with them. The last case is a bad one. The correspondent seems to have taken the *Chuo Shimbun's* recent stock-market extra as absolutely correct. He telegraphed it at once to London, and now Reuter's agency sends it back to Japan, which is carrying coals to Newcastle with a vengeance. We should have imagined that any one exercising ordinary discrimination would have apprehended the grotesque character of the proposals attributed to Russia by the *Chuo's* extra, or, at all events, that any one conversant with the respective qualifications of Japanese journals would not have accepted without query an item of such a nature coming from such a source. Under the circumstances no one will be surprised should it appear that the *Niroku Shimpō's* extra of the 9th instant has also been transmitted to the *Daily Mail*. The *Niroku* has now been trading for nearly two years on the reputation it acquired by being the only Tokyo journal to give any hint of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but during that time it has published story after story, each of the most circumstantial nature and all utterly false, so that its name has now become a byword in educated circles, in spite of the respect felt for its editor and the ability displayed by its articles. Things have their compensations, however. We observe that if the *Chuo's* extra did great injustice to Russia by depicting her as rejecting all interference with the spoils she has already won, and proposing a fresh act of spoliation to Japan, the *Niroku's* extra does correspondingly exaggerated justice to Russia's love of peace and sense of moderation.

Thursday, October 15.

The second council of Elder Statesmen since the Manchurian question became acute, was held on the 13th instant at the Prime Minister's residence, and lasted from 1 p.m. until 7 p.m. including an hour for the evening meal. The previous meeting had been on the 23rd of June. This event has naturally given rise to much conjecture, chiefly of an alarmist nature, but it is easy to see that the secrecy hitherto observed is strictly maintained, and that beyond the fact of such a meeting having been held, the general public know nothing. Indications are not wanting, however, that the council arrived at a decision with unexpected celerity, and as Marquis Ito's intention of leaving for his Oiso villa on the 14th instant became known on the morning of that day there is some reason to infer a lightening of the situation. On the other hand the leading Tokyo journals write

in a very unquiet strain. The *Fiji Shimpō* says that in spite of the extreme patience shown by the Japanese and in spite of their sincere and earnest desire for peace, the conduct of the Russians renders an amicable settlement almost impossible. Excuses are made on the ground that the acts of the Russians at the front have not the approval of and are not inspired by the Central Government, but the *Fiji* avers that such a plea can not be seriously entertained. It is the duty of Viceroy Alexieff and of the Russian Representative in Tokyo to see that the proceedings of Russian officers and officials in Asia do not belie the policy of their country. Russia's attitude in this matter may be compared to that of a man who enters a conference chamber sword in hand. It is difficult to discuss amicably with such a person. There are limits to the patience of the most long-suffering, and Japan's patience is very nearly exhausted. She desires peace, it is true, but she does not desire peace that impairs her national honour in any respect. As to that the people are a unit, and the Government may rely on their unqualified support. "It is for our statesmen to push forward unflinchingly and direct along the line of their convictions, and to lose not a day in arriving at a settlement. The people's decision was formed long ago. Nothing is now desired except a speedy solution whatever it be." (*Waga tokyokusha taru mono wa yō chokuzen shoshin wo totte ichi nichi mo hayaku sono shinatsu wo tsugeshimu beshi. Kokumin no kesshin wa sadamareru koto sude ni hisashi. Ima wa isure ni shite mo tada sono kaiketsu ni suniyaka naru koto wo nosomu nomi.*)

The *Kokumin Shinbun* also abandons all circumlocutions and euphemisms and declares plainly that the nation has hitherto trusted its statesmen implicitly, but that if they abuse its confidence, they must expect something worse than merely public criticism. The country wants two things. It wants to have Korea brought completely within the sphere of Japan's protective influence (*sensen waga seikyoku no moto ni kogo suru*), and it wants to have the open door preserved in Manchuria under Chinese sovereignty, always with due recognition of the already established enterprises of Russia (*Rokoku no keiei no seikyoku wo minshiki suru*), in that region. Nothing more is desired. Nothing less will satisfy. To achieve that the people will not shrink from any sacrifice, and they know that they are strictly within their rights. They are not prepared to barter. What is here stated is the irreducible minimum of their expectations, and if the Government accepts less, it will have to fight the nation before it fights Russia. These words are addressed to the Elder Statesmen also, who, if they have a half share in the successes of the Cabinet, must also accept half of the responsibility. "Should there be any evidences of undue and voluntary yielding on the part of our officials, the just anger of the nation will be unappeasable by the force of even ten thousand oxen. And in that event, the country's agitation will be as that of a swarm of wasps whose nest has been broken." (*Moshi tokyokusha midari ni mizukara jōho suru keiseki araba waga kokumin no gifun wa bangyu to iyedomo kore ato ni iukimodosu koto katakaru beshi. Shibashite koto koko ni itaraba tenka sōsen hōsō wo tsukikuzushitaru ga gotoken.*)

The *Asahi Shinbun* also writes in a very strong strain, but as it takes for text a somewhat exaggerated view of the rumour

that 500 Russian soldiers have sailed from Port Arthur for an unknown destination, the force of its article is weakened. The import is that if there is to be any compromise, it must be reached by the route of mutual concessions. Japan can not go on perpetually yielding. "The other Powers have long recognised the circumspect attitude maintained by Japan. The decision of the nation has already been taken. It is certainly not too soon for our statesmen to dispose of the question by one resolute coup (*itto ryōdan*). That is our confident belief."

The *Jimmin* contends that every day's delay makes against Japan and for Russia. There is not the slightest hope that Russia will abandon Manchuria in obedience to any verbal representations. If the present Cabinet talking big, fail to put its declarations into practice, Russian aggressive enterprises will steadily be carried to completion, and when Japan opens her eyes, her case will be beyond relief. This is the moment to decide whether the country's prestige shall wax or wane.

Friday, October 16.

News Agencies and the leaders of the second-class company of journalists busy themselves with alleged accounts of the doings of the Cabinet and Elder Statesmen's Councils on the 13th inst. Obviously these statements are nothing more than clever conjectures. One story presents Counts Inouye and Matsukata as having strongly advocated peace on account of the cost of war, and Marquis Ito as having shown an unexpectedly resolute attitude. Another tale depicts Count Inouye as standing alone, but what ground he took we are not told. However these interpreters agree that Marquis Ito's views prevailed and that they took the form of the recognition of China's sovereignty in Manchuria as well as of Russia's acquired interests there; the withdrawal of Russian troops except railway guards, and the final guarantee of Korea against foreign interference. Such terms of settlement are merely a *réchauffé* of what the public have been saying for the past three months. For our own part, we fail to see why there should be any occasion to accuse Japanese statesmen of the belated improvidence implied in the hypothesis that they are only now making up their minds, or why each meeting of Cabinet Ministers and Elder Statesmen would require some special interpretation. The established fact is that negotiations of the highest moment are going on in Tokyo at present, and that Japanese statesmen would be behaving in a very singular manner if they failed to assemble from time to time for the purpose of considering and discussing the various phases of the conference.

POLITICAL NOTES.

We have already explained that at its recent general meeting the Society of Fellow-thinkers with regard to Russia appointed a committee to which was entrusted the duty of promoting the efficacy of the chauvinistic resolution adopted by the Society. This Committee, according to the *Fiji Shimpō*, waited upon the Prime Minister yesterday and inquired as to the progress of negotiations between Russia and Japan. Count Katsura is said to have admitted that the Cabinet had found itself obliged to reject two sets of proposals advanced by Russia, but that he considered it necessary to observe absolute secrecy with regard to all details. The Committee withdrew, and came to the

conclusion that the wisest course to pursue under the circumstances would be to adopt an attitude of the greatest circumspection.

The *Seinen Doshikai* is an association which may be described as the resuscitated National Unionists, or as an assemblage of the younger bloods of the *Tai-Ro Doshikai*. It claims to have a membership of 37,000. On the 9th instant it addressed a representation to the Prime Minister, wherein a great many very severe things were written about Russia, and wherein it was vehemently insisted that the season of negotiation is over, and that nothing remains but appeal to the sword. The *Seinen Doshikai* is not to be regarded very seriously, though its doings are among the straws showing how the wind blows.

To the number of the Seven Professors has now been added Mr. Tatebe, so that the group aggregates eight. They had a convivial meeting in the Maple Club on the 8th instant, and it appears that they have compiled a book of 170 pages setting forth their views as to the necessity of drawing the sword against Russia. We can not clearly distinguish whether this book has been actually published or whether it is now in process of printing, but the language of Japanese journals conveys the former impression. The Professors are not represented as contemplating any active movements for raising public opinion. They are content at present to ventilate their views through the medium of the printing press.

THE CHINA-JAPAN TREATY.

The revised commercial treaty between Japan and China was signed in Shanghai at 9 a.m. on the 9th instant, the corrections preliminary to signature having been made during the 8th and the night of the 9th. In the *Fiji Shimpō* we find a telegraphic summary of the contents of the Treaty; namely:—

- Art. 1.—Customs duties, supplementary customs duties, *likin* and consumption taxes shall be on the same basis as that arranged with other Powers.
- Art. 2.—The right of navigating the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking shall be possessed by Japan and no objections raised by Chinese subjects shall be entertained.
- Art. 3.—The privilege of navigating China's interior waters may be enjoyed, independently of open port limits, by any Japanese subject giving due notice to the Imperial Maritime Customs.
- Art. 4.—Co-operative enterprises of Chinese and Japanese subjects shall be governed by the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.
- Art. 5.—Chinese imitations of Japanese productions shall not be entitled to the privilege of trade marks or patents. All publications of an inflammatory character, whether printed in Japanese or in Chinese, shall be denied copyright.
- Art. 6.—Contains provisions the same as those of the English treaty with regard to the Chinese monetary system.
- Art. 7.—Contains provisions for the uniformity of weights and measures.
- Art. 8.—The present Rules for the Navigation of Inland Waters shall be amended.
- Art. 9.—The most-favoured-nation clause.
- Art. 10.—Peking shall be opened to foreign trade after the withdrawal of all the foreign Legation guards. Changsha in Hunan shall be opened within 6 months from the date of exchange of the Treaty's ratifications. Mukden and Tatung-kou shall be opened immediately after the exchange of ratifications.
- Art. 11.—Extraterritorial jurisdiction shall be abolished after China has remodelled her laws. (This Article follows the lines of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty.)
- Art. 12.—The Treaty is to be written in Chinese, Japanese and English, and the English version is to be conclusive in the event of disputed interpretation.
- Art. 13.—The exchange of ratifications is to take place in Peking within six months of the date of signature.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF AMERICA.

The *Beiyu Kyokai* held a meeting in the Imperial Hotel on the evening of the 8th instant to welcome the new Representative of the United States in this country, His Excellency Mr. Griscom. About a hundred covers were laid. The healths of the President of the United States and of the Emperor of Japan having been drunk with enthusiasm, Baron Kaneko, President of the Association, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, His Excellency Mr. Griscom. The Baron referred to the close relations that had always existed between Japan and the United States, and mentioned the special honour conferred on the Association in connexion with the erection of the Perry monument; a project which, though it emanated from a private society like that over which he had the privilege of presiding, had been most warmly regarded by the United States Government, which sent two men-of-war to take part in the ceremony of unveiling the monument, and caused an officially prepared report of the proceedings to be presented to the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Japan. It was with sincere pleasure that the speaker invited them to drink to the health of the new Representative of a country which had always shown itself such a genuine friend of Japan.

The toast having been drunk with much enthusiasm, Mr. Griscom rose and said:—

Baron KANEKO and Members of the Friends of America Society.—You have been so kind as to drink my health and I feel that it would be ungracious on my part if I did not rise to say a few words in acknowledgment. Your distinguished President, Baron Kaneko, in proposing my health has referred to me personally in all too flattering terms. But when he spoke of the friendly relations existing between our two countries he used no exaggeration and it is to this part of his address that I wish to add my hearty endorsement. Indeed the difficulty is to find terms sufficiently strong in which to express the cordiality existing between us. No one knows better than you, gentlemen, what feelings exist in the United States towards Japan. Probably all of you have been in America and I sincerely hope that all of you have received kindness at the hands of my countrymen. I know at least that one of you (I refer to your distinguished President) has received very unusual honours. Harvard University saw fit to confer on Baron Kaneko an honorary degree, and to give you an idea of how great an honour this was I need only mention that Baron Kaneko's companions in receiving degrees on that occasion were Admiral Sampson, one of our greatest Naval Commanders, and Theodore Roosevelt, the present President of the United States. Harvard University very seldom gives degrees to foreigners, but it was delighted to honour one of its own sons who had risen to be a Cabinet Minister.

Baron Kaneko has referred to the purposes of your Society. The name "Friends of America" sufficiently explains its purpose. I believe the population of Japan at present is about 40,000,000. Well I don't see any reason why your Society should not have 40,000,000 members. If the Friends of Japan in America were totalled I believe they would be found to number nearly 80,000,000. I understand that from the start your Society was a success, as it well deserved to be. To be friends with America does not mean that you must be enemies of any other nationality. In stimulating the fraternal feeling between our countries you are bringing one step nearer the possibility of universal brotherhood, and you harm no one. A society without malice and with the highest philanthropic purposes well deserves the success which your society has met.

Its good effect has already been felt. If this society went out of existence to-morrow there is a monument which would perpetuate its memory. I refer to the monument at Uruga erected under the auspices of this Society, to the memory of that great Japanese-American, Commodore Perry. I hope that your society will last as long as that monument stands.

The friendship between our countries may be likened to a strong and rugged oak tree. The roots are firmly embedded and the tree is capable of standing many a storm. But like all trees it is all the better for a little attention and this help of friendly hands. Your Society can serve such a purpose

and play such a helpful part to the relations between Japan and the United States. In constructing the Perry Monument you have fanned the flame of our friendship. I hope that this will be the forerunner of other acts to come. I do not mean that we expect you to build monuments to other Americans. But there are many smaller and easier acts which you could do. For instance I wish your Society could rake away the ashes which have settled on the memory of Townsend Harris, the first American Minister to Japan. The truth is that the people of the United States are shamefully ignorant of the great services which he rendered to both countries. Even in Japan he is all too little known. I think he almost deserves to have his name coupled with Perry's whenever the illustrious Commodore is mentioned. The greatness of Harris's work lies in the fact that he accomplished it without a fleet and without even the encouragement of his own Government. The difficulties he encountered were enormous but he surmounted them all, and at the end of six years' work he had opened up diplomatic relations and placed them on a basis which made the work of his successors comparatively easy. He taught international law and diplomacy to the Government of Japan and it is recorded that he made himself extremely disagreeable on more than one occasion. But throughout it all he convinced the Japanese officials of his own absolute honesty and that the purposes of our Government were straightforward and harmless. Above all others it was he who established mutual confidence and laid the foundation for the warm friendship which sprang up between the U.S. and Japan. In reviving his memory you will strike the keynote of our relations and will be carrying out what I understand to be the fundamental purposes of your society.

And likewise in the field of commerce your society can find ample scope for its energies. What we want is a friendly rivalry which stimulates both parties to renewed and better efforts. We are embarked on an undertaking for next year whose whole success depends on the co-operation of the various nations of the world. I refer to the great International Exhibition which is to be held at St. Louis. The Government of Japan was one of the first to come forward and promise its support and a generous appropriation of guarantees that this Government will be most creditably represented. It is in the matter of individual exhibits that you, gentlemen, can do a great deal of good by encouraging your fellow countrymen to participate and pointing out to them the material benefit which is sure to ensue.

But your society will doubtless carry on its great purpose without further suggestions from me. All I wish to do this evening is express my sympathy with your work and my willingness to co-operate if occasion requires. At the same time I desire to thank you for the great honour you have done me in inviting me here to-night, and in closing I wish to propose the toast of "a long existence and great prosperity to the Friends of America Society."—(Loud Applause).

Mr. Hirata, a member of the Diet, then addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have been given to understand that there shall be no special speeches to-night. It is therefore incumbent upon me that I shall hold my tongue—at least in accordance with the unwritten law of the present gathering. But, Gentlemen, I spent many happy years in the "land of free speech," and owing to the good fare, excellent wines and brilliant eloquence of Minister Griscom, I find it impossible to prevent a speech escaping from my mouth. Yet in so doing, believe me that I will not, in any way, give either our guests or this honourable *Beiyu Kiokai* any offence.

Gentlemen, it affords me a very lively pleasure to have the honour of addressing a few words to this evening's assembly, and all the more so as we are here met to welcome America's latest representative in Japan. From the now far-off days of Townsend Harris, who did more than any man to awake Japan from her sleep of centuries; who was, in his way, one of the greatest benefactors our nation has ever had—down through the long line of ambassadors, ending with Judge Bingham, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Dun, Mr. Swift, and that kind and good man, the late lamented Col. Buck, the United States has ever sent us men of sterling qualities, of noble character, and of a high grade of diplomatic skill. I am not here to-night, Gentlemen, to rehearse the many benefits America has done Japan, or to recount the innumerable ways in which her representatives in Tokyo have endeavoured to express to us that hearty feeling of friendship to Japan which is so peculiarly characteristic of the American people; I am here rather to give a welcome, a warm, enthusiastic welcome, to Minister Griscom, who, despite his comparative youth, has already shown himself in other lands a diplomat of unusual skill and excellence, and whose appointment to Japan has been welcomed by both Government and people. I believe, and most sincerely so, that both Japan and America are to be

congratulated upon the presence of so distinguished and learned a diplomat in our midst—particularly in these trying times, when Japan has the greatest need of such a disinterested friend as America has always been to her.

Our guest of this evening has still another hold upon us. He is the son of one of America's most enlightened and progressive money-kings, Mr. Clement Griscom, who has done so much to improve and develop the shipping industries of the United States. President of a dozen of the greatest companies and representing interests amounting to many millions of dollars, Clement Griscom has from first to last earned the respect as well as the thanks of his fellow-countrymen. We Japanese who are making such strenuous efforts to improve our mercantile marine and to foster and build up the industries connected therewith, can not do better than model our course of conduct on the lines so successfully inaugurated and followed by the father of our distinguished guest of this evening. And may I not express the hope that when Mr. Clement Griscom does pay us the expected visit, he will find Japan a field worthy of his profound attention? I wish I had eloquence enough at my command to ask our honoured guest to interest his noble father more closely in our country and its immediate interests. In any case, I know, and am glad to know, that Mr. Griscom is our friend, and let me express the hope that he will ever remain the same.

And so, Gentlemen, I would bid a cordial welcome to our honoured guest, and express the hope that his stay in Japan will be long, and redound no less to his credit than did his fine work in Turkey and Persia. We Japanese are slow to forget a friend; we have a very lively memory of a benefit. And so, in remembering the many benefits received at the hands of the United States, let us express our heartfelt thanks to this, the representative of the Great Republic.—(Loud Applause.)

The meeting broke up at 10 o'clock.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Saturday, October 10.

At length this long protracted quarrel has been adjusted. The disputants have mutually agreed that the fare for the first section only shall be fixed at a uniform rate of 3 *sen*, and that so soon as the sanction of the Authorities has been obtained to that course, all the present Directors shall resign *en masse*. It is believed that the enterprise will now be carried on quietly.

Meanwhile the Municipality appears to have seriously entertained the idea of resuming the Company's charter and making the lines public property. The Authorities, however, have declined to endorse an act which would be very like spoliation.

Monday, October 12.

At length the dispute between the shareholders of this company has been settled. On the 9th instant a compromise was signed by all the Directors. It consisted of four clauses:—(1) That this Company's enterprise shall be carried on independently; that every effort shall be made to expedite the work, and that the first section shall be opened to traffic before the end of this year if possible. (2) That the system of fares shall be a uniform rate of 3 *sen*, but that the feasibility of such a plan shall be determined by the result of experiences obtained in connexion with the working of the first section. (3) That within one month of completing arrangements of a pressing character, the whole of the present Board of Directors shall resign. (4) That there shall be chosen for president a man of popularity and reputation who has not been connected with the present dispute.

This is only a preliminary arrangement. Its final ratification will take place in the presence of Marquis Ito. It is expected that the new President will be either Viscount Enomoto, Mr. Takashima Kayemon or Mr. Asada Tokusoku, formerly Minister of Home Affairs.

In consequence of this arrangement the shares of the Company have risen consider-

ably, the last quotation being 82.50 yen for 37½ yen paid-up shares.

Thursday, October 15.

The Electric Tram Company is prosecuting its work very vigorously, the workmen being incited by competitive rewards. It is anticipated that the conversion of the horse-trams into electric lines will be completed by the month of November as far as Ueno.

Meanwhile the application of the Street Railway Company to charge a uniform fare of 3 sen on the Kanda-Hanzo section of its line has been rejected, on the ground that if this 3 sen fare be, as alleged, a uniform rate, it is not just to charge it on one section of the line only. Our readers should be informed that the Street Railway Company will soon have two lines in operation, one running direct from Sukiya-bashi to Hanzo-mon, the other going from Sukiya to Kanda. The latter is already open and the fare is 2 sen. What the Company proposed was to charge 3 sen for a ticket direct from Sukiya to Hanzo, so that a traveller going round by Kanda would have to pay 5 sen. The application has now been amended in the sense of making the Sukiya-Hanzo fare also 2 sen.

A SELF-CONVICTED MUNCHAUSEN.

It seems that unmerited attention has been paid to the utterances of a mythical person quoted by the *Viedomosti* of St. Petersburg. We call him mythical because there exists no person in the world who answers to the description given of him. A man who had passed twenty years in Japan, who had filled the post of a foreign Minister there and who had been present at the dinner given in the British Legation to celebrate the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance—there is no such man. He is a fraud from the outset. And his display of ignorance is as remarkable as his false description of himself. For in his eagerness to discredit the Japanese, he avers that they are legislating to deprive the foreign residents of any land which may have already come into their possession. If that is all he knows about the Japanese and about the situation in Japan his years here must have been curiously squandered.

What has chiefly attracted observation is his statement that in the event of Japan's forces being defeated by Russia, a massacre of foreigners in this country would follow on a scale of unparalleled enormity. It were waste of time to discuss such an allegation seriously, but it reminds us of an interesting fact attested by Japanese history, namely, that this country has been, in all ages, curiously free from mob outrage. During the feudal era, the agricultural class occasionally had recourse to concerted demonstrations by way of protest against heavy taxes or despotic exactions. The bamboo spear and the mat banner used to be spoken of with some awe in those days, but they were inconvenient solely to oppressive officials, and never once, so far as our reading goes, was such a demonstration attended by wholesale destruction of property or life. In modern times similar displays have been seen: assemblages of complaining farmers or of persons with some grievance to press on official attention. The city mob, however, which kills, pillages, burns and wrecks is something that we do not find anywhere in this country's annals. The point is worth notice. No one can affirm with confidence how the people would behave in the presence of a crisis such as has never yet confronted them, defeat by a foreign Power; but of all

inconceivable things a massacre of foreigners or any destruction of foreign property by a mob seems to us the most unlikely.

There is no occasion to dwell further upon the tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations put into the mouth of this imaginary personage by the St. Petersburg journal. Whether the man himself is a Munchausen or whether that epithet should be applied to his reporter in the *Viedomosti* we can not tell, but it must strike every one as supremely amusing that such a person as this ex-Minister should bring charges of deceit against the Japanese people. It will probably have occurred to our readers also, after perusing the *Viedomosti's* statements reproduced in our issue of the 13th instant, that however glaring may be the untruths thus ventilated they can not fail to deceive a great many Russians, and that, by thus creating a prejudice against the Japanese nation, they will contribute to prevent a peaceful issue from the present complications. We are glad to reflect that no such writing has ever disgraced the columns of a Japanese journal with respect to the Russians, and if the St. Petersburg newspaper diplomatist has any existence, we would ask him to reflect seriously whether men like himself are not mainly responsible for any anti-foreign feeling that may exist in Japan. Such calumnies and harsh criticisms as he utters must make Europeans disliked by every Japanese reader of his libels. This, however, is the old story. It has been frequently and truly observed that those who themselves hate and habitually traduce the Japanese are precisely the men most prone to accuse them of anti-foreign feeling.

With reference to the personage through whose alleged mouth the *Viedomosti* recently ventilated a column of anti-Japanese statements, our readers will remember that he was represented as having been present at a dinner given in the British Legation in Tokyo to celebrate the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and that he depicted Sir Claude MacDonald as much dissatisfied because the alliance had been negotiated without his knowledge, and the British subjects who were present at the dinner as equally disgusted that their country should have joined hands with a nation which never took any pains to conceal its dislike of foreigners. In commenting on this mythical diplomatist put forward by the Russian journal we did not think it necessary to allude to this particular part of his romance because the falsehood was sufficiently glaring, it being a matter of history that Sir Claude MacDonald was himself one of the original promoters of the alliance. But there may be some interest in now stating, as the result of direct inquiries made at the British Legation, that there never was a foreign Minister answering to the *Viedomosti's* description, and that there never was a dinner at the British Legation in celebration of the alliance. Doubtless the story invented by the St. Petersburg correspondent was intended for domestic consumption alone. The romancist did not imagine that his clumsy work would ever be exposed to the critical scrutiny of readers in Japan. Probably, too, he will never learn that his deception has been exposed. But if he can square accounts with his own conscience he is fortunate, for the only construction to be put on his writing is that he set himself deliberately to create an anti-Japanese prejudice in Russia and thus to increase the chances of war. We have no hesitation in saying

that his methods are just as distasteful to Russian gentlemen as they can be to Englishmen or Japanese.

FUNERAL OF MARQUIS ITO'S MOTHER.

The funeral cortege of Marquis Ito's mother left Shiba Sannai punctually at 1 p.m. on the 12th instant. The procession was of immense length, being formed by practically all persons of prominence in the capital and augmented by an almost interminable line of flowers. In spite of the constantly falling rain Marquis Ito walked the whole way as chief mourner. At the temple, Zuisho-ji, a large concourse of mourners had assembled, including nearly the whole of the Corps Diplomatique, and it may well be supposed that no little difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for some three hundred carriages and about five hundred *jinrikisha* on the adjacent roads: only by most excellent arrangements was dangerous confusion prevented. The service was after the Buddhist ritual. Although Zuisho-ji is a tolerably spacious edifice, accommodation could not be found inside for more than a small fraction of the numerous mourners. A majority were obliged to wait outside, where a huge marquee had been provided for their accommodation, until, in due sequence, they entered the temple to pay the usual tribute of respect before the bier. The imposing dimensions of the affair testified the universal respect in which Marquis Ito is held.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* reports that rates of marine insurance on goods destined for Japan rose in London from 0.125 to 0.5 per cent. between the 11th and the 12th instant, and that this fact, taken in conjunction with the sharp depreciation of Japanese securities is regarded as showing that London has ceased to hope for a peaceful conclusion of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. Apparently this news refers to goods shipped in English bottoms, but why any additional risk should apply to such goods it is not easy to see, unless, indeed, the supposition be that England means to engage in the war. Even supposing the peace broken and even supposing England to be involved, what is certain is that from Port Said to Hongkong no danger would attend any English or Japanese ships, for all the coaling stations would be closed to the enemy's vessels.

Some of the foreign insurance companies of America are said to have instructed their Yokohama agencies that for the present no policies are to be issued on the lives of naval or military officers of China, Japan, Russia or Servia.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 8th instant the editors of the principal Tokyo journals were summoned to the Naval Department and advised, in the public interest, not to publish any items with regard to movements of Japanese war-ships, inasmuch as the most ordinary incidents connected with the Army or the Navy are apt to be misconstrued at a time like the present.

A disease called *Nosekizumaku-yen* is prevailing in Tokyo. It has its principal seat in the Asakusa district. We are unable to identify the original word, of which the above is a translation, but the disease is evidently a species of meningitis.

Mr. Inagaki, hitherto Chargé d'Affaires in Bangkok, has been appointed Minister, and the same course has been adopted in the case of Mr. Sugimura, Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico.

The *Official Gazette* of the 10th instant contains a long list of decorations granted by foreign Governments to Japanese officers and officials with the consent of the Emperor of Japan. Among the number we observe that Major-General Fukushima and Vice-Admiral Ijuin receive the K.C.B., and Colonel Shiba gets a C.B. Viscount Hayashi and the Viscountess are recipients of the Coronation Order. It is also noticeable that quite a number of Chinese decorations are bestowed on Japanese officers who took part in the campaign of 1900. It is somewhat singular to find a country granting such distinctions to the officers of an army which took part in the invasion of its territories. The Governor of Kyoto, Mr. Omori, and the Governor of Nara, Mr. Terahara, are also on the list of favoured persons. We do not know what they have done on China's behalf. Even sergeants and corporals are included in the recipients of Chinese decorations, doubtless on account of their services in garrisoning Peking. Major-General Fukushima gets a German medal, and Lieut.-General Yamaguchi receives the first class of the Red Eagle of Prussia. Russia gives the Second Class of the Order of Anna to Major-General Akiyama, now in command of the Japanese troops in Peking. Marquis Oyama and Lieut.-General Terauchi are given China's highest order of the Double Dragon.

The formation of a new insurance company is announced. Its projectors are Mr. Hadano Shogoro, of the Keio Gijuku, and Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, and it is called the *Chioda Seimei Hoken-kaisa* (Chioda Life-Insurance Company). The idea of its projectors is to make it essentially a mutual affair, and they propose to issue policies for fixed periods after the manner of American companies. The capital is 300,000 *yen*. Excellent names appear among the shareholders, as, Messrs. Masuda Ko, Hayakawa Senkichiro, Sonoda Kokichi, the two Fukuzawas, Takashima Kokinji, Ono Kokei, Obata Tokujiro, Kimura Riyemon, Otani Kahei and others. With such a backing the Company can scarcely fail to succeed.

The ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue of the late Prince Arisugawa, Chief of the Head Quarter Staff during the early stages of the China-Japan War, took place on the 10th inst. The statue was designed by Okuma Ujihiro. It was cast at the Koishikawa Arsenal and it stands in front of the Head Quarter Staff Offices. Field Marshal Marquis Oyama read an address after the statue had been unveiled by the son of the deceased Prince. Among the personages present was Prince Tokugawa Keiki, the last of the Shoguns, who delivered a speech highly eulogising the virtues and abilities of the deceased, and noting that the date of unveiling the statue was the anniversary of His Imperial Highness' appointment to the rank of general. What gave special interest to Prince Keiki's participation in the ceremony was the fact that Prince Arisugawa acted as commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops during their campaign against the Tokugawa adherents.

The projectors of the statue were Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Oyama, the late Marquis Saigo, the late Viscount Kawakami and Admiral Viscount Ito. The height of

the statue itself is 13 feet, and that of the stone pedestal 14½ feet, and the cost has been 66,919 *yen*.

In Tokyo journals frequent allusions are now made to a Russian officer whose name, so far as we can gather from its transliterated equivalent, is "Asbereff." He arrived in Nagasaki from Port Arthur the day after Baron Rosen's return to that port from his visit to Viceroy Alexieff, and proceeded thence to Tokyo, making, however, but a very brief stay in the capital. It was supposed that he would go back immediately to Port Arthur, but he remains in Nagasaki, and is regarded by the Japanese public as an emissary of the Russian Government. He is in constant telegraphic communication with Viceroy Alexieff.

The general feeling seems to be that Russia's Representative in Tokyo will leave no stone unturned to promote an amicable settlement of the complication, and it is the earnest prayer of all thoughtful persons that he may succeed.

The *Jimmin's* Nagasaki correspondent confirms previously received reports that the representative of Messrs. Ginsburg & Company in Nagasaki sent his family to Odessa on the 3rd instant, and himself withdrew to Port Arthur, closing his office and apparently abandoning business. In view of the important part taken hitherto by this firm in Russia's East-Asian enterprises, the news is considered sinister.

But, as a matter of fact, it shares with many other items of news now current the peculiarity of being made out of whole cloth. We have ascertained on indisputable authority that the firm of Messrs. Ginsburg and Co. in Nagasaki is not closing at all. What has happened is that the firm's Nagasaki Manager, Mr. Mess, is taking his family to Odessa in order to secure better educational facilities for his children. So far from abandoning business in Japan, Messrs. Ginsburg and Co., as our own advertising columns show, have just taken over the freight agency of the Russian Volunteer Fleet for the whole of Japan.

An interesting article appears in the *Fiji Shimpo* with reference to the sums sent to Japan by emigrants from this country. Our contemporary gives the following figures as showing the amounts now annually reaching Japan from the emigrants:—

	<i>Yen</i> .
Hawaii	5,248,615
U.S. America	3,067,303
Canada	1,918,902
Australia	108,849
Vladivostok	500,000
Korea	751,865
Saghalien	400,000
Elsewhere	195,000
Total	12,190,534

At first sight this table looks gratifying, but the *Fiji* rightly argues that the true spirit of colonization does not animate persons who, instead of employing their profits to promote new enterprises or open new fields in the land of their adoption, think only of saving money to get home to their native country. That is not the way to make colonization success.

Not until January 1, 1859, was the number of lunatics officially registered in England, remarks the *Lancet*. At that date there were 36,762 insane persons—a proportion to the population of 1 to 536. "To-day they number over 113,000—a proportion to the population of 1 in 293—and the tendency of much of the insanity which comes under treatment to-day is to end in dementia and

to become incurable. Melancholia has shown in recent years a considerable rise among the educated and private classes of the insane, and recovery is rarely the happy issue of melancholia, more especially in men. But relief may be at hand nevertheless, and may come from the same direction as the evil. The increased intellectual activity, which is now reproached for bringing in its wake a train of psychological ills, will become more disciplined in its working, when the mental health of the people will improve, and the blessings of the fuller life which modern education and modern invention have brought within their reach will be enjoyed with impunity."

On Monday the Emperor appointed Lieut.-General Baron Kodama to succeed the late Major-General Tamura as Vice Chief of the Head Quarter Staff. In order to accept this new post Baron Kodama resigns the portfolio of Home Affairs, which is taken temporarily by the Prime Minister. Baron Kodama's appointment to the Head Quarter Staff seems to be regarded with much satisfaction in view of the difficult duties that may at any moment devolve on the occupant of that office. It had been anticipated that Major-General Fukushima might succeed Major-General Tamura, but a special selection has evidently been made.

An official report of the recent experiment made in transporting the 124th Voronezh Regiment of Infantry from Kharkoff, in Southern Russia, to Chita, in the Far East, has just been issued. The experiment was made both to test the Siberian Railway, and also to see how far the troops could be fed properly while on the journey. The results were thoroughly satisfactory. The regiment arrived at Chita after a journey of 24 days; the time occupied would have been much less if the halts at many of the railway stations had not been so long. The internal fittings and arrangements of these halting-places leave nothing to be desired. Of course, as the troops journeyed eastwards, the facilities became less elaborate in many respects, and at a few points the commissariat buildings were not ready for use; thus, the soldiers' rations had to be supplied by special cooking-cars, which had been sent on expressly from St. Petersburg, in order that they might be tested. In the middle of these cars is a spacious room with two boilers, capable of making soup and porridge for 500 men, a water-tank, a table, and a cupboard for supplies. On each side of the central space are store-rooms and two third-class compartments for the cooking staff. The military authorities claim that they could despatch in case of need 12 military trains daily to the Far East without disturbing the regular passenger and goods traffic. However, railway experts say that this would be impossible in view of the state of the Siberian Railway.

In his article on the Japanese Navy in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. J. H. Longford says that in the year 1866 a party of 14 Japanese students were for the first time sent to England by the Shogun's Government. They were all young men of gentle birth, who had given evidence of ability and industry, and naturally were all scions of families devoted to the Shogun's cause. They returned to Japan two years later, just as Enomoto was on the point of sailing from Shinagawa after Yedo had fallen. One of them joined him, and was entered as a cadet on board one of the ships. He fought throughout the whole of the subsequent struggle, on board ship while a ship remained, and afterwards on

land. When the struggle was over, the common soldiers and sailors who survived were soon released, but the officers were imprisoned in Hakodate for a year and a half. The prisons were mere cages, with no protection against heat in summer or the long continued bitter cold of Northern Japan in winter. The prisoners were fed only on pickled radish and Chinese rice, the latter being as much an abomination to any Japanese as Australian tinned mutton is to a well-to-do British workman, and they were defrauded by a dishonest gaoler of half the allowance which the Government had sanctioned for them of this unpalatable food, so that to close confinement in heat and cold were added the pangs of constant hunger. The young ex-student who shared the whole of this imprisonment is now Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese representative at the Court of St. James, and the gaoler who defrauded them of their rations came to him subsequently for employment and assistance.

Baron de Favereau, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Belgium, cabled the news on Tuesday to M. Pierre Bure, Belgian Consul-General in Yokohama, that Princess Albert of Belgium has given birth to a son. Prince Albert is the direct successor to the Belgian Throne, and hearty congratulations have been wired to him by the Belgian community in Japan, upon the arrival of another son. The Prince and Princess have been married about three years, and their first son, Prince Leopold, was born on Nov. 3, 1901.

A curious light is thrown on a certain class of mining enterprise by a letter quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. Among other recommendations of a certain mine the writer states that "it is in a rough, wild country where inquisitive stockholders would never go." This naive recognition of the value of inaccessibility, written in good faith by a man who evidently considers the public at large merely as fair game, moves the editor of the paper mentioned to sarcasm. He writes:—

"In the past we have known various surroundings of a mine quoted in behalf of its value, and among these good dumping facilities, fine scenery, and a salubrious climate have had undoubted merits; but a locality 'where inquisitive stockholders would never go' has even more obvious attractions. The gentleman who states the case so frankly evidently presupposes that the poor stockholders will be deprived of the right of sending a mining engineer to examine this hole-in-the-wall eagle's nest of a proposition, and we have had our feelings touched with visions of stockholders floundering with the unfamiliar snow-shoe over desolate wastes or trying vainly to pull themselves up steep cliffs in the face of falling debris, which, likely as not, is being kicked carelessly over the edge by the promoter himself, annoyed by such inquisitive people. It takes but little of that kindly touch of nature to evoke our keen sympathy for the inquiring or irate stockholders who are balked in their desire to visit the mine to which they are not expected to go. But we warn the ingenious originator of this new departure that we know mining engineers who are accustomed to skip from the Malay peninsula to the Klondike, who climb mountains for fun and ride across creation for exercise. There are all the materials ready for a startling climax when any one of these athletic searchers after truth invades the distant fastnesses of that lonely canyon and swoops down upon that vein of conglomerate which was to yield \$6 to a ton amid the seclusion of that dreadful spot."

The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of Mr. Mizobe Korechika, formerly Governor of Tochigi Prefecture, who was condemned by the Tokyo Local Court to 4 months' major imprisonment, a fine of 10 yen, and to make restoration in the sum of 1,000 yen, in connexion with corrupt practices. This is part of the aftermath of the textbook scandal. The public found much diffi-

culty in crediting Mr. Mizobe's guilt but apparently the Court of Cassation has not found any difficulty.

Statistics collected on the 10th instant show that much money is lying idle in the banks of Tokyo. These figures are given:—

	Yen.
First Bank.....	3,233,690
Mitsu Bishi	2,758,007
Mitsui	2,397,446
Hundredth	1,299,507
Yasuda	1,171,507
Nakai	1,165,725
Fifteenth	1,137,696
Bank of Commerce and Industry ...	1,096,587

The Louvre is passing through an anxious ordeal. Another of its treasures of antiquity, and in its way the most important in the world, is attacked. In 1869 M. Clermont-Ganneau, then dragoman of the French Consulate at Jerusalem, found in the ruins of Dhiban, to the east of the Dead Sea, a lettered monument, which the first experts of the day declared to be the triumphal stone of Mesa, King of Moab, reciting his triumphs over the Jews and the wars between the two countries from the time of David to Jehosaphat. The monument is in black basalt, dates nine centuries before Christ, and as the oldest example extant of alphabetic writing is the precursor of our own A B C. Renan pronounced it the "corner stone of Oriental epigraphy." It is impugned by an Austrian savant, M. Leowy, deeply learned in Semitic philosophy; but M. Clermont-Ganneau, who still survives, contends that this iconoclast is not qualified to pronounce upon the authenticity of Semitic monuments.

Japanese securities continue to fall in London. A telegram received from London by the Specie Bank on the 13th inst, says that the four-per-cents touched £79 on that day, against £81 on the 12th, and that the five-per-cents were quoted at £90 against £93 on the preceding day. This unprecedented fall is doubtless due to the war rumours assiduously circulated in Europe.

The statue inaugurated to the memory of Vercingetorix, as reported in the telegrams, commemorates the great Gallic chief's resistance to the Roman forces led by Julius Caesar, his capture B.C. 52 and his execution six years later, Gaul meantime, 51 B.C., being made a province of Rome. Clermont-Ferrand, where the celebration took place, is the capital city of the department of Puy de Dome.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*The Christian Dainyos. A Century of Religious and Political History in Japan (1549-1650).*" By M. STEICHEN, M.A. Yokohama: Kelly and Walsh.

READERS of the *Japan Mail* will remember that this book first appeared in these columns about a year ago. It has now been reprinted, at the Rikkyo Gakuin Press in Tokyo, and appeared in book form during the month of July last.

The period of which it deals, the introduction of Christianity into Japan, with its subsequent extirpation, is one of very great interest not only to Japanese but also to foreigners, and has already attracted a good share of literary attention. To say nothing of the past, in addition to Father Steichen's monograph, we hear that the second volume of Pfarrer Haas' book is almost ready for the press, and the publication of Mr. Murdoch's long-expected volume is now a matter of daily expectation.

Father Steichen has done conscientious work, and has written with scrupulous fairness with regard to both the friends and the foes of the Catholic Missions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He understands the Japanese temperament (a most important qualification for any one who undertakes to write impartially on Japanese topics), and he does not fear to give blame where blame is due. These qualities will always make the book a good one for the student who really wishes to get at the whole truth (as far as such a thing is possible) with regard to a period in which so many conflicting motives and interests were at work. A popular book *The Christian Dainyos* will never be. Father Steichen has nothing of the journalist or novelist about him: his book is not written or dressed out so as to captivate the eye. It will not commend itself much to the ordinary globe-trotter, or to that class of foreigners who are contented to live for years in the country with their eyes closed to all that is going on around them. It will always appeal to the genuine student, and, after all, it is the verdict of this class that is really of importance.

Lost in Blunderland, by CAROLINE LEWIS; pictures by S.R.: London, William Heinemann.

WITH the appearance upon the public stage of questions which have a vital bearing upon the future well-being of that mysterious personage, "the man-in-the-street," the art of political satire seems to have been revived in England. About a year ago we reviewed a very smartly written book called "*Clara in Blunderland*" which, owing to its cleverness, wit and humour, seems to have caught the popular fancy, for ten editions have been exhausted. The compilers of this excellent bit of fooling have followed up their success with a similar volume called "*Lost in Blunderland*," which continues the political history of Great Britain after "Aunt Sarum" handed over the business to "Clara." It is often dangerous to try and repeat a success, but the authors of the *Blunderland* squib have justified their daring, for their new book is even more amusing, even more diabolically dexterous—to quote the *Academy's* phrase—than in their original venture. One follows the adventures of "Clara" with an absorbing interest even at this great distance from the scene, and all the way along it is a case of "Laughter holding both his sides." On every page the allusions to current events in the political world are incisive and very much to the point, while we feel sure that none of the high personages concerned, even "the Unicorn," will take offence at the kindly satire of the writers. Mr. Stafford Ransome is again to be congratulated upon the exceeding clever pictures with which he has illustrated the volume. We heartily recommend "*Lost in Blunderland*" to our readers—they will get more than a half hour's amusement out of it.

PLAGUE IN YOKOHAMA.

A fresh case of bubonic plague appeared at Matsukage-cho, 1-chome, Yokohama, early on the morning of Oct. 9th. The victim is named Uta (37), wife of a tobacco dealer named Shimidzu. She was immediately removed to hospital and her dwelling and surrounding houses isolated.

Another case of suspected plague appeared at Matsukage-cho on Oct. 14th. The sufferer is a youth named S. Uyeno, 15 years old. He was removed to the hospital, where a medical examination will be carried out.

MUKDEN, ANTUNG AND TATUNG-KOU.

IT is now quite clear that according to the United States Revised Treaty with China Mukden and Antung are to be opened immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and that, according to the Japanese Treaty, Mukden and Tatung-kou are on the list, the net result being that three places will become new marts of foreign commerce, namely, Mukden, Antung and Tatung-kou. The geographical difference between Antung and Tatung-kou is not considerable. They both lie on the northern bank of the Yalu, Tatung-kou being nearer the mouth of the river than Antung is. Both places were occupied by the Japanese troops in 1894-5 during the invasion of Manchuria, and both are now understood to be in Russian occupation. Antung, being the larger town of the two, serves virtually as Russia's basis of operations in the Yalu Valley, and of course the opening of the two ports will expose to the full light of day her doings in the Valley and the nature of her enterprise at Yong Am-pho. It can not be denied that the signing of such treaties constitutes an international recognition of China's sovereignty in Manchuria. On the other hand, it can not be denied that the present condition of that sovereignty is altogether illusory. The *Kokumin Shinbun* writes as though the duty of seeing that the treaties are carried into practical effect devolved on the United States and Japan. It appears to us that such a use of terms is somewhat erroneous. The right to insist on the effective operation of the treaties certainly belongs to America and Japan, but the duty of giving effect to them rests wholly with China. Neither the Government of Tokyo nor that of Washington has incurred any new responsibility by signing these covenants. The two Powers have obtained new privileges. That is all. Should China show herself unable to carry out the promises she has now made, the United States and Japan will not be bound to furnish her with ability. Their natural course in such circumstances will be to exact from her reparation for a violated pledge. That is the cold, unsentimental view of the situation. But there is a dramatic element also. It is to be found in coincidence of dates. On the 8th of October Russia stood pledged to finally terminate her military occupation of Manchuria. She had not been relieved of that pledge in any sense. It is true that she had endeavoured to find relief by repeatedly formulating new conditions as essentially preliminary to the carrying out of her original promise. But China, resolutely declining those conditions, had stood firm by the original compact, and thus it resulted that the eighth of October found Russia absolutely without excuse other than the promptings of her own ambition for retaining military possession of Manchuria. There was no reason for other States to suppose that she would deliberately ignore her publicly made promises. They would have

insulted her by any such supposition. Therefore they chose the 8th of October as the date for signing treaties which depend for their operation on the hypothesis that Russia will keep faith. Of course it is a farce. Were the matter judged by the strict rules of equity, China would be convicted of making a promise which she is incompetent, wittingly incompetent, to carry out, and Japan and America would be convicted of exacting from her a promise which they know her to be incapable of fulfilling. The practical point, however, is that China is the party primarily responsible; which is quite as it should be, for though, humanely speaking, we may pity the decrepitude that results from vicious habits, we can not forget that its origin is vice. What seems most probable is that Russia will offer no opposition to the opening of the new marts. It is quite feasible that her armed presence in Manchuria should continue without any interruption of the new trade routes. But unless her designs in the Yalu Valley be of a much more innocent character than appearances indicate, the opening of two new ports near the mouth of the river, especially when one of them constitutes her basis of operations in the Valley, can not fail to affect the situation materially. We have always held that wisdom and the dictates of self-interest point clearly to one course for Japan; namely, the opening of such ports in Manchuria as would place between Russia and Korea the barrier of neutral settlements, and the acquisition of such concessions in Korea itself as would effectually establish Japanese influence in the peninsula. Things look at present as though both of these consummations were in sight.

NAVIGATION SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

THE *Niroku* and the *Asahi* are employing their pens to popularize the idea of cutting down maritime subsidies in Japan. They adduce comparative figures in support of their contention. Thus the following table is put forward as showing that Japan stands third among the Powers of the world in this particular kind of liberality:—

	Yen.
Great Britain's yearly subsidies are.....	9,295,000
France's	19,084,710
Germany's	3,475,000
Russia's	3,736,260
Austria's	3,159,880
United States'	3,462,660
Japan's	8,295,218

But although at first sight these figures seem to justify an argument for reduction in Japan's case, both of our contemporaries have apparently lost sight of the cardinal fact that Japan's maritime marine is an essential part of her national armaments. All the countries tabulated above, with the solitary exception of Japan, possess mercantile marines, and, in some cases, magnificent fleets of transports, upon which they can draw for purposes of military conveyance in time of war. Most of them, indeed, have little occasion to consider the problem of over-sea transport. For Great Britain

and France, however, that problem has much importance, and every one knows that both Powers have made ample provision for its solution in time of emergency, yet each pays out in the form of navigation subsidies a larger sum than Japan pays. The plain fact is that if Japan withdrew her subsidies and suffered her mercantile marine to decay, as it inevitably must, she should, to be logical and practical, reduce her army also by one half and limit herself strictly to a stay-at-home defensive policy. For she has no ships serviceable as military transports except the steamers which owe their existence to the bounty of the State. Marquis Iro and the framers of the 1896 post-bellum programme fully appreciated that fact and made due provision for it. They had to choose between two courses. They had to equip the State itself with a fleet of transports such as Great Britain and France possess, or they had to encourage private enterprise to supply the want. There can be no second opinion as to which method was the wiser. The one would have entailed heavy expenditure, not temporary but continuous, without in any way improving trade facilities. The other would encourage commercial development and promote the maritime education of the nation at a much smaller outlay of money. Nothing could be more short-sighted, in our opinion, than an outcry, simply on grounds of *yen* and *sen*, against the system inaugurated in 1896. We do not pretend to think that the maritime enterprises of this country are conducted on the most economical or efficient lines, but we do think that much aptitude and considerable ability have been displayed, and we further think that in view of the difficulties against which Japanese Shipping Companies have to contend in foreign waters, subsidies from the Exchequer are at present the only alternative to the effacement of all ocean-going services. If the advocates of economy merely for economy's sake paid intelligent attention to these points, their arguments would be more interesting and convincing. But so long as they ignore the essential fact that Japan's maritime marine represents her only instrument of military over-sea transport, they can not obtain currency for their doctrine.

KOREA.

IT has already been reported in these columns that Russian subjects were said to be erecting buildings at Tho-yong-po. Unfortunately these names of Korean places convey little information to the average reader of journalistic news. At one moment they hear of Yong Am-pho; at another of Yong-chong, and at another of Tho Yong-po. It may be well to explain, therefore, that Yong-chong is the name of a considerable town and its surrounding district on the southern bank of the Yalu near the mouth of the river; that Yong Am-pho is the principal port in the district—one of the ten best

harbours in Korea, indeed—and that Tho Yong-po is a hamlet in the vicinity of Yong Am-pho. The first news pointing to the formation of a Russian settlement showed the Russians as having arrived in Yong-chong, and when they were next heard of at Yong Am-pho, the impression conveyed to the general public was that they had moved to a new part of Korea. But the fact is that, arriving in the Yong-chong district, they selected Yong Am-pho with its excellent harbour as a place of residence, and proceeded to purchase houses and lands there without any previous reference to the Korean authorities. Subsequently came news that they had extended their residential sphere to Tho Yong-po, which merely meant that they had taken a larger area into their projected settlement. Considering, however, that their right to reside within the smaller space at Yong Am-pho is still in dispute, this calm ignoring of all troublesome contingencies and of Korea's competence to assert her sovereignty, has naturally perturbed the Seoul Government considerably. On the 8th instant, it is said, a strong despatch was addressed to M. PAVLOW by the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs—Li the Third, we presume—pointing out the lawlessness of the Russian trespassers' conduct, complaining that the remonstrances of the local officials had been entirely fruitless, and that the representations of the Korean Government had failed to elicit any clear reply, and calling upon M. PAVLOW to take effective steps for the purpose of restraining such acts. What answer this despatch will receive we need not attempt to conjecture, but it is necessary to observe that if Russia's conduct excites alarm and suspicion, she can scarcely blame any one save herself. M. PAVLOW and his countrymen are not without some warrant for their doings in the Yalu valley. They have the concession of 1896, of which the Russian version is officially conclusive, and the Russian version appears to be capable of a very wide interpretation. A question of rendering may therefore account for their extending to the whole region watered by the Yalu and its tributaries a concession which the Koreans seek to interpret as applying only to the lower reaches of the river. But differences of interpretation can not possibly be held to justify the arbitrary settlement of Russian subjects at any place they choose to select in the Yalu Valley. At some place or places they might fairly claim, we think, the right to erect such buildings as are essential to the prosecution of the enterprise contemplated by the concession. But the right to settle anywhere without discriminating sanction from the lord of the soil, would mean nothing less than the absorption of the whole valley into Russia's dominions. No one can pretend to believe sincerely that any such issue was contemplated by the Korean framers of the concession, or that its language justifies any such construction. Thus, simultaneously with their very flagrant disregard of solemn

treaties in Manchuria, the Russians are pursuing in northern Korea a line of conduct which plainly ignores Korean sovereignty and would not be attempted for one moment in the presence of a Power capable of asserting itself. It is necessary to conclude, therefore, that Russia's doings in Eastern Asia are now inspired solely by the doctrine, "might is right," and that she looks to rebuild her national reputation on her imperial successes. Such dramas have been acted again and again by great Powers ever since human nature emerged from the factory of its strange production. But such dramas have never previously been played on a stage brought within easy ken of the whole world by the telegraph and the journalistic reporter. Russia's practices are old-fashioned affairs, familiar enough to careful students of history, but having their outlines softened even for such students by the haze of distance. To-day, on the contrary, we are invited to observe them at first-hand and at the very moment of their performance, and while watching the unsightly drama, we have in our hands a libretto of beautiful international codes such as did not distress the consciences of empire-builders or their audiences in mediæval days. Russia can not expect a lenient verdict under such conditions and we do not imagine that she expects it. Her argument probably is, "I am dealing with men and things that are just as far as ever beyond the pale of modern international morality, and I do not propose that my dealings shall be hampered by any code of premature ethics."

YACHTING.

A moderate to fresh northerly breeze with some easting in it, and smooth water, provided capital yachting weather on Saturday, though the air had a decided nip that made overcoats welcome to onlookers.

The event of the day was to have been a race between the schooner yachts *Yamato Damashii* (Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Commodore of the Yokohama Yacht Club) and *Tommy Atkins* (Mr. J. T. Hamilton), but it proved something of a fizzle. The latter craft, it may be mentioned, is auxiliary, but as the race had to be contested under sail alone it is allowable to suppose that her propeller was lifted prior to the start. The honour of beating the Commodore—apart altogether from the value of the stakes, a pipe of tobacco—one would think, ought to have dictated that course. Yet there was some doubt with regard to the point on Saturday. Our information, derived semi-authoritatively, is that the necessary steps to win victory had been taken.

The start was fixed for 1.30 p.m. and *Yamato Damashii* unmoored in time to reach the vicinity of the starting line in accordance with the arrangements. The course was: from a line between two flagboats outside the south breakwater, and more than half way in towards the Creek, round the Lightship, round the Kawasaki Buoy, again past the Lightship, and home over the starting line. As will be seen this involved an open reach to the Lightship, a close fetch to windward for the buoy, a run back to the Lightship and a wide reach in. *Tommy Atkins* was less prompt than her adversary, and in addition to casting off too late to allow of her being on hand at the prescribed time, lost minutes in the harbour waiting for a passenger. The yachts carried all lower sail, *Tommy* in addition wearing a large outer jib, and *Yamato D.* her main gaff-topsail. It was after two when they got away, the starting gun being fired at 2.06.30 noon half-time. *Yamato Damashii* in the lee berth was first across the line, and *Tommy* hesitated for some time to bear away for his first mark. Mr. Scidmore immediately set his

fisherman's staysail which, doubtless, over great part of such a course and with such a breeze was of great value, but on the wind cannot have helped much. At any rate he increased his lead somewhat to the Lightship as will be seen from the times below (kindly supplied to us by a yachtsman who accompanied the racers over the battlefield). They nipped in sheets to squeeze up for the Kawasaki Buoy, and shortly it became apparent that *Tommy* was settling down to leeward. As time wore on, too, it seemed that in addition to out-pointing her opponent the flagship was also out-footing her. The weather became thick as they drew to the northward and eastward so they could not from the land be seen rounding the Buoy, but the facts of that event are that *Yamato D.* all but fetched, finding it necessary to make but a very short board, while *Tommy* had to tack twice. As will be noted the latter had been badly worsted in the windward work. *Yamato D.* ran before the wind like a scalded cat to the Lightship, adding 8 minutes to her already long lead, and, content to have the valuable stakes practically in his pipe, Mr. Scidmore merely worked on 3 minutes more to the finish. It was a very tame affair, but being a novelty was watched with a good deal of interest from the shore. The Commodore was accompanied by Capt. Weston, and Mr. Smith (who usually sails *Maid Marion*) was at *Tommy's* tiller. The owner (Mr. C. M. Birnie) was also on board. *Yamato D.'s* sendoes had carefully trimmed her down by the head with her boat davits and all other available weighty material that they could stow forward, but it would appear that under any circumstances *Tommy Atkins* will have to lift a few more propellers before she can get on even terms with the Commodore's yacht.

Times are as follow:—

	<i>Yamato D.</i>	<i>T. Atkins.</i>
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Lightship	2.14.00	2.15.40
Kawasaki	3.03.40	3.20.42
Lightship	3.42.20	4.07.30
Finish	3.51.00	4.19.10

Mary, Maid Marion and Haidee raced over the Lightship-Widow Buoy course, the first named allowing the others 10 and 25 minutes respectively. *Haidee* got across first, to leeward, *Maid* and *Mary* to windward, the former blanketing the latter for a few moments. *Mary*, however, promptly shook off her opponent and the race very soon assumed the usual processional aspect of such contests. At the Lightship *Mary* only led, it is true, by a minute and fifteen seconds from the *Maid*, which in turn was two minutes ahead of the yawl, but the gaps between the craft steadily widened all the time. The result of the race is shown by the times:—

	Finish.	Corrected
	h.m.s.	h'cap.
<i>Mary</i>	3.45.45	3.45.45
<i>Maid</i>	3.58.20	3.48.20
<i>Haidee</i>	4.10.10	3.45.70

Haidee thus wins first prize by a bare 25 seconds on her allowance, *Mary* is second and gains 2 record points, *Maid* 1 record point.

The Mosquito Yacht Club had arranged a race for their 21-raters, the prize Mr. Kingdon's Cup, but *Winsome*, which was leading, with *Pek* and *Vixen* in second place, could not find the Tsurumi Mark—indeed it appears there was no mark in the locality—and came home, all the others following suit.

Eight "Larks" went over the usual breakwater course, but the other way about, and owing to a misunderstanding some boats which under ordinary conditions would have had a good lead, lost considerable time. No. 2 (Mr. Manley) distinguished herself in the lively breeze and finished easily ahead of every body. Times:—

Nos.	h.m.s.
1	3.32.20.
2	3.27.40.
8	—
9	3.33.30.
10	3.29.05.
11	3.28.15.
12	3.28.20.
14	3.27.20.

Nos. 9 and 14 were disqualified because they did not round the proper mark.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Yokohama Literary Society was held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. There was but a small attendance. The President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, moved that the minutes of the last annual general meeting be taken as read. This was seconded by Mr. H. J. Neville and carried.

On the motion of the Chairman the Report of the Committee and the Treasurer's accounts, which had already been printed in the local press and circulated among members, were also taken as read, the proposal being seconded by the Rev. E. S. Booth.

The CHAIRMAN said the Society was to be congratulated upon its flourishing condition as evidenced by the big roll of members and its balance at the bank. Since the accounts were closed *yen* 25 had been spent in putting the piano in thorough order and repair; and *yen* 100 had been invested in an electric light apparatus for the magic lantern, which should be installed within the next two months if all went well.

The Rev. Dr. DEARING then proposed that the following be the Officers and Committees of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown; Vice-President, Mr. N. W. McIvor; Treasurer, Mr. A. Marsh; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Wallace; Literary Committee, Mr. N. W. McIvor, Mr. R. Wallace, Dr. Dearing, and Miss A. Abenheim; Musical Committee, Mr. N. G. Maitland, Mr. W. Karl Vincent, Miss Mendelson, Mrs. Jas. Walter, Mrs. O. A. Poole and Mrs. N. W. McIvor.

The proposal was seconded by the Rev. E. S. Booth and carried.

The increase in the number of the Musical Committee necessitated a slight change in the By-laws, and these were duly sanctioned after they had been explained by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. H. J. Neville. The revised by-laws were ordered to be printed and circulated.

Regarding the forthcoming season, the President said that in answer to requests made by him on behalf of the Society, promises of lectures had been received from several members and friends. So far these included a lecture on Macedonia, by himself, which would be illustrated; a lecture on North Wales by Mrs. W. Kirkland Wilson; an evening with Sullivan, by Mr. W. Karl Vincent; a lecture on the French Canadian Habitant, by the Rev. C. L. J. Bates, special attention being given to the curious literature and customs of this little known people; a talk on the Antique Coins of Japan, by Dr. Munro; a lecture either on Browning or Balzac by Mr. T. Satchell; and, he hoped, a paper by Mrs. Jas. Walter on her trip out and home via Siberia; while Mr. H. J. Snow would probably, if he could find the time, tell of his experiences in the Frozen North; and Mr. T. Cowen a talk about China in Peace and War. This would carry them half way through the season and he hoped the members would favour the Committee with suggestions for filling the other dates; similar help he also hoped would be given with regard to discovering new talent for the musical programmes. With reference to the proposed musical competitions he wished to explain that these would have nothing to do with the regular meetings of the society. They would be entirely separate and distinct. The general idea was that a few subjects should be selected and given out to members and an examination would be held later in the season, such an examination being quite private. Of course should any of the competitors display marked ability the Committee might later on consider the advisability of placing such a one upon the programme, but that was a matter for the future. The ages ranged from 10 to 21 years, but this was with the intention of making Senior and Junior Divisions.

The Rev. E. S. BOOTH was glad to hear this explanation, for he for one would not approve of a competition in public. On the lines laid down by the President he thoroughly approved of the Society taking up such a work, for he felt sure it would act as a valuable incentive in the musical studies of the children in this community. The foreign children of Yokohama had too few incen-

tives, he feared, to prosecute their musical studies, and the Society, he felt sure, was inaugurating a very useful competition.

The CHAIRMAN having obtained the consent of the meeting to begin the Society's regular session on Friday, October 16th, so as not to clash with the Interport week fixtures, the meeting adjourned.

MACEDONIA, OR CRESCENT AND CROSS.

[READ BEFORE THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY, BY THE PRESIDENT, MR. A. BELLAMY BROWN, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1903.]

I suppose most children of European or American parentage make their first acquaintance with the word Macedonia when, in the course of their Bible lessons they draw near to the story of the missionary journeyings of St. Paul, and, reaching the sixteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, read:—

"And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us."

Nearly twenty centuries have run their appointed course since that midnight cry was heard in the Grecian colony of Troas, and yet so strenuous has been its vitality that reverberating echoes, ringing down the corridors of time, still arrest the attention of the world and turn our thoughts very frequently in the direction of a much-distracted land. In the days of St. Paul, many Jewish colonies were planted in Macedonia, the principal among them being at Thessalonica, the modern Saloniki, or Salonica, which then lay on the great Roman Road, the Via Egnatia, running from the Adriatic to the Hellespont. I need hardly remind my hearers that two of the great Pauline letters are known to us as the Epistles to the Thessalonians; while an equally famous letter is that addressed by the mighty apostle to the Gentiles to converts at another early Macedonian town, Philippi, which stood near the head of the beautiful archipelago close to a pass in the Balkans. It was this town which gave its name to the battle in which Augustus Caesar (the young Octavius) and Mark Antony defeated the forlorn leaders of the republican oligarchy of old Rome—Brutus and Cassius—who are enshrined for ever in English literature by the genius of Shakespeare. Before the close of the apostolic age the fortunes of the town had begun to wane and to-day Philippi is but a grass-grown waste infinitely desolate in its sad loneliness—*sic transit gloria mundi*. Salonica, on the other hand, still exists.

Long before the Christian era, Macedonian history had begun, as most of us who have had to wrestle with the heroic age of the Greeks know to our cost. In the grey dawn of history the primitive tribes of Macedonia were welded into a kingdom by Caranus, who flourished about 814 B.C. At first the little state was hardly strong enough to run alone and was successively under the protection of either Athens, Sparta, or Thebes, until the day arrived when Providence raised up one of those leaders of men who appear ever and anon in the history of all nations. This was Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. Philip, by the force of great military genius and almost equally striking political abilities, raised Macedonia into an Empire. His victories were undoubtedly greatly favoured by the invention of the famous Macedonian phalanx, which revolutionized the art of war as then practised and helped in the course of a few years to spread the Macedonian name far across the fair lands of Asia Minor. But first he had to reduce Thrace, Illyria, Thessaly, and then the free cities of Greece, making them appanages of his empire, the decisive battle being fought at Cheronea, in Boeotia, in 338, B.C., when 32,000 Macedonians beat 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, etc. On the death of Philip, by assassination, Alexander as ended the throne and the golden age of Macedonian conquest set in; but into the details of those foreign wars I do not intend to go, as they would take us too far away from our immediate subject—the land and its people. Suffice it say that from the death of Alexander right down the ages Macedonia and her sons knew little of the blessings of peace, battles followed battles with a wear-

some monotony, for when her overlords were not warring with their neighbours, internecine strife prevailed. In 279 B.C. the Gauls first burst upon the unhappy land, and they repeated their visit ten years later, only to be swept back with heavy loss. In 168 B.C. Macedonia lost her freedom and became a Roman province, Perseus, the last of her kings, being forced to walk chained, in the company of his sons, before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumphant return to Rome. A few hundred years of fairly undisturbed quiet now pass by and then, in 482 A.D., Theodoric the Ostrogoth, plundered the province and left it a howling wilderness. Four hundred years later the feeble arms of the Greeks, who next kept guard there were beaten down by an irruption of Bulgarians, but in 1001 the Emperor Basil won back the province for Byzantium and a couple of hundred years of comparative peace followed. Then Boniface of Montferrat arose and carved the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica out of the greater portion of Macedonia, while the Old Servian Empire held the rest. This was in 1204 A.D. But the Turks were already hammering at the gates of Constantinople and the "last phase" was not long deferred, for in 1430 Macedonia was finally conquered by Amurath II, and the land and all its inhabitants were annexed to the empire of Turkey.

In our own day Macedonia has become the theatre of a struggle in which the many nationalities who call Eastern Europe their home are playing a strenuous part. All the peoples which dispute the reversion of the Turkish possessions in Europe are represented in this appalling drama, as I shall now proceed to show.

The Turks, the ruling race, deserve first notice. They form less than a quarter of the entire population, and their numbers are steadily declining. The Turkish rural population is quiet, sober, and orderly, presenting some of the best characteristics of the race. The urban population, on the other hand, has become much demoralized, while the official classes, from the gendarmes to the highest functionaries, are, as a rule, corrupt, and avaricious, and seem to have parted with all scruple in their dealings with the Christian peasantry. The Turks, though still politically strong, fall behind the other nationalities in point of intellectual culture, and the contrast is daily becoming more marked owing to the educational activity of the Christians. Originally a nomad race, they have never become rooted in the soil, and remigration to Asia Minor will probably be their ultimate destiny, at least so some keen observers think. They number about 500,000 souls.

Next in importance politically come the Greeks, whom I need hardly stop to describe, and after them the Vlachs. The Vlachs, also called Rumanians, are designated by some writers "Macedo-Rumanians" in contradistinction to the Daco-Rumanians who inhabit the country north of the Danube. They are in all probability the descendants of the Thracian branch of the aboriginal Thracio-Illyrian population of the Balkan peninsula, the pure Illyrians being represented by the Albanians. This early native population, apparently Hellenized to some extent under the Macedonian empire, seems to have been Latinized in the period succeeding the Roman conquest, and probably received a considerable infusion of Italian blood. The Vlachs are, for the most part, either highland shepherds or wandering owners of horses or mules. Their settlements are scattered all over the mountains of Macedonia; some of these consist of permanent dwellings, others of huts occupied only in the summer. The Vlachs who settle in the lowland districts are excellent husbandmen; and many have joined the town-dwellers, where they become expert, but wily, traders. The Vlachs of Macedonia number probably 90,000, of whom only some 3,000 are nominally Mohammedan. The next group in order of political merit is the Albanian. They have ever been the scourge of western Macedonia; even before the Turkish conquest these predatory mountaineers were accustomed to devastate the fertile valleys inhabited by the Slavonic population. After the first Turkish invasion of Albania many of their chiefs and beys adopted Mohammedanism, but

the conversion of the great bulk of the people took place in the 16th and 17th centuries. This change of faith was productive of serious consequences to their Christian neighbours. Professing the creed of the dominant Power and therefore entitled to bear arms, the Albanians were enabled to push forward their limits at the expense of the defenceless population around them, and their encroachments have continued to the present day. The indulgence extended to them by the Porte has been requited by constant rebellions; for with the decline of the Osmanli power in the 18th century the arrogance of the Albanian chieftains increased and their military energies were as often employed in combating the Turkish authority as in prosecuting local feuds or raiding the Christian peasantry. Indeed, at times they have been virtually independent. The policy of the present Sultan is particularly tender towards the Albanians, and he has reaped a plentiful crop of troubles in consequence. An invincible repugnance to the payment of taxes and an equally strong aversion to regular military service are the main causes of Albanian discontent. Meanwhile they escape both by remaining among their bare and desolate mountains, from which they sweep down when the humour seizes them upon the defenceless dwellers on the plains. The Albanians number, perhaps, 120,000. There are besides small colonies of Circassians, with predatory instincts as fully developed as those of the Albanians; but their numbers do not exceed 3,000. The great mass of the population—which I have left to the last—is principally Slavonic. The Slavs first passed the Danube in the beginning of the 3rd century of our era, but their great immigration occurred in the 6th and 7th centuries. They overran the entire peninsula, driving the Greeks to the shores of the Aegean, the Albanians into the Mirdite country, and the Latinized population into the highland districts. They were a primitive, agricultural and pastoral people, and towards the end of the 7th century those in the eastern and central provinces were conquered by the Bulgarians, a Ugro-Finnish horde, who established a despotic political organization, but being less numerous than the subjected race, were eventually absorbed by it. To-day the Slavs of Western Macedonia are of a lively, enterprising character; those of the eastern and southern regions are a quiet, sober, hard-working agricultural race, more obviously homogeneous with the population of Bulgaria. They number about 1,150,000, of whom about 1,000,000 are Christians of the Greek Orthodox Church.

I have now given some idea of the variety of races who inhabit Macedonia, and have mentioned all, with the exception of the Jews, an account of whom I defer till later. The embittered struggle of these rival nationalities has kept the Far Eastern question an open sore for many years and led to the Emperor Nicholas describing Turkey as the "Sick Man of Europe" and to Mr. Gladstone delivering many a stirring speech upon the "Bulgarian atrocities." Until the middle of the 19th century, the Greeks owing to their superior culture and their privileged position, exercised an exclusive influence over the whole population professing the Orthodox faith. All Macedonia was either Moslem or Orthodox Christian without distinction of nationalities, the Catholic or Protestant following being inconsiderable. Then came the Bulgarian literary revival and with it the establishment of an exarchate in 1870. This was followed by the starting of Bulgarian schools within the province, and after them came "commercial agents." Then the Servians, growing jealous, took a hand and started a similar propaganda, using the same instruments: schools, priests and commercial agents; next the Roumanians followed suit. The Bulgarians now have 762 schools, with 39,466 pupils and 1778 teachers; the Servians have 172 schools, including 15 gymnasia, with 321 teachers, and 7,200 pupils; while the Roumanians have 40 schools. The Greeks maintain 927 schools, including five gymnasia, with 1397 teachers and 57,607 pupils; but their influence owing to the upshot of the Turko-Greek war, is steadily on the wane. And now, to add to the Sultan's woes, his sweet pets, the Albanians, demand the establishment of schools in which their language may be

taught, but unlike the other nationalities they do not intend to put up the money themselves for this purpose. The effect of all these different schools has led to much disorder and to the greatest embitterment of feeling among the different races. Mr. G. J. Abbott, who was sent out last year by the University of Cambridge to enquire into the folk-lore of Macedonia, after a careful tour through the unhappy province writes:—

The struggle for racial supremacy between Greek and Bulgar, pervades and poisons all the relations of life, private no less than public. A Greek will on no account speak to or shake hands with a Bulgar. Nor will a Bulgar patronise a shop kept by a Greek. The antipathy between the two nationalities amounts almost to physical repugnance. It far exceeds any feeling of enmity that either of them may entertain towards the Turk, who has ground them both to the dust during five centuries of the most unmitigated oppression imaginable. Party passion from the market-place is often carried into the very bosom of the family. At Petritz, as in other parts of Macedonia, I found many a house divided against itself, some of the members of the family espousing one cause, while the others supported the opposite. Not that the division is always based on sincere discrepancy of political or religious views. Patriotism in too many cases can be described as purse deep. The Bulgarian propaganda spares no effort and no expense for the acquisition of proselytes and many of the adherents of the Bulgarian party at Petritz and other districts of Central Macedonia are in receipt of a monthly salary. But the strife of Christians does not end here. The Mohammedans claim the Vlachs, and others; the Servians make a vehement and a better founded claim for a portion of the population; and these the Bulgarian propagandists hate almost as much as their Greek rivals. The Bulgarians and the Greeks fight each other with every weapon. They endow rival colleges; they bid against each other for the conquest of rival souls; they have riots in the baths for the possession of a church; and sometimes they bring to the theological and racial dispute the old allies of the dagger and the rifle.

And this is the final result, as Mr. Abbott sums it up.

"The Macedonian peasants themselves—excepting those of the extreme south, whose Hellenic nationality has never been disputed—can hardly be said to possess any national soul, or, for that matter, any soul at all. If they are caught young by the Bulgarian propaganda, and reared in its schools, they are imbued with the idea that they are Bulgarians. If the Servians are first in the field they become Servians. The race is to the swift and to the rich. In one and the same household one will occasionally find representatives of all the branches of the human family; the father claiming for himself a Servian descent, the son swearing that nothing but Bulgarian blood flows in his veins, while the daughters, if they are allowed a voice in the matter, will be equally positive that Helen of Troy or Catherine of Russia or the Aphrodite of Melos was their ancestress. The old mother is generally content to embody her national conviction in the declaration that she is a Christian. A true comedy of errors, in which no one knows who is who but everybody instinctively feels that everybody is somebody else."

The Greeks are certainly the most intellectual of all the struggling races, and probably to them after they have lived down their present disgrace, the final victory will belong. A Macedonian farmer of Greek nationality and aspirations put the case of his people well in a simile he employed in speaking to Mr. Abbott. "We Greeks, sir," he said, "are like so many ears of corn standing in the midst of weeds and tares of all sorts. They do their best to starve and choke us, yet, by the grace of God, we somehow continue to shoot up and fruit."

And this leads me to remark that Mr. Abbott is of opinion that the Macedonian is the most heavily taxed of any peasant in the world. The Turkish official does not think he has done his duty properly until he has made the luckless wight drain the bitter cup to the dregs. Apart from land-tax and tithe, the Macedonian pays a tax for exemption from military service, which, as a Christian, he is not allowed to enter. He pays a tax for education he never receives. He pays a tax for roads and bridges which are never constructed. "In short, he pays a tax on everything he buys, on everything he sells, on everything he imports, on everything he exports, on everything he carries, on everything he weighs, on everything he possesses, and on many things which he does

not possess." There are always plenty of arguments at hand if he proves refractory, for the compelling powers of the bastinado and the thumb-screw are still recognised by the official class in Turkey. Can one therefore wonder that the population of Macedonia, at all times scanty, has undoubtedly diminished in recent years. The prevailing insecurity, the exactions of Turkish officials, the severities practised by the authorities in the repression of political agitation, the prevalence of brigandage, authorized and unauthorized, and the ravages of Albanian marauders in the Western districts have all tended to the smaller villages being abandoned by their inhabitants and the land being left desolate. Indeed, the general aspect of Macedonia to-day is bare and uninviting, for "man has warred against man among her mountains and left her valleys untilled," though here and there one comes across districts of surprising beauty and fertility. Yet for all that, in reading Mr. Abbott's lively account of his tour through the distressful country, one insensibly gathers a certain liking for the Turk whom fate has called to rule this portion of the Balkan peninsula. He really does not seem so black as he is painted by the Greeks, the Bulgars, the Servians, and the Roumanians. "The Mohammedans," says Mr. Abbott, "whatever may be thought of them as rulers, are generally acknowledged to be extremely honest in their private transactions—always excepting the Government officials, who have an immoral code of their own—and scrupulously careful in the handling of truth. The Turk is too strong to do a mean thing, too unimaginative to invent the thing that is not. His vices, great as they are, are the vices of a race conscious of its might, and proud of it." Like the Englishman, too, he is a man who reads, writes and speaks but one language, his own, therefore to most folk his trials and difficulties are a sealed book. It has not been sufficiently noticed, too, that the Turk "does not advertise." Periodically all the nations of Europe rail at him; but he never answers. Thus, as he seems by silence to assent to all the charges laid against him, perhaps he is not quite the fiend in human form which fancy depicts after reading the thrilling accounts of doings compiled by special correspondents for consumption by a public that likes to be horrified at times. Most of the general understandings to the Turk's discredit are matters of hearsay. Only a very few strangers ever think of sojourning in the Balkan States, and it is noticeable that those of the few who publish their impressions give surprisingly little sanction to the popular anathemas against the Turk. Mr. Abbott, though he may not deliberately intend to do so, conveys an impression very much in his favour. An excerpt from his pages will make this plain. In the villages inhabited by people of the subject races, fires are very frequent. Each village has eight or nine a week. "The flimsy material of which the houses are built would be sufficient to account for the conflagrations, were it not for one little thing: the house or the shop in which the fire originates in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred happens to be insured, and to belong either to a Jew or to a Christian. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that the property of Mohammedans—who do not approve of insurance, as implying a want of faith in Allah—seldom falls a prey to the flames, induces the thoughtful observer to shake his head. In fact, these 'accidents' may be said to throw a lurid light upon Hebrew and local Christian morality; and so seem to think the London insurance companies, which since the great fire of 1891 have abolished their Salonica agencies."

Again, take the question of cleanliness alone—the Mohammedan is immensely superior to the Christian and the Jew; as witness the following passage in Mr. Abbott's book—he is writing of Salonica, the most important town in Macedonia:—"The Turk's moral qualities are typified in a striking manner by the appearance of the quarters inhabited by Mohammedans. The streets are neatly swept, and the private dwellings, in point of cleanliness, present a wonderful contrast to the public offices. On passing from such a quarter to one inhabited by Christians, one notices a certain deterioration in those respects, accompanied by a corresponding inferiority in the

moral attributes which distinguish the Mohammedan. But it is only on reaching the Jewish quarter that one fully realises the depths of physical and other filth of which humanity is capable. The streets are littered with all sorts of rubbish in every stage of decomposition, and the air is fraught with all sorts of unwholesome odours."

Then here is a quotation from a chapter on "The Table-Talk of Hadji Demir Bey." I quote that fine old man's description of his fight with a band of forty brigands who assailed his house, and at last, when they could not break in, set fire to it. It well illustrates the Turk's strongest points,—his courage and scorn of death, his kindness to animals, his trust in Providence:—

"The flames were all round us, licking the walls and leaping up towards the sky. It was a dark night like this, but you could see yonder mountains by the light of the fire as clearly as you see the palm of your hand. We retreated to the stable below, and, throwing the gate open, whipped the horses out. How frightened the poor creatures were! By Allah the Compassionate and Merciful! methinks I can still hear their neighing. There was a bitch in the stable, too, lying upon the straw with her puppies. Oh, how they whined and howled, enough to break a heart of stone! When I opened the gate she lifted her children between her jaws, and one by one she carried them out through the flames. But as she was coming in for the last a bullet hit her, and she fell dead at my feet. Then I closed the gate again and digging a hole through the wall, made up my mind to fire my last shot and then perish beneath the ruins of my house. But Allah is great. He directed my aim. Off went the rifle, a scream came from without, and then all was silence. The brigands picked up their wounded and made off in haste. I had not prayed in vain. My last bullet had hit their chief. Praise be to Allah!"

It is sad to think that a race which can produce men like this should be mixed up in the bewildering racial muddle in Macedonia, where Greek and Bulgarian, Albanian and Servian, are all carrying on an active propaganda in favour of their own ambitions regardless of any known code of honour.

And what of the men who are in rebellion against the Turk? Well, the personality of Boris Sarafov, the leader of the present Macedonian revolt is interesting and typical of the movement he directs. The *Saturday Review* says:—"He possesses abundant courage, but when we have said that, we have exhausted his virtues. He doubtless believes in his cause, but that may be said of many miscreants. A master of disguises, an expert in bribery, and a born leader of men, he seems to be at once ubiquitous, invulnerable, and irresistible. He has established a reign of terror throughout three vilayets, the majority of whose population desire only to be let alone; he flouts pashas, outwits kaimakams, and eludes flying squadrons of zapkis; none ever knows where he is until an outrage is committed, and then, before the authorities have recovered from their surprise, he is probably a hundred miles away. When the bank was blown up at Salonica, he stood by disguised as a policeman. He has never ordered a crime which he was not ready to commit himself. He would make an ideal hero for a penny novelette."

Altogether it is a complex problem that Macedonia presents at the present moment and many statesmen incline to the belief that the final and only remedy would have long ago been applied if it had not been for the fierce divisions of the sections of the Christian races by which Macedonia is peopled; and, further, if it were not that non-Christian peoples, such as the Jews and the Gypsies, find such contemptuous toleration from the Turkish masters of the country that they look with disfavour on all attempts to liberate the nation. And, finally, it has to be acknowledged by even the most fervent enemy of Turkish rule that slavery on the one hand and mastery on the other, continued over centuries, have left in the conquered many of the vices of slavery, and in the conqueror many of the virtues of a ruling race.

But enough of this side of the question for the moment. There is a humorous aspect to the racial animosities of Macedonia which

Mr. Abbott manages to bring before our eyes. Here is a scene in a Macedonian marketplace between two peddlars. Mr. Abbott is making his way to the house of a friend, and what happens. "I found the entrance blocked by a crowd of peasants standing in a ring round two peddlars, who, with their wares spread before them in the street, were engaged in a loud disputation.

"I tell thee, He was a Bulgar."
"Christ a Bulgar! why, thou onion-headed simpleton all the world knows He was a Greek!"

This repartee, which I heard as I dismounted, gave me the clue to the subject under discussion.

As I elbowed my way through the crowd, the disputants caught sight of me, and both with one voice appealed to me to act as umpire.

"You are a stranger, sir," they said, "and a tchelebi—man of culture"—that was evidently a tribute to my Frankish dress. "So we shall leave the question to your decision."

A deep silence fell upon the assembly, and the whole countryside looked eagerly at me. I, finding myself suddenly called upon to pronounce an opinion on so weighty a matter, paused, stroked my chin meditatively for a minute or two and then slowly and deliberately said:—

"It is commonly supposed that He was a Jew."

A roar of laughter greeted my answer.

"Get away, sir, you are mocking us!" said one of the disputing peddlars, red with anger.

"You are a merry one," said the other, and he laughed loud and long to show that he was not too dull to see the point of the joke!

In quite a different vein is another glimpse of life in Macedonia, which I also take from Mr. Abbott's pages before passing on.

"I reined in beside one of the fountains, at which a tall willowy damsel was filling her pitcher. And the damsel was very fair to look upon, and I was very thirsty. So I said: 'Give me, I pray thee, a little water of thy pitcher to drink.' And she replied: 'Both drink thou, and I will also withdraw my pitcher that thy mule may drink likewise.' And I, carried away by the Biblical charm of the scene, and by the witchery of the damsel's large black eyes, asked her, not for information, but for the sake of hearing the music of her voice—'so soft, so sweet, so delicately clear'—and said: 'Whose daughter art thou?' And she answered: 'Mind thine own business, O stranger!' And I went away crest-fallen and corrected, pondering over the difference between Mesopotamia in the days of Abraham and Macedonia in my own. Thus I halted up the slope on which spreads the village of Provista. A church belfry and a minaret, rising side by side, showed in a striking manner that here also the Korean and the Gospel lived in hostile proximity. As I entered the village, a second damsel came forth with her pitcher on her shoulder. She was not fair to look upon. So I made bold to ask her to direct me to the house of the man to whom I was recommended. And she made haste and let down her pitcher from her shoulder, and showed me the way. And I bowed down my head and offered her a silver coin, which she declined. Thereupon I offered her a water-lily from my belt, which she accepted with a modest, maidenly blush, and forthwith ceased to look plain. Verily, 'tis not always the fairest vessel that contains the sweetest wine."

The most interesting city in Macedonia at the present day is Salonica, of which I have already spoken. It is the provincial capital of the vilayet of the same name, and yet, curiously enough, the bulk of the inhabitants are Spanish Jews. These are not descendants of the Jews who lived there in St. Paul's day, by-the-way, but the off spring of Children of the Promise who fled from persecution in the Iberian peninsula during the days when those most bigoted of monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, ruled in Spain. That was over four hundred years ago. The Turk received them, as always, with toleration, and there they have been ever since, preserving the rites and speaking the language of their fathers, for on the rock of Jewish tenacity the storms of time have beaten in vain. Mr. George Stevens, the well-known war-correspondent, who visited Salonica during the Turko-Greek war, has some interesting pages in his book "With the Conquering Turk," dealing with the Jews of Salonica. He says:—

The Jews of Salonica talk as they talked when they left Spain; they dress much as they dressed then; they keep themselves to themselves, and are proud to call themselves Spaniards. The less educated are convinced that they are the only Spaniards in the world. Out of the 120,000 people of the city it is computed that over one-half are Jews; Greeks are perhaps 25,000, and Turks a trifle less. There

are more Jews in Salonica than in Jerusalem. The Jews of Salonica are not of the black, Polish caste, which to most Englishmen is the type of the race. They came, as I said before, from Spain, and Spain under the Moors grew the flower of all Judaism, the *Sephardim*. Their faces are less fleshy and finer than those of the Polish caste; their foreheads and temples high; their silky beards often almost blonde, their noses thin and often almost straight. They move with a grave dignity, and though their faces express something of the weary pathos of their history, there is something of the patriarch and the philosopher in the look of the best of them. The Jewish women are the most gorgeous of Salonica. Their gala skirts are a wonder of stiff silk, embroidered with every flower that grows in a queen's garden. They must not show their hair; they conceal it, therefore, under a flat silk cap, rather like that of a German student, only with a yellow ribbon under the chin. The cap is all yellow, and cunning needlework; behind it falls a bag for the hair, likewise of green silk, its drooping ends embroidered with pearls. It sounds magnificent, but it looks ungraceful, destroying all the contours of the head. These women are said to be the most educated and cultivated of Salonica; many of them are also, in their youth the most beautiful.

Salonica has experienced many vicissitudes. One frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390 A.D. by order of the Emperor Theodosius. The Saracens captured it after great slaughter on July 30th, 904; while the Normans, then the Lords Paramount of Sicily, besieged it in 1185; and Amurath tore it from the Venetians in 1430. Monastir, the next town of importance in Macedonia, has been the scene of more sudden takings-off than one, the Albanian Beys being massacred there after the revolt of 1843. Janina, too, has its associations with assassination. Ali Pasha and his two sons surrendered there in 1822, under the most solemn promises of safety that ever constituted the prelude to a firing party. Of Skopje, another town, I have heard a resident of Yokohama who visited the place, declare it to be the vilest place on earth.

Referring once more to Salonica, I can't help thinking that it should be considered one of the world's holy cities. Just think of it! Here one can almost realise the ideal of Weary Willie—a week of Sundays. Joking apart, in Salonica you can really have three Sundays in the week all the year round and find yourself strictly within your rights. The Turks, being Mohammedans, keep their Sabbath on Friday; the Jews, the principal portion of the town's population, keep their ancient Sabbath, as did their fathers in the Holy Land, on Saturday; while the Greek Christians keep the Christian Sunday. Each sect, too, has various solemn fasts and innumerable feast days, all of which, owing to the racial rivalry which dominates Macedonia, are most faithfully observed, and furiously insisted upon, so that at times a chance traveller finds it difficult to get a meal cooked or served; and so the wonder grows how the Salonicans ever manage to get through their ordinary year's work. But they do, though their commercial and moral reputation is not the most savoury in the Levant, for all their professions of holiness.

Despite its rith and turmoil Macedonia deserves to have more travellers upon its highways than they at present get. The very mixture of races renders it very attractive to a student of men. It is a land of many colours, writes Mr. Stevens:—

The Turk or his subject draw no rein upon the fancy in the matter of colours for his apparel. He clothes himself spontaneously in rainbows, and groups himself without affectation into spectroscopes. A blue shirt or a magenta jersey, a buff open waistcoat or a green fur-lined cloak, or a black or white sheepskin, a sash of scarlet touched with gold or green, either six inches wide or a generous two feet swathing all the body—you see them all in any knot of half a dozen. You will see breeches that recall the western groom, bags that recall a bicycle skirt, violet skin-tights, or the white kilt, and high white braided gaiters of the Albanian. If a man fancies the good embroidery on his socks he wears them outside his trousers; if he does not, they will do inside; if he has no socks at all, why, he does not pretend to have any, and gets on just as well. And each of these costumes stands for one of the jarring races whose feuds and clashing ambitions have made Macedonia the infernal machine of Europe. The gaiters of the Albanian; the knee-boots of the Servian; the dark blue kilt of the Vlach, the shoddy

reaches-me-downs of the Greek; the sheepskin cap of the Bulgar, and the fez of the Turk—from head to foot these people express in their very garments the elements of the problem of Macedonia.

And now to turn to lighter subjects. Englishmen will be interested to hear that among the Christian population of Macedonia, the popular Saint of early Spring is St. George, a mediæval knight who bears with him on his travels gifts, like Santa Claus. One Georgian ballad, which Mr. Abbott quotes in his book on Macedonian Folk Lore, is eminently Greek. A Macedonian maiden flies from a Turkish lover, and seeks asylum in a chapel of St. George. The pursuing Turk promises the Saint cartloads of candles, cartloads of frankincense, "and oil will I bring thee in big buffalo-skins. I will also be christened into thy faith, and my name shall be George." The marble walls are rent asunder and the maid comes forth. The Turk seizes her and speeds away. Clearly, to the Greek mind, no Saint could resist so big a "deal." But from this unpoetical story let us turn to May Day and the "blue Aegean" isle of Syra, which preserves a charming memory of the old connection between Aphrodite and the sea. There, on May Day eve, the women go down to the shore and wash their feet in the sea; while the admiring men look on amidst laughter and good-humoured horseplay. Other May Day customs are very like our own old English customs: the bringing home of May, the boys wreathed with wild-flowers, which they afterwards hang at their sweethearts' doors. A pretty custom is the welcome accorded to spring in the Swallow-festivals—the swallow being there, as in so many countries of Europe, the harbinger of spring. On the first of March the lads deck with flowers a wooden swallow and go-a-begging from door to door; returning thanks for trifling gifts in swallow-songs of immemorial antiquity. Another pretty superstition is for the mother to bind the child's wrist with a two-coloured thread, red and white, which it casts to the first swallow it meets. Or else it hides the thread beneath a stone; and if, when the stone is removed after some days, there be a swarm of ants beneath it, that is a token of health and a prosperous year. While on these lighter themes, I think the Macedonian spirits demand a hearing. They are many, and the most aristocratic of all are the Neraides. For they are largely of classic descent, akin to the Naiads, Hamadryads, and Oreads of old Grecian poetry; besides claiming a modern relationship with the Busalkas of Russia, the Serb Vilas, the Bulgar Samodivas. In Macedonia, indeed, they are often called Samovilas, uniting the Serb and Bulgar names. Tall and slim, white clad, their golden tresses flowing, divinely beautiful, they haunt fountains and trees—half Dryad, half Nymph, or Naiad, for they are associated with water. Would you supremely praise your Macedonian girl, tell her she is beautiful as a Neraida. Would you denounce her cruelty to you, call her a Neraida's off-spring. For they are cruel as fair, and to see them is fatal—you will, at least, lose your speech. A man near Nigrita, homing through the fields, saw, under a tree by the way-side, a young woman, decked with pieces of gold (as the peasant girls are in holiday trim). She "looked like a bride," and was exceeding fair. He spoke to her, and his "tongue was tied." Dumb he is to this day. You remember how Falstaff in the "Merry Wives" says, when he sees the fairies, "He that speaks to them shall die." You will see fountains in Macedon decked with parti-coloured threads. They are torn from the garments of wayfarers, who leave them, when they have drunk, as an offering to the Neraida, the Lady of the Fount. Nor shall you lie under a tree, save you wish a stroke from the offended Neraida. You must atone by sprinkling honey round the tree-trunk, and leaving there small sweet cakes, prepared for the purpose. Of the various national dances peculiar to the different races I have not space to speak, for the clock warns me that I must be reaching the limits of your patience, while yet remains much of interest to relate. I have dwelt rather long, I fear, upon the political aspects of the all-absorbing "Macedonian question" in these disjointed notes, but I hope you will pardon me if

I conclude with one last quotation from Mr. Steevens:—

There are at least six kinds of Macedonians. Each insists that it is the true and only heir, and must enter into the whole inheritance; and that is the beginning and end, and the perpetual imminent peril of the Macedonian question. Because of this the factious claimants establish consulates, endow bishoprics, organise schools and gymnasia, and provoke outrages, deliberately and with malice aforethought. Because of this each is ready to rush into war at any moment, to swallow up the whole cake before anybody else can have a bite at it. Many have been the proposed medicines for Macedonia; but one that will cure all discontents there never has been yet, and until six into one goes one there never will be.

PORT ARTHUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A DIPLOMATIST ON RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Port Arthur, September 17th—30th. Writing from Vienna, a correspondent of the *St. Petersburgskiy Vedomosti* of August 19th (R.C.) sends his paper the following correspondence which may prove interesting to readers of the *Japan Mail*.—The Austrian and German Press has greatly interested itself of late in the Far East and in the relations subsisting at present between Russia and Japan. The Austrian Press is kind enough to point out that if Russia continues to concern herself as much as she is doing about the Far East, she will find it impossible to pay the necessary attention to the course of events in the Balkan Peninsula. Many organs of the Press point with malicious satisfaction to the fact that Russia would desire to help Macedonia but that on account of her hands being tied in Korea, she cannot risk entering on an aggressive policy just now for this reason that at the present moment such a policy would bring Russia no advantages. As you may see, the European Press outside Russia has, up to the present time, ill-understood the problems and the programme of Russian diplomacy. A short time ago these organs published the news that the Russian fleet had left for Turkish waters. At first they were disturbed by the news,—what had the Russian diplomatists been up to now? What about Korea? Japan? These omniscient newspapers were not long in discovering, however, and in solemnly declaring that the situation in the Far East had now changed, that General Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister for War, had on the occasion of his recent visit to Japan removed all cause of misunderstanding between the two countries, and that the Russian Government might devote its entire attention to the solution of the Balkan problem. So spoke the leading organ of the Press. But in the midst of these suppositions and paradoxes, and bold deductions it may not be without interest to readers of the *St. Petersburgskiy Vedomosti* to hear the views on the situation in the Far East of a gentleman who really knows what he is talking about. This gentleman, who was one of the European Ministers in Japan, in which country he resided about twenty years, spoke as follows:—

WHAT THE DIPLOMATIST SAID.

"I cannot say that I endorse," said the diplomatist in question, "the optimistic news that war between Russia and Japan is quite out of the question. On the contrary I hold this opinion that the slightest attempt on the part of the Russian Government to strengthen its position in Korea will meet with opposition on the side of the Japanese and may lead to war. The state of popular feeling at the present moment in Japan is thoroughly warlike and the Japanese are quite convinced that in case of war with Russia they will be victorious. In Government circles and elsewhere there are men like Marquis Ito who are strongly opposed to a war with Russia, foreseeing as they do crushing defeat for Japan. Unfortunately, however, the great bulk of the population and of the Members of Parliament are labouring under the influence of a chauvinist vision so that if the situation becomes at all critical this popular jingoism will carry all before it. And in this connection I should like to remark that you must take into consideration the peculiar character of

the Japanese. The Japanese is by nature an optimist. If he buys a lottery ticket he is convinced that he must carry off with it the first prize. Exactly in the same way every Japanese believes that, in case of a warlike collision between Japan and any other Power, no matter what Power it may be, Japan must, as a matter of course, come off victorious.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

"You ask me why Japan attaches such importance to Korea. I would answer you as follows. The Japanese consider that the independence of Korea is vitally bound up with the freedom of their own economic relations with that country. Korea is indispensable to Japan,—so at least the Japanese think, but I myself am of opinion that even if Korea came into the possession of Russia the Japanese would derive from it as many economic advantages as they do at present. Again, Japan finds it impossible to feed her 42 million inhabitants. The country is on the whole a poor and not a fertile country and if you saw for example the attention they have got to devote to their crops in Japan you would understand all the economic necessities of this nation. The farmers attend not only to each field but to every individual plant, and have to struggle hard in their contest with a rocky soil. In Korea, on the contrary, the soil is good; and at the present moment, hundreds, thousands, even millions of Japanese live in Korea or off Korea.

JAPAN'S FEARS.

"But the Japanese fear that if Russia takes possession of Korea, they will gradually be driven out of the country. I believe, however, that these fears are groundless. Take for instance the case of Vladivostok. There you have only got about half a score of Russian merchants, the remainder being Germans or Chinese. The servants and the small shopkeepers are, however, to a large extent Japanese and these Japanese are getting on excellently at Vladivostok. Now you must know that Russia has not enough human material at her disposal to people her enormous empire (and on that account of course the Japanese have a fine chance of settling in Russian territory). But in Japan they do not seem to look at the matter in this light, and any steps which Russia may take in Korea, and which can possibly be interpreted as an attempt to acquire Korea for herself, will be regarded by the Japanese as a *casus belli*.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

"What will be the upshot of all this I cannot, of course, say. I can give you, however, the opinion of the newly appointed Viceroy, Admiral Alexieff. Admiral Alexieff belongs to that school of Russian officers which makes of every officer a diplomatist, and is one of the most intelligent men of affairs whom I ever knew. In conversation with me he spoke as follows:—

WHAT RUSSIA WILL DO.

"In the event of a war with Japan said the Admiral, Russia will adopt a Scythian plan of campaign. As soon as war is declared the Russian soldiers will retreat, disappear, and it will be impossible for the enemy to locate them. The Japanese transports will then, we expect, land some two hundred thousand men, but such an army will mean, after a time, financial ruin for Japan. The Russian fleet, which the Japanese think that they can at any moment send to the bottom of the sea, will quietly retire to Port Arthur and will content itself with, later on, preventing provisions from being conveyed from Japan to the Japanese army in Korea, for, of course, such an army can only be provisioned by sea-borne stores. But when the Japanese have got tired of hunting about for us and are worn out by the trying climate of the Peninsula, (for, as you are aware, the winter in Korea lasts for about eight months in the year and the summer only about four months) then, and only then, will the Russians make their appearance on the scene, to be, I am persuaded, victorious, in a shorter space of time than they imagine. The result will be that the Japanese army will be defeated, nay, more, it will be annihilated."

MORE ABOUT JAPAN.

"I must say," continued the diplomatist, "that I quite agree with these views of the

Russian Admiral. The Japan of to-day is very different from Old Japan. Strange as it may seem, the introduction of civilization has had a deleterious effect on this nation. The Japanese even in the highest walks of life lies and is deceitful. He is also a confirmed chauvinist and his hatred for the foreigner grows in intensity every day. The anti-foreign spirit is indeed incomparably more intense in Japan than in China. Add to this the still bad financial condition of the country and the oppressive weight of the taxes, which simply crush the people. The Japanese pays, indeed, far higher taxes proportionately to his means, than for instance the Frenchman, and all the enormous amount of money derived from the taxes goes towards the up-keep of the army. Is it astonishing therefore that the Japanese nation should now wish to derive advantage from this expensive army? Undoubtedly the bulk of the people want war but, although from the Asiatic point of view the Japanese army might be reckoned a model army, it cannot be compared to the army of any of the European Powers. The Japanese will be beaten if they go to war with Russia and when that takes place there will be, in my opinion, such a massacre of the foreign residents of Japan as history has never before chronicled.

HOW JAPANESE HATE FOREIGNERS.

"You have no idea, I tell you, of how the Japanese hate the foreigners who are living in their midst, not only the Japanese people but Japanese moving in official circles. For instance, they are just now preparing to enact a special law by which Europeans will be forbidden to acquire real estate in Japan; moreover they desire to make this law retrospective so that Europeans who possess real estate at the time of its coming into force will be deprived of that real estate. The Powers are protesting against this but in my opinion their protests will be unavailing and the question must finally come before the Hague Tribunal.

ISOLATED JAPAN.

"If a Russo-Japanese war breaks out, the Japanese cannot expect help from outside. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is a one-sided arrangement, all the duties and obligations being on the side of Japan, all the advantages on the side of the English.

"Nevertheless the conclusion of this agreement caused a very painful impression on the English residents in Japan at the time it was announced. I happened to be present on the occasion of the conclusion of this alliance at an official banquet given by the English Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald. The Englishmen who were present did not conceal their disapprobation of the step which their Government had taken, as it ought not to have concluded an alliance with the Japanese who never took any pains to conceal their dislike for all Europeans. Add to this the fact that the Minister was himself discontented because, —astonishing as it may seem— he had no inkling of what was going on until the conclusion of the alliance was announced. All the preliminary negotiations had been carried on behind his back, the treaty was signed in London and the British Minister in Tokyo positively knew nothing at all about it. I recollect one funny incident in this connection. One of my friends drew the attention of the British Minister in Tokyo to the fact that negotiations for an Anglo-Japanese alliance were in progress just as that alliance was on the eve of being concluded, but Sir Claude MacDonald answered that his colleague was probably joking as there was no basis whatever for this 'fable'.

"I shall now give you a resume of my views. A war between Russia and Japan is pretty certain to take place at no distant date as, in the opinion of Russia, the possession of Korea and the control of the Gulf of Pechili are necessary for her establishment on the Pacific. Japan will undoubtedly fight to prevent that consummation taking place, but she will be completely beaten. The result of her defeat will be an unparalleled massacre of the foreign residents in Japan.

"Such is the opinion of one who knows Japan well."

JAPANESE GUESTS.

There is a considerable number of Japanese in Port Arthur and, although none of them seem to be doing business on a very large scale owing to that great drawback to all extensive Japanese enterprise in this part of Asia, lack of capital, they are not getting on at all badly on the whole and they are certainly not treated with disrespect or discourtesy. It is not often, however, that we see two such distinguished Japanese visitors as arrived here by railway the other day from the north. I refer to the Japanese officers who recently visited Khabarovsk and the Nikolsk-Ussuri district, Major-General Akiyama, Commander of Brigade and Major Oba, of the General Staff. These officers were accompanied to Khabarovsk by the following Russian officers of the General Staff, Kamensky and Tuchkoff, the latter commander of the 1st Company of the 1st Regiment of East Siberian Sharpshooters; and they first visited the commander of the district, then the 24th Regiment of East Siberian Sharpshooters, and afterwards the Cadets' School and the Girls' Gymnasium, after which breakfast was served in the Military Club, where they rested for some time. At eight o'clock in the evening on the day of their arrival a dinner was given in their honour by Lieutenant-General Lenevitch, Commander of the Military District of Preamorsk, the General in command of the Khabarovsk garrison being among those present on the occasion. The first toast was in honour of the Tsar, the second in honour of the Emperor of Japan. Russian and Japanese airs were played by the band throughout the course of the meal.

On the succeeding day the Japanese visitors inspected the 3rd Battalion of the East Siberian Brigade and the Museum. Breakfast was afterwards served in the Military Club and in the afternoon of the same day the visitors left for Port Arthur where they were met at the railway station by Captain Matusevich, of the General Staff, adjutant of the Commander-in-Chief of the troops.

RUSSIAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

On Sept. 15—28th Russian naval manoeuvres of a very interesting kind commenced at Port Arthur. A squadron from Vladivostok consisting of the *Poltava*, *Pobeda*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Retvizan*, *Peresviet* and *Sevastopol* began that day an attack on Port Arthur and the adjacent country as far as Dalny, which was defended by all the torpedo boats belonging to the Far Eastern fleet of Russia. Of course the forts played the principal part in the defence and the system of signalling the approach of the enemy and of massing troops to oppose him wherever he showed a disposition to effect a landing, was put to a thorough trial. It need hardly be remarked that the invading squadron represent the Japanese fleet and the defenders the Russians.

Early on the morning of the 15th inst. a long succession of cannon shots from all the shore batteries on Korean Bay awoke late sleepers; and on the same and the succeeding nights, the sight presented by the defending vessels searching the sea at the entrance of the harbour in all direction with their search lights was one which might be called grand if it were not for the associations which such proceedings called up. The latest intelligence is that the invaders failed to effect a landing north of 'Talien-wan, near Dalny, and in war time such an attempt would be even more impracticable as a battery will then command that landing place, the position of the guns having already been prepared. Most of the soldiers of the Port Arthur garrison are engaged in these operations and mounted messengers are continually riding to and fro at a breakneck pace, as if war was actually going on. The carriages of the military leaders on their way to and from the quarters of the General Staff are also a feature of the occasion, but a feature that is not peculiar to the present time for that endless procession of officers has been one of the sights of Port Arthur for a long time past. It is one of the many sights that make Port Arthur resemble a fortress which is about to be besieged or a town which is temporarily occupied by the Commander-in-chief of an army in the field. Admiral Alexieff sometimes takes part in this procession, being distinguished from the other

officers only by his Admiral's three eagles and by his escort of Cossacks.

The Russians are confident that the Japanese cannot take Port Arthur without the loss of at least 20,000 men—if even then—and they are sure that if it is taken, Russia will soon get it back again.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WILL NOT LEAVE MANCHURIA.

Port Arthur, Sept. 21st (old style). Russia—if the usually well-informed *Novi Krai* can be regarded as representing Russia,—has accepted the challenge of the Japanese Press that the non-evacuation of Manchuria on October 8th means war. In a violent article published in that paper to-day, Japan is defied and Russia's determination to remain in Manchuria at all costs is made known in very emphatic and unmistakable language.

Quoting the motto *J'y suis et j'y reste*, the Port Arthur paper says:—

"Yes, undoubtedly the fatal moment has come and it finds Russia still in Manchuria, armed to the teeth for the defence of her interests there, interests which are dear to her as her heart's-blood. No amount of threatening (on the part of the Japanese Press) will disturb the *status quo* there either on the 8th of October or afterwards."

I shall send you later a full translation of this important article, which is doubtless a semi-official announcement provoked by the recent tone of the Japanese Press.

RUSSIA READY.

In the meantime nearly every preparation to guard against a sudden descent on Liao-tung and especially in the vicinity of Dalny or Port Arthur, has been completed, only a few of the guns which recently arrived from Europe remaining to be put into position. There are 93 vessels of war of various kinds here (including torpedo craft, &c.), a boom of heavy logs has been stretched half-way across the mouth of the harbour and can be brought all the way across in about fifteen minutes; and the constant movement of troops, the transportation of military stores and provisions, the number of high officers and despatch riders that are constantly riding to and fro, gives the place the appearance of a fortress which is momentarily expecting the arrival of the enemy.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

The scene at night is peculiarly striking and animated owing to the continual signalling of the ships with the forts and with one another and the constant flashing of search-lights both from ships and forts. During the recent manoeuvres the narrow entrance to the harbour was a blaze of light owing to the number of flash-lights concentrated on it, perhaps by the attacking squadron which had to be on the look-out against the numerous torpedo boats with which the defenders were provided, and which will doubtless be of the greatest utility in case of a Japanese attack.

HORSES USED TO IT.

It is evident that this sort of thing has been going on for some considerable time past in Port Arthur owing to the fact that none of the horses with which the place is full, seem to mind in the least the search-lights as they flash with blinding brilliancy and perhaps with unnecessary frequency across the public road.

IN THE DAY-TIME.

In the day-time signalling of a different kind goes on, and frequently the eternal clatter of the *dropties* is drowned for an instant by the deep boom of one of the big guns from some of the neighbouring batteries, fired in order, I presume, to test its efficiency or for some other purpose unknown to me.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* hears that it is proposed to lay out in the near future a Peak Park, both for the cultivation of plants and for the benefit of residents on the higher level. The site has not yet been decided on.

HOW THE "WILLOW PATTERN" WAS PRODUCED.

From its legendary point of view we all know the pretty story of how the famous "willow pattern," beloved of china collectors, came into existence. Less well known is the more practical aspect of its origin which is told in an interesting illustrated article on the subject of the "Coalport Porcelain," in the new number of the *Windsor Magazine*. The writer says:—

About the year 1780 Mr. Turner visited France for the purpose of picking up knowledge on the porcelain manufactures of Paris and other places, and while residing in the capital is said to have had a regular laboratory fitted up at the top of his house in order that he might chemically analyse the beautiful foreign specimens of the ceramic art. He did not return home empty-handed, for he brought with him some skilled workmen whom he had tempted by high wages, and at once entered with increased spirit into the manufacture of porcelain at his own retired works. One result of this foreign trip was the production of the celebrated "willow pattern" and the "Blue Dragon." The "willow pattern" has undoubtedly been the most popular and had the most extensive sale of any pattern of china ever introduced. It has, of course, been made by many other firms, but the credit of its first introduction belongs to Caughley. The original copper engraving of the "willow pattern," bearing Turner's name, is still in existence at the works.

THE LAW COURTS.

DR. VAN DER HEYDEN v. H. L. STORNEBRINK.

This action, petitioning for the partition of joint-owned property, came up again in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 9th, when plaintiff's counsel asked the Court to examine Mr. H. Klingen and Mr. Leon van der Polder, Dutch Acting Consul, as witnesses.

The Court decided to examine Mr. Klingen only on Oct. 21st.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

This case, instituted by Messrs. K. Ohara and Shimoda, against the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, claiming yen 350,000 for damage caused through the Minister assigning a forest belonging to plaintiffs, at Hikawa, Tokyo, to the Government Preserving Forest, came up in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 8th when defendant's counsel presented an objection to the Court that the plaintiff had no *locus standi*.

The Court held that plaintiffs were not properly qualified to sue, and subsequently the case was rejected.

LEI CHIEN HSIANG v. J. C. HARTLAND.

The hearing of this case, petitioning for the cancellation of the registration of certain buildings was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 9th when defendant's Counsel presented the power-of-attorney given him by Mr. Hartland, the signature being certified by a public notary. It may be remembered that plaintiff's counsel objected to Mr. Hartland's signature on this document at the previous hearing.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that he did not believe the document had been made and signed by Mr. Hartland before a public notary. The same counsel further introduced an objection against the official registration which had been made between Kwan How Chong and Mr. Hartland when the property was assigned to defendant as security, and he stated that the registration was not properly made. The Court declared that an official copy of the registry should be produced in Court in order to compare the signature of Mr. Hartland with that on the power-of-attorney.

This case, petitioning for the cancellation of registry of property, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 14th, when a document signed by Mr. Hartland in the office of Mr. Tada, Public Notary, was presented to the Court.

Plaintiff's counsel urged that Mr. Hartland's

signature differed on every document so far presented to the Court. Counsel added that defendant did not appear personally to make his signature before the Public Notary. He asked the Court to examine Mr. M. Tada, Public Notary, as a witness, and to instruct an expert to compare the signatures and to give his opinion on the point.

The Court decided to do so. The case was then adjourned till Oct. 23rd.

CATHOLIC MISSION v. LIU JO-KEN.

The hearing of this case, brought by Rev. Jean N. Guerin, representative of the Catholic Mission in Japan, No. 80, Yokohama, against a Chinese named Liu Jo-ken, petitioning for the acknowledgement of the possession of the right to the perpetual lease of the ground at No. 185, Yokohama, which has an area of 536 *tsubo*, and on which six buildings are situated, began in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 12th.

On opening the proceedings, defendant's counsel presented an objection to the court as to the qualification of plaintiff as a legal person, his registry not having been entered in the proper Japanese judicial office, and he contended that plaintiff could not be recognized as a legal person in accordance with Arts. 33, 34 and 36 of the Civil Code as he had no power to bring a suit in law.

Plaintiff's counsel contended that the mission had been registered at the French Consulate, Yokohama, as a legal person in accordance with the French law, and after the enforcement of the revised treaty the official document regarding this registration had been transferred to the Japanese Government authorities. Counsel introduced before the Court several copies of evidence.

Both counsel entered on a brief discussion, after which the Court decided to give an interlocutory judgement on October 16th.

RAZA v. SARDA.

The hearing of this case, instituted by Mr. M. A. Raza, No. 175, against Mr. P. Sarda, claiming yen 52.89, came up in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Awoyagi on Oct. 13th.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that defendant claimed in the same Court yen 50 as rent of a godown and on the other hand seized property of the plaintiff. The latter subsequently, after enforcement of a bailiff's order, paid yen 50 and yen 1.54 as costs on January 15. Since then plaintiff had paid 1.35 for presenting a petition to the Court for releasing the seized property.

Defendant's counsel expressed himself strongly regarding the case after which plaintiff asked the court to produce the documents offered in the previous proceedings. The Court agreed to this and the case was adjourned till Oct. 17.

PETITION FOR RESCISSION OF SEIZURE.

In the Tokyo District Court, a case instituted by Mrs. Nuki Nakamura against the Etablissements der Orosdi-Back, petitioning for rescission of seizure, was to be heard on Oct. 13th.

INFRINGEMENT OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

K. Machida (25), one of the crew of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Hongkong Maru*, who smuggled cigars costing yen 41.25, at Nagasaki on March 22nd, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 13th to a fine of yen 383.62.

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

Mr. S. Tanaka, M.P., brought an action on Oct. 14th in the Tokyo District Court against the police authorities of Shitaya Station, alleging that the officers prevented the villagers in districts near the Ashio Copper mine from proceeding to the Department of Home Affairs to present a statement of their grievances. The complaint urged that the police officers violated the civil rights of the farmers.

A MURDERESS.

A woman, M. Tanaka by name, 22 years old, who murdered her natural child, has been sentenced to nine years' confinement with hard labour.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs gave a decision on Oct. 5th on a protest filed by Messrs. Cornes & Co., No. 50. The firm imported on Sept. 10th 14 cases of woollen cloth, on which the appraisers imposed duty of *sen* 9.3 per square yard in accordance with No. 55-A of the Conventional Tariff between Japan and Great Britain. The importers protested, insisting that the woven goods were serge, for which a lower rate of duty should be imposed. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the goods are woven with worsted yarns in the warp and wool and the quality is thicker and heavier than common serge.

On the 7th inst. a decision was given on a protest filed by Messrs. L. T. Healing and Co. No. 74. The firm imported "overhead trolley machinery" to be used for an electric railway, on which the Customs authorities imposed *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. in accordance with No. 271 of the Statutory Tariff. The importers contended that the goods should come under No. 10 of the tariff at the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the machinery is not comprised in the schedule of No. 10 of the tariff, which provides for only electric light apparatus, or instruments or parts thereof.

The same day, another decision was rendered by the Director of Customs on a protest instituted by Mr. A. Oestmann, No. 74, who imported worsted yarn on which the authorities imposed a duty of *yen* 9.69 per 100 *kin* (*kin*=1,322.77 lbs.) under No. 34 of the Conventional Tariff between Japan and Germany. The importer held that the yarn should only be subjected to duty of *yen* 8 per 100 *kin*, as the goods were to be used only in weaving. The protest was rejected on the ground that this worsted yarn is not only used for weaving but for several other things.

The Customs also gave a decision on a protest introduced by the China Export, Import and Bank Co. No. 93. The firm imported worsted yarn on which the authorities imposed *yen* 9.169 per 100 *kin*. The protest and decision were the same as in the case of Mr. A. Oestmann.

On Oct. 12th, a decision was delivered by the Customs on a protest brought by Messrs. Gysun and Schoeninger, No. 93, who imported ebonite plates. The appraisers imposed a specific duty of *yen* 17.905 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 412-B of the statutory tariff, against which the importers protested that the goods are rubber manufacture provided for in the conventional tariff between Japan and Great Britain or Japan and Germany and should be charged *ad valorem* duty at 10 per cent. The protest was rejected on the ground that the goods in dispute are a kind of raw material and not manufactured rubber goods.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

In presenting their report to the twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company the Directors state:—

1902.—An interim dividend of 4 per cent., aggregating Taels 45,283.02 was declared on the 1st May last, and after deducting this amount from the Balance of the Working Account, there remains a sum of Taels 148,357.25, which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A Final Dividend of 4 per cent. on Paid-up Capital.
A Bonus of 10 per cent. upon Contributory Premium.

Taels 40,000 to the Credit of the Reserve Fund.
And the Balance to be retained to meet further liabilities.

LIABILITY ACCOUNT.—As the balance of Taels 214,688.33 to the Credit of this Account is largely in excess of our estimated requirements, the Directors further recommend that Taels 100,000 should be transferred to the Reserve Fund. This, with the Taels 40,000 above referred to, will increase that fund to Taels 500,000.

1903.—The Balance at Credit of Working Account to the 30th June amounts to Taels 271,589.82.
Shanghai, 29th September, 1903.

THE INTERPORT WEEK.

SOME NOTES ON THE PLAYERS.

Next Monday the Interport Festival begins in earnest with the cricket match between Yokohama and Kobe. "An Old Hand" has kindly furnished us with the following notes upon the cricket team which has been selected to represent Yokohama:—

E. W. KILBY:—A fine, free bat with the best style in the team, an erratic bowler and a good field, but inclined to forget that he must pick the ball up before throwing it.

H. W. KILBY:—The mainstay of the batting, always to be depended upon for runs. An excellent field and a safe catch. Also makes a fair change bowler.

J. M. MOLLISON:—A good, free bat; should take more pains; the most successful bowler so far this season; his fielding, however, leaves a good deal to be desired.

P. A. COX:—If he would only not risk his wicket by trying to hit the ball out of the ground, would make many more runs, but nevertheless is a most useful man in every department of the game.

J. MANN:—Has a great Shanghai reputation but been seen little on the Yokohama Cricket ground, owing to his late arrival at this Port, but is undoubtedly one of the best all round men in the Team.

W. S. MOSS:—A very stiff bat, but hard to get out, makes the best use of his legs in guarding his wicket, and should make runs; a poor bowler and moderate field.

C. M. DUFF:—Still has no one to approach him as the stumper of the XI. and indispensable on this account. With any luck might be expected at any time to make a score.

A. KINGDON:—The most tricky bowler in the XI. but inclined to sacrifice pitch to pace. A good field and works very hard. As a bat he should not be so fond of trying to pull before he gets set.

E. B. S. EDWARDS:—Has done little so far this season, but is always a dark horse and may come off when most wanted.

DR. MOON:—A keen cricketer but a bit stiff in his joints; is however a useful all round man.

F. E. WHITE:—Still bowls and bats fairly; slow in the field and as a Captain has a good knowledge of the game, and deserves more support. Rather inclined to keep himself on too long when bowling.

AN OLD HAND.

The Kobe Eleven will probably be as follows, says the *Kobe Herald*, although if H. S. Thompson is able to get away he will find a place in the Eleven, vice Cornes. We append a few notes of the Kobe representatives:—

MURRAY, G. C.:—The skipper of the team. Is a good stylish bat and a quick run getter, likely to score well at any time; has been bowling very well latterly, and with Edwards and Hardy constitutes the regular bowling department of the team. Can field well in any position when not bowling.

BRAESS, W.:—Bats well when set, and is very cruel to loose bowling, but is rather too anxious to score in the first part of his innings. Good field anywhere, and can bowl well at times.

CORNES, A. J.:—A good "stonewall" player, likely to wear down any sort of bowling. We think he fully justifies his selection.

EDWARDS, W. D. S.:—Has not scored very well this season, but latterly has got his eye in, and should make good scores in the interport game. Bowls well, but must avoid getting rattled. Safe in the field.

GILLINGHAM, A. H.:—A very powerful and neat bat. Scores and keeps the off field very busy. Fields well anywhere.

HARDY, W.:—Bowls very well, and is especially dangerous on a bumpy wicket. Makes runs quickly when batting, but has not stayed in long enough this season to make a big score. A fairly good but lazy field.

JEFFREY, E. A.:—A very stylish patient bat, and should make one good score at Yokohama anyway. Very keen and good field.

LIGHTFOOT, C. H.:—A good "stonewall" bat, and good with the gloves. Is very safe on catches.

ELLERTON, F.:—His first appearance in an Interport Eleven—a remark which applies equally well to Hardy, Jeffery and Stephens. Plays a straight bat and has improved in the field.

LUCAS, C. J.:—A good bat, but nervous. We expect him to make runs. Keen field, but not safe.

STEPHENS, G.:—Strong bat, but should cultivate off-play more. Is too anxious to score in the beginning of his innings. Fields well.

THOMPSON, H. S.:—A steady bat, but has not had much practice this season. A very good man in the outfield.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Marquis Ito left Tokyo on Oct. 14th for Oiso.

Tokyo city loan bonds to the face value of yen 1,300,000 were redeemed on Oct. 9th at the Municipal Office.

The Empress on the morning of Oct. 13th paid a visit to the Shinjuku Botanical Garden, where she stayed till 4 p.m.

The English mail left Moji by the 2nd train (Sanyo Railway) on the 15th and is due here at 9.31 p.m. on the 16th Oct.

The third-class cruiser *Otoha*, which is under construction at the Yokosuka Naval Dockyard, will be launched on Nov. 2nd.

A telegram from Taipei, Formosa, states that three commissioners to the Philippines arrived there on Oct. 13th to investigate the opium trade.

A hundred and fifty emigrants to Manila left Kobe by the steamer *Shanmut* on Oct. 13th. They will be employed on civil engineering works.

M. Adalbert d'Ambro de Adamoc, Austrian Minister at Tokyo, who has been at home since December last, returned to his post on Oct. 14th.

Mr. T. Doi and over sixty other persons in Osaka have established an emigration office under the name of the Meiji Emigrant Company with a capital of yen 500,000.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., well-known as a writer on things Malayan, who is at present British Resident at Pahang, has been appointed Colonial Secretary at Trinidad.

The tobacco dealers of Osaka held a meeting at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 12th and decided to oppose the contemplated Government monopoly.

The Hoko Gikai's sailing vessel *Sawasaki Maru* is reported to have run ashore off Ebisu island, near Muroran, Hokkaido, on Oct. 7th. The crew were saved.

A man armed with a large knife entered a room in the compound of the glass manufacturing factory, Azabu, Tokyo, and stole yen 5 after threatening the inmates.

Mr. Dan Leno was re-admitted to Camberwell House Asylum, Peckham-road, on the 4th ult., having sustained a severe mental relapse at Bournemouth, where he was staying.

Baron Kiyoura, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, left Tokyo on the morning of Oct. 15th for Nagano, to be present at a union meeting of industrial men to be held the following day.

The Crown Prince arrived at Matsuyama on the afternoon of Oct. 14th by the war-ship *Tukasago* from Fukuoka. He proceeded to the prefectural office where he stayed the night.

Fire took place at Ashiwo-machi, near the Ashiwo Copper Mine, on the night of Oct. 11th destroying 12 houses and damaging two others. A fallen lamp is reported to be the cause.

A Tientsin telegram states that Messrs. Inukai and Oishi, two of the leaders of the Progressists, arrived there on the night of Oct. 12th. They left on the following morning for Peking.

The Lord Mayor-Elect of London is Alderman Sir James Thomson Ritchie, K.B. He is a brother of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, who recently resigned the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Nara Railway Company will hold a general meeting on Oct. 23rd when the half-yearly dividend will be declared at the rate of 3.5 per cent. The net profits during this half-year amounted to yen 89,728.

The members of the Imperial Educational Society will, on Oct. 15th, entertain Mr. Y. Kubota, who was recently appointed Minister of

State for Education, at the Educational Club, when he is expected to make a speech with reference to educational administration.

According to the *Asahi*, an order convoking the Diet will be issued this month, as it is proposed to open the session in the beginning of December, a little earlier than in previous years.

Numerous executions, says the *P. & T. Times*, have been taking place in Peking of late, and after each execution the criminal's name, age and offence has been publicly posted up. This is a remarkable and commendable innovation.

The Ministers for War and Home Affairs, Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Chief of the General Staff Office and Major-General Fukushima, Assistant Chief, met on Oct. 8th at the official residence of the Premier.

N. Oku and two others living in Kyoto have been arrested on a charge of having forged Korean nickel coin aggregating 200,000 pieces. They packed them into bags and were carrying them to Osaka when they were arrested.

A Buddhist priest named T. Hida (28), living at Asakusa, Tokyo, was arrested on Oct. 12th on a charge of having embezzled yen 1,361 belonging to the mission office of the Hokke Section, while acting as clerk from January to August, 1902.

The Emperor and Empress presented on Oct. 12th two pieces of white silk and a quantity of incense to Marquis Ito as a mark of condolence at the death of his mother. The same day, the Crown Prince and Princess also presented incense.

A man named C. Fukushima (26) was arrested on Oct. 8th at the Kanda Post Office Tokyo, while attempting to draw money on a forged money order. At the police office, he confessed that he had several times stolen money by this means.

Oct. 17th being the anniversary of Confucius, the Chinese residents of Yokohama will give a dinner party at their Club, the Chukwa-Kwai-Kan, inviting Governor Sufu and other officials and Japanese business men aggregating over seventy persons.

The *Jiji* states that the 25th regiment of the 7th Division (Sapporo), and the 29th regiment (Sendai) and the 16th regiment (Shibata) of the 2nd Division will leave Ujina on Oct. 25th and Nov. 14th for China to take the place of the present garrison.

The *Asahi* states that the British steamer *Firth of Beauly*, whose Yokohama Agents are Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., and which arrived here on Oct. 8th from Nicolaivesk with salted salmon, is for sale at yen 130,000 or 140,000. She was built at Glasgow in 1888.

A Seoul telegram dated Oct. 10th was received by the *Niroku* to the effect that twenty Russian gunners, thirty cavalry and thirty-five infantry have arrived at Yong Am-pho. The construction of fortifications is almost completed. Two guns have been added to the original three.

A soldier, I. Takashima by name, belonging to the First Division, Tokyo, and one of his relatives were arrested on Oct. 14th on a charge of having entered a pawn-broker's shop kept by R. Ono at Kita-Toshima, early on the morning of the same day and robbed the place of a certain number of articles, after menacing the family.

A baseball match was played on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon between teams representing the Y.C. and A.C. of Yokohama and the Waseda University of Tokyo. There was a very large crowd of spectators. The match was a clear victory for the students who, amid much cheering, won by 9 runs to 7.

An old lady in Melbourne, an octogenarian, who was in receipt of an old-age pension of seven shillings a week, has just received a legacy of £7,000. She promptly called at the Government Old-Age Pensions Office, had her name taken off

the list, and refunded the whole amount she had received from the State in the way of pensions.

A youthful (nine-year-old) pickpocket with an already large criminal record has been arrested for stealing a purse containing yen 15 on Sunday afternoon from a petty officer of the U.S. warship *Wisconsin*, who was at a bicycle race on the course near Maganecho. The money was at once handed back to the American sailor.

It is announced in Shimonoseki, says the *Asahi*, that three members of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, at Newchwang have been arrested by the Russian authorities at Harbin on suspicion of being military spies and are detained in the police station at Port Arthur and that a Japanese military officer is kept also in the same place.

The directors of the Bankoku Railway Company held a meeting on Oct. 13th when they approved the statement of account for the last half year. The net profits amounted to yen 47,482. The same day, the directors of the Nanao Railway Company met. Their net profits were yen 17,490. They decided to add yen 400,000 to the original capital.

According to the *Asahi*, the branch of the First Bank at Seoul, Korea, purchased gold bullion weighing 936.813 *kwamme* from native miners between the commencement of the year and the end of September. The bullion on being refined weighed 614.341 *kwamme* and was made into gold coins amounting to a little over yen 3,091,730 at the Osaka Mint.

According to the Captain of the steamer *Tatekuni Maru*, which arrived at Shimonoseki on Oct. 14th from Vladivostok, business at the latter place is very dull. The Japanese merchants are still doing business and there is no talk of their retiring from the port. A Japanese coolie who assaulted a Russian at Josiu was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Russian Authorities.

The appeal of Mr. K. Mizobe, ex-Governor of Tochigi prefecture, who was connected with the text book scandal was rejected by the Court of Cassation on Oct. 12th. He had been sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to two months' imprisonment and a fine of yen 7, but the punishment is increased by the Appeal Court to four months' imprisonment, and a fine of yen 10, and the bribe, yen 1,000, was ordered to be confiscated.

Three Americans broke out of Malahi Island prison the other day and swam across the lake to a point near Jalajala, Rizal Province, P.I., but fell in with a band of natives who, seeing them unarmed, attacked and captured them. One was killed, one escaped and surrendered to the U.S. authorities, and the third is missing. Constabulary and troops were sent in pursuit of the murderers.

The Russian second class cruiser *Ahnac*, which was built and recently finished at the Baltic Works, was commissioned on the 25th August. She will leave St. Petersburg during this autumn for the Far East. On the 29th the battleship *Slava*, one of the largest vessels in the Russian navy, was successfully launched from the Baltic shipbuilding yard in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, the Empress Alexander, and the Hereditary Grand Duke Michel Alexandrovitch.

During her stay in Yokohama at the Pier the Boston Steamship and Towboat Co.'s steamer *Shatomut* was thrown open to the public in order that her fine new passenger accommodation could be inspected. The *Shatomut's* claims for passenger traffic certainly cannot be neglected, for her cabins are most luxuriously fitted up, and her cuisine is highly reported upon. She has now room for 42 first-class passengers, 40 second-class, and 250 steerage.

The death has to be recorded of a very old foreign resident of Japan, Mr. Francisco E. S. da Rosa having passed away at his residence, Omarudani, on Saturday morning. Mr. da Rosa was in Nagasaki in 1859 and had connection with the

first foreign paper of Japan and with the Takashima collieries, but in recent years made Yokohama his headquarters. The deceased gentleman was sixty-four years of age and leaves a widow and one son to whom his friends will extend their sympathy.

A widower called up for service as a Reservist in the 3rd Engineers, at Arras, arrived carrying a pretty little girl, and leading a horse. According to Dalziel, he explained that no one would consent to look after the child in his absence, and that he could not bear to leave his horse behind, which was the only thing of value he possessed in the world, and with which he earned a living for the child and himself by towing barges. The colonel gave orders that the child and the horse should be provided for. The soldiers at once christened the girl "The Daughter of the Regiment."

The directors of the Kwansei Railway Company met on Oct. 8th at Osaka when they decided provisionally to submit to the general meeting accounts showing that the net profit is yen 856,249 to which a balance from the previous account of yen 3,885 has to be added. Of the total, yen 43,000 is to be set aside as a regular reserve; yen 742,000 is to be paid as a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (yen 1.75 per share); yen 5,150 is to be paid as rewards to employees; yen 20,707 is set a part for expenses connected with the Exhibition; and yen 25,227 is to be carried to the next account.

It is reported from Saitama Prefecture that a rice dealer named T. Haraguchi (28) living at Osato, who insured himself with the New York Life Insurance Company, for yen 10,000 intended to obtain the insurance money by means of fraud. It appears that the rice dealer fell suddenly ill on the night of Oct. 6th after his bath and was reported to have died the following night. Dr. T. Ohashi gave a certificate of death which was presented to the village office, but the coroner found on enquiry that the man was lying in bed shamming to be dead. The doctor and the rice-dealer were removed to the police station.

The *Shanghai Mercury* reports that on the night of the 7th inst. bands of bluejackets were scouring the vicinity of Hongkew looking for a negro bluejacket belonging to the U.S.S. *Monadnock* who had shot a Master at Arms belonging to the U.S.S. *Don Juan de Austria*. The men were in a very angry mood and carried ropes which they had secured from various places and were threatening to lynch the negro if they caught him, but he managed to elude his pursuers and got on board his ship. He was, however, shortly afterwards arrested by Detectives Sergeants Gilligan and Kingston and safely escorted ashore and lodged in the Hongkew Police Station.

Mr. H. Falk, (26) a native of Germany, in the employ of Messrs. Worch and Company, No. 154, Yokohama, was found to have committed suicide on the morning of October 13th at 7 a.m. when his Japanese servant entered his room to attend upon him as usual. The fatal deed was evidently done with a revolver, for a bullet had penetrated his brain from the right temple. The unfortunate man was still sitting on a chair and holding the revolver in his right hand, which rested on the knee, the body leaning on the back of the chair. It appears that the deceased was away from his rooms the previous night and returned only about two hours before his dead body was found. The deceased left a letter in which he asked his colleagues to send home news of the accident to his parents.

A home paper says that the sad news as to Mrs. Frederick Beer's mental health will surprise many of her friends as much as it surprised Sir Francis Jeune in the Probate Court. When Mr. Beer, who was the proprietor of the *Observer*, died in January of last year, it was understood that Mrs. Beer would continue to direct the *Sunday Times*, which her husband had bought from the late Sir Augustus Harris mainly for the purpose of providing his clever wife with a hobby. Mrs. Beer is a daughter of the late Mr. Sassoon D.

Sassoon. She offended her family irretrievably by her conversion to Christianity, and it was Mr. Gladstone who gave her away at her marriage with Mr. Beer. She had a rather advanced education, and for a couple of years acted as a voluntary nurse. It will be remembered that it was to Mrs. Beer that Esterhazy confessed the authorship of the infamous *bordereau* on which Captain Dreyfus was wrongfully convicted.

The Directors of the Sanyo Railway Company met on Oct. 12th, and discussed the half-yearly accounts to be submitted to the general meeting which will be held on the 26th. The report shows that the net profit for the half-year amounted to yen 351,996.05 of which yen 67,600 is to be set apart as reserve; yen 6,500 to be paid to employees as reward; yen 960,000 as a dividend of yen 2 per cent. share, 4 per cent. (8 per cent. per annum); yen 240,000 as a special dividend at the rate of yen 50 per share; and the balance of yen 8,556.05 to be carried to next account. The *Fiji* states that the railway company has sold ground in Takahama to the Tokyo Warehousing Company for yen 400,000 from which amount several expenses incurred hitherto on the property have to be deducted, leaving a net amount of yen 340,000. Of the temporary profit the directors recommended special dividends of yen 240,000 to be distributed among the shareholders. Of the remaining amount, yen 87,000 is to be given to the employers, numbering some 4,000. The paper adds that the Sanyo Railway Company intended to replace the 60 lbs rails with those of 70 lbs. The company will make its first purchase of the heavier rails to the extent of 42 miles before August next year.

While proceeding through Sunda Straits on the way from Singapore to Adelaide, the officers of the steamer *Fortunatus*, which arrived at Adelaide on September 7, sighted a large sailing vessel, apparently a hopeless wreck, on a reef in the middle of the Straits. The *Fortunatus* was six or seven miles from the wreck, and even with good glasses the name of the vessel could not be discerned. She appeared to be a fine new English four-masted barque. Her hull was painted lead colour, but was exceedingly rusty, and she had evidently been on the reef for a considerable time. Her spars were all standing, but the stern was sunk and the poop under water. Nothing could be seen moving about the deck. While the *Fortunatus* was approaching the vessel a steamer, which had gone round the coast from Batavia, was also seen to be making for the wreck, and as it was evident that the new-comer was bent on a salvage expedition, the *Fortunatus* passed on her way. The reef where the barque lay was marked on the chart as Transit Rock. It is about 400 or 500 feet in extent, with 12 ft. of water above it, but all around it the water is 30 or 40 fathoms deep, with no shoaling. The vessel is supposed to be the barque *Falls of Eltrick*, a well-known Australian trader.

FROM THE JAPANESE.

As in a little room, from day to day,
Like children, glad of heart, we laugh and play.
Few are the words our lips have learned to
speak;
Yet they suffice as long as we shall stay.
The short years come and go, frail, sliding
screens;
Fusama, touch'd with flawless blues and greens;
On every one some hieroglyph is drawn:
But none can truly tell us what it means.
And as they move before men's wistful eyes,
Now flecked with shimmer of unclouded skies,
Now softly flowered with the blooms of May,
Now reddend'd like the leaves when autumn dies,
We babble into song, and spend our toys,
That bear the simple name of human joys;
While over us the unfathomable blue
Weaves the dense veil no mortal's hand destroys.
—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MATTERS AMERICAN.

Within a year it is claimed that through connection by electric railway will be established between Cleveland, O., and Pittsburg, Pa., a distance of 137 miles. The country to be traversed by the new lines is very rough, but its promoters hold that its success is assured.

The steam turbine engine is to be tried in the United States Navy as a substitute for reciprocating engines. Rear-Admiral Melville has recommended its use in one of the new 5000-ton scout ships, and the Naval Board of Construction has approved the recommendation.

Speyer & Co. have formed a syndicate to raise \$8,300,000, for the Mexican National Railroad by means of two-year 5 per cent. notes, secured by Mexican International stock, the notes to be issued at par less commission. The money is raised for the purchase of the International Railroad Co. of Mexico.

Customs Inspector Thomas P. Choates and Lieutenant Osborne, constabulary supply officers, both stationed at San Fernando, P.J., who were arrested recently on the charge of misappropriating government funds, have been tried and convicted. Lieutenant Osborne has been sentenced to 10 years' and Inspector Coates to eight years' imprisonment.

Captain Richardson Clover, recently relieved from duty as naval attaché of the American Embassy at London, will be the first commander of the battle-ship *Ohio* which will be completed by the Union Iron Works next summer. Captain Clover applied at the Navy Department for a battle-ship command and was promised command of the *Ohio*.

So many lives have been lost in Massachusetts on single-track interurban electric railroads that an agitation has been started in favor of legislation compelling the companies operating them to provide a second set of tracks. The same objections have been made to the steam railroads of the West, where most of the rail accidents and casualties have been attributed directly to the carrying of double-track traffic over single-track lines.

The U.S. Navy Department has issued an order declaring the "Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem, and directing that whenever the composition is played all officers and men shall stand at attention unless they are engaged in duty that will not permit them to do so. It is required that the same respect shall be observed toward the national air of any other country when played in the presence of official representatives of such country.

How foodstuffs are adulterated is shown by some recent seizures by a Pennsylvania Food Commissioner under the new pure-food law, which has been in operation a little over two months. Ice cream bought in a Philadelphia park contained boric acid. Strawberry preserves contained a few strawberry seeds, but the body of the article sold under that name was composed mainly of coal tar dyes, starch and glucose. Sausage and Hamburg steak were loaded with formalin preservatives and aniline dyes, and a Baltimore quince jelly was found to be compounded of glucose, starch and pear juice.

The cost of living in the United States, as shown by Dun's index number, was higher on July 1, 1903, than at any time since 1884, but was little more than a year ago. The highest point reached since 1860 was in 1864 and is represented by the index figure 278.987, as contrasted with the lowest of 72.455 in 1897. This index number is an expression of the price of food, clothing, metal, and other articles of common consumption reduced to a common basis for purposes of comparison. Quantities of each commodity are taken in accordance with the annual per capita consumption, so that no article receives more or less than its relative position of importance. As the same quantities are taken of the same articles at each date, the record gives a faithful representation of the course of prices.

Fish Commissioner Kershaw, of Washington, purposes urging upon Secretary of State Hay the necessity for diplomatic action between the Washington and Ottawa governments, which will permit the state of Washington or the Puget sound cannery men in their private capacities to establish sockeye salmon hatcheries on the Frazer river, the exclusive spawning ground of that fish, which flows entirely through British Columbia territory. The extremely short runs of the last two years have convinced American and British Columbia cannery men alike that the species has been nearly exterminated, and that artificial propagation alone will save it from complete destruction.

The power-plant of the St. Louis Exposition will include a 3,000 horse-power gas-engine from Belgium, the largest gas-engine in service. The World's Fair power-plant will embrace more than 40,000 horse-power, "but by far the most interesting feature of this power-plant to Americans," says *The Scientific American*, "must be the gas-engine display. The 3,000 horse-power gas-engine, above referred to, has two cylinders, each having a diameter of 51 inches. The length of stroke is 55 inches and the revolutions per minute when developing 3,000 horse-power will be 85. The length over all of the engine is 67 feet 1 3/8 inches. The bed-plate or foundation proper will have a length of 77 feet 6 inches."

Commissioner Carrol D. Wright, who was some time ago named as umpire of the conciliation board appointed to adjust disputes between the coal miners and the operators, has rendered decisions upon several points, of which the most important is as to the right of the mine owners to discharge employees. This question arose upon the complaint of William Mowry that he was unjustly discharged by the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Company. Mr. Wright decided against the complainant, thus sustaining the action of the employing company. His decision is generally regarded as a far-reaching declaration of the rights of employers on the one hand and of employees on the other as affecting the maintenance or the severance of relations between them.

Judging from statistics recently made public, President Roosevelt has been somewhat more strict than his recent predecessors in his consideration of applications for pardons. During the last fiscal year 650 applications for executive clemency were made. Nearly one-half (316) of these applications were reported upon adversely by the federal judges and prosecuting attorneys, and the requests in these cases were not considered by the President. Of the remaining 334 applications 131 were denied and 134 were granted in some form, while sixty-nine cases were left over at the end of the fiscal year. The outright pardons were not very numerous, only thirty-nine in all, while commutations of sentence were made in fifty-seven cases. During the preceding fiscal year the President passed favorably upon 134 applications and denied 181 requests for clemency. In the fiscal year ending in 1901 President McKinley granted in some form 226 out of 343 applications considered by him, bestowing full and unconditional pardons in 107 cases.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The following report will be presented to shareholders of this Company at the twenty-second ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on Thursday, the 22nd October.

1902 Account.—The result of the year's working is a credit balance of \$360,551.96, out of which, and with the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 30% (= \$15 per share), to add \$50,000 to the reserve fund, raising the latter to \$1,300,000, to appropriate \$50,000 for the formation of a re-insurance fund, and to carry forward the balance of \$110,551.96 to the current year's account.

1903 Account.—The working of the office compares favourably with that of last year at a similar period.

BELLEVILLE BOILERS.

The *Shipping World* of September 2nd, says the late Naval Manœuvres should do something towards giving the Belleville Boiler a better name than it has received as yet, for 21 vessels of the fleet depended entirely on this form of generator for their supply of steam, and although these ships covered over 2,000 miles each, and many of them considerably more, not one of them was compelled to drop out of the manœuvres, even temporarily by reason of trouble with their boilers. They have shown themselves to be good reliable steamers, superior to ships fitted with the older type of generator, and possessing the great military quality that they are able to put on their full speed at short notice. The *Good Hope* increased her speed from nine to nineteen knots in a little more than a minute, and in a very short time she was travelling at 22 1/2 knots, maintaining this rate with perfect ease for four hours. The secret of success in working this new kind of boiler lies in the intimate knowledge by the engineers and the staff of its peculiar qualities. It is undoubtedly a type which needs careful handling and attention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MATSUYAMA FACTORY GIRLS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The wide interest of your readers in all forms of benevolent and philanthropic work for the Japanese, and especially in that which seeks to meet the growing industrial and social problems of the times, is so well known that we desire to call their attention to a work carried on here in Matsuyama. The accompanying copy of the first Annual Report of the Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home will give a fair idea of the aim and actual attainments of this enterprise.

The physical, economic, educational, social and moral conditions of the tens of thousands of factory girls in Japan is bad, in some cases beyond belief. The Government is not ignorant of the situation nor does it wholly ignore it. It has already done something and is planning for further effort to remedy the situation. But laws alone provide no adequate solution of the many and serious problems raised by the extraordinary industrial transformations which have overtaken the modern western world, and are sweeping over Japan. A new spirit must be evoked and new moral relationships must be established. This new spirit and life, however, cannot be produced by laws, but only by love and contagious personal example and endeavour.

Under especially favourable circumstances we have started a boarding house, or better a "Home," for factory girls where we make it a point to provide not only sufficient fresh air, nourishing food, adequate bedding and some recreation, but also some elementary education (very few of the girls who come to us can read or write, some of them even their own names) and some moral and religious instruction. We emphasize the need of faithful work in the factory and of absolute honesty toward the employers and in all relations of life. The results of our experiment of a year and a half are already exceedingly gratifying. The good-will and cooperation of the factory and of Government officials and their open commendation have been secured. The girls in the "Home" enjoy conspicuously better health, do better work and earn and send home more money than those in the other boarding houses, as careful examination has shown. In six months an average of 20 girls, in addition to paying their full board and other bills, sent to their homes 239.63 yen, whereas from the other boarding houses practically nothing is sent. But better than the money showing is the moral and educational, for all learn to read, write and sew, attainments which the factory girls in Matsuyama cannot secure elsewhere. The Christian hymns they are learning are displacing the immoral songs they used to sing while at work. In a word their womanhood is being raised. They will be much better fitted for life's duties and for motherhood than would otherwise be possible. Through this "Home" we are reaching the lowest strata of the working classes of Japan and providing them with ideals and motives and some degree of education, and this too in a way which does not tend to pauperize them. Each girl pays all her actual expenses.

Since the accompanying report was written six months have now elapsed. It seems desirable to add a few words to bring it down to date.

Just at the close of the three months' notice to vacate our first premises, we found a small house,

which, with considerable repairs and supplemented by an old tent, has provided us with tolerable quarters for the summer. The number of girls admissible, however, has been limited to 22. The expenses of repairs, of rental and of moving, quite exhausted our funds by the first of July; but thanks to the help of a few friends our immediate needs have been met. And if we may judge from the many expressions of interest in this form of work we believe our friends will still be found to help carry it on and put it on a permanent foundation. But the autumn has now come, and winter will be here before long. The tent which has done good service through the summer is daily getting older and will be wholly unfit when real cold weather arrives. Earnest, protracted search has been made for some larger house more commensurate with our needs, but in vain. It has become clear that we must either content ourselves with the present house, reducing the number of inmates to 15 or 16 and giving up the school for non-resident factory girls, or buy and build. Should we adopt the former course, our desire to make the "Home" self-supporting can never be realized. Only by having an average of not less than 40 girls can this be attained. With room for 70 it seems likely that the expenses of both the "Home" and the School departments can be met from the natural income of this "Home."

We feel accordingly that the time has definitely come to adopt the latter course. We therefore present the matter to all who are interested in the industrial, social and moral welfare of Japan, for their consideration. If our plan meets with approval we trust that we may be informed soon how much we may expect to receive. We do not ask that the funds be sent at once; any time during the coming winter will do. If the funds can be secured we judge it wise to buy land and build dormitories, recitation and other rooms at a cost of about \$3000 (gold). In case this sum is not fairly in sight, it seems to us imperative to put up at once a small two-story building to cost about \$400 (gold) in the place of the tent, as a makeshift until the funds shall warrant a more extensive and adequate plant. For even with this addition, the quarters will be entirely too cramped for the best work and for permanent occupancy. The sooner we can put this work into a suitable house on suitable grounds, the better will be the work accomplished.

Trusting that this Report and appeal will approve itself to all who read these lines, and that many will feel both inclined and able to help this "Home" with a substantial gift, and thanking you for your kindness in making room in your valued paper for this long statement as to this work and its needs, we remain

Respectfully yours

(Signed)

H. FRANCES PARMELEE.
SIDNEY L. GULICK.

Matsuyama, October 8th, 1903.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MATSUYAMA FACTORY GIRLS HOME.

The Japanese name for this "Home" is "Dojokwai," that is, Sympathy Society, but it is better in English to use a name which more accurately describes the way in which the sympathy shows itself. It seems desirable at this time to give a connected account of the way in which this interesting work began. For this purpose it is necessary to tell the story of the individual who has been the chief mover.

Mr. Shinjiro Omoto is now thirty-one years of age. Graduating from the common school at fourteen, he at once went into business, first as an apprentice and later with his father. Dissatisfied with the hereditary business, he at nineteen years opened a new business of his own which soon became so flourishing as to quite overshadow the older business. Money came in so easily that he soon entered on a course of licentiousness. For nearly ten years he was as famous for his drunken carousals as he had been for his early phenomenal business success. Matters became so extreme that his parents cut him off and cast him out of the house, and for many years he did not even speak to his father.

Some four years ago, we held a preaching meeting in the Komachi theatre, experiencing persistent rowdy opposition throughout the meeting. Mr. Omoto happened to be drinking in the saloon opposite the theatre and hearing that there was a Christian preaching meeting, he thought he would try to break it up. But the sermons on Pessimism and the New Life attracted his attention. The next day I received an anonymous letter asking for tracts. It seems that these produced a profound impression, particularly that entitled "Two Young Men," which told how two hardened prisoners were transformed by the Gospel and became highly useful and well-known members of society. He definitely set himself to learn more about Christianity, but privately, unwilling to make public his new hope. He bought and read the Bible entirely by himself, going to no meetings. Gradually he gained some idea of the Gospels, but he found he had no power

to conquer his passion for drink. After a while he went to Kobe and joined a temperance society; but he soon found that the society had members who broke their pledges, and he began to break his. He went to Okayama and tried to join himself to Mr. Ishii, but the latter told him to return to Matsuyama and become a Christian and join the church there in his old home; only so could he be saved. He returned much disappointed. He called on me shortly before I left for our annual Mission Meeting, held the first of July (1901), but he did not tell me at all fully about himself. He also called on Mr. Nishimura who prayed with him and told him that to be saved he must receive the Holy Spirit.

That summer, quite exceptionally, I returned in the middle of the vacation. He appeared at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting for the first time and was evidently in a state of great excitement, so much so that we could with difficulty understand his remarks and prayer. The gist of what he said was that he had that day received the Holy Spirit, that he was now saved, and that his joy was too great for utterance. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he talked and prayed. We too prayed for him, though we knew nothing of his history, and doubted somewhat whether he really understood the meaning of the words he was using. After the meeting I had a few words with him, and urged him to ally himself with our experienced workers. He was so excited, I feared for him. I wondered whether this might not be a tornado of emotion due in part to his nervous condition incident of his riotous life, an emotion which he mistook for conversion. Of course I said nothing to him of this, but urged him to begin at once to live the Christian life, cutting loose from all bad companions and bad habits. This he promised to do.

When I returned to Matsuyama in September, I found he had held out so far. To gain an honest living, he had entered the Cotton Spinning Factory. This required twelve hours of hard work daily, sometimes by day and sometimes by night, a hard pull for one who had not worked for ten years. He had attended the Christian services faithfully and had become quite intimate with two or three of our best Christians. In October he began to talk about the sad and immoral life of the factory girls. The majority of them could neither read nor write; their popular songs were indecent; they were crowded together in disease-breeding, immoral boarding houses, where they were deliberately tempted to spend more than they earned. Securing our assent, he gathered a group of them for study and singing and playing in our preaching place in Komachi. He called the group the "Dojokwai," or in English, the "Sympathy Society."

The girls work in two shifts of twelve hours, from six to six; they are required to clean up each day, so do not get out till 6.30 or 7 A.M. and P.M. On days when the shifts change, there is no work, but instead a special cleaning up is required and the girls who have worked all night are kept till about 1 A.M. The ages of the girls ranged from 7 up to about 25, the majority being between 15 and 20. The Sympathy Society began with the plan of giving the girls a chance to learn to read, write, and sew, and to have a little wholesome fun and play. These must of course be given after the twelve or more hours of work had been completed; sufficient sleep had also to be insisted on. The membership of the society rose rapidly, and soon numbered seventy girls, who attended more or less regularly in two groups, morning and evening. But Buddhist opposition began to show itself before long. A few of the parents refused to let their girls come. The most determined opposition, however, came from the manager in the factory who had charge of one of the shifts. Members of that shift were so treated that gradually they dropped out of the Dojokwai, and new members from that shift could not be secured. I may add here that the hostile manager was himself dropped some months later and all opposition to our work from within the factory ceased.

As time went on, Mr. Omoto was found to be more than usually faithful to the interests of the factory. He was rapidly promoted from one position to another. In December he was made the "hand-collector." This required him to visit the boarding houses and homes whenever the girls were absent, to find out the reason for the absences; it was also his duty to collect new girls when needed. To do this latter work he was sent off to neighbouring towns and villages with considerable sums of money with which to pay travelling expenses. He tried to decline this latter work; he said he could make no false promises to the girls or their parents, nor in any way delude them as to the nature of their work, the amount of their wages, or the conditions of the boarding houses. As he was a strict temperance man, he could not treat with *sake* (rice-wine) and so get into friendly relations, all of which things "hand-collectors" of all the factories always do. He had no expectations of gaining any one; the factory would better send some one else. They told him to at least try. To

the surprise of all, and of himself the most, from his first trip he brought back with him fifteen girls. He has been out several times now, and has always been successful. But what is more interesting perhaps is the fact that because of his refusal to touch liquor in any shape, his travelling expenses are very much less than those of any previous hand-collector, much to the satisfaction of the management; and the girls he has secured have on the whole remained longer and more contentedly at work, because he has always told the truth. This has made his position in the factory more secure and influential. I may add here that he has at this writing just been advanced from the rank of one who is paid for the actual days of work only, to that of those who are paid by the month; he is found to be so useful in his personal relations with the girls, that his time of official duty has been reduced to two hours each, morning and afternoon. This is striking testimony of the appreciation of what he has done on the part of his employers.

Shortly after he began his official visiting of the boarding houses, he began to say that without a Christian "home" for the girls it would be impossible to do for them what they need. But as the girls could board only in houses "recognised" by the factory, and all that were thought necessary had already been "recognised," he did not see how a Christian "home" could be started, to say nothing of the financial difficulties of doing so. In carrying out his duties as a "visitor" he found that the girls were crowded beyond the limits allowed by the law, and he told me of it. I passed on that remark to one of the active members of our Doshi Kenyukwai who was an official in the Police Department. Through him, an inspection by the police was instituted and soon the factory authorities were told they must "recognise" more houses. This was our opportunity. Mr. Omoto immediately put in an application and was "recognised." We thought when we began that if we could provide the initial outfit and rental for three months, about *yen* 200, the "Home" would become self-supporting. Miss Parmelee and I guaranteed *yen* 100 and thought the rest could surely be raised in some way; so we started. Many were our problems and consultations. From the time of her arrival in Matsuyama in December 1901, Miss Parmelee has taken active interest in this work for the factory girls, and has given it much valuable time both in direct work and in the many consultations. She has also given Mr. Omoto much help in his Bible study.

As Mr. Omoto was unmarried he manifestly could not take sole charge of the "Home." Provisionally, Mr. and Mrs. Kitagawa, Christians of long standing and experience and in hearty sympathy with the general plan and with Mr. Omoto personally, were so situated as to be able to give their whole time to the new enterprise. An exceptionally suitable house also was standing vacant just then. We were able to begin accordingly, March 27th, 1902, with 22 girls. We calculated that we could accommodate 40 girls, but that with an average of 35 the Home would be wholly self-supporting, which number we thought we would have no difficulty in securing. Experience has, however, taught us many lessons.

One was that the girls were not all so eager to be in a Christian Home. We of course forbade all drinking, all irregular hours, and more "irregular" friendships. Attendance on "prayers" night and morning, and on the "school," was also required of all. These rules were distasteful to some who had been assigned to us and they ran away. The rumour got out that every girl in our Home had at once become a Christian. I may explain that girls are not allowed to go from one boarding house to another at will, but must go only to the one to which they are assigned. Buddhist parents and friends, and the Buddhist manager mentioned above, worked against our Home, with the result that we were unable to secure the numbers we had hoped. Some parents at a distance, however, were so pleased with what they heard of our Home, that they would allow their girls to enter the factory only on condition that they might be in our Home. But it looked for a time as if we should fail for lack of girls to help meet the necessary expenses. Some of our Japanese Christian advisers became so discouraged after three months that they advised giving up the enterprise entirely. And we should have had to do so had not the Lord provided means even without girls.

Provisionally, in response to prayers and letters to friends, the financial problem was solved by the generous response of a few friends, the gifts for this work amounting last year to 504.14 *yen*; Mr. Omoto himself gave 35.95 being over one-third of his monthly income. Now at the close of the year we are able to make the following detailed report.

The expenses have been:—Rental, 180.00; Outfit, 158.60; School, 75.00 Running Expenses, 771.69; making a total of 1185.29.

The receipts have been:—From the Girls for Board etc., 761.69; From Mr. Omoto, 35.95; From friends, 504.14; total, 1301.78.

The balance in the treasury is thus, 116.49 at the beginning of April, 1903. Of this 50.00 is in Mr. Omoto's hands with which to pay the running expenses, leaving but 66.49 for future expenses; this will carry us for about three months under ordinary circumstances. I may add that we have increased our outfit slowly according to our need. We are now equipped to provide for about 25 girls. Should we increase our membership, we should have to increase our equipment.

In February Mr. Omoto found a young Christian woman who was ready to marry him, it being the desire of both to devote their lives to this work for factory girls. It was my pleasant duty to marry them not only, but suddenly to improvise a wedding march for the occasion! This marriage allowed Mr. and Mrs. Kitagawa to leave the work wholly in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Omoto, which will lessen the running expenses somewhat.

I may state here that just before the marriage, a reconciliation with his father was effected, so that members of his family were present at the wedding. Immediately after it, the son with his young wife returned to the old home from which he had been so long cast out and were welcomed with joy and tears, both father and son weeping for mingled joy and sorrow. Mr. Omoto says that Luke fifteen exactly describes his case. Others who were present speak of the occasion as exceptionally touching. Since then the father has shown high appreciation of his son and of his work for the factory girls, even giving some financial help. I may also add at this point that one of Mr. Omoto's cousins joined our church the last Sabbath of March, the result in part of Mr. Omoto's influence.

In January, Mr. Omoto examined the books of all the boarding houses "recognised" by the factory in regard to the permanence of the girls, for the nine months during which our "Home" had been opened. Our Home led in every respect; the figures for cessation of work ranging from 72 per cent. in the worst home to 46 per cent. in ours. In regard to ability to read and write, all of our girls learn to do both, while few in the other homes can do either. No opportunities are given them to learn.

In February a representative of the Home Department of the Government came down from Tokyo to inspect the condition of labour in Western Japan. On visiting Matsuyama he heard of the Dojokwai, and was so interested in the report that he took time to visit it with several local officials. On looking it over he is said to have been greatly pleased. He knows of nothing just like this, particularly in its hygienic, educational, and moral advantages, in any other part of Japan, and expressed the wish that there be might many such.

During the late autumn and continuously through the winter, the difference between our girls and those of the other houses began to be recognised by the factory officers. The slackness in the sale of yarn rendered it unnecessary to seek for new workers so that attendance at all the boarding houses slowly ran down. Our "Home" dwindled to an average of 14.4 during February, and during the whole year it has been but 17.8. When the increase began in March we received 12 new girls and were asked if we would not make provision for 50. We have since been asked whether we would not take charge of all the factory girls' homes. This request indicates that we have won our place with the authorities. The parents too are showing high appreciation of what has been done for their girls. Many have particularly asked that their girls may come to our Home. Villages in the interior have quite changed their feeling toward Christianity on seeing how their daughters have improved in character and intelligence while being with us.

The spirit of the Komachi townsfolk also has undergone a marked change toward us in the past two years, due in part to our special meetings, in part to Mr. Omoto's conversion and transformation, and in part also to our Factory Girls' Home. In view of all these facts, we feel that the evangelistic influence of this Home has been great, even though no girl has yet received baptism.

As we face the future, however, we are confronted with a serious problem. The public school adjoining our Home must be enlarged. The city has accordingly bought the land on which stands the house we have been renting, and we are given three months' notice to move. This will involve us in considerable expense, which we can ill afford to meet; nor is any other suitable house in sight; it is entirely improbable that within the radius needful anything exists at all suited to this kind of work. We have begun to ask ourselves whether the time has not come for us to buy land and put up the right kind of buildings. Once equipped with land and houses, futon, and furniture, we have every reason to believe that the Home will be entirely self-supporting. We also have reason to believe that no form of work which we are doing or can do will give us and the Gospel such a hold on the working and farming classes in this part of Japan as this Home does and will do. Mr. and Mrs. Omoto are consecrated and energetic

and practical, members of these classes. He is continuously growing in spiritual life and in Christian knowledge. I think I have never seen a man more thoroughly converted or more enthusiastic for this kind of work. In view of all the above facts, has the time not come for us to appeal to friends for help sufficient to put this work on a sound financial basis?

In the meantime, the balance in hand is so slight that we again would ask those friends who feel interested in this work to give us another lift.

DRAWBACKS OF JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Kobe Chronicle* has opened its columns and asks the residents to give their opinion about the treatment of foreigners in this country. I followed the different critics with great interest, but came to the conclusion that all that had been said by Del Mar and friends are nuisances which you meet also in America or Europe. You find everywhere naughty school children, rude railway officials, nervous postal officials, and impolite policemen.

I think that the real drawback of Japan is a more serious matter of which perhaps very few residents are aware, and therefore I beg to give you my opinion as a globe trotter.

I am an old friend of Cook's (the well known Agency, Cook and Sons) and he told me while in Japan to find out and to listen to what the foreigners have to say about this country.

I am going to tell Cook: You can not come to Japan to make any arrangements with a railway company; if you do and many people come the railway officials will say: now we have plenty of people in the country, stop the reduction, let them pay full price, and people will blame you for it, just as they blamed the Welcome Society.

The Welcome Society has surely the best intention to give to foreigners a good reception and agreeable stay, but their job is doubtless not a very easy one, for the simple reason that they have no money to keep proper offices and a sufficient staff. Later on I beg to give my opinion about their institution.

They have an office in Tokyo but until a stranger finds this out he has been put already, in Kobe or Yokohama, into the fingers of a so-called well-educated guide, member of a money-welcome society.

As I pointed already out, you find everywhere nuisances as stated by Mr. Del Mar, but you do not find another country where Tourists Traffic and its movement is entirely in the hands of a well organized squeezing Society of Guides as well patronized as feared by the Japanese hotel and shopkeepers.

Is it not Guides who make them believe that they bring the foreigners; is it not the Guides who make the itinerary as soon as a family arrives in Japan? You make an arrangement with a guide, who will very likely offer himself to show you the country in 3 or 4 weeks. You accept and are bound to keep him but he is not bound. Before you leave Yokohama, he knows exactly whether you are a good cow to milk or not, he knows the price you pay at the Grand Hotel for your room and whether you pay your bill without grumbling.

Now the trip begins, either to Kyoto or Tokyo, and you have to show whether you came to Japan for sightseeing only or also to buy curios.

If you do not buy within the next 3 days you are in his eyes an ox; you have to find your way alone and you are reported to the members as a man who does not spend.

Your guide will simply tell you one of the favourite lies in this country, viz.: He is sick, or his grandmother died, or his wife is having a baby, or he has a law case, etc.

We had four different guides in three weeks and all left us with a similar excuse, and we found out that we could get along much better without. I am certain, there are some guides, who let their grandmother die 6 times during the season and others get as many children.

But the "comble" of impudence is that you meet the very day or the next day your famous guide with another party in the same place.

He had been informed by his office in Yokohama or Kobe that some other people have arrived who are likely to spend more money and he is going to try them.

The treatment of ladies is even worse and most of them do not get a guide at all, or are afraid to dismiss him if he is not suitable.

Ladies generally do not make a large hotel bill and do not frequent the teahouses, this is the reason.

When you come to a Japanese inn the guide is received like a *daimyo* with deep bows and compliments from the proprietor and his staff and you are his luggage. The Hotel people know already the price you are used to pay and accordingly you are overcharged even in the smallest inn.

I have been told by a former hotel clerk that nearly all the Japanese Hotels have to give 10 per cent. out

of your bills to the guide, else he will take his people somewhere else.

In the teahouses and shops it is even worse; he knows you do not bargain and that you do not understand anything about curios, and the guide arranges his commission according to your purse. The better you treat a guide the more you get bluffed.

As to temples, museums, antiquities, interesting factories, history of Japan, etc., most of the guides know absolutely nothing, they know only the places where they get a good commission, and have no interest to keep you in a place where nothing is to be got.

I have enough details to write a book on the above subject and the way foreigners are done in this country, as I asked nearly every stranger I met to give me his opinion and experience and there were not a few who left the country dissatisfied or disgusted and who shortened their stay for that reason.

Now who is to be blamed for all this? I do not blame so much the guides, they have been tolerated and not controlled by the Government, and gradually spoiled by the foreigners.

I would blame partly the Government, because it has not spent a cent to support, to facilitate, or to encourage the Tourist traffic, and partly that class of travellers who spend the money for show, who think it elegant and fashionable to pay higher prices than others, and whose education is generally on the same level as that of the guides.

This is the trouble and difficulty, and the result will be that Tourist Traffic will not increase in proportion, the average traveller will say that travelling in Japan is too expensive, owing to the fact that a guide costs you about 10 shillings a day.

Japan has to-day still a good name owing to the praising books which have been written, but a relapse and change will come if energetic measures are not taken in order to improve the present unsatisfactory state of travelling. Of course, the average tourist arriving in this country, having carefully studied his Murray's Guidebook, the *Itadecker* of Japan, will be under the impression, that the beauty of Japan is not open to him, unless he engages a guide in Kobe or Yokohama, who will travel with him right through the country. For is it not impressed upon him on page 5 and 6, that a guide is an absolute necessity to a person unacquainted with the language?

No doubt this recommendation was in its place about 12 years ago, when few people in the interior were able to speak or to understand any of the European languages, but to-day, even in remote little places you find a few Japanese speaking a fairly good English.

I think the paragraph referred to in the above would have warranted revision with the itinerary, but I think that if shop-keepers could be induced to mark their exhibits in plain figures and stick to one price only, exorbitant commissions, such as from 40 to 50 per cent., which we know as having been paid, would certainly be impossible.

Such shop-keepers should be encouraged by the Hotel-keepers, not only in recommending them verbally, but also by exhibiting their names at a striking place at the entrance of the Hotel.

Another improvement would be that shop-keepers should keep at least one English-speaking clerk to avoid the necessity of bringing an interpreter, as it is more satisfactory to the purchaser to treat direct with the seller, as I am informed by a first class merchant that the shop-keepers prefer your coming with a guide who is able to give a hint as to what prices to charge.

I for my part who have travelled with the assistance of Murray's Guidebook and seen a good deal of Japan can not see any necessity of engaging a guide in Yokohama to show me scenery in distant places, like Kioto or Nikko, etc. etc.

Local Guides, that is, men engaged at each different stopping place, are men who do nothing but go round in a certain district, they know what is going on and are therefore in a very much better position for furnishing reliable information.

Nobody arriving in Italy or Switzerland would ever dream of taking a guide from Florence to Rome or from Rome to Naples, from Bale to Geneva or from Zurich to Lusanne, for the simple reason that everywhere good local guides are to be found if really wanted.

When taking to such local man, you will not only save a nice amount, such as railway, hotel and jimriksha travelling expenses, but you have the opportunity of sightseeing at your ease, being not tied by a man who will hustle you away from any place, when his pocket can not be benefited. Besides, the local guide being engaged through the Local Office you have the satisfaction of making your complaints if dissatisfied and the hotel, if in respectable hands, will hardly recommend a guide again, if often complained about. The Guide, knowing that his future business depends entirely on the satisfactory discharge of his duties, will certainly be more careful, than a man taken away and engaged at a landing place for a fixed time.

As to the Commission business, we all know that it can not be abolished in the East.

The Welcome Society is an entirely Japanese institution which very likely lacks a foreign adviser; else many things might be done in a different way. The 20% reduction on railway fares was doubtless a very generous and benevolent act and work, but there was really no necessity for all that trouble, as the average traveller will not complain of high railway fares, but would with pleasure pay more if he was more comfortable.

The Welcome Society takes great trouble to make it possible to see interesting places, but there is no end of permits and applications, also questions, viz: who are you, why do you want to see this, etc., that you get so annoyed that you leave the office. Why should newcomers require the aid of a society to visit institutions like hospitals, university, art schools, etc., etc., and why should they be induced to become a life member of the Welcome Society and pay 5 yen in order to see the Arsenal Gardens?

True, for this 5 yen the W. S. offers a good many other things, but there are very few who will be interested in more than one or two such places, opened only for 5 yen, and only on certain days, and most people will fight shy of the payment of such a sum.

I happened to pass through Tokyo on the opening day of the fine art school. I was informed at the Welcome Society that besides the payment of 5 yen for life membership I would have to run to the further expense of taking an interpreter for 3 yen for the afternoon, which, with the necessary jinrikisha fares, would total up to 10 yen, or one sovereign. If Government at all is willing to open their different institutions to the foreign public, why not do so for a fee of about 25 or 50 sen, payable at the door of each individual building, as they do at the Museum in Ueno Park. This would save the tourist a great deal of trouble and decidedly bring in more money than the W. S. collects.

The same thing could be done for the different Castles at Kyoto and Nagoya.

The W. S. should direct their energies to assist new arrivals in giving to any foreigner calling at their offices reliable and gratis information of the country and its interesting resources, they should also take in hand the systematic advertising of Japan in foreign countries. Substitution of the Government and the Municipalities would be necessary and I have no doubt that railway and steamer companies as well as hotels and merchants will come forward with good donations, once they see that the Society is put on a proper working basis, which actually increases the influx of foreigners and foreign money.

As to the procuring of guides supposed to be controlled by the W.S. (vide their advertisement). This is decidedly detrimental to the good name of the Society, as long as they can not guarantee a less money-grabbing body of men.

A notice to the effect that guides are not an absolute necessity for tourists and if required can easily be engaged at almost every town, should be put up on each arriving steamer and the different landing places. It may do a good deal towards curtailing the guide nuisance as mentioned, and show the good intentions of the Government.

KOBE INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CASE.

The text of the judgment in this case was given out in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Oct. 13th. The judgment by default given against the Trustees of the Hiogo International Hospital (defendants) was quashed, and the Court thereafter dismissed the action, giving costs against the landlords (plaintiffs).

In the outset (we quote the *Kobe Herald's* translation) the Court considered whether the Hiogo International Hospital is a juridical person or not. On this point it finds that it is a juridical person possessing property in its own name for a charitable end. It is true that the hospital has not applied for registration of the fact that it is a juridical person (says the Court) according to Art. 19-2nd clause and Art. 20 of the Civil Code, but it is a juridical body all the same, as pointed out in the former Article. The Court decided therefore that it was reasonable of plaintiffs to sue Mr. Hall and other Trustees of the Hospital in this case. The judgment continues:—

Counsel for defendants protested against the assertion of plaintiffs that they do not hold the superficies of the lot in dispute. The Court finds that the Hiogo International Hospital has been using the lot even after the ownership was transferred to Mukai Isanda, who is not concerned in the dispute, by virtue of the contract produced as Exhibit B. No. 1 by defendants which was still in force. Isanda, therefore, did not lodge any protest against the use of the lot. Moreover, Exhibit B. No. 6, which is a document given to Isanda regarding the sale of the lot by the former owner, states that the lot is leased to the Hiogo International Hospital for a period of twenty-five years from October, 1873. Thus it is clear that he was aware of the existence of the lease in dispute. It was

only reasonable that he should be bound to respect the lease. The lease mentions that the English text shall be taken as the original in case of any dispute, and in the 4th clause it is stipulated that the lessees or successors may extend the lease for another twenty-five years at the same rental, at their option, on the expiry of the first term of twenty-five years. The contents of the lease show that the foregoing stipulation was not a mere provisional one; and it is reasonable to hold that it binds the lessors to consent to the proposal of the lessees when the latter expressed their wish to renew the lease. The Court therefore considered if defendants advised Mukai Isanda, the then owner of the lot, on the expiration of the lease of their intention to renew it. Exhibit B. No. 8 shows that Isanda on the 3rd October, 1898, that is prior to the expiration of the lease, wrote to the Kobe Municipal Council and asked for an increase of rent. It is thus clear that Mukai Isanda had laid the same application before the Hospital officials before he laid his application before the Municipal Council, which was not directly concerned in the matter. There is no reason to believe that the landlords would ask for an increase of rent before the lessees advised their intention to renew the lease, and the Court holds, after considering the foregoing point and Exhibits B. Nos. 8 and 2, that Mr. Hall, representative of the Hospital, proposed to the landlords a renewal of the lease prior to the expiration of the first term, as set forth in Exhibit B. No. 1. With this point decided, it becomes clear that Mukai Isanda could not object to the renewal of the lease, according to the stipulation in Exhibit B. No. 1, and the renewal of the lease was effected. Moreover, Isanda received the rent for six months in November, 1898, accordingly to stipulation in Exhibit B. No. 3. The amount was to cover the rent up to the 10th April, 1899, and it is clear that Isanda received the amount without making any condition at the time. This fact shows that Isanda himself consented to the offer of Mr. Hall and consented to the renewal of the lease in dispute. From any point of view it is clear that the lease has been renewed. Although counsel for plaintiffs deposed that the amount received by Isanda after the expiration of the lease was for damage only compensation for the use of the lot, it would be ridiculous to put any weight thereto as it is contrary to common sense. Counsel for plaintiffs asserted that the renewal of the lease was not effected and referred to Exhibits A. No. 5—A and Band No. 67, but it is held by the Court that these exhibits only relate to the increase of rent. Exhibit A. No. 5—A and B are documents regarding the application of defendants to Mukai Isanda to affix his signature to an amended lease in order to confirm the relation between them after the renewal of the lease. Exhibit A. No. 6 then is a note asking for an interview with Mukai, and it is unreasonable to hold that the renewal of the lease was not effected by virtue of these two Exhibits. Exhibit A. No. 7 is another document, which points out that the negotiations have fallen through because the landlord amended one clause in the lease to the effect that the land tax and other public charges were to be paid by the lessees. It may seem from this that Mr. Hall objected to the conclusion of the lease; but it is true he consented to pay the land tax and other public charges as far back as February, 1899, and there is no reason why the negotiations for the renewal of the lease should have failed by this single document. Moreover this Exhibit was written by Mr. Kashiwagi at the dictation of Mr. Hall and there may be some mistake in it. Still there is nothing in the Exhibit to support the assertion of counsel for plaintiffs. The Court considered next if the lease entered into between Mukai Isanda and defendants bound plaintiffs to respect the lease. The contract produced as Exhibit B. No. 1 does not particularly specify the "chinshaku" (lease) and the Hiogo International Hospital has been using the ground in order to own buildings thereon from some time before March, 1900. The lease, therefore, is to be classified as a superficies, according to the 1st Article of Law No. 72 of 1900. Neither of the parties concerned in this case disputes that the right has not been registered up to the present. Nor do they dispute the fact that plaintiffs came into possession of the lot on the 22nd April, 1900, viz., in other words, within a year of the time when the said law was put in operation and Art. 2 of the said law entitled defendants to claim that right against plaintiffs. Moreover, the superficies is still in force and the objection raised by defendants' counsel against the claim of the plaintiffs is held to be reasonable by the Court. The Court has, therefore, given the foregoing judgment.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS CAMPAIGN.

London, October 9.
All, including his bitterest opponents, re-

cognize Mr. Chamberlain's ability in the presentation of his scheme, the sincerity of his appeal and the absence of rancour. The general feeling is that he has opened his campaign auspiciously. His proposals have been well received in Mincing Lane and Mark Lane and on the Stock Exchange.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Russian Minister handed to Japan on October 4th a note declaring that Japan was not entitled to interfere regarding Manchuria, but proposing the partition of Korea, Japan to take the southern half. Japan's reply on Oct. 6th was a rejection of the proposal.

AN OBVIOUS BUNDER.

London, October 10.
The Japanese Minister to London, Viscount Hayashi, says that the *Daily Mail's* story to the effect that Russia has proposed to Japan the partition of Korea is unworthy of serious consideration.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

It is announced at Sofia that Turkey and Bulgaria have reached an understanding on the question of demobilization, Bulgaria releasing 20,000 and Turkey 40,000.

HOPES OF PEACE.

Diplomatic circles at Constantinople are convinced that war is now averted for the present year.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Semi-official papers in Paris state that the Sultan instigated the recent Moorish attacks on French convoys, and that France demands explanations. This seems to imply forthcoming action.

London, October 11.

The French Cabinet has intimated that it will persevere in the policy with reference to Morocco already announced to the Chambers.

TURKS INVADE BULGARIA.

A Turkish battalion on Oct. 8th crossed the Bulgarian frontier in broad daylight near Kustendil, attacked a blockhouse and plundered a village, withdrawing on the approach of Bulgarian troops. The Turks had three killed, the Bulgarians one.

A LIPTON CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton has offered a cup of the value of \$2500 for a Trans-Atlantic yacht race from Sandy Hook to The Needles, as a real test of seamanship.

CONTINENTS JOINED IN MID-OCEAN.

Signor Marconi, on board the *Lucania*, in mid-Atlantic, has communicated for the first time with England and America simultaneously.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

London, October 12.

Although the negotiations are proceeding at Constantinople between Bulgaria and Turkey the situation on the frontier is serious. On the 10th instant the Bulgarian Government ordered the mobilization of the 1st and 2nd class reservists in the Kustendil district. The Bulgarian Government has complained to the Porte about the frequent violation of the frontier. There are now 20,000 refugees in Bulgaria.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

London, October 13.

It is officially stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed Lord Privy Seal with a seat in the Cabinet.

Capt. E. G. Pretyman has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty.

Mr. William Bromley-Davenport has been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

Lord Balcarras has been appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury.

The Marquis of Hamilton has been appointed Treasurer of the Household.

These appointments involve bye-elections at Fareham, Chorley, and Londonderry.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Admirals of the China, Australian, and East Indian squadrons are to meet at Singapore to discuss questions of naval concentration and strategy.

THE FAR EAST.

The daily supplies of alarming rumours from Japan direct general attention to the Far East. It is only positively known that Russia has taken a determined attitude about Manchuria, but there is no reason to suppose that Japan and the Powers are disposed to force Russia in her desire to safeguard her own particular interests in Manchuria, provided that the treaty rights of other states be respected.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Two Russian warships have arrived at Port Said.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Mdel (Noel?) succeeds Sir Cyprian Bridge in the command of the China station.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, October 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said the Government will not dissolve until the lessons of the War Commission's report have been applied and the War Office has been reorganized. He foreshadowed a reduction in the income tax.

THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

The Japanese Minister (in London) has received an official telegram indicating that there is no need whatever for alarm. It is believed that this message has been sent because of the alarmist rumours circulating in Europe which have reached Japan. It is generally felt that the postponement of the Czar's visit to Rome is due to the situation in the East, not to any fear of socialist demonstrations.

ANOTHER CABINET APPOINTMENT.

London, October 15.

The Marquis of Londonderry, President of the Board of Education, has been appointed Lord President of the Council.

CZAR AND KING.

The chief aide-de-camp of the Czar intercepted King Emmanuel en route to Paris, and delivered to him an autograph letter from the Czar regretting that His Majesty was compelled to postpone his visit to Rome.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken for the journey and the stay of royalty in Paris.

ITALIAN ROYALTIES IN PARIS.

Later.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy have arrived in Paris.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION.

The Anglo-French arbitration treaty has been signed. It stipulates for the submitting to the Hague Tribunal all questions of a juridical character and all interpretations of treaties, provided no vital interests or the honour of either side be involved.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

PARISIANS PREPARE FOR ITALIAN ROYALTY.

Saigon, October 9.

Great preparations are being made in Paris for the arrival of their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy. The merchants of the Boulevards and in the quarters of the Made-

leine and the Opera are busily decorating the streets with flags.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

The bands of strikers from Armentieres have caused work to cease in several factories of Lille and Tourcois. There have been some cases of violence and some arrests.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Saigon, October 10.

The Council of Ministers has decided to convoke the Chambers on the 20th of October.

The Council has suspended the organization of the companies of infantry formed for the protection of South-Oran against the incursions of bands of pillagers.

It is affirmed that the treaty of arbitration between France and Great Britain is in a good state. The chief conditions have been settled in principle.

THE FRENCH FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

Saigon, October 12.

Rear-Admiral Fauque de Jonquieres has been named Commander of the Second Division of the French Squadron in the Far East, in succession to Rear-Admiral Le Do (deceased).

[The new Commander is the youngest of the French Rear-Admirals, and is the father of Madame Boissiere, wife of the former Naval Attaché of the French Legation in Tokyo.—Ed. J.M.]

FRENCH POLITICS.

Saigon, October 13.

At the inauguration of the monument to Vorcinquegorix at Clermont-Ferrand M. Combes, President of the Council, made a speech in which he traced the programme of laws that the Parliament would have to vote on the reopening of the session; namely, first the budget which will be voted before the 31st December; next the military law, and finally the abrogation of the Law Falloux.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

MARKET REPORTS.

Lyons, October 10.

The silk market remains quiet. Prices are somewhat slack. Japanese machine-reeled silk sold on the 9th instant for 52 francs.

New York, October 10.

The silk market is quiet. There is no demand except for purpose of immediate use.

The cotton market has been quiet for the past week, and there has been no special fluctuation in price. Forward deliveries had ruled somewhat low owing to reports of fine weather in the producing districts and owing to a prospect of large stocks, but prices are now somewhat firmer.

Bombay, October 10.

Owing to continued weakness in the New York and Liverpool markets prices do not rise here, and sellers are weakening. Forwards show no special change.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

RUSSIAN "ATTACHÉS."

Vladivostock, Japanese Consulate, October 10.

According to an order (No. 58) issued by the Viceroy of the Russian Far East on the 10th of October, all military and naval attachés of the Russian Legations in Japan, China and Korea are placed under the control of the Viceroy, as directed by Imperial Ordinance on the 30th of August, and these attachés will henceforth address all reports to the Viceroy.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

Berlin, October 10.

The European papers are overflowing with articles mentioning that war between Russia and Japan is imminent. Germany, as before, is fully convinced that the conferences in Tokyo will do away with all danger of a war, if there ever was any.

THE CONGO.

The often-mentioned prospective visit of King Leopold of the Belgians to the Congo State has not been notified at Berlin, and is there considered unlikely.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

The International Sugar Conference Tribunal will be inaugurated at Brussels on the 15th of October.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Berlin, October 14.

The Japanese Minister to Berlin, Mr. Inouye Katsunosuke, has declared in diplomatic circles that the relations between Japan and Russia are not at all strained to any extent so that the outbreak of war might be expected. The negotiations regarding Korea, he said, will come in a short time to a satisfactory conclusion, and, concerning Manchuria, a peaceful settlement of the controversy is expected, as the pacific disposition of the Russian Empire is assured.

The Japanese Minister to Paris, M. Motono, also declared that the diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia are in perfect order.

To an English newspaper a communication has been wired from Berlin (said to be from an authoritative source) stating that in regard to Far Eastern diplomacy there exists a secret treaty between Germany and Russia. This statement is untrue. There are no arrangements governing German policy in Eastern Asiatic affairs, outside of the Anglo-German China convention, dated Oct. 16th, 1900, and the contents of this treaty are public and known to everybody.

THE TSAR.

The Tsar and his family will remain another six weeks at Darmstadt, the native town of the Tsarina.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE CRISIS.

Berlin, October 15.

All Russian diplomats, following instructions of Admiral Alexieff, are opposed to a war with Japan. A delay of the conflict is considered to be the most elementary interest of Russia, the Russian navy not being sufficiently superior to that of the Japanese. All preparations, mobilisations and other measures have only the aim of intimidation and pressure.

The Foreign Office in London does not believe a war between Russia and Japan is to occur.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

London, October 13.

The *Times* states that the present troubles are entirely to be attributed to the aggressive attitude of Viceroy Alexieff and M. Pavlov, Minister at Seoul. The paper adds that it has been by carelessness that the two allied countries (Great Britain, and Japan) are progressing toward a critical situation, and also that it is clearly to be seen from the conditions concerned that there will come a time when it will be impossible to continue any longer the present easy relations.

The *Morning Post* urges Mr. Balfour, the Premier, to make the necessary military preparations as there will probably come a time when Great Britain's interference will be required in the present troubles.

The *Norve Vremya* is convinced that Russia agreed upon certain conditions with Japan whose nationals will enter Korea, but in Manchuria there will be no admission for Japanese visitors. Mon. Chrisanoff (?) of the Greek Church, adds the same paper, reports that the Koreans are showing emphatic friendship towards Russia and many of them have been baptized.

JAPANESE BONDS.

Owing to a rumour that the Japanese troops have landed at Masampo, new Japanese 5 per cent. loan bonds have fallen by *yen* 3½. 4 per cent. bonds which had fallen *yen* 2 are now slightly recovering.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

The Russian battleships *Cesarevitch* (13,110 tons) and *Bayan* (7,800 tons) which have been ordered to the Far East passed the Suez canal to-day.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Vice-Admiral Noel is appointed to succeed Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, as Commander-in-chief of the British Squadron in the Far East.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

RUSSIAN WARSHIP STRANDED.

Shanghai, October 14.

The Russian battleship *Asiatika* (12,674 displacement) which was on her way to the Far East, is reported to have gone ashore near an island off Greece and to have been sent to Italy for repairs.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Oct. 16
America	E. M. Co.	China	Sa. Oct. 17
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	M. Oct. 19
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 19
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Tu. Oct. 20
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Oct. 21
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prenasse	Sa. Oct. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su. Oct. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Oct. 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Nov. 2
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Tu. Nov. 3
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Nov. 6

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
 2 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.
 3 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.
 4 Left Vancouver on the 3th inst.
 5 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
 6 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
 7 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Oct. 17
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon	Sa. Oct. 17
Europe	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	Sa. Oct. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Oct. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Oct. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Tu. Oct. 20
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	W. Oct. 21
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Maru	Th. Oct. 21
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche	F. Oct. 23
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 24
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Sa. Oct. 24
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Oct. 25
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Oct. 30
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Oct. 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Nov. 4
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	W. Nov. 4
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Nov. 7

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 9th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 9th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Brehmer, 9th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nurani, British steamer, 2,840, J. M. Thomasen, 10th Oct.,—Singapore, 26th Sept., Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Roon, German steamer, 8,000, G. Meiners, 10th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 9th Oct., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 11th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 10th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 11th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, Kuwahara, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, 10th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, S. Robinson, 11th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., 21st Sept., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Bianca, German steamer, 850, Lohrengel, 12th Oct.,—Nicolaiski, Fish.—Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, U.S. cruiser, —, Capt. Blockling, 12th Oct.,—Nagasaki, 10th Oct.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 12th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Bugeaud (79 guns), French cruiser, 4,000, Capt. P. Constable, 12th Oct.,—Kobe.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, 12th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 14th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 12th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chingwa, British steamer, 2,517, G. Parkinson, 14th Oct.,—San Francisco, 23rd Sept., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 14th Oct.,—Kobe, 13th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, K. P. Wood, 15th Oct.,—Vancouver, Fish.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, W. S.

Hunter, 15th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Homma, 15th Oct.,—Tak, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 14th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, 14th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Umballa, British steamer, 3,426, Huggill, 15th Oct.,—Manila, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Manche, French steamer, 6,500, Moirano, 15th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 14th Oct., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 9th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 10th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 10th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Manila, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Bentwaters, British steamer, 1,958, H. W. Bee, 10th Oct.,—Moj, Ballast.—Carnes & Co.
Nurmi, British steamer, 2,840, J. M. Thomasen, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, S. Robinson, 12th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 12th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 12th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Kuwahara, 12th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peking, British steamer, 2,875, Conradi, 13th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Java, British steamer, 2,632, Barcham, 13th Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Brehmer, 13th Oct.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 14th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 14th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 15th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chingwa, British steamer, 2,517, G. Parkinson, 15th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 15th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Lieut. Miller, Mrs. Lynn Miller, Mr. A. K. Weigall, Mr. H. E. Good, Mr. Christie, Mr. Sewall, and Mr. W. Falck, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. W. Pyre and infant, and 4 Japanese, in second class; 24, in steerage.
 Per German steamer *Roon*, from Europe via ports:—Miss Demochy, Mr. and Mrs. Pfister and 2 children, Mr. H. Heinemann, Miss Joh de Haas, Mr. Komor, Mr. Trautshold, Mr. Komor, Mr. Komor, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. Heller, Mr. Josef Aicher, Mr. Komor, Miss S. Cresswell, Miss Marg. Parcival, and Mr. B. de Martino, in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver:—Mrs. Maud Jackson and infant, in cabin; Mr. Pole, Mr. J. Diener, Mr. Kobayashi, Rev. A. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. A. A. Mackenzie, Master Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Capt. F. E. Foss, Mrs. F. E. Foss, Miss Eva Foss, Mr. Thos. Redmond, and Mr. W. Dawrey, in second class; 7 Chinese, in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. E. Abenhein, Mrs. S.

Arnold, 2 children and amah, Capt. E. P. Bishop, Mr. W. Berry, Mrs. H. T. Bosman, child and 2 amahs, Mr. B. Campbell, Miss Cleaver, Mr. Chang Sien Bay, Mrs. Guest, child and amah, Mr. H. Grimble, Mrs. H. Grimble and child, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. B. C. Howard, Mr. J. Hastings, Mrs. J. Hastings, Mr. E. H. Hunter, Mr. H. C. Hodkins, Lieut. L. F. James, Mrs. L. F. James and infant, Mr. H. E. Krol, Dr. C. B. Moseley, Mr. T. G. Nicklin, Mr. T. J. Smith, and Mrs. J. T. Tompkins, child and amah, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. B. Allen, Miss Crummer, Mr. C. M. Duffey, Mrs. C. M. Duffey, Master J. Endicott, Misses Endicott (2), Dr. Jas. A. Gardner, Miss N. B. Gaines, Mrs. Jew How, Mrs. McKinnis, Miss McKinnis, Mr. F. Quackenbush, Mr. L. G. Reinburg, Mr. Toy Fong, Mrs. Toy Fong and child, Mr. C. P. Thurston, Mr. J. E. Waters, and Mrs. J. E. Waters, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Mr. Wan To, Mr. R. H. Hunter, Miss L. Wood and nurse, Mr. S. R. Brown, Mr. C. Stanton, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hockheimer, Mr. H. A. Nock, Mrs. Ma-Ting Liang, Mrs. J. R. Wood and child, Miss Bishop, Mr. J. R. Brown, Mr. R. Couvine, Mr. H. Ryley, Miss L. S. Hockheimer, Mr. L. Stornebrink, in cabin; Miss Wang, Mrs. Yang, Misses Yang (2), Miss Tok, Mrs. Tok and 2 children, Misses Mah (2), Mr. and Mrs. Wan, Mr. Yang Fim, Mr. Chung Yuen Chik, Mr. Tu Ting Chong, Mr. Chang Wai San, Mr. Ma Kwang Lung, and Mr. S. Hirokata, in second class; 14 Japanese, and 25 Chinese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Manche*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Rolland, Mr. Luckbon, Mrs. and Miss Luckbon and 2 servants, Mr. Alex. Albol, Mrs. Alex. Albol and servant, Mr. Moysan, Mr. Littaye, Mr. B. de la Coquerie, Mr. Laute, Mr. Gauffroy, Mr. Pichon, Mr. Remond, Mr. Nakayama, Mr. Ley, and Mr. Nehrass, in cabin; 12 sailors, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. W. Barre, Mr. W. S. Bissonette, Dr. B. H. Campbell and servant, Mrs. B. H. Campbell, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mr. N. D. Chew, Jr., Mrs. M. de H. Clagett, Miss Adele Clagett, Rev. M. Coldren, Mrs. M. Coldren, Mr. L. M. A. Domalaian, Miss B. A. Dwyer, Dr. B. H. Creel, Mr. E. Edwards, Miss E. M. Ewmy, Mr. S. Ferguson, Mr. Lee Fung, Mrs. Lee Fung and 2 children, Mrs. M. Gage, Dr. E. H. Green, U.S.N., Mr. G. V. Hahn, Dr. J. M. Holt, Miss J. M. Holt and 2 children, Mr. B. C. Howard, Miss J. S. Jackson, Mr. Thos. C. Jenkins, Miss Dorothy Jones, Mrs. M. Marshall, Mr. Paul Maslin, Mr. W. N. Moore, Mr. C. G. Murray, Mr. S. Noro, Mr. B. N. Patton, Mrs. B. N. Patton and child, Mr. M. F. Phelan, Rev. C. L. Pickett, Mrs. C. L. Pickett and child, Mr. Israel Putnam, Mrs. I. Putnam, Mr. J. J. Rafferty, Mrs. J. J. Rafferty, child and amah, Mr. Thos. Rawson, Mrs. Thos. Rawson, Mr. A. J. Rice, Bishop F. E. Booker, Mr. J. G. Ross, Mr. Lester Ross, Miss M. E. Scott, Mr. G. L. Shinkle, Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mr. T. W. Strada, Mrs. R. Thornbush, Miss G. B. Travis, Dr. C. W. Vogel, Miss W. J. Wardle, Dr. W. S. Washburn, Mr. D. P. Welch, Mrs. D. P. Welch, Rev. H. W. Widdoes, Mrs. H. W. Widdoes, Mrs. H. W. Widdoes and infant, Mrs. Wm. M. Wood, and Rev. J. W. Yost, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. T. Hare and native servant, Mr. O. Schworgard and native servant, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. E. T. H. Metcalf, Mr. C. P. Talbot, R.N., Miss St. John, Miss Smith, and Mr. P. Ehlis, in cabin; Mr. J. C. Gerrard, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Java*, for London via ports:—Mr. L. B. Roth, Mr. F. L. Tomlin, Mrs. Summers, Miss Lily Summers, Miss Alice Summers, Miss Agnes Summers, Mr. F. Pollard, and Bishop McKim, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. B. Allen, Mr. Wm. J. Berry, Mrs. M. E. Cleveland and maid, Mr. Earl Cleveland and servant, Miss Josephine Cleveland, Miss Pauline Cleveland, Master Max Cleveland, Master Ralph Cleveland, Mrs. Grummer, Mr. F. Deardorf, Mrs. F. Deardorf and child, Mr. C. M. Duffey, Mrs. C. M. Duffey, Master Endicott, Misses Endicott (2), Mr. A. Finke, Mr. Toy Fong, Mrs. Toy Fong, Miss Nannie B. Gaines, Dr. Jas. E. Gardner, U.S.N., Mrs. Jew How, Mr. Y. Inamura, Mr. H. Kobayashi, Mrs. H. Kobayashi, Mr. U. Kumagaki, Miss Lottie F. Lamb, Miss Chow Loung, Mrs. McKinnis, Miss McKinnis, Mr. M. Miyasaka, Mr. E. Quackenbush, Mr. L. G. Reinburg, Dr. H. A. Stansfield, Mrs. H. A. Stansfield, Capt. W. R. Stone, I.A., Mr. I. Sugitachi, Mr. C. P. Thurston, Mr. J. E. Waters, Mrs. J. E. Waters, Mr. C. B. Williams, and Mr. Geo. E. Wolf, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Java*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 273 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 449 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There is no special change to report in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } { 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8½ to 38½ yds. 39 inches	2.85 to 3.50
Grey Shirting—9 to 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... ..	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... ..	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... ..	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... ..	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... ..	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles... ..	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles... ..	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain... ..	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... ..	31
Indian Broach... ..	Nominal. 26
Chinese	23

METALS.

A moderate business goes on. Prices unaltered.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward... ..	Y. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted.	4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron... ..	4.45 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	6.40 to 7.30
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.95
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1 ¼ inch)	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American	\$2.92
Russian	2.80
Langkat	2.65

SUGAR.

Nothing special to report.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila... ..	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton... ..	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang... ..	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined... ..	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

There is no change to report in the Indigo market.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best... ..	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet with prices drooping. A fair business passing, mainly for Europe, at prices under quotations. Buying, however is far from general and holders find stocks difficult to move. Re-reels show a marked decline.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,120 to 1,130
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	1,005 to 1,015
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,100 to 1,110
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	995 to 1,005
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	985 to 995
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1½	995 to 1,005
Re-reels—No. 2	970 to 990
Re-reels—No. 3	950 to 960
Kakedas—Extra	1,020 to 1,030

Kakedas—No. 1	995 to 1,005
Kakedas—No. 1½	975 to 985
Kakedas—No. 2	955 to 965
Kakedas—No. 2½	925 to 935

WASTE SILK.

The market is still active and likely parcels are held for a further advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210 to 220
Noshi—Filatures, Good	200 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	210 to 220
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	200 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	190 to 195
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	155 to —
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	200 to —
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	190 to —
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	185 to —
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	175 to 180
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	165 to —
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	100 to —
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair	80 to 90

TEA.

A small business continues in tea at unchanged prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	56
Choice	49 to 55
Finest	44 to 48
Fine	39 to 43
Good Medium	36 to 38
Medium	32 to 35
Good Common	28 to 31
Common	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 15.

London silver ¼ higher and Shanghai sterling quotations ¼ higher, but local rates have undergone no alteration.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0½
— — Bills on demand	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0½
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/1½
— — 6 months' sight	2/1½ @ ¾
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	258½
— — Private 4 months' sight	263½ @ ¼
— — 6 months' sight	265 @ ¼
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 91½*
— — Private 10 days' sight do.	89*
Shanghai—Bank sight	79*
— — Private 10 days' sight	81½*
India—Bank sight	153
— — Private 30 days' sight	156
America—Bank sight	50
— — Private 30 days' sight	50½
— — Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight	210
— — Private 4 months' sight	214½
Bar Silver (London)	28½*

* Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, October 15.

Kirin Breweries changed hands at yen 105 for cash. Iron Works, buyers at yen 100. Y. U. Club debentures, buyers at yen 108. Japan Brewery debentures, buyers at yen 109. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 250. Offers wanted for forward. Helms, sellers at yen 50.

YEN.

Yokohama E. & I. Works	100 Buyers.
Grand Hotel	250 Sellers.
Club Hotel	75 Nominal.
Oriental Hotel, Kobe	75 Buyers.
Langfeldt & Co.	28 Sales.
Japan Brewery Co.	105 Sales.
C. Nickel & Co.	35 Sellers.
Helm Bros.	50 Sellers.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1903.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th Oct., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at All Saints Church, Kobe, by the Right Rev. Bishop McKim, HUGH VINCENT, youngest son of the late James Summers, of Tokio University, to FRIEDA JANE, eldest daughter of George Dell Clarke, of Kobe.

On Oct. 20th, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Yokohama, before E. M. Hobart Hampden, Esq., Acting Consul, W. PEPPER, second son of Stephen Pepper, Liverpool, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Fred. G. Woodruff, Yokohama. No cards.

At H.B.M.'s Consulate, Yokohama, and afterwards at Christ Church, on the 20th October, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., JOHAN FREDERICK DRUMMOND, second son of the late James Drummond, Superintendent Captain N. Y. K., to FRANCES MADELEINE, eldest daughter of the late W. G. Cameron, (S.S. *Meiji Maru*) and Mrs. Cameron, of No. 72 Bluff.

Miss CHARLOTTE ENID DRAPER of Yokohama was united in wedlock to Prof. PERCY ALMERIN SMITH of the Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, in the chapel of the Bible School No. 221 Bluff, Yokohama at two p.m. of the 20th. The father of the bride was the officiating clergyman.

DEATHS.

On the 19th Oct., at the General Hospital, Yokohama, JAMES WINSTANLEY, aged 78 years.

At 3 a.m. on the 22nd October, at No. 11-9 Yamamoto-dori, Kobe, W. A. CRANE, of Yokohama, aged 70 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

YOKOHAMA won the Interport Cricket match this year, beating Kobe by an innings and 12 runs.

TRAFFIC on the electric railway between Shim-

bashi and Uyeno is expected to be opened on Nov. 1st.

A CASE of cholera was reported on Oct. 15th at Yamaguchi.

THE British Legation at Bangkok has been burgled.

THE amount invested in the Siberian Railway is £80,340,000.

THE exportation of buffaloes from Siam is prohibited until notice owing to their scarcity.

PRINCES MICHI AND ATSU (sons of the Crown Prince) left on Oct. 20th for Numadzu.

THE U.S. transport *Thomas* arrived at Nagasaki on Oct. 19th from Manila en route for home, with 400 soldiers.

A NUMBER of gendarmes belonging to Tokyo left on Oct. 16th for Korea to take the places of the present guardians.

FIRE broke out at the theatre Tomi-za, Tokushima, on the morning of Oct. 16th. Incendiarism is reported to be the cause.

THE King of Siam's birthday was celebrated at Bangkok on the 21st September, when the Diplomatic Corps presented an address.

It is officially announced that medical examination enforced at Singapore on vessels arriving from Yokohama has been discontinued.

On the night of Oct. 14th, a workman committed suicide by throwing himself on the railway near Omori station as a train was passing.

MR. KANAI, a member of Nagano Prefectural Assembly, and three others were arrested on Oct. 15th on suspicion of having infringed the Election Law.

TYPHUS cases in Tokyo number 130 from Oct. 1st to noon of the 17th. During the same period, 58 cases of dysentery were reported in the same city.

SIR E. L. O'MALLEY, formerly Attorney-General for Hongkong, will probably be the Liberal candidate for Bury St. Edmunds at the next General Election.

A PASSENGER train collided on Oct. 17th at 10.45 a.m. with a goods train at Shinagawa. The damage was limited to two goods cars which were derailed and broken.

THE *Echo de Paris* states that Jacques Lebaudy, the self-appointed "Emperor of Sahara," has written a letter to President Loubet, in which he renounces his French nationality.

THE authorities of Kanagawa prefecture have compiled an estimate of the damage sustained by the tidal waves and floods in August, and September last. The sum is yen 551,762.

A TELEGRAM from Shizuoka states that an engine-boiler in the card-room of the *Jiji* Cotton Spinning Company exploded on Oct. 17th. Three of the workmen were killed and three others injured.

THE Russian steamer *Manchuria* lost cargo to the value of £25,000 in the recent fire on board at Port Said. Her hull was also badly damaged, but she reached Lisbon under her own steam and there put in.

AN old man named T. Sunakawa living at Asakusa, Tokyo, attempted, early on the morning of Oct. 17th, to murder his adopted son, Sotonosuke (37) inflicting severe injuries on his head and shoulders with a cooking knife while the other

was sleeping in his room. The culprit was immediately removed to the Court. The cause is reported to be monetary troubles.

SH. MITSUHASHI, a clerk of the Nagahama Tax Office, who was charged with fraud and forgery of official documents, was sentenced on Oct. 20th to nine years' confinement with hard labour.

FIRE is announced at Chemulpo, Korea, on the night of Oct. 6th, which destroyed thirteen buildings, including six Japanese dwellings. The *Jiji* reports that the whole damage is estimated at about yen 40,000.

COUNT YORITOSHI MATSUDAIRA, who has been suffering from brain-illness since the end of September, died on the night of Oct. 17th at Hakone. He was feudal lord of Takamatsu, Sanuki province. He was born August, 1834.

THE three sections of the Government Railway—Yatsubashi-Matsuzaki, 13 miles; Kure-Hiroshima, 12 miles; and Kofu-Mirazazuki, 7 miles—which are under construction, will be completed in December this year and opened for traffic.

Two sailors of the French cruiser *Bugeaud*, who attempted on Oct. 14th to get away by the steamer *America Maru*, were found as she left harbour. The stowaways were immediately delivered to the harbour police.

ADMIRAL ITO, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, Rear-Admiral Ijuin, Vice-Chief of the same office, and staff officers numbering 26 in all proceeded to the Palace on Oct. 15th at 10.30 a.m. where they had audience of the Emperor.

MR. K. TAKAGI, a lawyer and editor of the *Tainan Mainichi*, Fomosa, has been arrested on suspicion of embezzlement of yen 630 which was deposited in his office by subscribers to be donated to the poor people affected in the famine districts in Awomori.

THE plans of the harbour works of Mitsugahama, Iyo province, have been designed by Mr. Murakami, civil engineer, under the instruction of the Government Authorities. The cost is estimated at yen 370,000 and the work will be concluded within two years.

THE promoters of the proposed emigrant company in Osaka will meet on Oct. 27th at the Chamber of Commerce when they will fix the amount of capital. It is stated by the *Jiji* that wealthy merchants in Osaka, Tokyo, Hiroshima and other places are concerned in the enterprise.

MR. TSAI CHUN, Chinese Minister at Tokyo, is expected to leave Yokohama on Oct. 29th by the steamer *Kosai Ataru* for home. On the evening of the 27th Baron Shibusawa and other prominent business men in Tokyo will entertain him at a farewell dinner at the Maple Club, Shiba park.

A MAN named K. Kanamori and three others were arrested on Oct. 15th in Osaka on a charge of having forged notes of the First Bank which are being circulated in Korea. Counterfeited notes numbering over one thousand were seized in their houses.

ACCORDING to five Japanese emigrants who returned from Peru on Oct. 15th by the steamer *Duke of Fife*, says the *Niroku*, about three hundred out of over six hundred emigrants who were sent by an emigrant company, died after suffering several kinds of infectious disease. The remnants are in a most dangerous condition being attacked with pestilence, but they can not leave, being unable to pay their passage.

THE SITUATION.

Saturday, October 17.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes a well-informed diplomatist as saying that although there is undoubtedly an interval between Japan and Russia in their views as to the proper adjustment of present complications, it is an interval which each day's discussion reduces, and at any moment a settlement may be looked for, perhaps when least expected. When both sides have exhausted the devices and manoeuvres which always constitute the outworks of such a negotiation, and when they find themselves in face with the final issue, they will agree. As to the publicists that urge haste, they show a badly balanced judgment. Anything approaching haste is to be earnestly deprecated in connexion with a matter of such great importance and lasting consequence.

The same paper endeavours to allay the apprehensions of merchants and manufacturers by assuring them that, in the first place, there is no real reason to look for war, and, in the second, even if war did break out, its effect upon the country's trade would be comparatively insignificant. Large sums of money are lying idle in the Tokyo banks, a splendid rice crop is assured, business had just begun to show a brisker aspect, and now these rumours of war have paralysed everything. The whole tone of the *Nichi Nichi's* writing is essentially pacific and re-assuring, nor can we doubt that it will have a wholesome effect.

The *Shogyo Shimpō*, however, which devotes itself solely to commercial and industrial affairs, pleads strongly for some measure of frankness on the part of officialdom. All business men, it says, are afraid to stretch out a hand. They find themselves totally in the dark and know not what to think. It can not be doubted that up to a certain point the furnishing of information would allay their uneasiness.

Such is the *Shogyo's* view, but we take leave to question its justice. For what information is the Government in a position to furnish? Every one knows that negotiations are now actually proceeding in Tokyo, and beyond that assurance nothing could conveniently be published. It is not to be supposed that the details of the negotiations could be safely proclaimed. Whatever their nature they would be quite sure to create an immediate division of public opinion into two camps, and that result must exercise a more or less prejudicial effect. There is nothing for it but to possess our souls in patience. We think, for our own part, that the reticence so sedulously and successfully guarded by Japanese statesmen on this occasion deserves to be strongly applauded, and we congratulate them unequivocally on the self-control displayed by one and all of the officials who have access to the facts. We ourselves have never believed that war would be the outcome of this complication, and we do not now believe it, for it seems to us that the difficulty is entirely capable of pacific adjustment and we are quite convinced that both sides want to adjust it pacifically. But since that is only our own view, our readers must take it for what it is worth.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* devotes its leading columns to reproving the publicists who find fault with Japanese statesmen for want of craft and finesse. These critics imagine that deceit and cunning are the chief weapons of diplomacy. And indeed no one can deny that such has been Russia's creed and that

her empire-building processes have been directed by it. But her honour has suffered and she must set against material gains the loss of international confidence. It is true that history seems to show many instances of the failure of justice, but that is not because justice has ever been weak but because its exponents have been defective in their methods. The statesmen now in charge of Japan's affairs have only to stand firm on the ground of justice and right, confident that if they cling with single minds to those principles they can not but succeed.

The *Yomiuri* and the *Chuo* unite in urging the Government to adopt resolute measures for protecting the life and property of Japanese subjects in northern Korea. They represent that the negotiations in Tokyo have nothing to do with this question, and that such a step would be taken by any Western Power without hesitation. But they do not show how the lives and properties of Japanese subjects are menaced. Even if war broke out the Japanese in Wiju, who are peacefully engaged in commerce or industry would not have anything to apprehend at Russian hands, and there is no substantial evidence that anything menaces them at present. At one time it was feared that the rivalry of the timber-felling concessionaires might create a dangerous situation and that Japan might be compelled to adopt extraordinary measures for the protection of her subjects. But those fears were not realized, and happily the Government in Tokyo did not yield to the rash outcry of journalists and publicists who advocated the immediate despatch of a strong military force to the Yalu Valley. In order to appreciate how premature that advice was, we have only to consider, by the light of the present situation, how greatly it would have compromised Japan's attitude. Her statesmen have evidently kept before them throughout the laudable intention of maintaining a strictly correct demeanour and not allowing themselves to be hurried into any precipitate course. They deserve great credit, and will receive it when public judgment becomes calm enough to be judicial.

The *Nippon* has a characteristic article contending that Russia is essentially an international trafficker, and that every concession made to her is a tribute to her craft. She builds her empire with the Bible in one hand and a sword in the other. Viceroy Alexieff proposes to settle all Asiatic affairs from the saddle of his war-horse. Baron Rosen would rely on the gentle methods of diplomacy. The Baron is undoubtedly sincere, but, after all, he is Russia's Representative. The physician applies a poultice to a tumour, but finally takes his knife to eradicate the root of the evil. In this case the knife will be needed if future calamities are to be averted. Had Japan employed the resources of diplomacy only in 1894, Resident Yuan Shih-kai would probably have been still exercising China's futile and vexatious claims of suzerainty in Seoul. In a word, the *Nippon* believes that war alone can finally clear the atmosphere.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has sent a special correspondent, Mr. Ikeda Tsunetaro, to report upon the actual state of affairs at Wiju and in its neighbourhood. Our contemporary will establish another title to public gratitude by this step. We have had to rely hitherto on Seoul telegrams for information about the doings in the Yalu Valley, though no one could fail to see what importance the events occurring in that region were beginning to assume. It must be confessed that, on the whole, the Seoul correspondents

of Tokyo journals have shown themselves distinctly accurate, and have fully redeemed the bad reputation under which they once laboured. But we want news from the spot. We want to hear all the details of what is actually going on in the Yalu Valley, and we shall now be able to look to the *Fiji Shimpō* for supplying the want.

Monday, October 19.

The intelligent section of Japanese public opinion, as represented by the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Kokumin Shimbun*, protests against the attitude of Russia who, while conducting avowedly peaceful negotiations, is simultaneously making palpable preparations for war. It is as though she threw her glove in Japan's face while, at the same time, tendering her the hand of friendship. The *Kokumin* regards this as hot-headed conduct, and anticipates a speedily altered demeanour when the occasion passes. But it further warns its own nationals against the error of counting Russia a natural enemy. Any country is Japan's enemy that seeks to obstruct her national policy. Such a country need not be Russia. The question of the day is whether this empire is to be progressive, active and great, or conservative, self-contained and small. Whatever Power endeavours to oppose the former consummation is Japan's foe. We (*Japan Mail*) have to observe that the *Kokumin's* article seems to lack incisiveness and directness. But its resultant tone is certainly pacific.

The *Jinmin* observes the same contradiction between Russia's acts and her language. It recalls the saying of the old Chinese philosopher Sung-tsz, "Strike when you hear gentle words and see warlike deeds." Japanese diplomatists aver that there is still a margin for deliberation. If, under present circumstances, there be still a margin, then every crisis under the sun has a margin. A man over whose head a burglar flourishes a sword may solace himself with the thought that there is a marginal chance of a constable's coming. So, too, Japanese diplomatists may imagine that a margin for surrender separates them from the final catastrophe. But the time has passed for such hesitation. The Ministry may be assured that none of its nationals will condemn it though it resort to the *ultima ratio*.

It is to be observed that the *Jinmin* is supposed to be the organ of the *Kwantō* section of the *Seiyū-kai*; the section formerly presided over by Mr. Hoshi Toru. It is certainly not the organ of the Party at large.

The *Chuo Shimbun* reminds its readers that there are 4,000 Japanese subjects in Manchuria, and that they may presently find themselves in a position of extreme peril, for the cruel disposition of the Russians in time of war is proverbial. Officialdom, however, seems to be blind to this phase of the affair. These 4,000 Japanese are left to their fate.

The writing in the *Chuo* is an exceptionally flagrant example of irresponsible giddiness. What would the critic have done? Does he recommend immediate recourse to the sword, in which event the unhappy four thousand would be at once exposed to all the horrors he foresees, or does he advise their compulsory withdrawal from Manchuria by way of preface to war? It is the idlest of idle talk.

Several of the second-class journals of Tokyo undertake to interpret the course of the negotiations now in progress, though it must be confessed that they do not go further than to offer their readers the choice of two or more versions. They are unable to say whether Russian proposals are under

discussion or whether Japanese proposals are being considered, but they sapiently opine that it must be one or the other, and valueless as the explanation is, they manage to invest it with mysterious importance. There is also a suggestion of intervention by two or three other Powers, notably France, but the sum of the matter is that all these stories are pure conjectures.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* urges the Japanese public to possess its soul in patience and not to be perturbed because the negotiations do not speedily eventuate. This country, it says, has stated the irreducible minimum of its requirements and has no margin for bargaining. But the same can not be said of the other side, and thus the final issue is necessarily delayed. There need be no doubt that every conference between Baron Rosen and Baron Komura brings the negotiators closer together, but there still remains a considerable interval to be bridged, and it may prove impossible to bridge it. There can be no second opinion, however, that Japan must exhaust all the resources of diplomacy before she has recourse to the *ultima ratio*. Her obvious course is to adhere to her minimum requirements and to make ready for all contingencies consequent on their rejection. That is what she is doing and those that would disturb the normal and proper course of action by petulant impatience are not working in the country's interests.

Tuesday, October 20.

Of course street talk continues to busy itself about the negotiations. The *Hochi Shinbun*, which has of late forced itself into a position of some eminence, prints in big letters and with great prominence an assertion that the Japanese statesmen have declared their wishes most distinctly; that the preliminaries of the discussion are now over; that the two sides have exchanged their positions of attack and defence, and that owing to a difference of opinion between the views of Viceroy Alexieff and the St. Petersburg Government, the latter is hesitating, which hesitation necessarily ties Baron Rosen's hands. We need scarcely repeat the comment that all these tales are invented, cleverly or clumsily as the case may be. Possibly among the varied versions published about the progress of the negotiations, some may approximate to the truth, but we are persuaded that should that be the case, it will only be by accident. Newspapers like the *Yomiuri* and the *Hochi* are conspicuous in spreading reports. The former now represents the Cabinet as much perplexed because of differences of opinion among the Elder Statesmen, and Baron Rosen as altogether calm in his conviction that whatever attitude the Ministers of the Crown may assume, the *Genro* will sway the balance towards peace. This latter idea inspires also the cartoonist of the *Fiji Shimpō*. He depicts Russia in the garb of a military officer who holds a demon's mask before his own perturbed face. A decrepit old man, the representative of the Elder Statesmen, cowers in a corner terrified by the apparition of the mask, but a lusty youth, the people of Japan, looks under the mask and jeers at the troubled countenance behind it.

Meanwhile the *Asahi Shinbun* continues to urge the necessity of speedily coming to a decision of some kind. It marshals the things that have occurred since Japan opened direct negotiations with St. Petersburg at the beginning of July; Russia's change of administrative system in the Far East; her despatch of a large military force to Man-

churia under pretext of testing the capacity of the Siberian Railway; the gradual concentration of her land forces in the south of Manchuria; the sending out of fresh ships from the Baltic and Mediterranean squadrons so as finally to bring her Far-Eastern fleet to the dimensions of Japan's; her proceedings in northern Korea, which have virtually converted the Yalu Valley into a new basis for her imperial enterprise; her building of forts at Antung; her complete disregard of her promise to evacuate Manchuria; her transfer of the negotiations to Tokyo, and her perpetual delay to come to any settlement the while she strengthens her position in the Three Provinces. Her situation continually improves, and that of Japan continually grows worse. The *Asahi* is very emphatic in insisting that this rate of affairs should be speedily terminated one way or the other.

The *Yomiuri* dwells on the fact that the history of the Japanese people shows them to be inflexible in their determination to avenge an injury. They swallowed the affront put upon them in 1895, but they did not forget it and will never forget it until it is expiated. Such a disposition may be more or less barbaric, but it is the disposition of the Japanese and nothing can alter the fact. The empire's statesmen had better take note of it, for if this latent force be unduly suppressed, it will beget an explosion.

Perhaps in quoting the *Yomiuri's* words we should observe that where Russo-Japanese relations are concerned, it disputes with the *Nippon* the palm of chauvinism.

Wednesday, October 21.

Everything written about the details of the negotiations now proceeding in Tokyo may be treated as pure conjecture. One or two Tokyo journals undertake, this morning, to lift the curtain partially and to disclose to public gaze some faint outlines of what is happening on the hidden stage. They avail themselves of the mouth of the proverbial anonymous diplomatist to ventilate their accounts, but their readers remain as ignorant as ever after listening to the explanations of this exponent. Nothing can be certainly affirmed except that the various conferences hitherto held have not furnished any ground for public alarm, or suggested that the negotiators are separated by an unbridgeable gulf. Unless we are to assume that Russia's disclosure of views is mere talk, the sincerity of her desire to find a peaceful issue must be believed, as we ourselves entirely believe it. And that the situation itself does not admit of amicable adjustment without much sacrifice on either side, can not be questioned. For the rest, various rumours are circulated as to great pressure of business in the Naval Department; as to a sudden stiffening of the Elder Statesmen's backs owing to a discovery that a "certain diplomatist" had reported their invertebrate condition as an effective obstacle to war; as to the opening of a conference in the Palace; as to the comings and goings of high officials, and so on. That the air should be full of such talk is natural. Indeed we should have expected a much larger outbreak of "extras," but considering the tension caused by this long-continued suspense the voice of the *gogwai-man* is remarkably silent.

Thursday, October 22.

Tokyo newspapers can scarcely refrain from commenting on a subject so vital as the country's present relations with Russia, but they are evidently perplexed to find any new manner of dealing with the

problem. The truth is that what has to be said has been said pretty exhaustively. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, for example, makes the trite observation that it is Russia who stands at the bar of justice charged with failing to discharge her treaty obligations, and that she can relieve the tension at once and recover the world's confidence by the simple process of doing what she has solemnly promised to do. As for Japan, she may solace herself with the reflection that she is the mouthpiece of the nations in this matter. All the Powers of the Occident are of her way of thinking, though they may not be disposed to assist her materially, and Russia should therefore remember that in agreeing with Japan she will be agreeing with a great many countries. That is the gist of an article wherein many facts are marshalled and many dates tabulated.

Curiously enough the *Kokumin Shinbun* takes much the same line. It declares that the Powers, though their interests clash more or less, are unanimous in their desire to maintain the independence of China and the open door. The *Kokumin* enumerates England, America and France as holding that view, but significantly excludes Germany. Further, it declares that when there is talk of preserving the integrity of the Chinese Empire, Manchuria is necessarily included by all the Powers, but here again from "all the Powers" Germany is explicitly excluded. Having thus carried back its readers to what may be called the basic facts of the Manchurian problem, our contemporary concludes by observing that Russia, instead of persisting in a course which does open violence to truth, sincerity and good faith, can terminate the suspense at once by making good her promises.

The *Nippon* persists in its advice that not a day should be lost in coming to a decision of one kind or another. Each week that passes is so much loss to Japan. "Each hour is worth a thousand pieces of gold." Next year will see Russia stronger in these waters than Japan. Not that that matters much. The Japanese do not fear. They are fresh from the experiences of war and they will know how to profit by the lesson. Moreover England is taking steps to increase her naval force in the Far East, which may be interpreted to mean that she desires to preserve the balance of power. But the *Nippon* hopes that Japan will not rely upon any outside aid and that, single-handed, she will test her prowess, should an appeal to the sword prove inevitable. It concludes by urging the advisability of expedition.

From these epitomes our readers can gather a tolerably clear idea of the tone of the press. There is no excitement nor anything like violent writing, but there are a great deal of quiet determination and some impatience.

Friday, Oct. 23.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has received from its Peking correspondent under date of the 21st instant a piece of intelligence which, if trustworthy, is of cardinal importance. The correspondent alleges that M. Lessar has addressed to Prince Ching a long note setting forth the fact that the relations between Russia and her neighbour China have always been of a friendly character and that it is Russia's aim to preserve that amity, for which purpose her recent demands were formulated. Japan, however, though not concerned in the question, has interfered not only to prevent a settlement between China and Russia but also to

oppose the latter's exercise of her sovereign rights (*Nihon wa taida riyōkoku-kan no kōshō ni kwansho suru nomi narazu Rokoku jshu no kōdō wo bōgai su*). Under the circumstances, there is nothing for Russia to do except to appeal to the sword. (*Koto koko ni itatte wa Rokoku yamru wo yezu saigo no shudan ni yorazaru bekarazu*). If at this crisis China, unmindful of the dictates of amity, associate herself with Japan, Russia will be obliged to adopt exceptional measures towards her. The despatch concludes by advising the Chinese Government to reflect seriously.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* makes no comment on this message, having probably received it too late for editorial purposes, but we have no hesitation in expressing absolute unbelief in the facts stated. It is perfectly plain that had the Russian Representative in Peking addressed such a message to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, nothing would remain for Japan except war, and for China also the alternatives would be to fight or to be finally dishonoured. To suppose that while taking such steps in Peking Russia is carrying on friendly negotiations in Tokyo with reference to the very same question, is obviously extravagant, as it would also be to assume that while constructively admitting by her attitude in Tokyo the right of the Japanese Government to have a voice in the settlement of Manchuria's fate, Russia is publicly denying that right in Peking. To discuss the telegram further would be to attach undue importance to it. We can only repeat our expression of complete incredulity.

KOREA.

Saturday, October 17.

Japanese newspapers state that Mr. Sugawara, Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Seoul, has been instructed to proceed to Wiju and is to start on the 17th instant.

The *Nippon's* Seoul correspondent alleges that although M. Pavlov is ostensibly pressing the Korean Foreign Office for its assent to the Yong Am-pho lease, he has really obtained the Emperor's sanction and can therefore proceed without any uneasiness. The same paper informs its readers that the hesitation about opening Yong Am-pho, as desired by the British and Japanese Representatives, is entirely due to opposition by the Sovereign. The Cabinet Ministers all approve of the measure, but dare not give effect to their conviction in the face of their knowledge of the Emperor's views. How much these statements may be worth we can not pretend to judge. It seems very probable, however, that M. Pavlov has sought refuge from the evasions of the Foreign Office in recourse to the Emperor. For we recall that on August 25th he repaired to the Foreign Office and pressed unsuccessfully for the signing of the lease agreement, and that on the 27th of the same month he remained at the Office from noon until 7 p.m. in the vain hope of meeting the Minister. Finally he declared his intention of abandoning all further reference to the Foreign Office in this matter and making direct appeal to the Emperor.

It need scarcely be said that the Korean Authorities deny the truth of the rumour that they have made application to Russia for troops to guard Seoul. Their denial will be readily accepted, for the story must strike every one as merely an outcome of the present state of tension and excitement.

The latest news about fortifications is that Russia is building such works at Antung, which is sufficiently probable. At the same

time, fortifications at Antung would be difficult to reconcile with the profession that should her demands be acceded in Peking she will evacuate the major part of Manchuria. Antung would not, in that event, fall within the area to be held.

The *Fiji Shimpō* reports that the first section of the Seoul-Fusan Railway having been finished, will be opened at a very early date. Trains will run as far as Su-won.

Monday, October 19.

If appears that the dispute at Yong Am-pho now is not with regard to the fundamental question whether any land shall be leased to Russian subjects, but that it relates solely to the area of the land. Some doubts having arisen in Seoul as to the procedure adopted by Commissioner Cho, two officials were recently despatched by the central government to make investigations *in loco*. Cho has accordingly forwarded an explanation, which appears to have been confirmed by the report of the examining officials. The statement is that Cho having taken exception to the dimensions of the land originally mapped out by Mr. Bojisco, representative of the Lumber Company, the boundary marks were altered and an amended map was compiled. Subsequently Mr. Bojisco returned to Russia, and during his absence Baron Ginsburg arrived, carrying with him the original map, guided by which he proceeded to change the boundary marks. Thus a fresh complication arose.

Commissioner Cho's integrity is thus re-established, so far as we can judge, but, on the other hand, these facts suggest a plain inference that the Korean Government has given its consent to the principle of Russian land-occupation at Yong Am-pho. As a matter of industrial expediency there can be no valid objection to the acquisition by Russian subjects of such lands in the Yalu Valley as the prosecution of their timber-felling enterprise may require. But their manner of arbitrarily selecting Yong Am-pho for the site of a settlement, and hastening to purchase land there without the previous consent of the Korean Government, was not defensible, and in giving *post facto* sanction the Koreans have shown curious weakness. They have deprived themselves of the right to complain though others adopt the Russian precedent.

There is a rumour that Russian troops have crossed the Tumen at Kyong-heung, a place which will be remembered as the scene of a Russian attempt to lay a line of telegraph from the Amur region to Yuen-san in Korea. The rumour is vague, and the Korean Government is said to have despatched officials for the purpose of investigation.

The news is confirmed that the Russians are building forts at Antung—another evidence that they have no intention of quitting Manchuria, unless, indeed, these forts be intended as a precaution against the contingencies of war with Japan.

It will be remembered that a detachment of 400 or 500 Russian soldiers recently left Port Arthur by sea, and that their destination caused some speculation. The incident still remains wrapped in mystery.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Nichi Nichi* alleges that there is a rumour of the advent of Russian troops and that the members of the Peddlars' Guild are once more *en evidence*. Such incidents are to be expected. On the other hand, denials are now published of the story that secret emissaries were despatched by the Korean Government to solicit the protection of Russia and France.

The Japanese Consul in Seoul has issued a notice to his nationals warning them against allowing themselves to be perturbed by idle rumours. This notice is said to have been considered expedient inasmuch as the Japanese were showing signs of sharing the alarm now beginning to infect the Koreans, many of whom are reported to be packing up their belongings and retiring from the towns to the country districts.

Wednesday, October 21.

Another rumour has reached Seoul to the effect that the Russians are very busy at Tho Yong-pho and in its neighbourhood. They are said to have taken Sok-jin, which lies on the river Yalu below Tho Yong-pho, and to be engaged in erecting forts there. This story will probably prove untrue as its predecessors of the same family have done.

Once more we hear of the British Representative in Seoul pressing for the opening of Yong Am-pho. Mr. Jordan is said to be urging that he must without delay make some definite report on this subject to his Government.

Certainly the contrast between the celerity of Russia's practical achievements and the infinite postponement of other country's aspirations is very striking. When Russia wanted to open Yong Am-pho for her people, she simply sent them there without asking any one's leave. Had she followed the orthodox path she would be still far from her goal. The thing is typical of Russia's whole progress. She is the one Occidental Power that now neglects all the *convenances* in her dealings with Oriental States, and the things she accomplishes are consequently incomparable with the petty successes of her circumspect rivals. Germany at Kiao-chou showed how to do it after a fashion that even Russia does not surpass, but Germany stopped short at that effort and evinces no disposition to repeat it, whereas Russia goes on all the time. We can easily imagine the kind of logic by which the St. Petersburg statesmen convince themselves. They doubtless argue that since the materials to be dealt with have not changed since mediæval days and since the results to be obtained remain also unaltered, the old roads may still be trusted to lead to the old bournes. Some glamour of modern refinement is thrown over the situation by making railways the pioneers of aggression, but for the rest we could easily imagine ourselves watching a spectacle of the sixteenth century. Of course the success achieved is remarkable, of its kind, and that, after all, is the main consideration. Before M. Jordan obtains leave for his nationals to trade in the Valley of the Yalu, Russia will have occupied all the eligible positions.

It will be remembered that the Korean Government vehemently remonstrated, some days ago, against the doings of Russian subjects at Tho Yong-pho where they were erecting buildings and otherwise exhibiting an intention of making themselves at home. On the 18th instant M. Pavlov is reported to have replied to the protest made by the Seoul Foreign Office. He said that without investigations *in loco* he could not undertake to give any definite answer. Such investigations were now in progress. Meanwhile he took occasion to point out that according to the second article of the timber-felling concession of 1896, Russian subjects have the right to erect buildings and take whatever other measures may be necessary for the prosecution of their enterprise at any place along the upper and lower waters of the Yalu or its tributaries and at any place in the neighbouring districts.

If M. Pavlov has really put his foot down so flatly as that answer would indicate, we have to conclude that he claims the whole Yalu Valley as a potential Russian settlement, and that when he speaks of the Yalu Valley he indicates a region with very elastic boundaries. For when it comes to interpreting a term so vague as "neighbouring districts" and when the interpreters are Russia and Korea, one can readily conceive the result. This now celebrated concession of 1896 has never been given to the public. If it warrants M. Pavlov's claims it must be a highly important instrument. If it does not warrant them, he must be a very courageous diplomatist.

There is an interesting article in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* about Japan's relations with Korea. The average Japanese, we read, is inclined to regard Korea as essentially within his country's sphere of practical influence. Nothing of the kind is true. Japan had considerable influence in Korea after the war of 1894-5, but Viscount Miura's blunders weakened her immensely and it was only by the exertions of Count Inouye and Baron Komura that she partially recovered her position. The Masampo affair of 1900 did much to rehabilitate her, since she succeeded in defeating Russia's attempt to gain a footing at that important place. The Northern Power is now busying herself in the Yalu Valley, *faute de mieux*, but the *Nichi Nichi* regards its doings there as mere child's play compared with the Masampo essay. The latter, following in the wake of the Komura-Waerber, Yamagata-Lobanow and Nishi Rosen conventions, greatly enhanced Japan's prestige and she now certainly stands higher in Korea than she did a few years ago. Moreover, her influence is extending every day, and it would be futile for Russia to think seriously of opposing it. Russia, however, has not by any means reconciled herself to effacement: she is struggling still to assert herself in the peninsula. The course of events has thus created an opportunity for the final settlement of this problem and the *Nichi Nichi* seems quite confident that it will be settled according to Japan's wishes, for appeal to force would be fatal to Russia with Japan and England in the field.

Thursday, October 22.

It is stated that on the 19th instant at 9 a.m. the cable between Fusan and Tsushima was suddenly interrupted. In the present state of public feeling there naturally arose a suspicion that this incident was not purely accidental, but independently of the fact that the Russians are not in the least likely to have undertaken any enterprise against a submarine cable, the property of a friendly Power, in time of peace, there is the further fact that no Russian vessel has been seen in the neighbourhood of the place where the injury occurred. In consequence of the very large number of messages now passing between the two countries this interruption, which is expected to continue for some ten days, is particularly inconvenient. Arrangements will probably be made by the Naval Department for organizing a system of wireless telegraphy in the interval.

Friday, Oct. 23.

As must have been long anticipated by impartial observers, Russia's doings in the Yalu Valley have begun to be considered intolerable by the Japanese. Many observers, ourselves among the number, have been surprised by the studied patience shown by the Japanese people and their rulers in this matter. But if M. Pavlov has mistaken

that patience for indifference he is greatly and unfortunately mistaken. We desire to judge his doings with the utmost leniency and to make every allowance for the sentiment of imperial expansion which seems to be epidemic among all Russian officials and officers now at the front. But the hard fact remains that M. Pavlov has adopted towards Korea methods too masterful and arbitrary to be for one moment reconciled with the attitude his country is pledged by convention to observe in the peninsula. If war should break out, a large part of the responsibility will rest on his shoulders. The *Kokumin Shinbun* discusses the subject very gravely. It declares that if Russia has any sincere intention of interpreting her conventions with Japan in a pacific sense, she must cease to make preparations which point only to war. Her procedure in Korea is emphatically of the nature of a challenge to Japan, and however strong may be this country's desire to preserve the peace, she can not always submit to be thus defied and to see her rights there violated. All countries recognize Japan's special position in Korea, and Russia herself has recognised it by convention. Nevertheless she continues her self-seeking and inconsiderate procedure (*obo myuenryo naru kôdô*) in the peninsula, and it is impossible for Japan to tamely suffer such treatment. She talks of peace but her acts are the acts of a Power seeking war. Japan is perfectly sincere in her policy as regards Manchuria and Korea. Her resolution is taken and nothing shall move it. She does not care for menaces. She does not care for demonstrations. She will not be the one to open the fight, but neither will she refuse her adversary's challenge. She wants peace, but not peace at any price. "We have heard that the doings of the Russian officials in Korea are not approved by the St. Petersburg Government and have not the sanction of Viceroy Alexieff. Why then does he not restrain them? If he looks on indifferently while those under his jurisdiction are obeying the dictates of their own volition and resorting to petty acts of aggression without restraint, a proceeding originally intended as a mere diversion may become the fuse that fires the magazine. In that event it will be fruitless for the St. Petersburg Government to disavow the acts of the man at the front. The world will not accept such an excuse."

THE WISHES OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

At this crisis the *Fiji Shimpô* deems it wise to publish its interpretation of the wishes of the people of Japan in order that foreigners may not fall into any error about them. So far as concerns Manchuria Japan asks for nothing except that Russia should fulfil her treaty engagement by withdrawing her forces and that she should place no obstacles in the way of the opening of the Three Provinces to the commerce and industry of the world. That is her whole desire, and its execution ought not to present any difficulty to Russia since she has already explicitly declared her willingness to carry out both conditions. Concerning her tenure of Port Arthur and Dalny and the guarding of her lines of railway, the Japanese have nothing whatever to say. These are Russia's already acquired privileges which this country does not think of disturbing. So far from objecting to the building of Russian railways in Manchuria, Japan welcomes the act, seeing in it an effective contribution in the development of the material progress of the Far

East. But Russia's present action in retaining military possession of Manchuria, thus doing violence to Chinese sovereignty and insulting the nations by flagrant disregard of the assurances she has repeatedly given them, that is a course in which Japan can not tamely acquiesce. Russia must not forget that when the Japanese, in the sequel of a victorious war, took possession of a portion of Manchuria, she insisted on their evacuating the territory on the explicit plea that their presence there would disturb the peace of the Orient. She herself is now holding military possession of the whole of Manchuria and is doing so by force in defiance of solemn treaties. Can anyone justly pretend that Japan is not entitled to protest against such a conjuncture? Japan fully recognises all the privileges legitimately acquired by Russia in Manchuria, and asks nothing more than that Russia on her side should discharge her treaty obligations. As to Korea, Japan will not consent that any foreign Power lay even a finger upon that country. The war of 1894-5 established her title to make that declaration and she will not suffer it to be ignored. Unfortunately it can not be said that Russia shows respect for Japan's position in Korea. On the contrary, Russia's acts in the Yalu Valley show that she does not shrink from recourse to the most arbitrary measures for establishing her enterprises in the peninsula, and that Japanese life and property are menaced by her presence. It would have been within Japan's legitimate right long ago to despatch a force to Korea for the protection of her people and her position, but she has carefully refrained from every act capable of being construed in an unfriendly sense. Russia, on the other hand, has plainly exhibited her disregard for her conventions with Japan, and has made it clear that so far from avoiding interference with the development of Japanese enterprise in the peninsula she is determined to promote her own by methods lying entirely outside the realm of normal procedure. Can such conduct be interpreted as in any sense conducing to the preservation of peace in the East? The world recognises Japan's position in Korea and her aspirations with regard to the peninsula. In Manchuria she seeks only an equal position with that of other Powers and equal access to its markets. Under these circumstances "should the negotiations between Japan and Russia fail and should an unfortunate issue be precipitated between the two empires, we entertain no doubt that the opinion of the world will at once and unerringly adjudicate the rights and wrongs of the situation."

VISITS OF RUSSIAN OFFICIALS TO NAGASAKI.

One of the subjects that exercise Japanese journalists is the visits of Russian Secretaries or Interpreters of Legation to Nagasaki. A few days ago M. Arsenieff went thither and it was immediately conjectured that he must be the bearer of important despatches for Port Arthur. But in three days he reappeared in Tokyo. Now M. Trautschold has been sent to the southern port and there is the same crop of hypotheses about the cause of his journey. The most intelligent explanation seems to be that the Russian Representative, desiring to secure complete secrecy for his most important communication with Viceroy Alexieff and St. Petersburg, is sending them by hand to Nagasaki and thence by steamer to Port Arthur. The delay thus caused would not be material.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* appears a thoughtful and well reasoned article dealing with Russia's economical position towards China. The great Northern Power is spending immense sums ostensibly for the development of her commercial relations with the Far East. Her outlays are said to total already eight hundred millions of roubles and she must defray two hundred millions more before her plans are complete. Considering the immense extent of the Chinese empire and the enormous numbers of its population, one can easily appreciate the spirit of enterprise shown by Western peoples in seeking access to its markets. But the question is, what has Russia obtained for her money. Have results thus far warranted her outlays? Looking at statistics, it appears that her total trade with China during the five-year period 1893 to 1897, inclusive, amounted to 219½ millions of roubles, out of which her purchases from China represented 168½ millions, so that her sales totalled only a paltry 51 millions. Again during the three-year period 1898 to 1900 her total trade was 150¼ millions of roubles, no less than 109¼ being purchases against only 41 millions of sales. Altogether in the ten years from 1891 to 1900, her imports from China stood for 63 per cent. of her total trade with that country and her exports for only 37 per cent. In the year 1900, she sold six million yen worth of goods to China, whereas the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland sold 53 million yen worth, the United States 26 million yen, and Germany 20 millions. Turning to Japan, on the other hand, the records show that whereas her exports to China were 7¾ million yen in 1893, they rose to 46¾ millions in 1902, and the corresponding figures for imports were 17 millions and 40½ millions. In other words, her trade grew from a total of 24¾ millions in 1893 to 87¾ millions in 1902; the latter figures being nearly the quadruple of the former. Statistics with regard to the Korean trade are equally remarkable though the gross figures are smaller. Thus:—

	1893 Yen.	1902 Yen.
Japanese Exports to Korea ...	1,300,000	10,500,000
Japanese Imports from Korea ...	1,990,000	7,950,000
Total.....	3,290,000	18,500,000

The Japanese have sunk very little capital in these trades. That is a reproach to the nation; are proach which ought to be removed, and its removal would surely exercise a marked effect on the figures. But at any rate the contrast between the petty development of Russia's trade and the enormous disbursements made by her, on the one hand, and the marked development of Japan's trade in spite of her failure to exploit it liberally, on the other, is well worthy of notice.

ATTACK ON MR. SHIMADA SABURO.

Saturday, October 17.

An abortive attempt seems to have been made on the life of Mr. Shimada Saburo. On the 14th instant a man calling himself Ora Tomitaro telephoned to Mr. Shimada saying that he wished to see him on urgent business. Mr. Shimada, thinking the request curious, asked for particulars, but Ora merely explained that he had met Mr. Shimada formerly in the Diet, and that the matter he desired to communicate was in the interests of Shimada. Next day Ora presented himself at Mr. Shimada's house in Naka-rokubanchō. The man who answered

the door declined to admit him unless he stated his business. Accordingly, he wrote something on a card, and then, instead of waiting for a reply, followed the porter to Mr. Shimada's study. Rebuked for such discourtesy he urged Mr. Shimada to read the card. Mr. Shimada sent the porter to fetch his spectacles and Ora took immediate advantage of the situation. Drawing a short sword from a bunch of flowers that he carried, he sprang upon Mr. Shimada. Happily one of the *shoji* happened to be open, and Mr. Shimada was thus able to leap into the garden before receiving any hurt. Ere Ora could follow, the porter had returned and seized him from behind. Meanwhile Mr. Shimada took refuge in the neighbouring house. On examination of what Ora had written on the card, it was found to be a declaration that although Iba Sotaro's hand had slain Hoshi Toru, the spirit that nerved him was Shimada Saburo's abuse and slander. The writer disavowed all personal motive, but affirmed that the death of Shimada was demanded by justice. He proved to be a former graduate of the Normal School in Kyoto, a great admirer of Mr. Hoshi Toru, and subsequently a member of the *soshi* band. Mr. Hoshi's violent death appears to have preyed unceasingly upon his mind.

Monday, October 19.

The attempt to assassinate Mr. Shimada Saburo has led to a singular *dénouement*. Mr. Shimada's assailant declared that he was inspired by an undying recollection of the part played by the *Mainichi Shimbun*. Mr. Shimada's journal, in inflaming public opinion against Mr. Hoshi Toru, and that he held Mr. Shimada indirectly responsible for Hoshi's murder. Shimada's accusations had nerved Iba Sotaro's arm. But now there steps forward in the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun* a Mr. Ishikawa, who declares that he and two or three other youthful penmen were the writers of the inflammatory articles in the *Mainichi Shimbun* in 1900; that Mr. Shimada was then confined to his house by sickness and took no part in the editing of the paper; that he nevertheless warned them several times against the intemperance of their comments, and that, consequently, the whole responsibility rests primarily on Mr. Ishikawa, and in a comparatively remote degree on his associated editors. If anybody is to be killed it is Ishikawa, and he publicly invites Mr. Hoshi's avengers to turn their daggers against himself, telling them that he is now a member of the *Hochi's* staff. He does not believe that the *Mainichi* was responsible for Hoshi's murder, and he profoundly regrets that crime; but he strenuously exonerates Mr. Shimada and takes the whole blame on his own shoulders.

This is very curious. We have no right to question Mr. Ishikawa's sincerity, but the memory inevitably recurs to us that if Mr. Shimada was not in sympathy with the writings in the *Mainichi*, his manner of treating the letter addressed to him by Mr. Hoshi Toru requires more explanation than our ingenuity can suggest. Mr. Hoshi challenged him to say whether he accepted responsibility for the articles appearing in the *Mainichi*. Mr. Shimada declined to give a straightforward answer, but took refuge in a suggestion that Mr. Hoshi should inquire from his own conscience as to the justice of the *Mainichi's* strictures. That was the time for Mr. Shimada to speak a word of disavowal. He did not speak a word, and public opinion certainly condemned his want of frank-

ness. There is the possibility that he sought to shield the writers of his articles; that he considered himself bound to protect them even at the expense of the own reputation. We take pleasure in accrediting him with that generosity, for we have always regarded him as a highly honourable and a rarely gifted man. This, however, we must say that if, as proprietor and editor of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, he had not sufficient authority to control the tone of its leading columns, he must plead guilty to the charge of singular incapacity for the sake of acquittal on the count of sanctioning dangerous slanders.

CHINA.

Monday, October 19.

The *Fiji* publishes a telegram from Peking saying that the Japanese employees of the dock-yard at Port Arthur have been discharged; that the naval manoeuvres have been interrupted and that the Russians seem to think war inevitable. The *Kokumin* supplements this by affirming that the Russian ships are receiving a war-colour coat of paint.

It is stated that great numbers of Chinese are arriving at Chefoo from Liaotung by every steamer, and that a rapid exodus of Japanese subjects from Port Arthur and Dalny was also taking place until the representations of their Consul at Chefoo re-assured them.

Messrs. Oishi and Inukai are now in Peking, where they have been welcomed by the Japan Association of that city. They openly affirm, it is alleged, that their travels in Manchuria and Korea have convinced them that they had previously been labouring under a great misconception. No clue is given as to the nature of the misconception, but inasmuch as these two politicians have hitherto led the so-called "strong-foreign-policy" section of the Progressists, it seems a reasonable inference that they have seen reason to modify their obduracy.

Tuesday, October 20.

A Chefoo telegram to the *Asahi* says that all landing of Japanese subjects at Yong Am-pho is strictly forbidden. Forbidden by whom we are not told. As to why this canard should have flown hither via Chefoo, our contemporary says that it was carried to the Chinese port by a steam-boat passenger from the Yalu and that he himself saw what he describes. Another sensational item of the same sightseer's intelligence is that Russian men-of-war and torpedo-boats are carefully guarding the estuary of the Yalu and the line of communications from Port Arthur to Tatung-kou.

Viceroy Alexieff is said to have informed Governor Tso in Mukden that on the 29th of this month the Russian troops in Ying-kou, Feng-hwang and An-tung will be withdrawn. The Governor is reported to be making preparations for taking over these places. It is a doubtful rumour.

The Chinese Foreign Office is said to have received a message from the Governor of Manchuria to the effect that extensive purchases of provisions by the Russians at Liao-yang, Ying-kou, Mukden and Teh-ling have caused a marked appreciation of price. He also reports that, in accordance with orders issued by Viceroy Alexieff, all the Chinese soldiers in Manchuria have been obliged to hand into store any ammunition held by them over and above 25 rounds per man.

Rumour continues to allege that the Rus-

sian ships at Port Arthur are receiving a coat of war-paint and that all the Japanese employees at the docks have been dismissed.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a Peking telegram renewing the reports current some months ago as to possible interference by France in South-Chinese affairs. Our contemporary's correspondent represents the French Minister as having informed China that it would be impossible to maintain inaction if the Chinese Government continued to show its present incompetence in quelling the Kwang-si insurrection, inasmuch as the disturbance must inevitably extend across the border into French territory. Unless some speedily effective measures were adopted by China, France would have to employ her own forces to restore order. This item of news is supplemented by an interpretation that the French Government entertains the design of assisting China to quell the insurrection and thus extending French influence to Kwang-si. That is a very old suspicion, but although such an ambition may possibly, if not probably, be entertained by many Frenchmen, there is little reason to apprehend that French statesmen will engage in any arbitrary enterprise of empire-building.

Friday, Oct. 23.

Telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Tientsin report that the building of torpedo-boats at Port Arthur is proceeding apace, no less than to having already been constructed. Additional barrack accommodation for forty or fifty thousand men is also being provided.

The same journal publishes from the same source a statement that according to latest advices the total number of Russian troops in Manchuria does not exceed sixty thousand, of whom fifteen thousand are distributed along the line of railway and ten thousand are at Port Arthur. The frequently published statements that a much larger force is collected in the Three Provinces are emphatically denied by this correspondent. But considering the preparations that Russia has been making for the past six months, it is hard to credit this estimate. A total force of sixty thousand men would mean that not more than one half of that number could be put into the fighting line at any given moment.

THE ANONYMOUS DIPLOMAT.

The proverbial anonymous diplomat now speaks through the columns of the *Shogyo Shimpō*. He affirms that there have been four meetings of the negotiators since Baron Rosen's return from Port Arthur. At the first meeting Russia submitted a draft agreement the gist of which was a species of exchange between Manchuria and Korea. At the second meeting Japan definitely rejected this proposal and advanced a programme of her own which has been under discussion ever since. Each meeting has brought the disputants nearer to agreement, but they are still separated by a wide interval, the principal obstacle to concord being Japan's demand that she shall have a concession for a railway from the Yalu River to Yin-kow (Newchwang). That is a test question, for unless Russia is determined that the whole of Manchuria shall remain permanently in her hands, she should have no valid objection to another Power taking part in the development of the district by railway-building, nor can she, if she be sincerely resolved to terminate her military occupation at some future date, deny the right of the Chinese Government to grant such a concession to Japanese projectors.

She is nevertheless most unwilling, according to this anonymous diplomat, to agree to any such proposal, and Japan is equally reluctant to abandon it. He goes on to say that France, which is profoundly interested in Russian affairs from a financial point of view, is using all her influence in the cause of peace, and that in consideration of the conditions with which Russia has to deal at present at home and abroad, independently of the Manchurian complication, she is likely to make some sacrifice, temporary at all events, in the cause of peace.

We re-produce this story because the *Shogyo Shimpō* is essentially a sober paper, and because, in the absence of anything resembling accurate information, all statements not plainly absurd, have some interest. But we are very confident that Japanese officialdom has not taken into its confidence any foreign diplomat, and that if, by some indirect process, information reached such a person, he would not be at all likely to share it with a newspaper. Each day that passes without a settlement begets fresh rumours, inspires additional alarms and invests every new incident with portentous significance. Nevertheless we must be content to wait patiently, observing, meanwhile that the Japanese Government has of late departed from its rule of reticence to the extent of endeavouring to check warlike rumours.

"SHAMROCK III."

The *Shamrock* failed, says her captain, Mr. Robert Wringe, because she was round bottomed, whereas the *Reliance* was of scow model. In all other respects he claims that the English boat was quite as good as the American. The telegraphic news of the race suggested that *Shamrock III* was outmanoeuvred, but Captain Wringe alleges that his crew "did splendid work, clean, swift, excellent," and that "in some respects they made records." But her model beat her. Up to recent times the American cup-defenders were all centre-boarders. Then they borrowed the fin keel from England and now they have gone ahead with the scow shape. Captain Wringe claims that only in one respect is the challenger at a disadvantage: he has to name his boat before she is built and he has to abide by his choice however it may turn out, whereas the defenders may build any number of boats and take the best of them when they are finished. Thus in one year the *Vigilant*, *Columbia*, *Pilgrim* and *Navahoe* were all constructed, and the *Vigilant*, proving the best, was taken. We learn incidentally from Captain Wringe that boats like the *Vigilant* and the *Reliance* would be penalized out of all chance of winning if they entered for English races, for the new rules now applied in the United Kingdom aim at preserving a type of yacht which, while tolerably swift, will be safe and comfortable, and at excluding the mere racing machine. At the same time he denies that the cup races are useless. "They comprise a series of experiments on a grand scale, and one that could not otherwise be had. They have taught us a great deal about ship-building, rigging, strength of materials, and so on." Finally, he thinks that there is no reason to despair of lifting the cup. "They can build good ships on the English side, and with the lesson that the *Reliance* has given them taken to heart, they may next year produce a winner." But it is evident that the discrimination practised by the British Clubs against yachts built for racing purposes alone must greatly tend to keep cup competitors out of the field.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Monday, October 19.

The reasons underlying the Government's resolve to monopolise the tobacco-manufacturing industry in the interests of the State and the procedure that will be followed, have been published. It is contended by the Authorities that at present the state of the industry has many unsatisfactory features owing to the supremacy of the large manufacturers and owing to the despotism of capitalists. Moreover, the enterprise has been invaded by foreign capital which threatens ultimately to secure a complete monopoly. Hence, and for other reasons, it seems to the Government that official control will make for the general benefit, as well as for placing the States' finances on a secure basis. The programme contemplated is to take over for immediate use the factories now in private hands, and in 1904 to commence the construction of new and better suited edifices at selected spots—probably about 40 in number—this work being concluded by 1908. With regard to the machinery of distribution, wholesale dealers (*moto-urisabaki-nin*) and retail-dealers (*ko-urisabaki-nin*) will be appointed, a prior title to such appointments being reserved for persons now engaged in the industry. Similar care will be taken to transfer to the uses of the official industry all workmen engaged in the present factories. Further, all the plant now employed will be bought up and appropriate compensation will be given to those that are deprived of their occupation by the change. As for the tobacco prepared for sale at the moment of the new system's operation, complete freedom will be granted for purposes of sale, and, finally, special rates will be allowed in the case of tobacco intended for export.

Tuesday, October 20.

It is the opinion of the *Fiji Shimpō* that the Government's project of monopolizing the manufacture of tobacco will not correct the abuses it is intended to remedy. The trouble of the present system is that taxpayers manage to evade it. The system itself is simple enough. It demands only two operations on the part of the Authorities: the purchase of the leaf *en bloc* and its sale to the manufacturers. But owing to collusion between the latter and the producers, large quantities of leaf escape the payment of tax altogether, and the Government has no recourse except to take into its own hands the manufacturing business. That step will deprive the people of one of their important enterprises. The direct sufferers are to be compensated, it is true. But what will then happen? Will they devote themselves to some other bread-winning occupation and leave the Government in undisturbed possession of its monopoly? Nothing is less likely. Those that have been capable of evading the requirements of law under the old system will find some way of doing so under the new. They have been manufacturers of tobacco for years, and instead of abandoning their old trade, they will continue it clandestinely. Thus the net result will be that while the Government has exchanged a comparatively simple system for an exceedingly complex one, the Exchequer will be victimized just as much as ever.

All that may be very true, but the pity is that the *Fiji Shimpō* does not suggest some method of its own for meeting the situation. It appears to us very plain, so plain as to be beyond dispute, that when all the operations connected with the purchase of the leaf, its manufacture and its transfer to the dealers are

in official hands, the opportunities for smuggling will be inevitably reduced. At present the Government sells to the manufacturers, and has virtually no means of checking the quantity of prepared leaf that ultimately comes out of the latter's hands. But under the new system all operations of non-official manufacture will be illegal.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* has adopted a final draft of advice to the Cabinet, and has appointed a committee to present the document. The points insisted on are these:—First, that the intervention of a third Power must not be admitted. Secondly, that Russia must be asked for an answer by a fixed day. Thirdly, that troops be sent at once to Korea to re-establish the balance of power between Japan and Russia. Fourthly, that no precautions must be neglected to perfect the country's military and naval preparations.

Some of the sections into which the House of Peers is divided seem disposed to depart from the wise attitude of reserved expectancy which has hitherto characterized the nobles. The *Doyo-kai* (Thursday Society) appears to be taking the initiative in this matter, but we do not gather that its leaders have given any clear indication of their views. Viscount Tani is the chief figure in the *Doyo-kai*, and it will be remembered that in an exposé of policy recently published he strongly advocated a peaceful settlement of present complications. Possibly he was wrongly represented, but we have no warrant for thinking so, especially as he did not take any step to correct the opinions attributed to him.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The impression gains ground that as an investment—as a market for American goods and a producer of profitable exports—the Philippines have so far turned out badly. Exports to the islands have increased largely, but it seems that a large part of the increase is due simply to the fact that Americans are spending their own money in Manila and elsewhere in the islands. As the *New York Evening Post* says, "We send thither men and ships, and cash to pay their wages and expenses, and millions of dollars besides to save the natives from the miseries attendant upon war, and when these things are translated into the form of exports and imports the Bureau of Statistics supplies us with glowing accounts of our increasing traffic." This paper's attitude is of course coloured by its violent opposition to what it variously calls the "Philippine infamy," "our degrading departure," etc., but its remarks are given for what they may be worth:

The prospect of individual profits other than those which flow from government disbursement is fading away. As a correspondent shows, our only importation from the Philippines of any importance is hemp, and our only exports are goods for Americans living there. The experience of persons who have gone thither to exploit the country by investing their own capital and putting in their own time, is far from encouraging. They have met two difficulties to which they had not given much thought. The first of these is the labour question. The exploiters have found, to their cost, that labour can not be obtained by a mere show of cash. There is no such thing as a labour market in the sense in which we understand the term. The other difficulty, even more insurmountable, is that the would-be exploiter can not stay in the islands long enough to "make his pile" without losing his health. Any white man who remains there longer than three years is in danger of complete breakdown.

"When it is sufficiently demonstrated,"

the *Post* concludes, "that investments of capital in the Philippines are insecure, and that Americans can not live there permanently, we shall be able to take a more sober view of our duties and responsibilities to the islanders and to ourselves."

According to the *London Times*, which is quoted by *Public Opinion* as a less prejudiced authority than either the *Post* or the Bureau of Statistics, "The reports of the British consular officers in the Philippines on the trade of the archipelago for the past year disclose an unsatisfactory state of affairs."

The islands have not yet recovered from the effects of the war and insurrection; the lack of capital and labor have hampered agricultural and commercial development, for American capital has not yet been attracted thither, while Chinese immigration is prohibited; rinderpest, cholera, and marauding bands have affected particular districts; and, lastly, the abnormal fall in silver has interfered with the import trade. The sugar industry suffered last year for the want of capital and labor, as well as from the rinderpest (the water buffalo being indispensable for the cultivation and transport of the cane), so that instead of an average export of 200,000 tons, the export was only 91,870 tons, of which the Hongkong and Japan refineries took the bulk. The imports last year were over six and one-half millions sterling in value, the share of the United Kingdom being less than one and one-quarter million, while those of China and the United States were less than one million, those of India and Ceylon China being over half a million sterling each. The cotton imports, mainly those from the United Kingdom, declined largely, owing to the impoverished state of the country and unsettled state of many districts, which practically close them to trade. The United Kingdom holds the first place in the import trade, especially in cotton and metals, while the bulk of the carrying trade (including practically the whole of that with the United States) is under the British flag, although the coasting trade is under that of the United States.

AN "INSPIRED USE" OF THE PASTE-POT.

Charles Reade, whose "The Cloister and the Hearth" has been pronounced by many critics, among whom may be mentioned Sir Walter Besant and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, to be the greatest historical novel ever written in the English language, adopted literary methods, we are told, in which the paste-pot and scissors played a remarkably prominent part. A writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* after speaking of Reade's "inspired use" of the paste-pot, quotes an interesting outbreak which occurred on the novelist's discovering in the columns of a newspaper a certain harshly worded charge against his methods of work. The incident is given as follows:—

"'Plagiarist!' he roared on one occasion, crushing a newspaper. 'Of course I am a plagiarist. Shakespeare was a plagiarist, Molière was a plagiarist. We all plagiarize, all except those idiots who are too asinine to profit by learning from the works of their superiors! Surely to God every blockhead out of a lunatic asylum (except those idiots) must know that, since Homer's time, all authors have parodied his incidents and paraphrased his sentiments. Molière 'took his own where he found it.' 'The thief of all thieves was the Warwickshire thief,' who stole right and left from everybody; but then he 'found things lead and left them gold.' That's the sort of thief I am!'"

The writer goes on to describe the systematic manner in which this novelist dragged the morning paper for material. We read:—

"Reade took the newspapers as the grand record of human life as it is lived from day to day, and used them as a vast reservoir of fact and suggestion. He devoted one day a week to his scrap-books. These were his vessels which, like the widow of old, he filled with oil from a supply that never failed. Scores of papers and periodicals came to his home at Albert Gate, like sheep to the shearing. I am aware, of course, that there is a great deal to be said about the danger to a literary artist of what is called the 'documentary' method; but that is far too big a question to discuss here."

"I should require much time and many pages in which to show how full Reade's novels are of matter

which first presented itself to him in form. The very purposes of his novels, every story he wrote was a crusade borne against the abuses of private lunatic as 'Foul Play' his prey was the rascally ship in 'Put Yourself in His Place' he tilted unions; and in 'A Simpleton,' if I remember presented a powerful indictment a feminine folly of tight-lacing. For all that he found material in the newspapers; were inspired by what he read there after voracious breakfast."

TOKYO FINANCE.

The finances of Tokyo receive so much attention at the hands of the *Fiji Shimpō* is the capital of the empire, yet it need of large improvements which no funds to carry out. The total now collected is 1,988,121 yen, but a part of that amount is obtained from municipal property and other sources independent of taxation. Thus the sum raised by imposts is 1,700,307 yen made up of the following items:—

Land Tax.....	54,187 yen, being of the nation one-thirtieth of the total income.
House Tax.....	566,863 yen, being a rate of 4.5 yen on the average of the whole revenue.
Income Tax	360,000 yen, being national tax: total income.
Business Tax (National).....	281,250 yen, being national tax: total income.
Business Tax (Urban) ...	27,095 yen, being national tax the whole income.
Miscellaneous Taxes	190,907 yen, being national tax: total income.
Special Taxes	220,000 yen.

It will be observed that the sum from the land tax is only 54,187 yen, fact, the urban lands are supposed to be assessed for taxation, to yield to their total income of only 866,900 yen they actually yield four times. The *Fiji* contends that the country could obtain a large increase of revenue by assessing these lands at somewhat their just value. This is a point upon which we insisted again and again in these some years ago. The discrepancy between theory and fact was largely bridged by a system of increased taxation. The House of Representatives abolished the system, for although by that system the assessment of urban lands was not the rate of tax was made 5 per cent. against 3.3 per cent. for rural land.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

It is very justly observed by the *Shimpō* that the Japanese people are learning a bitter lesson just now at the increment. Probably there is not a Japanese who does not to-day wish that his country had just one or two more months must elapse before the iron-clads to be ordered under the programme can be completed, a when, eleven years hence, the whole fleet they will represent an addition of one thousand tons to the navy. There is a considerable ratio between the country's requirements and such a scheme.

Assuming that the present crisis is pacifically, we wonder how much

useful though disagreeable lesson Japan will be found to have laid to heart. It is in the very fibre of human nature to despise risks even on the morrow of sufferings entailed by them. Not until a man is old and well stricken in years does he begin to adopt, in the days of health, precautions against maladies which experience has taught him to dread. It will be so with the Japanese. They will forget the danger when it is past. We hope that journals like the *Jiji* will endeavour to jog the national memory.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

There is talk of a change in the presidency of the Bank of Japan. Mr. Matsumoto, who now holds the position of President, has completed his term of service and his re-appointment was anticipated. But for some unexplained reason it is alleged that his place may be given to Mr. Matsuo, Director of the Economic Bureau in the Department of Finance.

Public sympathy, if we may judge from the newspapers, is almost unanimously with Mr. Yamamoto, the President of the Bank of Japan, who has just been removed to make way for Mr. Masuo of the Finance Department. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* alone takes the part of the Authorities in a half-hearted kind of way, by explaining that Mr. Yamamoto's views constantly clashed with those of the Minister of Finance, and that the former exhibited on several occasions a desire to resign. The Bank of Japan and the Treasury must necessarily be in close accord if the financial affairs of the country are to be properly managed. Hence Mr. Yamamoto's removal seems natural. The *Jiji Shimpō*, however, leads a powerful chorus of condemnation. It points out, though not with much insistence, that the President of the Bank is something more than a servant of the Finance Department, since he has most important public duties to perform as a banker, and it further hints that in his disagreements with the Finance Minister the President represented a wise and conservative policy. The latter argument, indeed, comprises, so far as we can see, the whole gist of our contemporary's contention. In a word, the *Jiji* evidently thanks that the tendency of officialdom is to convert the Bank of Japan into an instrument of the Treasury, that Mr. Yamamoto resisted that tendency and that he is now suffering for his courageous action in the interests of the general public. It is true that his legal term of service—five years—had expired, but every one looked to see his re-appointment, and the *Jiji* thinks that his services fully merited such recognition, instead of sudden and unforeseen removal. The *Shogyo Shimpō*, organ of the commercial and industrial classes, takes much the same view. It anticipates dangerously close relations between the Treasury and the Bank in the sequel of the present change. But we find, on carefully reading its article, that its views are mainly influenced by admiration for Mr. Yamamoto's services, which certainly have been conspicuous. For it was largely owing to his clever management when he filled the office of *Eigyō-kyoku-cho* under President Kawada, that war bonds were successfully floated in 1894-5, and it has been under his able direction that the Bank's position has acquired great strength and that judicious assistance has been lent to the mercantile and manufacturing classes. The *Asahi*, like the *Jiji*, contends that though the office of

President of the Bank of Japan is in the gift of the Government, the views of the shareholders and of the business public at large ought to be consulted in such a matter and that, had they been consulted, Mr. Yamamoto's re-appointment would have been assured.

The sum of the matter is that the public has learned to regard Mr. Yamamoto as a really able banker, and that it strongly resents any cavalier-like treatment of a man entitled to the nation's confidence.

The events of the past few days seem to have been interpreted in an alarmist sense by the business section of the Japanese public. The appointment of Admiral Toyo to the command of the Standing Squadron; the substitution of Mr. Matsuo for Mr. Yamamoto as President of the Bank of Japan; the frequent goings and comings of high officials, civil naval and military; a rumour that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the principal railways have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness for the conveyance of troops and horses; a statement that the preparations of the Kokura Division (Eleventh) for immediate embarkation have been completed, and a story that a certain colonel has been dispatched from Kokura to arrange for the despatch of troops to Korea—all these things have greatly disturbed the public mind, and there has been a marked depreciation of securities, as the following quotations will show:—

	1st inst	2nd inst
Japan Railway	77.70	78.00
Sanyo Railway	59.60	60.10
Kwansai Railway	42.15	42.80
Kiushu Railway	56.20	57.50
Tanko Railway	75.00	77.10
Keihin Railway	62.00	63.50
Electric Railway (Tokyo)	52.85	54.70
Electric Railway New Shares	16.20	17.20
Street Railway	102.80	106.30
Yusen Kaisha	79.20	81.05
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	31.00	32.30
Dento Kaisha	83.50	86.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. ...	37.85	40.15
Tokyo Stock Exchange	158.80	166.30

Such a sharp depreciation indicates the existence of much uneasiness but if the causes of the feeling be carefully analysed they will be found to be either unconnected with international questions, or to be merely such measures as any ordinarily prudent Power would take by way of precaution.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The new Chinese Representative, Mr. Yang Shu, accompanied by Secretaries Ma, Wang and Wu, as well as by the new Consul-General and a staff of some forty persons, reached Yokohama on the 13th instant, and proceeded to Tokyo on the following day. The *Asahi Shinbun* says that Mr. Yang served formerly in the consulate at Nagasaki and afterwards in the Legation at Washington. He is about 56 years of age, and he speaks English with facility, Japanese with some difficulty.

The autumn exhibition of pictures by the students and associates of the Bijutsu-in is now taking place in the hall of the institute at Hatsunecho, Yanaka. It commenced on the 10th instant and will remain open until the 15th of November. We need scarcely remind our readers that the pictures shown by the Bijutsu-in artists always present many interesting features. It was stated a few days ago by a public writer that the paintings of this school are in the pure style of old Japanese art. That they certainly are not. They are rather an attempt to adapt Japanese art to modern conditions.

There is a rumour that a state of siege has been declared at Vladivostock, but as no official news of any such measure has been received, we think the story may be dismissed as a pure canard. There is no apparent reason whatever for proclaiming a state of siege at the northern port, or for establishing any special military control there.

The *Hochi Shinbun* gives the names of twelve Russian officers now in Nagasaki all of whom it declares to be suspicious characters. We can not discover what particular kind of enterprise these gentlemen are supposed to be prosecuting. One of them is said to absent himself frequently from his hotel at night, but we have heard of young men doing such things without incurring the accusation of being spies. Probably this item of the *Hochi's* should be attributed to the dearth of all political information, for there is to-day (Sunday) a marked absence of the usual crowd of telegrams relating to Manchuria and Korea.

The latest piece of news is that a small body of Russian officers have held what the *Hochi Shinbun* describes as a *senshō yoshūkukai*, or a meeting to celebrate coming conquests in war. Inasa was the scene of this novel ceremony and the celebrants commenced operations at 3 o'clock one afternoon, keeping them up until 10 o'clock the following forenoon. Our contemporary is shocked at the notion that thanks should be rendered to the powers above for a victory not yet achieved. Such procedure indicates that Russia makes very little of Japan, and from that inference it is easy for the *Hochi* to pass to a fervent threnody about the incompetence of the officials now charged with the direction of Japan's affairs. It is pleasant to find that there are some compensations for the worry and anxiety caused by this war scare. We have to thank the *Hochi* for giving us a laugh, albeit at the expense of its own reputation for sanity.

Incidentally to the talk of war we find interesting statements as to the number of Japanese subjects settled in Eastern China and Far-Eastern Russia. Apart—so far as we can judge—from Japanese in Newchwang, there are supposed to be some four thousand in Manchuria, and with regard to the Japanese element in Vladivostock, it is put at three thousand in the town and as many more in the immediate vicinity, or six thousand in all. The Vladivostock residents appear to have been recently in a state of considerable excitement about the prospect of war. The great majority of them are said to have been preparing to return to Japan when the Japanese commercial agent issued, on the 3rd instant, a notice re-assuring them and preventing the threatened exodus. A similar step has been taken with regard to the Japanese residents in Manchuria.

It is stated that the Emperor has appointed Field Marshal Marquis Oyama to be second in command at the approaching autumn manoeuvres, the Emperor himself being commander-in-chief (*Tōkwan*). The umpires (*shimpan-kan*) are to be Lieut.-General Baron Oku, Lieut.-General Baron Kodama, Major-General Fukushima, Major-General Yejichi and others. The date of the manoeuvres is from the 12th to the 16th of November and their place is the neighbourhood of Himeji. Lieut.-General Baron Kuroki will command the review (*kampeishi*) on the 16th prox. after the manoeuvres.

The Directors of the Street Railway Company and the mediators by whose exertions

the long and unsightly contest was finally compounded, have agreed to several things. The first is that the new President shall be chosen by the arbitrators. The second, that the new Directors shall be chosen by the new President and the arbitrators. The third, that before selecting the Directors, the arbitrators shall consult with the principal shareholders. The fourth, that the various proxies of the shareholders shall be placed in the hands of the arbitrators for the purposes of a general meeting.

It appears that there is another insurance trouble about a man called Saito Otokichi of Nara prefecture. Through the assistance of Matsuoka Hotaro, an agent of the Manufacturers Company, he obtained a life policy for 8,000 yen. Leading as he did a hand-to-mouth existence, he could not possibly pay the premium on such a sum. Accordingly, the money was put up by Matsuoka and four others, who, on the death of Saito—which seems to have happened very soon—divided 7,800 yen of the money among themselves, handing 200 yen to the widow. They claim that it was a legitimate transaction, but the law does not yet admit the claim. Presumably Saito was in broken health when the insurance was effected, but concerning that important phase of the matter we do not find any particulars.

The Chinese of Yokohama held a meeting on the 17th instant to celebrate the 2454th birthday of Confucius. Apparently the faculty of the Daido Gakko took a leading part in organizing the affair. Many Japanese were present, including the Governor of Kanagawa. Mr. Tang, Principal of the School, delivered an eloquent address, in which he dwelt on the close relationship between China and Japan, insisting that the union of their strength to repel the wave of Occidental aggression was demanded by the time. It must be confessed that these disquisitions upon a common literature, a common script and community of interest such as that existing between the lips and the teeth, sound sadly impractical in the face of events such as those now actually happening in Eastern China.

Vice-Admiral Togo, hitherto in command at Maizuru, has been appointed to the command of the Standing Squadron, vice Vice-Admiral Hitaka who goes to Maizuru. Tokyo papers are disposed to attach importance to this exchange. They observe that Vice-Admiral Togo is known, in the Navy as the "fighting admiral" and that he laid the foundations of his reputation in the war of 1894-5.

In the *Shogyo Shimpō* outline figures are given of next year's Budget. Our contemporary says that the appropriations demanded by the Departments amounted to a total of 192,820,000 yen on the side of the Ordinary Expenditures and 98,220,000 yen on the side of Extraordinary, which totals the Cabinet has cut down to 184,240,000 and 68,860,000, respectively, the reduction of Ordinary Expenditures being 8,580,000 yen and that of Extraordinary 29,360,000 yen, a total of 37,940,000 yen. Compared with last year's budget, there is an increase of 3,300,000 yen in ordinary outlays and a reduction of 44,500,000 yen in extraordinary, the net result being a reduction of 41,200,000 yen.

Twenty-five states and territories were represented in a national irrigation congress which met at Ogden, Utah, in September. No act of the national legislature since that

providing for the construction of the original Pacific railways, said Mr. Clark, President of the Congress, has meant so much to the west as the one providing for the reclamation of the public lands. It opens a new era of prosperity for sixteen states and territories. Mr. Clark estimated that there remain in the arid and semi-arid zones about six hundred million acres of vacant public land, and that there is sufficient water available under the storage system to irrigate about one-sixteenth of it, or 37,502,000 acres. To quote Mr. Clark again: "If in the next thirty years the Government should provide reserves sufficient to reclaim twenty million acres at an expense of \$10,000,000 annually, which is a very conservative estimate, as that amount will easily be realized from the sale of lands, the reclaimed will provide homes for from twelve million to fifteen million people, which with the immense property value necessarily created, will constitute a magnificent contribution to the wealth and glory of the nation." According to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "The necessity for irrigation is shown by the large numbers of Americans who are going across the line into Canada for farms. The presumption is that very few of them would go out of the country if they could get the sort of lands in our western states or territories which they want, at reasonable prices." "The law," says the *Portland Oregonian*, "sets aside the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the regions covered for general irrigation work. Up to the close of the last fiscal year the money thus set aside for this work amounted to about \$15,000,000. The annual receipts showed a steady increase. The total for 1901 was \$3,144,861; for 1902 it was \$4,565,516, and for the year ending June 30, 1903, it was equal to the proceeds of the two former years."

It would be a great mistake to look upon business conditions in the United States with distrust because of the exceptionally heavy liabilities of insolvent concerns during July or the severe decline that occurred in prices of securities, remarks *Dun's Review*. Trade advices from all sections of the country tell a very different story, and they have the support of large bank exchanges and railway earnings. These are much more reliable barometers of the industrial atmosphere than the vagaries of speculation. While it is true that liabilities of bankrupt firms during July were much greater than in the corresponding month of any recent year, it must be noticed that most of the excess above normal mortality was supplied by a few suspensions of stock-brokers who were lacking in conservatism and deeply involved in the promotion of a few undertakings for which the money market was not sufficiently easy to carry through plans made earlier in the year under different circumstances. One or two other failures were due to special conditions produced by strikes. Twenty-two large failures provided \$10,000,000 out of the total of \$16,000,000 for 937 defaults, leaving little more than the ordinary disasters in the leading lines of trade and industry. Equally remote from legitimate business was the collapse in securities, the average of prices falling to \$84.20, compared with \$116.27 in September last year. Doubtless the level was much inflated a year ago, and with equal certainty the recent low point was abnormally depressed. With the gradual return of confidence there has since appeared an advance in quotations, and investors have secured attractive bargains.

It is noteworthy that Europe is puzzled even to-day about the real meaning of M. de Witte's translation from position of finance minister to that of president of the Council of Ministers. It imagines that by this time some information should have leaked out, but the St. Petersburg Government has succeeded in keeping and compelling silence. *Daily News* rashly pronounced the a brilliant promotion, whereas *The Times* pressed the opinion that the ex-minister had been given a "first-class political funeral." Similarly in France the *Figaro* believed M. de Witte would wield large influence in his new position, whereas the *Temps* imagined that he had been "got rid of." The incisive and picturesque comment we seen came from the *Neue Freie Presse* in Vienna, as quoted in the *Literary Digest*.

"At first glance it might appear that M. de Witte for ten years the holder of honours, power, and influence in Russia, had advanced a step by his promotion to the position of president of the Council. In reality the elevation in rank means a complete annihilation. De Witte, the energetic, resourceful man of modern Russia, filled the whole range of the wide empire with his influence, this wonderful combination of Cossack and Potemkin, has become a merely ornamental figure, a bureaucratic arabesque, a shadow of himself. Until a few weeks ago the brain of Russia suddenly transformed into a fearful and wretched mummy. This is the usual procedure for those who are too much alive for their position. Those who are too much alive are put to a shining sinew, and thus honorably and effectively consigned to political death. De Witte was, indeed too 'live.' He is at man's most prime, in that time of perfect maturity, at the height of his strength and enterprise of youth attained by the caution and insight of experienced strong head, resting upon powerful shoulders have evolved and put into effect many ideas. The agrarian element had long regarded him with disfavour. The conditions of his fall were shaped. Two years ago, when a great crisis began to sweep over the empire, an opening in the ground upon which he stood. At that time preparations were at their height for the celebration of M. de Witte's departure from office, a manifestation of the Czar's approval of his services. Now the condemnation of the fall has been made public. The fall of De Witte is the victory of the Muscovite tradition over the reform."

As the date (April 1st, 1904) for the opening of the St. Louis Universal Exposition approaches, the committee issue more and more attractive volumes showing the progress of the buildings and their decoration and describing their contents. From the illustrations in the last publication—a fully printed and most attractive pamphlet—we infer that the various halls and pavilions will be fine specimens of architecture that they will contain or support numerous noble examples of sculpture. Many architectural types appear to be representative of the Renaissance, the Corinthian, the Greek, the Ionic, the Roman, the Tudor-Gothic, Egyptian and so on. Japanese architecture will be shown by a model of the Nijo Castle, and Chinese by one of the palaces of Prince Pu. Landscape gardening is undertaken on a large scale, and there will be water effects of unprecedented size. It must be assumed, of course, that the painting has not been spared by the planners of this brochure, but when deduction is made on that account, still remains a substantial residuum.

We may supplement the informal pamphlet by saying that one of the beautiful among the exhibits will be a sample of Japanese art as applied to the decoration of an interior. The great silk weaver of Kyoto is engaged in painting the embroideries, gobelins, wood-carvings and other elements of the decoration. The hall thus treated will be some 50 feet by 35 wide, and one half of the heavy

involved is to be borne by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which will have the use of the place for the display of its exhibits. We have not the least doubt that as an application of decorative art this building will attract great attention, and if some wealthy American do not purchase it as it stands for transfer to his residence we shall be much surprised. The designs may justly be described as the highest type of Japanese art.

Two books called *Rokoku Tobatsu Gunka* (War songs for the expedition against Russia) and *Washi Taiji Gunka* (War songs of the Eagle's quelling) have been interdicted by the Authorities on the ground of tending to disturb public peace.

The usual demand notices have gone round in Yokohama with reference to the House Tax, and one property owner has called our attention to an instance that seems to require explanation. Some property held by him has for years paid a tax of yen 5.50 but on this occasion he has received a demand note for yen 20.50. On writing to the authorities for information he was informed that the heavy cost of dealing with the plague has made it necessary to increase the house tax by nearly four-fold. As the whole matter is in dispute we print the facts without comment.

The Diet has been convened to meet on the 5th of December. Unless there be a collision with the Cabinet a fair amount of business ought to be done before the New Year.

The proceedings instituted by Mr. Osada against the Telegraph Agency which called him "a dog of Russia," do not seem to be going well for the plaintiff. On the 22nd instant the case came up for hearing. Colonel Uchida, of the Gendarmes, was called as a witness for the defence. He deposed that Osada had been an object of suspicion during the war of 1894-5; that he had subsequently been employed by the Russian Legation; that his expenditures far exceeded his apparent sources of income, and that the Authorities regarded him as a suspicious character. Mr. Katsumi, head of the Peace Preservation Bureau, was also called, but he declined to make any conclusive statement as to particulars which had come to his knowledge in the discharge of his official duties, though he admitted that the plaintiff had at one time applied to be relieved from police surveillance. Altogether the case went ill for Mr. Osada. The hearing was resumed on the 22nd.

Complaints are rife as to the quality of the gas now being supplied to the public of Yokohama. We gather, however, that the gas is not bad but that the company are not making enough gas to meet the present demand, and therefore that the pressure is insufficient. The gas company not merely awaken the resentment of consumers but cheat their own pockets by having in operation an amount which fails to register properly in the meters the number of cubic feet of gas really consumed.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Financial and Commercial Annual of Japan*, No. III. issued by the Department of Finance. The work is a very compendious compilation of matters in reference to Japan, the various tables dealing with population, finance, agriculture, industry and commerce, foreign trade, banking and the money market, communications, and Formosa.

WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced in Tokyo of Miss James, daughter of Mr. Thomas James of Saint James, Missouri, to Mr. Huntington Wilson, Secretary of the United States Legation in Tokyo.

The 20th was a day of weddings. At Christ Church in the afternoon, Mr. J. Drummond and Miss Frances M. Cameron were joined in wedlock. The Rev. W. G. Field officiated, and Mr. W. Karl Vincent ably presided at the organ, rendering "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," "Oh perfect love," and the wedding march from Faust. The bride was given away by Dr. Wheeler, and Mr. W. Carst acted as "best man."

There was also celebrated on the 20th the union of Mr. W. Pepper and Miss E. Woodruff. This was performed at the British Consulate, and though the ceremony was of the simplest nature considerable interest was taken in it because of the popularity of Mr. Pepper, who is in the C. P. R. office, and of the bride's father, Mr. F. G. Woodruff, who is one of Yokohama's oldest residents.

The marriage also took place of Professor P. A. Smith, of the Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, and Miss Charlotte Draper, the ceremony taking place in the chapel of the Bible School, No. 221 Bluff, the bride's father being the officiating clergyman.

RUSSIA'S DEFIANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, Sept. 23rd-Oct. 6th.
The following is a translation of the warlike article in the *Novi Krai*, to which I have already referred. Needless to say, it has caused much excitement here, every copy of the number of the paper containing it having been sold. Its importance is increased by the fact that the *Novi Krai* is edited by a Russian officer,—Colonel Artemieff (not Mr. Levitoff who is only a contributor to the paper)—who is in close touch with the Viceroy, and who on many occasions proved himself to be the exponent of the Viceroy's views. The article runs as follows:—

THE PHANTOM OF WAR.

"The phantom of war with its obscure but menacing outline again hovers over the befogged heads of the Japanese Statesmen, the Japanese 'Genro' and the Japanese journalists, keeping them in a continual nightmare and depriving them of all possibility of exactly understanding even their own policy. The mental frame of mind of all Japan is expressed in the curious question, asked by the Japanese with palpitating hearts: 'What will happen on the 8th of Oct.?' But this matter which troubles so much the 'young great Power' which longs so ardently to try its strength and its luck in the arena of war and which is forced, so much against its will of course, to discard its pacific tone for a warlike one,—this matter, we say, cannot ruffle in the least the ordinary calm with which events in the Far East are regarded by the 'mature, great Power' whose path is straight before it and whose intentions are clear and plain. Only a sense of the righteousness of its actions and a confidence in its strength gives Russia the right and the ability to calmly witness the noisy vanity of Japan.

"What does Japan want in this connection? Has she any advice to offer with regard to this agreement between Russia and China?"

"Russia is at present in Manchuria because she is the owner of a gigantic railway undertaking carried out in conjunction with China. Russia occupies Manchuria because she has a right to protect her interest there in consequence of the unfriendly action begun by the Chinese at Blagoveshensk. Russia retains her troops in Manchuria because she is not certain that tranquillity can be preserved in that country without the help of these soldiers; and she does this in spite of all the hostile feelings of other countries in this matter, but principally of Japan. All these courses lead Russia to desire to conclude an agreement with China and only with

China. The observance of this agreement will be guaranteed only by the mutual confidence of contracting parties, Russia and China, and will not admit of any guarantees being offered or any friendly services tendered by other Powers. What right has Japan to raise her voice in this affair which concerns only China and Russia?"

"The economic interests of Japan in Manchuria? But these interests can be made to play the same rôle wherever Japan is at liberty to dump her surplus population, whether in Formosa, Korea, the Philippines, Australia, etc.,—in a word in every country which Japan may choose to send her emigrants to. Formosa! Here is a territory to which Japan may legitimately send the overflow of her population, but there it is necessary to work, there money is required, and it is not therefore the kind of country the 'youngest of the Great Powers' wants. It would be more convenient for her to send her sons to a country that has been made ready for them and opened up by Russian money, Russian blood, and by the sweat of Russian brows. We refer to Manchuria.

"To Korea, Japan is also free to send her emigrants. Russia will not hinder her so long, of course, as she does not proceed to make slaves of the Korean sovereignty. Let Japan try to put forward her plea of economic interests created by the emigration of her people in the Philippines or in Australia and she will find how, contrary to the hospitable practice of Russia, other nations receive uninvited guests.

"The sensible portion of the Japanese Press, the *Kobe Chronicle* for example, already sees this, and the European Press (*Berliner Tageblatt*, *Munch. Allg. Zeitung*) clearly points out that Russia can now say apropos of her position in Manchuria, *J'y suis et j'y reste*.

"Yes, undoubtedly the fatal moment has come, and it finds Russia still standing firm in Manchuria, fully armed for the protection of her interests there, interests which are dear to her as her life-blood. No threat will be able to disturb the *status quo* in Manchuria on or after October the 8th."

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society began its nineteenth session on Friday evening, when Van Schaick Hall was filled with a large assemblage of members and friends. The President's lecture dealt with Macedonia, treating the subject from historical and ethnological points of view. This was followed by a series of lime-light views taken from photographs, pencil-sketches, water-colours, etc., placed at the compiler's disposal, and which gave a general idea of the types of races in Macedonia, and of the soldiers forming the Turkish Army; scenes from Salonica and other big towns, some of the monasteries on the Serbian and Bulgarian borders, etc. The second half of the programme introduced three singers who made their first bow to a Yokohama audience. Their efforts were each and all highly successful, and encores were the order of the evening while Mrs. Bathgate's performance on the piano and Mr. C. H. Thorn on the violin were both very dainty and highly appreciated.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Lecture... "Macedonia, or Crescent and Cross"
Mr. A. Bellamy Brown. (Illustrated).

PART II.

Pianoforte... "Hochzeitwig and Noldhagen"...Grieg.
Mrs. J. H. Bathgate.

Song..... "Sir Reynard".....Godfrey.
Mr. A. H. Windett.

Songs—(a) "Myself when Young" (From
"In a Persian Garden").....Lehmann.

(b) "Violet".....Wright.
Mr. B. C. Foster.

Violin..... "La Serenata".....Tosti.
Mr. C. H. Thorn.

Song..... "The Banderero".....Stuart.
Mr. J. Mann.

THE "SEIYU-KAI."

THE leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* are adhering strictly to the policy of leaving the Cabinet to pursue its diplomatic course undisturbed by criticisms or suggestions from without. That is a very wise and sensible policy. It is indeed the only plan that responsible politicians can adopt under the circumstances. Were the Diet sitting and were it possible for its members to address questions to the Government, then the latter's replies might furnish legitimate material for attack. But as matters stand, neither the *Seiyu-kai* leaders nor any one else outside the very small circle of those directly answerable to the Throne, has any knowledge of the facts of the case, and to attempt to be critical in spite of ignorance would be the act of an agitator or a fool. If any politician desires to lead an assault against the Ministry, the only point at which his attack may be delivered is the secrecy that has been maintained by the latter throughout. We question whether the people of any other country would have been equally content to abide in silence the outcome of negotiations which vitally concern the nation's welfare. The Japanese are to be sincerely congratulated upon their force of self-restraint. One of the lessons taught by modern experience is that public opinion can not be admitted to a council chamber without running imminent risk of banishing reason and introducing prejudice. Public opinion is swayed by so many necessarily conflicting factors that its unanimity can never be looked for except where passion shows the way. We have some pride in the thought that Englishmen recognise this fact, and that at an international crisis they appreciate the importance of not harassing their officials by immature clamour and discordant views. But it is doubtful whether even Englishmen would have shown so much patience as the Japanese have displayed on the present occasion, and to this we must add our tribute to the power of reticence exhibited by Japanese officials. Probably the two qualities have their origin in the same mental equipment: if the man in the street can constrain himself to wait in silence, the man in office can be trusted to preserve silence. It has all been very remarkable, and as it is the one unequivocal feature of the situation, so it is the one subject admitting of intelligent assault if any one cares to assail it. There have been, indeed, a few half-hearted criticisms. The mouth-piece of the commercial and industrial classes has pleaded for greater frankness, on the ground that men of business dare not stretch out a hand in the thick darkness enveloping them. But in uttering such a complaint the *Shugo Shimpō* did not appear to speak with much conviction. It merely yielded to a passing impulse of impatience, and when we consider how greatly all enterprise is hampered in Japan by this long-continued uncertainty, we can not wonder that a mien of absolute impassivity is not always pre-

served by the suffers. The Government has doubtless recognised that something is due to the people in this matter, and that, so far as the course of the negotiations is not prejudiced, a general statement of the aspect of the situation is permissible. Hence the official declarations that have just emanated from the Japanese Legations in London and Paris; declarations which, while calculated to reassure men's minds, leave the negotiations themselves as far removed as ever from the eyes of the curious. It might be extravagant to conclude that the mood displayed by the nation throughout this complication is an index of character. Still, when we supplement present experience by a retrospect of Japan's conduct during the Boxer troubles, and of her behaviour during the war of 1894-5, we seem justified in crediting her people with an exceptional degree of moral balance in great affairs, though it must be confessed that in small matters of fancy or sentiment they have occasionally shown themselves very impressionable.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND AMERICAN OPINION.

AMERICAN public opinion seems to view Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's new departure with a great deal of disapprobation. That is not altogether what might have been expected, for the people of the United States having themselves flourished mightily—so at least they allege—under the protection system, ought not to condemn as mental aberration a leaning on the part of British statesmen in the same direction. We have to remember, however, that this question touches America very closely. Because she closes her own markets to British products and manufactures, it does not at all follow that she should be gratified at seeing England close her markets to American manufactures and products. In fact there are few things less palatable than to be fed with one's own sauce. "Absolute unrelenting trade war on the United States" is the way the *Boston Advertiser* describes "Joe's break," and the *New York Commercial Advertiser* says that he has raised "an issue which concerns every great commercial nation in the world." Of course these things can not be gainsaid, and it may probably be added with truth that no one factor makes more powerfully for the unpopularity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's programme among Englishmen than the possibility of its hurtful effect on their relations with America. Yet, after all, when one reads the history of the past fifty years, one is forced to recognise that "every great commercial nation's" hand has been against England since the days of BRIGHT and COBDEN, and one naturally asks whether it is entirely just that England's first display of an inclination to raise her own hand in defence, should be denounced as fiscal folly and international vindictiveness. The English are a people with a well-proved tendency

to let religious, political and economic doctrines grow into the very fibre of being. To the average inhabitant of the British Isles an atheist is scarcely a shocking creature than a protectionist, a very large measure of courage must be possessed by any publicist who avows himself a pervert from the gospel of free trade. It will be easy for historians to speak of JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN as a man of parties. He shattered the Liberals' disaffection from Home Rule—which, indeed, he had never advocated—and he probably be found to have shattered the servatives by his disaffection from trade. It will be easy, too, for us to say that his retaliatory tariffs are founded on personal ambition not on imperial vision, and that he pulls down his ladder not for the sake of cementing the colonial union but in the hope of building a CHAMBERLAIN premiership on the ruins. To us, however, the striking feature of the situation is the grand courage of this statesman. Free trade has stood so long and so immovable on a divine pedestal to suspect it of having clay feet is a stuporous sacrilege. Nevertheless a man may be excused who doubts whether the conditions essential to the infallibility of free trade can ever exist outside the realm of theory. The prime postulate of free trade is that each nation should devote itself wholly and solely to the development of its own special productive capacities, abstain from competition in any direction where another nation is better qualified. Nature has not made any strict delimitation of the various nations' specialties. There are indeed distinctions more or less clearly marked, but there are also numerous identities, complete or partial, and where opportunities and faculties are equal, competition must always be inevitable. The nation should tax its consumers generously to make competition easy for its producers is plainly fallacious. But that is not Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's kind of protection. He proposes to discriminate between things which England wants from outsiders and things which she can produce herself or obtain from her colonies, and by recouping retaliatory tariffs within these limits he hopes to break down the barriers which protect foreign lands against the goods of Great Britain and her colonies. Perhaps England is too old an apostle of free trade to be converted to any heterodox view. Perhaps Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is too old to undertake the task of converting her. But he is undoubtedly a man with the courage of his opinions.

The death is announced of Mr. L. C. Balfour the age of 52, formerly in the Hongkong Shanghai Bank, who had been Agent in Hong Kong and Agent at Manila. His father, Mr. Mackenzie Balfour, was one of the oldest employees of the Bank of Bombay, where he was very highly esteemed, and was a personal friend of Sir Thomas Balfour.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

YOKOHAMA KOBE CRICKET MATCH.

The Yokohama Interport Festival began on Monday with the cricket match between the Y.C. and A.C. and the K.C.C. The day was overcast, a heavy pall of bluish-grey clouds shrouding the sun from view. But the temperature was fairly high, for the time of year, and though the air was surcharged with moisture, conditions for players and spectators were, all things considered, very agreeable. After the heavy, soaking rains of the past week it was only to be expected that the wicket would be heavy and after a while bumpy, but this was, on the whole, in favour of the batter as against the bowler. Yokohama went in first and at 3.45 p.m., when the last wicket fell, had knocked up 352. Of this total Harry Kilby's finely played 101 was the top score. He was in grand fettle and has never played, we think, a prettier game. Next to him stands J. M. Mollison, with 88. One would have liked him also to have reached the century, and at one time it looked as though it was coming, but the accident of a bumpy wicket put an end to his chances just as he looked firmly set. E. W. Kilby made the next best score, 33, and deserved the applause he received on his return to the Pavilion, for he gave a capital exposition of cricket. With regard to the visitors, it was generally acknowledged that their fielding was good all round, but their bowling was weak. The Captain of the team, G. C. Murray, did not appear at all in his old form, and W. D. S. Edwards has also been seen to better advantage. Between them they accounted for seven wickets.

During the morning there was a fair attendance of spectators, among them quite a bevy of ladies from Kobe, but after tiffin the numbers of both sexes quickly increased and the close of the game was watched by a very large assemblage. As usual the Pavilion was gaily decked out in the colours of the Club—blue and white—with sporting trophies, shields and flags, while hundreds of gaily-coloured lanterns were disposed all over the place, running if we may believe one committee-man's statement, into the thousands in point of numbers. This part of the work was in the capable hands of Mr. C. Murray Duff and as usual he exercised a considerable amount of ingenuity in devising the mottoes which adorned the various buildings. These were in many languages, including that of Old Ireland—a delicate tribute to the President of the Club, Dr. Wheeler. They included the following: "Carn Na Cuimhne," (The rock of remembrance); "Cead Mille Failte!" (A hundred thousand welcomes); "Hunc Veniam Petimusque Damusque Vicissim," (We both give and receive this indulgence in turn); "Kobe Hoc Tibi," (Kobe, this is for thee); "Labor Omnia Superat," (Labour overcomes all things); "Sua Cuique Voluptas," (Every man has his own pleasures); "Tempus Ludendi," (The time for play. Sport); "Ut Quocunque Paratus," (Prepared for every event. Sport). Right across the Pavilion ran the device, "To the Kobe teams Yokohama extends its heartiest welcome." Other mottoes were, "Welcome is the best cheer; Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest; Right happy may we be. And happy meet again; May the pleasures of sportsmen never know an end; and 'Tis not in mortals to command success: Yet we'll do more. We'll deserve it."

During the afternoon the fine band of the U. S. F. S. *Wisconsin* played a capital selection of music, while at the close of play tea was served in the Pavilion, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Bonar, and Mrs. James presiding.

THE GAME.

At 20 past ten the Kobe team went out to field and were followed on to the ground by the umpires, Messrs. J. H. Bathgate and F. E. Wilkinson. Yokohama sent out H. W. Kilby and W. S. Moss to face the bowling of G. C. Murray (Pavilion) and W. Hardy (Settlement), the first ball going down at 10.23, from the Pavilion end. Kilby cut it for a single, and Moss made a run off the next, but the rest of the over was unproductive. A maiden over followed. The first boundary was hit to leg by Kilby, off Murray—first ball of the

over, and two balls later he got him away to the same place, and ten went up on the telegraph. Just as the clock reached half-past ten, Hardy dismissed Moss, taking his middle stump with the first ball of the over—10-1-1. E. W. Kilby now joined his brother and opened with a single, first ball. H. W. Kilby with a pretty cut added another run, and then E. W. Kilby made his first boundary. The over had produced 6 runs and seen the loss of one wicket. Following this pretty piece of sport came a maiden over from Murray. E. W. Kilby made a 3 off Hardy in the next over, and a single off Murray, bringing the score to 20. The runs had come so far at about one per minute. H. W. Kilby was the next to score, cutting Murray for two. A 4 by H. W. Kilby—a very neat cut—and a single by E. W. K., enlivened Hardy's over; then a bye in the following over brought 30 on to the board. A four, by H. W. K., and two singles were scored in the next over, after which Murray had a couple made off him by either brother. So far the most successful strokes had been cuts to the fence and the field was altered a bit to meet the case, but the batsmen were equal to the emergency and the score slowly rose. At 46, Edwards went on to bowl in place of Hardy, and had two singles made off his opening over. At three minutes to 11, the half century was reached and the brothers were now well-set, hazarding nothing and getting in some pretty snicks as opportunity presented. A change of bowlers was made at 52, W. Braess relieving Murray. His first essay cost but one run, made by H. W. Kilby. After a maiden over from Edwards, Braess sent down a wide, was then cut for a single, and next bowled a bye, costing 2, after which E. W. Kilby drove him for 3, and 60 went up. The first ball sent down by Edwards in the next over was sent to the fence by E. W. Kilby for 4, he next made a single, while H. W. Kilby cut a 4—the most expensive over so far: 70 went up at eight minutes past 11. A smart piece of fielding by Lucas, which saved a run, was followed by a boundary to the Bazaar fence by H. W. Kilby, off Braess. A pretty stroke by H. W. Kilby added 3 to the score, Hardy smartly preventing a boundary, and 80 was telegraphed. Kobe's fielding now became commendably smart, for they had settled to the ground, while Lightfoot's work behind the wicket was very good, nothing slipping past him; as a result two maiden overs went down on the score. Then H. W. Kilby got Edwards away to the Pavilion, and 90 was hoisted. A couple by E. W. Kilby were followed by 3 from his brother before the over closed. Another couple of maiden overs now came along, and then H. W. Kilby varied the monotony with a neat cut for 3, Edwards being the bowler. At 29 minutes past 11, E. W. Kilby drove Edwards to the Bazaar fence, and the century was reached and passed. H. W. Kilby had made 65 runs out of the 100, and his brother 31. Hardy now went on to bowl again, taking over the leather from Braess at the Pavilion end. H. W. Kilby promptly punished him for 4. By five and twenty minutes to 12, the score had reached 110, but the partnership was drawing to a close, for E. W. Kilby lofting a ball from Edwards was smartly held in the slips by Murray—115-2-33. Dr. Moon now joined H. W. Kilby—who's score stood at 74—and run-getting still continued, 130 going up on the board at 18 minutes to 12. The newcomer began his score with a single off Edwards, the last ball of the over, and he next made 3 off Hardy, sending the ball down towards the Pavilion. A boundary to the Settlement fence by H. W. Kilby was followed by a 4 by Dr. Moon—the over producing 12 runs. A pretty snick by H. W. Kilby added another 4 to the score, but nothing else was made in this over. Then Murray went on to bowl again, relieving Hardy, and Dr. Moon sent him away to the Bazaar for 3, bringing the score up to 140. With 2's and 3's the total gradually rose and at five minutes to twelve 150 was reached, towards which H. W. Kilby had contributed 89. Dr. Moon's career was cut short after a short but merry innings, by Murray's fifth ball—153-3-19—at 2 minutes to 12 o'clock. J. M. Mollison filled the vacancy and opened with a single, snicking the last ball of Edwards' over. By noon-day, H. W.

Kilby had scored 90 runs. A maiden over by Edwards; a single by Mollison off Murray, and then 3 by Mollison off Edwards were the next items of interest. Mollison scored his first boundary off Murray, sending the ball to the Bazaar. A pretty snick by H. W. Kilby brought 170 on the board, and himself to 99, sometimes a fatal number, but the next ball he reached and passed his 100, amid loud applause from the Pavilion. It was now ten minutes past 12. A good drive by Mollison to the entrance gate produced another boundary and 180 was hoisted. At a quarter past 12 Braess went on again, changing with Murray. His second delivery was cut for a single by Mollison, but the change was destined to prove disastrous to H. W. Kilby, who, skying the fourth ball, was held by Edwards, standing just behind the wicket keeper—182-4-101. Kilby was deservedly cheered as he returned to the Pavilion; his score included twelve 4's and five 3's. Mann, the old Shanghai player, took his place, partnering Mollison. He began warily. But his chance came at last and he opened with a boundary to the Pavilion off Edwards. His next hit, off the last ball of the over, produced 2. Then Mollison punished Braess for 4, and followed it two balls later with a similar stroke. The second century was now reached, and the partnership looked as though it had a long life in front of it, runs coming "frequent and often." For all that the Kobe fielders did not let much pass them, Jeffrey winning applause for a particularly smart piece of work. At 12.30, the telegraph announced that 210 runs had been made. Another boundary was made by Mann, and then at 214, the game stood adjourned for tiffin, Mollison's score being 30, and Mann, 19.

Tiffin was served on the ground, the President of the Club, Dr. Wheeler, presiding. On behalf of the Y. C. and A. C. he extended the heartiest of greetings to the Kobe visitors.

Play was resumed at six minutes past 2 o'clock. Murray began the bowling from the Settlement, with Edwards at the Pavilion end. The second ball was driven to the scorer's box by Mann, but the rest of the over was unproductive. Runs came slowly, but at 13 minutes past two 220 went up. Mann had some luck, it must be acknowledged, being missed in the field, and then almost run out. Edwards at last found his stumps with the fifth ball of the over, and Mann retired—221-5-24. Another new player for Yokohama, P. A. Cox, filled the breach and made a mighty swipe at the last ball in Edwards' over, but nothing resulted. In the next over he got Murray away to the fence for 4, and repeated the stroke next ball—230 was put up. The batsmen were allowing nothing to get past them and once or twice it looked as if one or the other would be put out, but luck was with them and together they took the score along with singles and occasional boundaries, so that by 2.24 p.m. 250 was knotted. Two minutes later Edwards disposed of Cox, catching him behind the wicket—252-6-17. White now partnered Mollison and opened with a single off Edwards. For a while things were dull, White taking no chances. At last Mollison got a ball away to the Pavilion for 4 and White scored off the next delivery. A change in bowlers was made when 260 went on the telegraph, Hardy going on in place of Edwards. White cut his fourth delivery for 3. Some quiet play followed, but at 2.45 p.m., 270 was signalled. The next ten runs came slowly, it wanting but three minutes to 3, when 280 was reached. Things brightened a bit after this, White opening out a little, and at three o'clock the score stood at 286. Kobe put on Edwards to bowl after 290 was passed, and Gordon Stephens went on at the Settlement end. The latter's first over cost 2 runs, made by Mollison. The score reached 300 at 14 minutes past three. Edward found White's stumps three minutes later—303-7-27. Mollison at this time had knocked up 65 runs. He now received Kingdon as a partner. The new comer broke his duck with the last ball of the over. His stay was short, however, for after another couple of singles he was caught and bowled by Edwards—309-8-3. Upon E. B. S. Edwards joining Mollison the pace was forced a bit, Mollison scoring 2 and a single, and then Edwards a couple,

off successive balls. Very soon 310 was reached, and then 320 just as the clock struck 3.30 p.m. Braess replaced Stephens at the Settlement end and was hit for two and a single off his first two balls. Runs continued steadily and 340 was knotted at 22 minutes to 4. Murray now tried his hand at bowling again, taking over the leather from Edwards. Yet still the runs came, despite many smart bits of fielding by the visitors. At last the partnership was broken, Mollison putting up a bumpy ball from Braess, which Murray held in the slips—350-9-88. Mollison had played an exceedingly pretty game all through and he was deservedly cheered as he returned to the Pavilion. His score included 9 boundaries and two 3's. Edward was the next to go, being bowled by Murray—352-10-20—and the innings closed at 3.45 p.m., Duff having no chance to open his score.

Y. C. and A. C.

H. W. Kilby, c. Edwards, C. Braess	101
W. S. Moss, b. Hardy	1
E. W. Kilby, c. Murray, b. Edwards	33
Dr. Moon, b. Murray	19
J. M. Mollison, c. Murray, b. Braess	88
J. Mann, b. Edwards	24
P. A. Cox, c. Edwards, b. Murray	17
F. E. White, b. Edwards	27
A. Kingdon, c. and b. Edwards	3
E. B. S. Edwards, b. Edwards	20
C. M. Duff, not out	0
b. g. l.b. 6, w. 4	19

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	WIDES.
G. C. Murray	28½	5	82	3	2
W. Hardy	16	1	63	1	—
W. D. S. Edwards	35	7	104	4	—
W. Braess	16	2	54	2	1
G. Stephens	5	0	26	0	1

Kobe began their innings at 4.10 o'clock, F. Ellerton and G. J. Lucas facing the bowling of Mann at the Pavilion end and Kingdon at the Settlement, with C. M. Duff at his old place behind the wicket. Lucas opened with a single, and Ellerton was within an ace of being stumped in running up, the ball being loosely thrown in. Cox, by a smart piece of fielding, prevented anything further being scored this innings, while a maiden over fell to Kingdon. Ellerton broke his duck with a single off Mann, and Lucas followed with one. After another maiden over, Ellerton cut a single, Lucas snicked the next ball for a similar number, while Ellerton made another single, all off Mann. At last the procession of singles was broken by Lucas, who sent Kingdon to the Bazaar fence for 4. Ten was hoisted. The light was beginning to fail and the aim of the batsmen was evidently to play out time. Cox was put on to bowl at the Settlement, relieving Kingdon, and he had a maiden over, which also befell Mann. At half-past four, White went on to bowl, Mann going off. Ellerton cut his first ball for a single but at the close of the over stumps were drawn for the day, Kobe having made 14, of which each bat had contributed an equal number.

Kobe Cricket Club.

F. Ellerton, not out	7
G. J. Lucas, not out	7

Scorers: Rev. G. H. Davies (Kobe) and O. Strome (Yokohama).

The second day's play in the Yokohama-Kobe Interport cricket match was conducted under glorious conditions of weather, the sun shining the whole day long from an almost unclouded sky. The damp, muggy atmosphere of the preceding day was replaced by the exhilarating air which we usually associate with early Autumn in this part of Japan, and as a consequence spectators were early on the ground, among them many ladies. After tiffin the numbers quickly swelled and the Pavilion was thronged by large crowds of gaily dressed ladies, for whose further delectation the Town Band discoursed a pleasant programme of airs.

Kobe began by scoring very slowly, taking an hour to compile 35 runs, but by twelve o'clock the game smartened up considerably, Gillingham and W. D. S. Edwards hitting out freely, but 150

had not been reached when an adjournment was made for lunch. After this meal runs came more freely and at 17 minutes past 3, when the last Kobe wicket fell, 199 runs had been scored. This left Kobe in the position to follow-on and their second innings opened somewhat disastrously, Lightfoot Thompson, and Jeffery being quickly dismissed. Stephens and Braess, however, made a stand, and when Gillingham joined the latter, runs came more quickly. When stumps were drawn for the day the visitors' score stood at 59.

The most difficult bowler on the home side proved to be Mann, the visitors seldom getting him away. His fielding was also excellent and his catches played an important part in the day's outturn. Mollison took the greatest number of wickets, however. He sends down a capital ball, gets plenty of work on it at times, and varies the pitch. He is shaping well. White had hard luck with the leather, and his performance was better than the score reads. On the whole, the fielding of the home team deserves commendation.

During the afternoon tea was served in the Pavilion by Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Dodds, and Mrs. Stuart Edwards.

THE GAME.

Play began at sixteen minutes past ten o'clock on Tuesday. The ground, under the influence of a brisk, drying wind and a bright, autumnal sun, was in excellent condition, giving promise of developing into a fast wicket. Kobe's overnight score was 14, of which Ellerton and Lucas had contributed exactly 7 apiece. They faced this morning the bowling of P. A. Cox (Settlement) and Mann (Pavilion), and Lucas opened proceedings by cutting Cox for 2, fourth ball. Mann began with a maiden over, the field letting nothing slip through, and Cox had similar luck: then Mann followed suit. At last Ellerton knocked up a single off Cox, breaking what was becoming a wearisome monotony. The first quarter of an hour's play had produced 3 runs. Ellerton made a single off Mann next over, and another off Cox, before Lucas began to score. The latter at last got a chance and snicked a single with the last ball of Cox's over—20 went up on the telegraph. The six runs had taken just 20 minutes to get. A maiden over by Mann was followed by a run being made by Ellerton, off Cox: but "things were mighty slow." At length Ellerton cut Mann for 2, and then, next ball, and the last of the over, he was given out l.b.w.—23-1-15. Thompson partnered Lucas at 19 minutes to 11. Cox bowled him a maiden over. He broke his duck next over with a single, off Mann. Lucas was playing very carefully, hazarding nothing, and sometimes throwing away the chance of an extra run, at least, so it seemed to on-lookers. He broke away at last with a drive toward the outer fence, which, however, was capital fielded by Harry Kilby and only 2 resulted. Thompson was the first to make a boundary, getting Cox away with a leg hit to the Pavilion, and 30 went up, 36 minutes after the start of play; these 16 runs had come very slowly. Three more singles were made and then the last ball of Mann's over found Thompson's stumps, the ball breaking in—33-2-5. The vacancy was filled by Braess, and Mollison went on to bowl in place of Cox. He trundled down a maiden, and Braess, next over, broke his duck with a single to leg, off Mann. The last ball of the over cost 3—a wide and a 2-by. The very first delivery from Mollison, next over, carried away Braess' middle stump—a really beautiful piece of bowling—37-3-1. The newcomer was Gillingham, a left-handed bat. He snicked the first ball sent down to him for a single, but nothing more was made until he cut Mann for 3 and 40 went up. It was now eight minutes past 11. Up to this time Yokohama had been playing a substitute in the field (Hardy), but the missing man, who had been unavoidably detained on duty, now put in an appearance. Soon after, Lucas, with a pretty drive, made 4 off Mann, and next over Gillingham cut Mollison for 2. Runs came very slowly, it taking an hour to make 35; but at length the half century was reached, for at 20 past 11, Gillingham hit a boundary, at the expense of Mollison, and the telegraph boy hoisted

the long-desired numbers. Cox, by a smart piece of fielding, prevented Lucas from making more than a single off a neat leg-hit from a from Mollison an over later. At half past even the score stood at 58. The home team shaping up better in the field than even most fervent admirers could have expected, several good bits of stopping won applause from the Pavilion. By singles the score mounted and 60 was eventually hoisted five-and-twenty minutes to 12. White at point replaced Mann at the Pavilion end. Gillingham got his first ball away for 2; the next delivery he made a single, but the of the over saw no further increase. Mollison had one made off him in his over; and Gillingham cut White for a single. A quart twelve saw 60 put up on the board, Gillingham sending Mollison to the Bazaar fence for 4 and thus bringing in the necessary runs. A fine stroke was followed by a maiden from White. A couple by Gillingham varied monotony of the next over, while Lucas cut from a delivery of White's. A change in bow was next made, Harry Kilby taking over the leather from Mollison. He trundled down a maiden in his first essay, Kobe treating deliveries with respect. When midday at Kobe had just 78 runs to their credit. A couple of singles brought 80 on to the telegraph, the applause which greeted the figures evidently stimulated Kobe to greater efforts, for White's over cost 14 runs, which included two boundaries and a couple by Gillingham, the rest put on by Lucas. Another maiden over Harry Kilby followed, his third in succession. Gillingham made one off White, and a similar number next over, off Kilby, after which Lucas drove the ball to the scorer's box for 4. Another boundary by Gillingham, off White, the score past the 100 mark at 12 minutes past 12. A couple by Lucas, off White, completed the over, and White stood down, King going on in his place. Gillingham snicked a single off his first ball, but it was the only run in that over. A drive to the Settlement fence Gillingham, off Kilby, enabled 110 to be telegraphed, and he followed this two balls later a single; then Lucas had a chance and drove Kilby to the fence. Gillingham began the over with a cut for 4, off Kingdon, and went up. Four-hits were becoming more frequent now, Gillingham punishing Kilby to extent next over. Another stroke earned a couple, and he followed it up with a cut for a similar number. Kingdon was now taken by E. W. Kilby relieving him with the leather. Nothing was made off his opening essay. E. L. Edwards took over the ball at the Settlement end, H. W. Kilby retiring. His second over found Gillingham l.b.w.—129-4-73. The ring batsman's score included eight 4's, and 3, and it was well-played throughout. W. I. Edwards now partnered Lucas, whose score stood at 28. A leg bye brought the figure to the board to 130, and then Lucas cut a 3 at expense of E. W. Kilby. Edwards opened with a hit to mid-on, off his brother, and after made a single. Then he almost lost his wicket through over-eagerness, E. B. S. fielding smartly and returning the ball with determination to the wicket. A miss by Edwards at square leg enabled Lucas to score a boundary off Kilby, and he hit another 4 with the following ball. The over cost 11 runs before it closed. The game was adjourned at ten minutes to 1 for tiffin, the score standing at 148, to which Lucas had contributed 36, and Edwards 28. The game was resumed at eight minutes to 2 o'clock. Edwards began by driving White to the fence for 4, and 150 was signalled. Three balls later he repeated the stroke and Yokohama Town Band appropriately struck up some "slow music." The last ball of the over was cut by Edwards for 2. Edwards took the leather at the Settlement and trundled a maiden over. W. D. S. began the next over with a 3, Edward Kilby neatly saving the boundary. Edwards secured a single off his brother next over. Lucas' stay was now growing short, White finding his stumps with the second ball of the over—163-5-36. Lucas had played a steady

patient game from the beginning, and deserved the compliments he received on his retirement. Edwards and Lightfoot were now partnered. Duff missed an excellent chance of stumping Edwards in this over, the second "life" this bat had received so far. But immediately after Mollison, at long on, caught Edwards off White—a splendid catch—166-6-23. To the stirring strains of "The Minstrel Boy to the war has gone," G. C. Murray, the Captain of the Kobe Eleven, went in to bat. He opened with a couple off White and then drove Edwards to the Pavilion for 4. The score now totalled 170. The next excitement was a 3 by Lightfoot, rather unexpectedly cut off White. Then Edward Kilby smartly picked up a ball driven by Lightfoot, off Edwards. At a quarter to three the score stood at 185. Some singles followed and then Lightfoot got White away for 2. Mann soon after replaced Edwards at the Settlement end and Murray drove him for 2, third ball. A change was also made in the bowling at the Pavilion end, Mollison relieving White. The fourth ball from the newcomer was put up by Lightfoot and passing over Duff's head was held by Mann in the slips—190-7-14. Jeffery partnered Murray and the latter cut Mann's first ball for 4, but with the fifth ball of the over, Mann caught and bowled the Kobe captain—194-8-17. It was three minutes past three, when Stephens filled the vacancy and began with a couple off Mann. The next over saw Jeffery dismissed, being caught by Mann off Mollison, first ball—196-9-0. At ten minutes past 3, Hardy joined Stephens, the last to go in, and he made a single off the last ball of the over. He made another single off Mann next over, but then put up an easy one from Mollison, to H. W. Kilby at short leg, which was held. This terminated the Kobe innings, with a total of 199, at 17 minutes past 3 o'clock. Score:—

Kobe Cricket Club, 1st Innings.

F. Ellerton, l.b.w., b. Mann	15
C. J. Lucas, b. White	36
H. S. Thompson, b. Mann	5
W. Braess, b. Mann	1
A. H. Gillingham, l.b.w., b. Edwards	73
W. W. S. Edwards, c. Edwards b. White	23
C. H. Lightfoot c. Mann, b. Mollison	14
G. C. Murray, c. & b. Mann	17
E. C. Jeffery, c. Mann, b. Mollison	0
G. Stephens, not out	2
W. Hardy, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Mollison	2
b. 8, l.b. 2, w. 1	11

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.	wides.
J. Mann	24	6	38	3	1
A. Kingdon	5	2	11	—	—
P. A. Cox	10	4	11	0	—
F. E. White	17	1	59	2	—
J. M. Mollison	14½	4	18	4	—
H. W. Kilby	7	3	23	0	—
E. W. Kilby	3	1	14	0	—
E. B. S. Edwards	10	3	14	1	—

Under the follow-on rule, Kobe had to go to the wickets again. They sent out, at five minutes to four, Lightfoot and Jeffery. The bowlers were Mann (Settlement) and Mollison (Pavilion). Lightfoot cut Mann, fourth ball, for 2, but with the fifth of the over, he received his quietus, the leather breaking in—2-1-2. Stephens now joined Jeffery, and began with a single off Mollison. He punished the same bowler for 2, and followed it with a single. A maiden over from Mann came along, and then Mollison, with his second delivery, dismissed Jeffery, with a clean ball—8-2-1. The next man in, H. S. Thompson, had but a short life, playing the fifth ball of Mollison's over on to his wicket—8-3-0. Stephens now received Braess as partner and made a single off Mann in the next over, while two balls later he cut a couple, and 10 was hoisted. Braess opened with a lucky snick to the boundary for 4, off Mann. A couple of singles, one by Braess, the other by Stephens, closed the over. Stephens cut Mollison for a couple off the first ball of the next over. With another single by Stephens, off Mollison, 20 went up, but the next ball was excellently fielded by Mann. Stephens sneaked a single from Mann's next over, and Braess got one off the same bowler. A boundary, to the Pavilion, by Stephens was made off the fifth ball of the over. The next ball trundled

down by Mollison cost 2, Braess sending it to leg, and he drove the second for a similar number, while the third produced 3 and the fourth 2, Cox saving splendidly. A 3 to the Settlement side closed the over—11 runs in all. A change in bowlers was effected, Cox going on at the Settlement, and Dr. Moon at the Pavilion. Braess made a single off Cox and Stephens 3, and 40 went up. A boundary by Stephens signalled the appearance of Dr. Moon with the leather, and the same batsman followed it with a single, but the next ball was skied and he was held by Cox—47-4-22. Twelve minutes remained for play when Gillingham went in to bat, partnering Braess. At 23 minutes to 5, 50 was telegraphed, Braess having made a couple and a single off Moon. Gillingham began with a boundary drive for 4, off Cox. Soon after he received a nasty knock on the knee and the services of a runner had to be requisitioned, W. D. S. Edwards kindly undertaking the duty. Gillingham snicked a single, off Moon, and Braess lifted the next for 1; after which stumps were drawn for the day, Gillingham being 8, and Braess 22, and Kobe's full score 59.

Kobe Cricket Club—Second Innings.

C. H. Lightfoot, b. Mann	2
E. C. Jeffery, b. Mollison	1
G. Stephens, c. Cox, b. Moon	22
H. S. Thompson, b. Mollison	0
W. Braess, not out	22
A. H. Gillingham, not out	8
Extras	4
	59

"THE CHIEFTAIN."

In the evening the first of the social fixtures on the card came off at the Public Hall, being a performance of Burnand and Sullivan's "The Chieftain," by the A.D.C., kindly assisted by Ladies. Since "The Chieftain" was last seen there have been several changes in the *caste*. There was on Tuesday evening a new *Jose*, Mr. O. M. Poole, replacing Mr. E. W. Kilby; a new *Blazzo*, Mr. G. W. Brockhurst, in place of Dr. Norris; a new *Juanita*, Miss F. Mendelson, filling the part taken before by Mrs. Thwaites; while the Spanish dancers had new recruits in Miss Fox, a dainty little fairy; Mr. Somerton and Mr. Poole. There is little to be said, however, except in praise of the performance. The large audience were enthusiastic in their plaudits and as a consequence the company were spurred to do their level best—and they did it. There was in both scenes far more action than we have noticed before, imparting greater vivacity to the operetta all through, while the chorus worked excellently, even in the trying "Bustle, bustle" number. The principals were all in excellent form, Mrs. Mollison being seldom seen to better advantage, and she was ably sustained by Mrs. Brockhurst, Miss Poole and Miss Mendelson, who made a charming *debut*. But the greatest success of all was *Grigg*. New songs, new patter, new action, all seemed at his ready command and seldom has he been funnier or got off more popular jests. We have not space to give his new topical song, or his Macaroni-gram; nor the hundred and one good hits he made at the expense of himself, the rival teams, or the company generally. Laughter and applause punctuated his progress from the start to the close. Of the other male parts, Mr. Maitland, as usual, sang well and secured recalls, in company with Mrs. Mollison; Mr. Cain, who was suffering from a heavy cold, carried out his unthankful part well; while Messrs. Somerton and Poole made right excellent Brigands. Mr. Skrimshire was again a successful expounder of the *Leges de Ladrone*. We append the full *caste*.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Count Vasquez de Gonzago	Mr. N. G. Maitland.
Peter Adolphus Grigg (a British Tourist in search of the picturesque)	Mr. G. G. Brady.
Ferdinand de Roxas (Chieftain of the Ladrone, disguised as Pietro Slivinski, a Polish Courier)	Mr. J. W. Cain.
Sancho (1st Lieutenant of the Ladrone)	Mr. S. H. Somerton.
Jose (2nd Lieutenant of the Ladrone)	Mr. O. M. Poole.
Pedro Gomez (Consulting Lawyer, Astro-	

loger, and Keeper of Archives of the Ladrone) Mr. E. P. W. Skrimshire.
Blazzo Mr. G. W. Brockhurst.
Escadero Mr. S. Wheeler.
Pedrillo (a Goatherd) Master Neville.
Inez de Roxas (Chieftainess of the Ladrone) Mrs. Brockhurst.
Dolly (Mrs. Grigg, Peter A. Grigg's wife) Miss Poole.

Juanita (the Dancing Girl of the Ladrone) Miss F. Mendelson.
Anna (a Camerista) Mrs. Wilson.
Zitella Mrs. Bellamy Brown.
Nina Miss Ross.
Rita (an English lady engaged to Count Vasquez; and in and Act The Countess de Gonzago) Mrs. Mollison.
CHORUS:—Mrs. Bellamy Brown, Mrs. Kenderdine, Mrs. W. K. Vincent, Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Miss Giggay, Miss R. Cameron, Miss M. Sharp, Miss Ross, Miss Carst, Miss Kenderdine, Miss Waddilove, Miss Neville, Miss B. Sharp, Miss Bagnall, Mr. S. E. Unite, Mr. G. W. Brockhurst, Mr. C. Niac, Mr. F. Pollard, Mr. N. T. Marquetti, Mr. J. H. C. Goodban, Mr. W. K. Wilson, Mr. B. J. Jackson, Mr. A. W. Read, Mr. C. A. S. Palmer, Mr. Waddilove, Mr. Murray Mollison, Mr. W. Sidney and Mr. L. E. McChesney.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR—Mr. W. Karl Vincent.

ACCOMPANIST—Mr. A. Mason.

PROPERTIES—Mr. F. J. Hall.

STAGE MANAGER—Mr. E. Beart.

Scenery Designed and Painted Specially for this Production by Mr. E. Beart.

By kind permission of Rear-Admiral Cooper, U.S.N., the Captain and Officers, the Band of the U.S. Flagship *Wisconsin*, under the direction of Mr. Kopf, played the following selection of music:—

Overture..... "Stradella" Flotow.
Selection..... "Il Trovatore" Verdi.
Finale..... "A Little Boy in Rule" Morse.

A WIN FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wednesday broke gloriously fine, though the northerly breeze had a nip in it for those not actively employed. But the bright sunshine soon brought the interport teams and their admirers on to the ground, and when the match was resumed there was a considerable number of spectators in and around the Pavilion, including the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, who, by-the-by, had been present at the performance of "The Chieftain" the previous evening. Kobe's chances looked roseate in the glad, morning sunshine, but alas, their wickets soon began to fall, W. D. S. Edwards going down for nothing, Lucas, the steady bat, failing to pass 3, Murray just reaching 10, Ellerton 9, and Hardy 6. The only big scores were compiled by Gillingham, who knocked up a splendid 56; and Braess, who made 23 ere succumbing to a fine ball from Moon. The whole side were out at eight minutes past 12, for 140, thus leaving Yokohama the victors by an innings and 12 runs. This victory greatly atones for the defeat sustained on their own ground two years ago.

The bowling of the home eleven on Wednesday was excellent, and Dr. Moon is to be complimented on his five wickets, which he secured at the cost of 34 runs. It will be noticed that all the Yokohama bowlers on Wednesday began their names with M. — surely there must be luck in a letter.

In the afternoon a match was played between "Born in Japan" versus "The World," each side having an hour and a half to hit for all they were worth. "Born in Japan" did not use up all their time but had compiled 141 when their last wicket fell, while their opponents, playing a man short, made 115.

Tea was served by Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. J. P. Mollison, and Mrs. E. J. Moss, and the Pavilion was thronged throughout the afternoon. The Town Band was in attendance.

THE GAME.

When play started on Wednesday morning, Kobe had still 94 runs to get to equal the Yokohama score of 352 runs. With the weather all that could be desired, the ground in splendid condition, and with a fair number of spectators to urge them on with generous outbursts of applause, the task certainly did not look formidable, but as matters turned out the bowling and fielding proved too strong for

them. Proceedings were resumed at half-past ten, Braess (22) and Gillingham (8) continuing their over-night's innings. The bowlers were Mann, at the Settlement, and Moon at the Pavilion end. A single from Braess, off Mann's third ball, opened the business, and 60 went up on the board. Smart fielding prevented anything further being added that over. Dr. Moon, in his first over, dismissed Braess, the third ball finding the middle stump—60-5-23. Gillingham now joined Edwards as a partner, and almost lost him second ball, but White failed to hold, the leather coming up at a terrific pace. A leg bye from Mann cost a single and then the last ball of the over was lifted by Edwards and Harry Kilby held him at mid-off—61-6-0. Two pretty bats were now paired—Gillingham and Lucas. At a quarter to 11, Gillingham cut a single, opening his score, and added 3 more in the next over, while Lucas followed the tactics pursued by him on the previous day, hazarding nothing. He snicked Moon for a single, next over, but nothing else resulted. The first four of the day was scored by Gillingham, Mollison failing to reach the leather, and he repeated the stroke next ball—Mann's over had cost 9 runs, the most expensive so far. A single by Gillingham was the only point made off Moon's next over, and at five minutes to 11, the score had reached 70. Then by singles and a couple the score mounted and at 11 o'clock 80 was hoisted. Lucas, next over, after making a couple off Moon, was smartly held by White in the slips—82-7-3. The Kobe Captain filled the vacancy and played out the over. He got his chance with Moon and cut him for a single. Two maiden overs followed in succession, and then Murray pulled a ball from Mann round to the scorer's box for 4, while the next delivery earned a single, the fielder fumbling the return. A couple were made by Murray, off Moon, next over, and then a 2-bye was trundled by the same bowler, after which Murray punished him for 2. Gillingham drove Mann to the Settlement fence for 4, but his next hit was smartly fielded by Kingdon, saving what looked a certain boundary. The next two overs were marked by cautious play, neither bat taking any chance. A three by Gillingham, which were made at the expense of the field, the ball being badly over-thrown, brought the century on to the telegraph board just at 25 minutes past 11. But the next minute saw Murray dismissed by a dandy ball from Mann, the last of the over—101 8-10. Kobe's prospects were looking decidedly gloomy when Ellerton joined Gillingham, but things brightened speedily. A single off Moon was made by Gillingham with the opening ball of the over, the rest produced nothing, but in the next over Gillingham cut a 2, and then a boundary to the fence, following this with a fine drive to the Settlement end. At half past eleven 110 was signalled. For awhile the fielding was loose, several balls slipping through. A neat cut by Gillingham earned a boundary, and the next ball he sent in the same direction for 3, both off Mann. Still hitting out freely, Gillingham drove Moon for 4, first of the over, and with the third, made a single, the leather being well saved. Mann now handed over the ball to Mollison, the register marking 120. With the last of the over Ellerton broke his duck, hitting Mollison for a couple. Gillingham's career came to a sudden close at a quarter to 12, Moon, with a ball of beautiful length, disturbing his middle stump—127-9-56. The retiring bat was loudly cheered on his return to the Pavilion for his very sportsmanlike display. His score included eight boundaries and three 3's. The last man to go in was Hardy. The new-comer opened with a snick for 3, off Moon, and 130 went up. Soon after Ellerton drove Mollison for 3, closing the over. Moon trundled a maiden, and then Hardy snicked a single off Mollison. He made a couple off Moon, next over, and at midday the score stood at 137, Kobe having still 15 runs to get to avert an innings defeat. Mollison was sent away by Ellerton for 2, and he successfully hazarded a run two balls later, bringing 140 on to the telegraph. With the last ball of the over Ellerton put up a ball from Moon and the match con-

cluded, Kobe's score being 140. The visitors were thus beaten by an innings and 12 runs.

KOBE CRICKET CLUB.—SECOND INNINGS.

C. H. Lightfoot, b. Mann	2	1	0
E. C. Jeffery, b. Mollison	2	1	0
G. Stephens, c. Cox, b. Moon	22	0	0
H. S. Thompson, b. Mollison	0	0	0
W. Braess, b. Moon	23	0	0
A. H. Gillingham, b. Moon	56	0	0
W. D. S. Edwards, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Mann	0	0	0
H. J. Lucas, c. White, b. Moon	10	0	0
G. C. Murray, b. Mann	10	0	0
F. Ellerton, c. White, b. Moon	9	0	0
W. Hardy, not out	6	0	0
b. 7. l. b. 1	8	0	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Mann	17	4	58	3
J. M. Mollison	10	2	28	2
P. A. Cox	2	—	12	—
Dr. Moon	19	7	34	5

THE RECORD.

Below we print the record of the matches to date:—

Date.	Where played.	Won by	How many.
1884	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st match, by 7 wickets. 2nd match, by 77 runs.
1888	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	1st match, by 8 wickets. 2nd match, by 50 runs.
1889	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st match, by 1 run. 2nd match, by 49 runs.
1890	Yokohama	Y.C.&A.C.	1st match, by 120 runs. 2nd match, by 3 wickets.
1891	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	1st match, by 122 runs. 2nd match, by 106 runs.
1892	Yokohama	Y.C.&A.C.	162 runs.
1893	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	Innings, and 124 runs.
1894	Kobe	Y.C.&A.C.	8 wickets.
1895	Yokohama	Drawn	1st ins. and ins. Y.C.&A.C. 129 147=276 K.C.C. 159 7 for 4 wickets=228.
1896	Kobe	K.C.C.	Innings, and 129 runs.
1897	Yokohama	Y.C.&A.C.	Innings, and 43 runs.
1898	Kobe	K.C.C.	Innings, and 65 runs.
1899	Yokohama	Y.C.&A.C.	One Wicket.
1900	Kobe	Drawn	1st ins. and ins. Y.C.&A.C. 125 185 for 2 wickets=310. K.C.C. 110 98 for 3 wickets=308.
1901	Yokohama	K.C.C.	137 runs.
1902	Kobe	K.C.C.	5 wickets.
1903	Yokohama	Y.C.&A.C.	Innings, and 12 runs.

"BORN IN JAPAN" V. "THE REST."

This game was arranged merely to pass the afternoon. Dr. Wheeler captained the Born in Japan, and went in to bat with Gillingham. The President kept up his end well, compiling nine runs before a ball from Murray disturbed his wickets. Meanwhile Gillingham had been treating the bowling of Murray and Edwards with great freedom and 38 were placed to his credit before he retired from a stiff delivery from Edwards. Mollison and Stephens were next partnered but the latter did not stay long, being given out l.b.w. for o. Lucas joined Mollison, but after compiling 3 was stumped by Duff—74-4-3. Mollison was scoring freely, and upon Moss joining him, the total was taken to 80, when the new-comer retired, stumped by Duff. He had made two singles and a boundary in less than five minutes—83-5-6. Run-getting continued and 90 was hoisted at ten minutes to 3, while the century went up in less than four minutes after. Just then Duff received a nasty hit on the forehead from Braess, who was making a big swipe at a ball sent down by White. He had to give up and Thompson took his place at wicket-keeping. Braess was the next to retire—105-6-12. Edward Kilby had a short but merry innings for five, then growing reckless was stumped by Thompson—114-7-5. The next to go was Ellerton when the score had reached 124. At 130, Harry Kilby stepped out to meet a ball from Murray and was stumped—130-9-6. Kingdon, the last man in, had a short stay ere Murray dispersed his balls—141-10-6.

BORN IN JAPAN.

Dr. Wheeler, b. Murray	9	0	0
A. H. Gillingham, b. Edwards	38	0	0
G. Stephens, l.b.w., b. Edwards	0	0	0
J. M. Mollison, not out	50	0	0
C. J. Lucas, st. Duff, b. Murray	3	0	0
W. S. Moss, st. Duff, b. White	6	0	0

W. Braess, b. Murray	23	0	0
E. W. Kilby, st. Thompson, b. White	0	0	0
F. Ellerton, st. Thompson, b. White	0	0	0
H. W. Kilby, st. Thompson, b. Murray	0	0	0
A. Kingdon, b. Murray	0	0	0
Extras	1	0	0

The Rest went in at a quarter past three. Wilkinson and Jeffery going out to maintain honour of the world against the bowli Mollison and Harry Kilby. The first fell for 4, Wilkinson being held by St off H. W. Kilby—4-1-1. Mann took place, and after losing Jeffery and Tho was c. and b. by Mollison when the had reached 16. F. O. Stuart and W. Edwards were now partnered, but they d remain together long, for when a separat effected by the dismissal of Stuart, by Kilby, off H. W. Kilby, the score ha reached 27, the telegraph reading— Murray joined Edwards and began with a which only earned a single. Two more and then 30 was put up; after which the kindly gave Edwards a life. At 3 min four, 40 was announced. By a boundar Murray and singles, 50 was at length ka At 59 Murray was cleaned bowled by Kilby—59-6-14—and F. E. White took hi The new combination produced a good runs before it was broken, 94 appearing board when Edwards was c. and b. by Kilby—94-7-44. Cornes joined White and with a cut for 3 off H. W. Kilby. At fi twenty to five 100 was hoisted, just after corner had had a narrow shave of being t Cornes retired after knocking up 7, being by Kingdon—107-8-7. Hardy partnered and the latter, opening out, secured two bu in succession. Without breaking his duck retired—115-9-0, and the match conclude still being eleven minutes left for play.

THE REST.

F. E. Wilkinson, c. Stephens, b. H. W. Kilb	0	0	0
E. C. Jeffery, c. Mollison, b. H. W. Kilby	0	0	0
J. Mann, c. and b. Mollison	0	0	0
H. S. Thompson, c. Mollison, b. H. W. Kilb	0	0	0
F. O. Stuart, c. E. W. Kilby, b. H. W. Kilb	0	0	0
W. D. S. Edwards, c. and b.	0	0	0
G. C. Murray, b. E. W. Kilby	0	0	0
F. E. White, not out	0	0	0
A. J. Cornes, b. Kingdon	0	0	0
W. Hardy, b. Kingdon	0	0	0
Extras	0	0	0

THE CRICKET DINNER.

The annual Cricket Dinner was held Club Hotel on Wednesday evening, whe 80 sat down in the old billiard-room former Y.U.C., under the genial president E. W. Wheeler. The Vice-chairs were Mr. J. H. Bathgate and Mr. W. Y. respectively. The following Menu was d justice too:—

Olives.	Sauconsin.
Consomme Florentin.	
Turban de Crevettes a la Normande	
Vol au Vent a la Toulouse.	
Filet de Boeuf a la Moderne.	
Galantine de Volailles a la Gellee.	
Haricots Vert.	Pommes de T
Roast Snipe.	
Salad.	
Bavaois Montmorency.	
Glace au Marasquin.	
Fruit.	Nuts.
Coffee.	

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Rulers Respective Countries," and the time-l toast was received most enthusiastically.

The second toast of the evening w Health of Our Kobe Visitors," which w by the Chairman. He said:—The seco which I have the privilege to propos health of our Kobe Visitors. At the last contest held in Yokohama, my esteer eloquent predecessor, Mr. Mollison, f an interesting and circumstantial ac Cricket here from 1884 till 1901, taking the wind out of my sails quarter.—(Loud applause.) It is un

for me to expatiate on the present match as the Captains of the respective teams are better qualified to do so than I.—(Loud applause.) The interport matches make a pleasant break in the monotony of our lives here; (hear, hear), serving as they do a double purpose, namely, in furnishing an incentive to the practice and improvement of our national games—cricket and baseball—and also, in affording us an opportunity, of meeting our Kobe friends.—(Loud applause and, "Good old Football!") Without further preamble, I will now ask you to join with me in drinking to the health, wealth and prosperity of our Kobe visitors. (Long continued applause.)

Mr. Atkinson having sung the Toreador song from *Carmen* (Mr. Mason providing the accompaniment),

Mr. G. C. MURRAY rose to reply. He was greeted with an outburst of applause. After thanking the company for the enthusiastic way in which the toast had been received, he said that it now became a part of his sad duty—(laughter)—to hand over a flag—(cheers, amid which a few groans were sadly mingled)—to the captain of the victorious Eleven. Kobe had had the flag made some three years ago and had treasured it fondly ever since, but it now gave him exquisite pleasure—he meant severe pain—to hand it over, this well-loved flag, to the safe-keeping of Mr. White.—(Loud cheering). Kobe had had an excellent time, they had enjoyed the game, and though sorry that it had gone against them, yet felt that the result would prove useful to them in the future. As Captain of the team he could but repeat the admonition of their scorer, if they wished to succeed in the next interport match they must have a little less golf and a little more cricket next year.—(Hear, hear, and applause.) Speaking next as an individual he would like to say that there was nothing he enjoyed so much, or looked forward to more eagerly than these interport dinners. He did not know whether it was because he knew he should hear the old favourite songs once again: the "Farmer's Boy" from Mr. Mollison; "Sweethearts and Wives" from Mr. White, and "Dear old Pals," from his old friend Showler: he enjoyed hearing all these things very much; but he thought what endeared the cricket dinners so much to him and others was the flood of happy recollections which they brought back. The recollections of the good times spent together; the good fellows one first met and knew upon the cricket field, or met around the dinner-table, these were the things that appealed. Turning back five, seven, twenty years, what a host of good men the Interport matches had brought together; and what good friends and staunch comrades many had become.—(Applause.) This was the cement which bound the men of Kobe and the men of Yokohama so closely together, and long might it continue.—(Hear, hear.) It was now his pleasure and privilege to propose the health of the Y.C. and A.C., and he called upon all the Kobe men present to rise and do full justice to the toast. Yokohama, as usual, had done them very well indeed, and he hoped that Kobe would be able to emulate their example next year.—(Applause.)

Captain DAVIS, U.S.N., after a few preliminary remarks, next sang a topical song introducing many incidents of the Interport week, which went down well.

Mr. F. E. WHITE, replying on behalf of the Y. C. and A. C., thanked the Kobe Captain for the nice things he had said of them. He hoped the visitors had enjoyed themselves and that they didn't mind Yokohama capturing the flag. He was proud to have led such a team as he did this year into the field. It was entirely owing to the good work of all the Eleven that they had at last got hold of Kobe's flag and he hoped that they might long keep it. He would like to compliment the visitors upon their fielding: it was very good. Even Yokohama had won some applause for the manner in which they worked in the field, but as Captain of the team he must acknowledge that there were two or three misses. These misses must not occur next year.—(Laughter.) He wished to express his gratitude to the members of his team who came under the title of Born in

Japan. They had proved the mainstay of the eleven, of the match, in fact. Harry Kilby's 101, Murray Mollison's 88, and Edward Kilby's 33, were scores which any Captain might be proud of, and he felt very proud of them and of the style and form which these youngsters had shown in the match. Many of his eleven were old "crocks," he was sorry to say, he need not mention names, save only that he was a "crock" himself, but although they were getting past their prime it did not prevent them from admiring the good play of the youngsters. In his opinion the 101 made by Harry Kilby was one of the finest displays of cricket that he had seen in any interport match.—(Hear, hear)—and he was exceedingly sorry that he and his brother could not be with them that evening. In conclusion he could only say that Yokohama was always glad to have Kobe up here, and they only wished that they would come oftener.—(Loud applause.)

A violin solo by Mr. H. A. Poole followed. The next toast was given by Mr. F. G. Wilkinson, "The Umpires and all who have assisted, etc." and after dismissing the Umpires as not worthy of wasting time over, owing to the fact that he had himself filled one of the offices, he paid a well deserved compliment to the scorers and then passed on to praise the artistic manner in which the ground had been decorated by Mr. C. M. Duff. He also wished to thank the Ladies of Yokohama and Kobe for the way they had patronised the match, turning up early in the day and remaining till the end of play. The beautiful costumes and lovely smiles which had been seen on the Yokohama cricket ground during the past three days would, he thought, be among the pleasantest memories of the Interport Week.—(Loud Applause.)

Mr. Duff having expressed his thanks for the compliment paid him, modestly deprecated any special merit being attached to his work. He had done it in the interests of good sport, good fellowship, and for the furtherance of the harmonious relations which exist between the sportsmen of Kobe and Yokohama.—(Applause.)

Mr. MOLLISON next sang "The Farmer's Boy," which he had sung at the first interport dinner at Shanghai 36 years ago. The chorus went right lustily.

The Rev. G. H. DAVIES, in the course of a witty reply on behalf of the Scorers, remarked that he recollected, in 1808, "Yes, they might laugh, but the date was correct; in 1808, when the Irish Bank Bill was passed it was solemnly enacted that the profits should be equally divided and the Directors should receive the residue.—(Laughter). Well, Yokohama had taken all the profits of the batting and bowling, and Kobe returned home with the residue.—(Laughter, and applause). But the best side had won, as he could acknowledge having watched every ball trundled and every hit made."—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. BATHGATE, for the Umpires, said he could but re-echo the sentiments of an evening journal which he had just read, which said that, whatever the result of the matches, there were no heart-burnings afterwards. All of the players of Yokohama and Kobe went into the various games to play good cricket, good football, good baseball, and whatever was the result of a game did not so much matter so long as the best team won.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHOWLER having sung "Dear old Pals," proposed the toast of "The Press," to which Mr. A. Bellamy Brown replied.

The last formal toast was proposed by Mr. White, who called upon the company to drink the health of the President, Dr. Wheeler. This was right royally given and the Chairman in response sang his song, which has a refrain running, "You can't go wrong in a nautical song," which went with a fine swing.

Other songs included: "The Choir Boy," Mr. B. C. Foster; "Sweethearts and Wives," Mr. F. E. White; "Sunshine Above," Mr. Hardy; "John Peel," Mr. J. P. Mollison; "Mr. Dooley," Mr. C. H. Thorn; "Oh promise Me," Mr. H. Sykes Thompson; "Summertime," Mr. Freeman, U. S. N.; "Auld Lang Syne" concluding the proceedings.

YACHTING.

A yacht race was arranged for Thursday afternoon between the 21-raters of the Mosquito Yacht Club, the boats being drawn for and the Kobe visitors having first draw. The result of the draw was as follows:—

Winsome, Gillingham; *Yugao*, Schellenberg; *Edna*, Gunn; *Vixen*, J. Carst; *Sunbeam*, McGlew; *Chochō*, W. Carst; *Pele*, Murray.

The course was round the Lightship (P), round the Quarantine ship (S.), again round the Lightship (P.) and home. The prize was a handsome cup presented by Mr. H. P. Wadman.

Edna was ahead in crossing the line, *Vixen* and *Chochō* closely following, but *Chochō* was first out of the harbour entrance, *Edna* second, with *Winsome*, *Pele* and *Vixen* in the order named. Though overtaken by *Edna* on the leg to the Lightship *Chochō* got round that mark first by 35 seconds and held the lead home, beating *Edna* by about a minute and a half, *Winsome* third and *Pele* fourth. The prize therefore goes to Kobe in the person of Mr. W. Carst.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' DANCE.

On Thursday evening the King's Daughters gave an enjoyable dance at the Public Hall, in aid of the Emergency Fund, and the smart function passed off most successfully, the fun lasting till a late hour.

PLAGUE IN YOKOHAMA.

On Oct. 17th, a case of plague appeared again at Yoshihama-cho, (adjoining Matsukage-cho, 1-chome) Yokohama. The sufferer is a woman (53), a curio-goods dealer. She was removed to the Manji hospital and nineteen houses adjoining the dwelling of the patient were isolated. Over seventy residents living in the enclosed buildings were all removed to a place of isolation at Minami-Yoshida-machi. It is added that the cases which appeared since Sept. 5th at Matsukage-cho and Yoshihama-cho number eleven.

In consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic in Yokohama, Mr. Adachi, Inspector-General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, issued a warning on Oct. 17th advising the citizens to take precautions.

Three cases of plague appeared at Kanagawa on Oct. 19th and all the persons affected died before the evening of the same day. The victims are a man named K. Kuramoto (29) employed at the railway station and his two children—one 5 years old and another 3 years. The houses adjoining their dwelling were isolated after disinfection.

Another case is reported to have appeared again at Yoshihama-cho, Yokohama, on the same day. The patient's name is Kayo (23) the wife of a jinrikisha coolie, A. Kato by name. She was immediately removed to the hospital.

It is officially reported that a case of plague appeared on Oct. 15th at Taipei, Formosa.

YACHTING.

The weather was almost threatening on Saturday forenoon, rain falling steadily and a freshening breeze coming in from the north. But towards tiffin time the sky lightened and by 1.45 p.m., when the first race, for cruisers of the Yokohama Yacht Club, was started the conditions were quite favourable.

Dainyo was across first, *Nina* being made to muddle the start by the aberration of a stop watch. Both these craft tacked over to the Pier, but *Wanderer* passed out through the shipping and had to tack at the breakwater. *Dainyo* passed out of the harbour first, over a minute ahead of *Nina*. The latter closed up somewhat on the run down to the Widow Buoy but *Dainyo* held her lead and passed the Lightship on the return trip four minutes ahead. Reaching in to the harbour *Nina* again closed up a bit, was not more than three minutes astern at the Lighthouse, and ran up on the leader thence to the finishing

line, where she was only a minute and a half late, winning the *Daimyo* Cup on handicap. Times:—

	Handicap.	Corrected.	
	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
<i>Wanderer</i>	4.28.30	15	4.13.30
<i>Nini</i>	4.05.40	6	3.59.40
<i>Daimyo</i>	4.04.10	2	4.02.10

Eight "Larks" raced twice round the Eastern Breakwater, the result being that No. 10 (Drummond) was once more victorious by quite a distance; No. 5, was second; No. 12, third; No. 4, fifth; No. 14 sixth.

Six of the Mosquito Yacht Club 21-raters raced for Mr. Kingdon's cup, the contest for which was not decided the previous Saturday. *Winsome* led round the course but *Pele*, *Vixen*, *Sunbeam* and *Edna* hunted her closely, with the result that *Sunbeam* won by a minute and a half on her handicap of five minutes. Times.

	Finish.	Corrected.	
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	
<i>Chocho</i>	3.33.48	3.47.03	
<i>Edna</i>	3.47.20	3.45.50	
<i>Pele</i>	3.46.10	3.45.10	
<i>Vixen</i>	3.46.15	3.44.00	
<i>Winsome</i>	3.43.35	3.43.35	
<i>Sunbeam</i>	3.46.55	3.41.55	

DEATH OF MR. WINSTANLEY.

We announce with much regret the death of Mr. James Winstanley. The deceased gentleman was one of the earliest visitors to Japan, coming here in the late sixties and spending some years in association with the late Mr. W. Bourne. He leaves a grown-up family with whom deep sympathy will be felt.

The funeral took place on the morning of Oct. 21st from Christ Church. The services were conducted by Rev. W. Field. The chief mourners were Mr. W. B. Mason, Jr., and Mr. Fred G. Woodruff; and the following officiated as pallbearers:—Messrs. James Dodds, James Walter, George Booth, E. Powys, John W. Hall, Captain James Martin, Messrs. Isaac Bunting, W. N. Wright.

DEATH OF REV. H. C. HODGES.

The death took place in Shanghai, very suddenly, on the 16th October, of the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M. A., for 17 years Cathedral Chaplain at Shanghai. He was only in his 56th year. From the *North-China Daily News* we learn that Mr. Hodges came to Shanghai in succession to the Rev. F. R. Smith in May, 1886. During the whole of his chaplaincy, he took an active part in the good work of the Foreign Settlement, and his name was connected with many of the useful and charitable institutions in its midst; with school and mission work he was particularly identified, and his devotion to the cause of the Thomas Hanbury School produced most beneficial results. His interest in the Shanghai Public Library, and his sympathy with the efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were shown in many useful ways; every movement which had as its object the advancement of the moral good of the community received his support. Amongst his other duties he included that of chaplain to the local Volunteer force, and it was only in August last he received the China war medal at the hands of Sir Ernest Satow. Associated with him in all his labours was his wife, for whom the keenest sympathy is felt. A genial, kind-hearted man, always ready to oblige and broad-minded, he made hundreds of friends during his service in Shanghai and not one enemy. He will be long regretted.

THE LATE MR. W. A. CRANE.

A large circle of readers will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. W. A. Crane, which took place at Kobe early on the morning of Oct. 22. The deceased gentleman came to Japan in the early sixties, being first an accountant in the Bank of Central India, at No. 55 Main Street, and when this establishment closed, he started business as a photographer

on Lot No. 36, being perhaps the first foreign photographer to practise in Japan. After this he went into the service of Hansard and Black, auctioneers, and proprietors of the *Japan Herald*. His next move was to Hakodate, where he was engaged as book-keeper by Capt. Blakiston. Later he joined the late Mr. O. Keil in business, the two carrying on a piano selling and tuning concern, and subsequently he visited the United States, returning to occupy important positions in various mercantile firms. He also established himself in Chefoo in connection with the sale of musical instruments, etc., and coming back to Yokohama entered the employment of Messrs. Bowden Bros. & Co., in which he has since remained. Mr. Crane was well-known in all the foreign communities of Japan, his musical aptitudes rendering him exceedingly popular in all circles.

He had been a very prominent Freemason, and doubtless his obsequies will be marked by the respect due to his position and his merits by the Kobe brethren. Mr. Crane had been in feeble health for some time and the news of his death was not altogether unexpected. He leaves a widow and a large family, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt. The deceased gentleman was a member of one of the best known families in the Far East. We reproduce from "An Anecdotal History of Singapore" the following references to it:—

Mr. Thomas Owen Crane came to Singapore in 1824 or 1825. He had left England on his way to India, but the vessel was wrecked off the coast of Spain. He managed, with a few others, to swim to a barren rock, where they remained for over a month, eating shell-fish, rats, and chewing shoe leather. They were reduced to such straits that some of the sailors wanted to cast lots, as has been done in similar extremities, but a vessel sighted them and they were rescued. The ship was bound to Singapore, and so Mr. Crane remained here, and started in business as Thomas O. Crane in 1825. About 1842 his brother William came up from Australia, and they carried on business together as Crane Brothers, as auctioneers and land agents. William returned to England about 1857, and Mr. Crane continued in business as Thomas O. Crane & Co. His name is frequently mentioned in the old papers; he was a Justice of the Peace, a member for many years of the Raffles School Committee; was one of the Wardens of the first Freemason's Lodge and assisted in many useful undertakings.

He commenced planting in May, 1836, and at the end of that year had seventeen acres planted with cotton at Tanjong Katong. The undertaking was abandoned, because the crops failed, owing, as he considered, to the want of a regular season, together with the variability of the weather, so that the crop instead of coming forward at one time of the year, continued scantily all the year round, and was thus damaged by rain, beside causing expenses in gathering in small quantities. He had the soil analysed in Calcutta, and it was reported to be of the best kind for the plant in its native localities. He then planted coconuts, and had a large plantation at Tanjong Katong in 1850. About this time, Mr. Crane sent some copra to a firm at Marseilles, which had asked him to prepare a small quantity as a trial, which he did. The cost was said to be too high, and nothing was done in the article for over twenty years, when it began to be a principal article of export.

Mr. Crane married, as has been said, one of the many daughters of Dr. d'Almeida, in 1826, and had a family of fourteen children. The eldest son, William, went to Japan in 1861 and has resided there continuously up to the present time. Mr. Crane retired from business about 1864. He had lived for very many years at his large house at Gaylang, the only house near there at that time, a little beyond the Police Station on the right hand side, where the family had been brought up. He remained in Singapore for thirty-five years, when he made a short visit to England; and left here for the last time in 1866, dying in London in the following year. The business was carried on under the name of Crane Brothers, by sometimes one, sometimes two, of his sons, until July, 1899, when his son Mr. Charles Crane retired to England and the business was closed after seventy-four years. Mr. Henry Crane is the only one of his sons now in Singapore.

On the morning of Oct. 21st, a fire broke out at Hongko, Yushima, Tokyo, destroying two houses. Another fire occurred at Honjo a little earlier on the same morning, burning down two houses. A man named T. Kobayashi (51) was afterwards arrested on a charge of incendiarism.

"FRENCH SONG."

A large audience gathered in the salon Oriental Palace Hotel on Sept. 21st on invitation of the Yokohama Committee of Alliance Francaise to listen to an add Comte M. de Perigny on "Les Char Francais." M. C. Pravioux presided and introduced the lecturer, whose speech was appreciated. The subject was treated in widest sense, French song being reviewed the earliest days to the latest times. In the evening Madame Lacroix sang "La Neuve," Pierre Dupont; "Ton Nes," Paul and "Dors, Mon Gas" Theodore Br vote of thanks was cordially passed to the in proposing which the Chairman dwelt entire absence of racial or political feeling in connection with their society, and expressed delight of the members to see so many present.

We are desired by M. Pravioux, who on Wednesday evening at the address by Comte M. de Perigny on "Les Char Francais," to express the thanks and appreciation of the Committee of L'Alliance Francaise to Muraour and Dewette, for their kindness in their fine Salons at the disposal of the and audience, and to Mr. Karl Vincent for composing a special accompaniment to "La Musette Neuve," so admirably rendered by Madame Lacroix.

THE LAW COURTS.

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & CO. BANKRUPTCY CASE.

This case, instituted by creditors of Liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., came up the Yokohama District Court before Judge on Oct. 16th, when Mr. H. C. Pigman, manager of the firm, was examined.

He deposed that he was only an employee of the firm and not a partner. Mr. Arthur then living at Kobe, instructed him at 1900 with regard to releasing the security-right which had been laid on the buildings situated on Nos. 33, 34 and 35, The instructions were formally put down in writing and he communicated them to Litchfield. He held a power-of-attorney of Mr. Groom, and this was given to Mr. The credit of Mr. Groom in the bank amounted to £10,000, bearing interest of 7 per cent per annum, but without knowing whether the firm had redeemed though he thought that the firm paid for a portion of the interest on this remembered that the loan was entered in the "Private Ledger," which was used by the partners of the firm. During 1900 drew many cheques on the Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation, but in October or December of that year, transactions with the bank were suspended because the firm had drawn its account by over yen 300,000 and was unable to refund at the due date. He had interviews with Mr. Bekkey, Manager of Specie Bank, Ltd., in order to open with that bank under instructions. Several times witness disclosed the property of the firm to Mr. Bekkey, and remembered to be about yen 300,000. Having offered the property to the bank as security, the firm obtained a loan. This having been effected, witness wrote a letter, under the signature of Mr. Mark Baggallay, in Kobe, to asking him to release the mortgage. In 1900, he wrote a letter to Mr. Groom concerning an estimated profit of on the Camphor Monopoly business. The bankrupt firm expected to receive from Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co., not remember the exact amount. He never seen copies of letters from Mr. Groom in which the firm requested the release of the mortgage held by the property. Witness and Mr. M.

well knew that a portion of the profits gained in the camphor business belonged to Mr. Groom, but witness did not remember whether a portion of the profits were paid to that gentleman. Mr. Pigott did not know whether Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. paid any of the profits to Mr. Harris in December, 1900, as witness had resigned from the firm before that time. He did not know what was done with the money the bankrupt firm received from Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co., or in what book of the firm the amount was entered. He thought that the rent of the Kobe office of the firm was still unpaid. He knew that in 1901 Mr. Groom loaned yen 5,000 to the firm and he remembered that the debt was paid on the due day. Mr. Groom held the buildings on Nos. 33, 34 and 35, Yokohama, on lease at yen 6,000 per year, and the rent was later increased to yen 7,000. The expenses, fire insurance, etc., were borne by the owners.

The examination of Mr. Pigott being concluded, the Court ordered him to be examined as an expert as to the signature of Mr. E. W. Gringham. Witness expressed his opinion that the signature was Mr. Gringham's, and subsequently certified his knowledge in writing.

Mr. G. E. Gregory was called to give his opinion regarding the signatures of Mr. Harris which appeared on several letters introduced in the Court as evidence. He was asked to compare them with those in a copy-book brought by the liquidator. The expert retired to another room to examine the signatures and the case was adjourned *sine die*.

RUSO-CHINESE BANK v. YUEN SIH SONG.

In the Tokyo District Court a case instituted by the Russo-Chinese Bank against Yuen Sih Song, former compradore of the bank, claiming yen 170,000 on the ground that certain monies under the guarantee of the Chinaman were not collected, and a counter-claim for yen 530,000 by defendant against the plaintiffs on the ground that the bank had sold land in Shanghai which belonged to him, was resumed on Oct. 15th.

Plaintiff's counsel presented a contract which defendant made with the bank when he entered their service. Defendant's counsel refused to recognize this document on the ground that the signature differed from that on the Power-of-Attorney given by the Chinaman to counsel. Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court to summon defendant himself in order to have him sign his own name in the presence of the Court.

The Court decided to do so and the case was adjourned *sine die*.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PUBLICATIONS LAW.

In the criminal section of the Tokyo District Court, a case bought by Baron Kanda against T. Nishimura, Sh. Koidzumi, and K. Kiuchi, book publishers in Tokyo, who published over 50,000 copies of "A Guide to Kanda's English Grammar," without the consent of the author, was begun on Oct. 15th. The Court issued an order restraining the publishers from selling any more copies of the book.

CATHOLIC MISSION v. LIU JO-KEN.

Judgement was given on Oct. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on the case instituted by Rev. Jean N. Guerin, representative of the Catholic mission against a Chinaman Liu-Jo-ken petitioning for the acknowledgement of possession right to perpetual lease on ground at No. 185 Yokohama, dismissing the petition of plaintiff and ordering him to bear the costs.

CLAIM FOR SHIPPING DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case instituted by the American Trading Company against Messrs. Robert M. Sloman and Co., claiming yen 485.36 for damage caused to hats brought by the steamer *Verona*, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano, on Oct. 19th, when Mr. Alfred Ernest Pawsey, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., was examined as a witness.

Mr. Pawsey deposed that his firm purchased in March, this year, a case containing 113 hats from the American Trading Co. He did not observe what mark was on the case, but the in-

voice of the sellers showed that one bore a triangle No. 407, "A.C." and "Yokohama."

The case had originally contained 220 hats but almost half the number were found damaged when they were landed at the Customs compound, where, before taking delivery of them he examined the goods, after which he received 113 pieces. He refused the remaining number. He paid yen 435.83 for 113, which price comprised the charges for insurance, freight, etc., besides commission. For thirteen pieces 25 per cent. discount was allowed in consequence of slight damage. There were two kinds of hats—one at yen 45.87 per dozen and the other at yen 76.45. He had originally ordered from the American Trading Company 250 pieces.

The case was again adjourned till Oct. 23rd.

P. SARDA v. GRAND HOTEL.

In the Yokohama District Court, this case, brought by Mr. P. Sarda against the Grand Hotel claiming yen 3,407.16 as compensation for supervision of construction works, against which there was a counter-claim of yen 37,267.01 as damages for imperfect work came up again before Judge Kano on Oct. 19th, when counsel for the parties were heard. The case was then adjourned till Nov. 2nd.

ALLEGED SILK FRAUD.

The trial of Mr. Le Prevost and others which has been fixed to take place on Oct. 21st is postponed till the 28th (Wednesday) at 9 a.m.

THE JOVANSSEN DIVORCE CASE.

This case, instituted by Mr. Adolphe Jovanssen against his wife, Rachel Jovanssen, petitioning divorce, began in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Oct. 20th.

The petitioner was represented by Mr. Ideura, but the defendant was absent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. Jovanssen married the defendant on March 20th, 1890, in Sweden in accordance with the provisions of Danish laws. Since then, they had been living together at several places abroad. In September, 1901, the couple arrived at Yokohama, and were living at the Club Hotel, Ltd. No. 5, the husband being employed by the hotel as manager. They lived there together in harmony till February, 1902, when the relations between his wife and Mr. R. G. Hopkins, a clerk of the hotel, appeared. The misconduct of his wife subsequently led to her being prosecuted by her husband in the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court, where Mr. Hopkins and Mrs. Jovanssen were sentenced to punishment according to the Japanese Criminal Code. They appealed to the higher Court against the sentence, and the wife disappeared from the dwelling of her husband before the judgement of the Appeal Court.

Counsel then asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Victor H. Gielen, Danish Vice-Consul, as an expert witness with regard to the laws of Denmark on the point of whether the conduct of Mrs. Jovanssen furnished ground for divorce. The Court decided to do so on Oct. 27th at 1 p.m.

LIBEL CASE.

The appeal in the libel case brought by Mr. A. Hofmann, of Messrs. H. Ahrens and Co., Nachf., Kobe, against three Tokyo papers—the *Niroku*, *Hochi* and *Yorodzu*—in which case the Tokyo Local Court on May 15th sentenced the nominal editors of the papers to 15 days' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of yen 50 each, was tried in the District Court before Judge Mochizuki and Public Procurator Hasama on Oct. 18th.

Mr. Miyake and six other lawyers appeared for the accused. After the examination as to the facts, the representatives asked the Court for leave to examine a woman named Toyo, who is alleged to have been concerned in the affair charged against Mr. Hofmann, and also to examine S. Kobinata a member of the *Yorodzu* and F. Kawakami, foreman of the *Niroku*, as witnesses. The Court decided to do so.

The trial was adjourned.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The preliminary trial of T. Oyashi, who at-

tempted to assassinate Mr. S. Shimada, M.P., being concluded, he was committed for trial on Oct. 19th in the Tokyo District Court.

INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

The trial of T. Suzuki, and three others living at Hadano near Odawara, who were charged with attempting to obtain yen 8,000 by fraud from the Yokohama branch of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada being concluded, sentence was passed in the Yokohama District Court by Judge Suzuki on Oct. 20th. They were sentenced to from seven months to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of from yen 8 to 10, and six months' police surveillance each.

DR. VAN DER HEYDEN v. H. L. STORNEBRINK.

In the Yokohama District Court, this action, petitioning for the partition of jointly owned property, was resumed before Judge Kato on Oct. 21st when Mr. H. Klingen was examined as a witness.

The witness deposed that Mr. Van der Heyden went home in June, 1894, and returned about four or five years ago. The property on No. 270, Bluff, Yokohama, was registered at the Dutch consulate at the request of Dr. Van der Heyden and Mr. H. L. Stornebrink as their joint possession. During the absence of plaintiff the house was leased. Witness did not know what the conditions of contract were between the parties with reference to the joint owned property, but each half of the rent collected from the leased building was divided between the parties, after having written off the several expenses. The late Mr. Mees collected the rent.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Leon van der Polder, the Dutch Acting Consul, as witness, but the Judge rejected the application.

Counsel for both parties entered a into brief discussion, after which the case was adjourned, the Court reserving judgement till October 28th.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

In the Court of Administrative Litigation, a case instituted by Mr. K. Suzuki, headman of the village of Saimyoji, Akita prefecture, against the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, claiming restoration of a forest of 25 *cho* (*cho*, 0=176½ sq. ft.) in area, with the lumber thereon, which the authorities of the Department have entered on the list of national properties without obtaining the legal consent of the villagers by whom it had been owned, was heard on Oct. 21st. The Court delivered judgement in favour of plaintiff.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. George Moore, the novelist, has left the Church of Rome and become a Protestant, because Archbishop Walsh attended the King's levee at Dublin upon the occasion of his majesty's recent visit to Ireland and because the King was received at the Catholic College of Maynooth.

Mr. Heinemann published on September 15th "The Correspondence of Emperor William I. of Germany and Prince Bismarck." The correspondence covers the years from 1852 down to Christmas 1887, the last of the Emperor's letters being dated within three months of his death.

The writings of Thomas Love Peacock, after fifty years of unaccountable neglect, are gaining at last widespread appreciation. A recognition of this fact has induced Messrs George Newnes (Limited) to bring together the whole of his novels in one volume of their thin paper classics.

According to the September number of *Japan and America* Japan has more translations of American books than of any other foreign works. This is attributed in part to the fact that the United States copy-right does not extend to Japan. Among the books recently rendered in Japanese, this publication mentions Professor Giddings's "Principles of Sociology," Mayo Smith's "Stati-

stics and Sociology," and Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Dr. Alexander Whyte has two volumes in the hands of Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier. One is an appreciation of Bishop Butler, with a selection of the more striking passages in his writings. The other is a study of St. Paul, in the form of sixteen papers, which originally appeared in "Bible Characters."

This month Messrs. Jack of Edinburgh are to issue a volume with the title, "The Blood Royal of Britain." It appears that there are twelve thousand people now alive who are descended from Edward IV. and Henry VII. of England and James III. of Scotland. A good many of these people may be unaware of their high lineage, and no doubt, on the other hand, a good many lay claim to a descent which cannot be proved. The volume should provide fine material for genealogical bickerings, and genealogical bickerings have a way of being particularly acid, remarks the *Academy*.

Publishers agree in saying that this has been a bad year for novelists, but they do not agree in the reasons they give for this abnormal dulness. One authority on such matters declares that the most likely explanation is that some of the publishers have overdone the advertising of poor books, the puffery of mediocre books. As very few people are broad enough to realise that they are a part of "the public," the notion that "the public is an ass" very slowly if at all declines in popularity. Yet demonstrations of the falsity of this notion are as frequent as efforts to prove it true. And as for the reading public, it is not in the least an ass—though it calls itself one when it buys a book that in no respect answers to the advertised description of it. In dealing with men of sense, whether publicly or privately, it is never other than foolish to overstep, and it is usually wise and always prudent to understate.

Student and literary man though he was, remarks the London *Outlook*, the late Marquis of Salisbury never saw fit to enroll himself in the ranks of statesmen-authors. We read further: "His name is identified with no book—no 'Defence of Philosophic Doubt,' no 'Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture' or study of Homer, no 'Diderot and the Encyclopedists,' no 'Coningsby' or 'Lothair.' The only booklet, in fact, in the British Museum catalogue bearing Lord Salisbury's name is a revised copy of his address on 'Evolution,' which evoked unstinted admiration from scientists on its delivery before the British Association at Oxford. He preferred to remain among the anonymous of the reviews and newspapers. It was very seldom that anything appeared in print with his name appended." When asked if it was true that he was writing a novel, he whimsically answered, "Certainly not. I want my old age to be as honourable as possible."

Of the sailor embalmed in literature *The Academy*, London, says:—"Nearly all men have known the sailor, for the sailor, even the old sailor, is an elemental type and has grown but lightly in complexity since Homer saw him on his oar-bench, plowing the wind-dark water to an old tune. Chaucer knew him, and saw in him a knavish alien with the vices of a strong man, with a merry heart and a foul tongue, and a body made comely by the sun and the salt air. Shakespeare knew him, and saw in him a boisterous, irreverent brute with a sense of duty. Cervantes knew him and thought him a pleasant person with a somewhat low sense of humor. An old writer of the time of Queen Anne has painted him in the manner of Hogarth as 'a rare dog, whose thoughts reach not much above the topmast head.' And more recent writers, such as the excellent Marryat, the good Dana, the wise and scholarly Scott, have not found in him either sign of change or operation of improvement."

Mr. Jack London, whose remarkable story, "The Call of the Wild," is all the vogue in England and America, is one of the small band of fortunate young writers who have turned their early experience to almost instant account. Mr.

London is now only in his twenty-eighth year, yet he has unmistakably secured his public, which is much, and legitimate success, which is more. His father was a nomadic trapper, and the boy was born to poverty and hard work. In his tenth year he came within reach of books, and when he was not at school he was searching out in books the printed secret of romance. But soon he faced life and its possibilities of romance in earnest, and found both in the marine scum of San Francisco. Since then he has done many things, including that journey to Klondike which is the background of "The Call of the Wild." Mr. London was fortunate in his early experience; there are many of us who would give twenty years of Europe for five of his earliest years.

In "Charles Reade as I Knew Him" Mr. John Coleman tells us of the discouragements that the great novelist and playwright met with in his earlier years. This is how his affairs stood in 1851:—

Item—My family had brought me up, and educated me, till I was sixteen.

Item—I earned my demyship, eighty pounds a year, at seventeen.

Item—At one-and-twenty I obtained my fellowship, beginning at two hundred and fifty pounds per annum and ultimately rising to six hundred and fifty.

Item—Eighteen years devoted to the study of dramatic art.

Now let us see what I had gained for this outlay.

Item—"Ladies' Battle," nil.

Item—"Masks and Faces," half of one hundred and fifty pounds; seventy-five pounds.

Item—From Bentley for book of "Peg Woffington," thirty pounds.

In all, one hundred and five pounds. That is to say about half-a-crown a week for eighteen years—not enough to pay for pens, ink, and paper, leaving copying and shoe leather out of the question.

Mr. Joseph Skipsey, the Northumberland "Pitman Poet," whose death is announced, was best known by his "Carols from the Coal Fields," but his earlier and less mature work gained the high approbation of some of the most competent judges, notably of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and William Morris and Mr. Swinburne. Skipsey's early life was one of hardship. He was only seven when he was sent to work in the coal pits, and as his hours of labour extended to sixteen hours a day, it is astonishing how he ever came to find time to teach himself how to read and write. Mr. Skipsey, as a matter of fact, learned to read by committing to memory the appearance of the big letters on the placards that used to be stuck up on the hoardings near the pit mouth. As a trapper-boy in the pit he wrote and ciphered on the "trap-door," in the intervals when no wagon was passing through. He then laboured through grammar, and by slow degrees and some keen native instinct found out and became acquainted with the great masterpieces of our literature. He began to compose songs and lyrics at an early age, and some of these youthful pieces are among his pleasantest work.

Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, in the course of an "appreciation" of Robert Louis Stevenson, contributed to *The Fortnightly Review*, comments on the attitude of those people who condemn "style" in literature:—"There are some people, intelligent and industrious and well-meaning people, who fly into hysterics at once at the very sound of the word style. But what is it in reality but a way of referring to technical skill in language? No one is foolish enough to despise technical skill in any other art or craft. Why then should it be looked upon with suspicion or scorn in the sphere of literature? The school which does so regard it goes in for what I have heard vulgarly described as 'throwing it off your chest,' that is, of getting your thoughts on to paper anyhow. The thought is to this class of writer the only valuable thing; the language, the medium in which it is conveyed, is nothing, and he who should waste consideration on so paltry a matter is unworthy of the name of artist. He is a trifler. And yet I do not suppose for a moment that these same people would declare that a painter's conception was everything and his colors and lines nothing,

or that a musician's conception was and his notes and harmonies nothing is, of course, as is easily seen when relation to these analogies, that language equivalent of color and line in paint in musical composition, and that a li can only fulfil himself properly by use of words to interpret and embellish

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Twenty-two Japanese arrived at Nagasaki on Oct. 20th by a Russian steamer.

The dead body of a woman was found on the railway near Senju Station.

Since Oct. 16th, the Russian Legat has hired three Japanese police office the premises.

K. Yokota who was sentenced to (Awamori District Court on a charge was executed on Oct. 21st.

It is rumoured that Mr. Yamamoto, member of the Bank of Japan, will be member of the House of Peers.

Military officers in reserve held a meeting at the Kaikoshu on Oct. 18th. The 1st War and other high officers were present.

Vice-Admiral Togo, the new Chief of the Standing Squadron, left Oct. 21st for Sasebo where he succeeded Admiral Hidaka.

Two trains collided on Oct. 18th between Kashiwabara and Mure. The goods train were broken and injured.

The following appointment is: Sydney R. Fremantle, to the *Albion*; Captain to Rear-Admiral Hon. A. Howe, C.V.O., C.B., to date Sept. 20.

A case of suspected cholera was: Hiranuma, Yokohama, on Oct. 2 sufferer is a man named Y. Fujii, who immediately removed to hospital.

Mr. Makino, Japanese Minister to Mr. Inagaki, Minister to Bangkok, left Oct. 20th by the Nippon Yusen European liner *Wakasa Maru* for their posts.

Mr. K. Sato, member of the Oita Assembly, who has been charged with infringement of the Election Law, was on Oct. 19th to a fine of yen 20 and suspension of civil rights.

An official telegram from Taipei states that about thirty savages attacked on Oct. 20th cutting off the heads of residents. The police killed four of them.

The *Bayeki* states that Mr. F. S. French Consul-general at Yokohama, to have left Marseilles by a French steamer on Oct. 18th, and is expected here 25th.

The *Tablet*, the official organ of the Catholic Church, announces that the R. H. Benson, son of the former Archbishop of Canterbury, will be received into the Church at the Dominican priory at W.

Mr. Makino, Japanese Minister who has returned from his visit to (he left Kobe on Oct. 19th by the *Wakasa Maru* for his post), informs that the statements of Japanese regard to the condition of Dalny generated very much.

An attempt at murder is reported to have occurred in Yokohama on the evening of 18th when a man named S. Yamaguchi was released from prison on the 11th months' imprisonment on a charge of the murder of a man named H. Fukushima (29) who

knife, inflicting severe injuries on his head and other parts. The victim is in a precarious condition, and the culprit has disappeared.

A London telegram says:—*The Times* reports that a good many of the soldiers at Ladysmith contend that the actual execution done by the naval guns was a good deal less than that by two obsolete howitzers brought from Port Elizabeth.

The U.S. flagship *Kentucky* and the two other warships, *Albany* and *Oregon*, left Nagasaki on Oct. 20th for Yokohama via Kobe. Admiral Evans is on board the flagship. The *Jiji* states that they are expected to start from Yokohama for North China waters.

According to the *Official Gazette*, the Minister of State for Home Affairs prohibited on Oct. 19th the sale of two books entitled "Songs prophesizing war between Japan and Russia," and "Songs of Russo-Japanese military war," and the copies published were ordered to be confiscated on the ground that these were injurious to public order.

A man named M. Tamura (24), who was detained in Negishi jail on a charge of having attempted to murder a charcoal merchant, H. Murose, by name, after menacing him with a sword, and who was undergoing preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court, committed suicide on Oct. 16th by hanging himself with a belt.

Prince Kanin had audience of the Emperor on Oct. 19th. The same day Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, proceeded to the Palace also to have audience. Tokyo papers state that the Ministers for Communications, Navy and Foreign Office, the Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office and the General-Inspector of the Metropolitan Police Board paid a visit the same day to the Premier.

An official telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that Mr. A. Sato, Japanese Minister in Mexico, is now calling the attention of the Government of that country to a breach of the treaty between Japan and Mexico, the Mexican Government having prohibited the arrival of Japanese immigrants except at Manzanillo, in accordance with the provisions of the quarantine regulations.

Vicomte Raphael de Bondy Piario has been appointed and approved as French Consul at Singapore. He has Consular jurisdiction over the islands of Singapore and Pulo Penang, the territories of Malacca, Dindings, and Wellesley, the State and Territory of Johore, the Federated States of Perak, Selangor, Sungei-Ujong, Negri-Sembilan, and Pahang, the British Island and Territories of Labuan and North Borneo, the Sultanate of Brunei, and the Rajahlik of Sarawak.

Lady Minto and suite paid a visit on Oct. 15th to the ancient ruins at Miitera and Karasaki, and then returned to Kyoto. She witnessed a tournament in old Japanese style, at the Butokuden. The following day she paid a visit to the well-known temples of Kiyomidzu, Sanju-Sangendo and Chionin, after which she was present at an entertainment at Hiranoya, Maruyama, provided by members of the Kyoto Tea guild. On the 18th she was expected to proceed to Kobe and thence to Miyajima by train.

Capt. S. Iwai and four other of the crew of the sailing ship *Daikei Maru*, owned by Mr. Kitamura, of Osaka, which was wrecked on Sept. 23rd off Kii province, who were rescued off Mikura Island, Izu while drifting about in a boat, arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 18th accompanied by a Chinaman whom they found during their wanderings. The Chinese it is reported, belonged to a British steamer which left Yokohama on Oct. 21st. Three days after her departure, the steamer was wrecked at a point which the Chinaman could not describe. He jumped into the water with a plank and a few days later he was rescued by the Japanese. The Chinese did not remember the name of the British steamer.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In a recent issue of the paper, the *Jiji Shinbō*, under the title, "The Publishing World," draws attention to a leading feature of Japanese modern literature, namely, the predominance of biography, sketches of the careers of successful men and books relating to women. Many of the books that have appeared, says the *Jiji*, have been highly instructive and stimulating to the youth of the country. But there have been exceptions to this rule, and occasionally we have come across writers who take delight in dwelling on the weaknesses and even the vices of the men and women who form the subjects of their biographies. This class of writing is apt to prove injurious to young readers whose characters are still unformed and who are too ready to excuse their own failings by the recollection that even great men have had their weak points. In Western countries modern biography is supposed to give a faithful record of every part of a man's life and there have been from time to time writers who, out of a desire to tell the whole truth, have refused to draw a veil over incidents and traits of character which detract somewhat from the greatness of the men whose lives they are writing. But others there are who have no object in discoursing on the frailties of great minds but to win popularity for themselves by supplying the public with food for gossip and scandal. Among the men whose lives have appeared in Japanese there are American millionaires whose fortunes have been made by successful speculation. Their careers are paraded before us under the title of "Successful Business Men," with the implication that the Japanese youth has only to pursue similar methods in order to succeed, an entirely mistaken notion. Success that is the result of steady, honest sustained effort is worthy of being cited as a model for imitation, but success which has come by gambling in various stock-markets is not the sort of thing to be held up to admiration in Japan today, where there is already too much inclination to depend on luck rather than on personal effort for success. . . . The books that appear on women are mostly bad and some steps should be taken to check or suppress their circulation. Their authors skillfully avoid bringing themselves within the meshes of the press laws, but it is within the power of various local bodies to forbid the circulation in their districts of contaminating literature. It is of little use for educationists and parents to be complaining of loose morals while improper books are exposed for sale in the chief book-stalls throughout the country, says the *Jiji*.

Mr. Takahashi Gorō is a prolific writer on philosophy, education, religion and ethics. He has just issued a work entitled *Eigo Kyōshūhō* (Methods of teaching English). The Tōbunkan, Ueno, Hirokōji, Shitaya, Tōkyō are the publishers and the book sells for 60 sen a copy. In the preface Mr. Takahashi points out that life is getting to be more and more serious to the rising generation and that it is most important that the modern school should fit scholars for the increasingly keen competition which young men have to encounter. The book is divided into 19 chapters and it discusses the art of teaching English from various points of view. In Chap. XVI. Mr. Takahashi rightly condemns in unmeasured terms the silly practice of attempting to translate English Readers literally into Japanese—a performance that results in making both languages sound ridiculous and in rendering the sense hopelessly obscure. Mr. Tatsumi Kōjirō at one time maintained that the best way to learn English was to supply *kunten*, or translation marks to the English and read the original in the same way as a Japanese reads Chinese books. This is now no longer attempted. But even to-day there is to be heard in numerous schools a ridiculous attempt to reproduce in Japanese all the unimportant words of the original. In his early days Mr. Fukuzawa much favoured this practice. Here are a few specimens of this kind of translation:—"Mary stood by her papa," *Mary wa kano onna no chichi ni yotte tachishi*; "As soon as he saw me," *kare ga ware wo mita*

gotoku sayō ni hayaku; "He as well as I was deceived," *kare wa ware no gotoku sayō ni yoku azamukareshi*. The effects of this ludicrous method of translation are still to be seen in our schools, says Mr. Takahashi, where most of the pupils show an entire lack of readiness to express in ordinary Japanese the meaning of the original. And many of the errors of this method of translation are still perpetuated by Primary School and Middle School teachers by whom "in, at, on and upon" are all rendered by the everlasting *oite*, "for" by *nukatte* and "over" by *koyete*. There are times when *ni mukatte* as a translation of "for" makes nonsense, observes Mr. Takahashi. Chap. XVII. deals with text-books. Those now in use, according to Mr. Takahashi, are unsuitable and the great need of the time is to have analytical Readers that can be taught synthetically (*Bunkai teki tokuhon no sōgō teki ni kyōju subeki mono*.) Wilson's Readers and the National Readers are too narrow in respect of subjects treated. It is all religion or science. The object which many compilers set before them is the collection of specimens of fine style. The pieces chosen are frequently unsuited to the requirements of the Japanese student and are quite beyond him. The practice of introducing English novels as text-books in Japanese schools Mr. Takahashi condemns. Most of these books are full of eccentricities of speech, provincialisms, slang, recondite allusions to local customs and ways, and are thus rendered extremely difficult to the Japanese student and from his point of view do not pay at all for the labour spent on them.* The object of teaching students English is not chiefly to enable them to understand novels, but to enable them to comprehend ordinary written and spoken English when they come across it. Ornamental literature is not suitable for our students in the early stages of study. Our language teaching has on the whole been very unsuccessful, the reason being that we have gone the wrong way about things.† The deficiencies of most of the Japanese students sent abroad are apparent to everybody who comes into contact with them. They do not possess a practical knowledge of the tongues they have been studying even after some 10 years of steady work, and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that mistaken methods of study are the principal reason of this deficiency. Mr. Takahashi's book on teaching covers 362 pages and should prove of considerable value to Japanese teachers of English.

The *Ro-wa Ji-i* (Russian-Japanese Dictionary), originally compiled by the Mombushō and afterwards enlarged and revised by the late Mr. Furukawa Tsunechirō is now in the press. It is being published by Maruya. The subscription price is 7 yen 50 sen. It is to cover 1,300 pages and to contain 200,000 words.

The *Nihon Kyōikushi Shiryō* (日本教育史資料) is an exhaustive history of Japanese Education which has been compiled by the Department of Education. The publication of the work has been entrusted to the Fuzambō, Urajimbō-chō, Kanda, Tōkyō, which is now soliciting subscriptions for the same, the price of the whole being 7 yen 90 sen. It is said to contain a minute account of the education of old Japan, that of the *dainiyōs'* schools, the temple schools, and the private schools known as *juku*, as well as a history of education in the Meiji-era.

Murray's "Companion Dictionary of the English Language," containing no less than 33,000 words, has now reached its Fourth Edition. It sells for 48 sen only. It is published by the Sanseidō, Kanda.

A Zoological and Botanical Dictionary com-

* We know of instances in which several hours are spent by students every week in mastering half a page of one of Dickens' novels, the English found there being such as is never heard in ordinary conversation to-day or to be found in ordinary class-books.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† This is the opinion of a great many able Japanese teachers of English. Mr. Awano Kenjiro, a highly talented and experienced teacher of English in the Second High School has just been ordered to Europe by the Mombushō with the special object of investigating the methods adopted for teaching foreign languages in Germany, France and England. He is to be away 2 years.

piled by Mr. Ichimura Tō, a science graduate who is now a teacher in the Fourth High School, is announced as ready for sale at 1 yen 65 sen a copy. The title of the work is *Doku-Ra-Ei-Wa-Dō-shokubutsu Ji-i*. The terms are given, it is seen, in languages, German, Latin, English and Japanese.

Ei-Doku-Wa Kobutsu Ji-i is a Mining Dictionary, compiled by Dr. Kofuji Bunjiro and two others. It sells at 75 sen a copy at Maniya's.

The *Futsuryō* (French Dominions) compiled by Doctors Nanjō and Takakusu and selling at 90 sen a copy at the Bunnmeidō, 4 chome, Hongō, Tōkyō, gives an account of the various French provinces through which these gentlemen travelled last year after visiting Bangkok, whither they went to attend a meeting of the Oriental Society. They journeyed through Tonking, Annam and Cambodia (Camboja); and other parts.

Three very well-known Chinese scholars, Doctors Shigeno, Mishima and Hattori have compiled a Japanese-Chinese Dictionary called *Kan-Wa-daijiten*, which covers 1,960 pages and sells at the Sansaidō for 3 yen 50 sen a copy. It is said that nothing of the kind has appeared in Japan before. Hitherto the most comprehensive dictionaries in circulation have been mere reproductions of Chinese editions and hence in many respects have been found unsuitable for use in Japan. In the arrangement of the words the compilers have followed Western methods.

Maniya announces the publication of a Japanese-Chinese Colloquial Dictionary entitled *Nissei Kaiwa Jiten*, by Mr. Ikeda Tsunetarō, one of the editorial staff of the *Fiji Shimpō*. The work sells at 45 sen per copy.

In No. 196 of the *Nippon Jin* the question of race antipathy is treated at some length by Mr. Sasagawa Ketsu, who maintains that the treatment the Japanese receive in various parts of the world calls for the special attention of all interested in the nation's future welfare. At the time of the Boxer disturbances the term "yellow peril" was in everybody's mouth, observes Mr. Sasagawa. Notwithstanding the contempt in which we are held by a certain class of Europeans and the air of superiority they assume towards us, the conduct of our troops during the North China war with the Boxers and their supporters was in every way more humane and more virtuous than that of the French and the Russians, who were guilty of violating women and killing little children, despite their boasted Christianity. The atrocities committed by European troops on that occasion were the result of race hatred and are paralleled by the outrages against the Jews in Russia, which no laws succeed in stopping. In connection with this sentiment a serious question arises. What would be the feeling among white men generally if Japan waged a successful war against Russia? Would it not be on the side of Christianity and the Aryan race? No one who knows the world well can deny that an enormous combination against us as a nation could be worked up by reliance on religious and race feeling. In certain publications even now readers are being warned of the danger that would be involved in the triumph of our arms over any Western Power; which, in a word, is considered to be a race peril—a Chinese and Japanese combination* against Europeans. *Harper's Weekly* of Sept. 8th discusses the race question in connection with Russia's action in Manchuria and predicts that if Japan were successful against Russia, she would go on to complete the work which the great Genghis Khan (1162-1227) began. The article proceeds to condemn England for attempting to break down racial and religious prejudices and compares modern British to the Ostrogoths who in the fifth century fought in the interests of Orientalism against Occidentalism. Though there are now few among us who entertain the notion of a great Far Eastern alliance against the West, galled by the treatment accorded to our people in some

Western lands there is a slight tendency among certain Japanese towards the establishment of a Monroe doctrine in the Far East by means of a new triple alliance; consisting of China, Japan and Korea. Were we to wage a victorious war against Russia, this feeling would grow stronger. But it is to our permanent advantage to base our policy on solid interests and not on mere race sentiment, and we must learn to treat with indifference all attempts to represent us as other than we are. Japan desires peace and facilities for trade. Even were she to drive Russia out of Manchuria she could not occupy it, and the result of her victory would only be to stir up more race feeling against her than now exists, a most undesirable outcome of a war with Russia.

* * *

In the *Chūō Kōron* Mr. Terata Yūichi discusses at great length the physical defects of the Japanese and the remedies necessary for permanent improvement in this line. We give below a brief epitome of his essay. Three hundred years ago the Japanese were a much finer and stronger race of people than they are now and were longer lived. Judging from the armour worn in the sixteenth century, the wearers must have been powerful men. It was quite common for a warrior to go into battle under a weight of armour amounting to nearly 70 lbs. The present generation of men at 20 years of age weigh about 12 *kawanme*, (approximately 100 lbs.) Is it conceivable that a man weighing only this amount could fight under 70 lbs. of armour? During the Tokugawa era there was no war, and in order to allay the suspicion of the Bakufu the smaller *daimyō* were in the habit of discouraging military exercises of every kind and of allowing their retainers to dawdle away their time in verse-making, chanting (*utai*), and in watching the performances of dancing-girls. Great *daimyō* like Shimazu and Mōri, however, were too strong to make it necessary for them to curry favour with the Shōguns by emasculating their followers. Consequently we find at the beginning of the Meiji era that the Southern clans were the ones to take the lead in bringing about the revolution, and most of the great men of the Meiji era come from the families of stalwart warriors who escaped the influence of the effeminacy of the Tokugawa age. One factor which contributed to physical weakness was the intermarriage between relations created by the strictness of the rules observed in each *han* relating to intercourse with the subjects of other *daimyō*. In Europe recent investigation has shown that Englishmen and Germans have increased in height by one inch and also in longevity considerably during the last 200 years. The average length of life with Englishmen is now 50. With Japanese it is only 37. It would seem by army statistics that even to-day we are getting worse instead of better in this respect. The Army report for the 35th year of Meiji (1902) shows a decrease in height of 2 *bu* and a decrease in weight of 12 *monme* over the previous year. The Japanese are apt to treat such matters with indifference. If the same tendency were observed in any European country, the whole nation would show concern. Our population increases at a fair rate, but the production of inferior types of men and women is a subject for deep regret. Comparing ourselves with Europeans and Americans, we find that in height we average 3 *sun* less than they do, and in weight 2,300 *monme*. Comparing our women with theirs, we find our women 9 3/4 *sun* below Western women in stature, and no less than 3,000 *monme* in weight. As our women use *geta* here, the difference does not strike us, but in foreign countries our diminutive stature attracts everybody's attention, and when in Germany I constantly overheard comments on my shortness, and in one case it was attributed to deformity. Any one who has resided abroad for any length of time must have felt considerable discomfort from constantly figuring as a subject of ridicule on this account. Mr. Terata's essay is not finished. It is to be continued in the next number of the magazine.

* * *

The *Keiōjūku Gakuhō* has an article in a recent number entitled "Englishmen and Ko-

reans" by Mr. Kamada Eikichi, which contains the following remarks: When in Korea some little time ago I was one day engaged in a pen-conversation (*hitsu-dan*) with a good class Korean, when the subject of the comparative merits of different nationalities came up. He wrote down that Occidentals ranked highest (上), Japanese next (中) and Chinese lowest (下). I asked, where do your own countrymen rank? He immediately wrote 下下, "lower still than the lowest." This explains how it is that it is impossible for Korea to make any progress. They have lost all the self-respect they ever had and there is no surer sign of a nation's decay than the absence of self-esteem. Not long after this I went to England and there I found the exact opposite feeling very much in evidence. One Englishman said to me, speaking of our war with China, "When compared with the Chinese you appear very much like Englishmen, he taking it for granted that this was the highest compliment he could pay us. It is this national pride that renders the English so powerful over the world, and the absence of this kind of pride in China and Korea is the cause of extreme weakness of those two countries. This is, it is true, a certain kind of national pride. Celestials consider themselves superior to all other countries. But this is mere ignorance, is unassociated with moral qualities superior kind and is not founded, as in the case of Englishmen, on the actual achievements of a nation on the stage of world history. national pride of the Chinaman is founded on delusion, prejudice, obstinacy and ignorance on a failure to appreciate those cosmopolitan standards by which all nations pretend to be civilised are judged. Self-esteem founded on ignorance of others and their many qualities is of little value. Even in national pride there is a rational and an irrational China, unfortunately, has much of the latter little of the former and the same may be said of Korea. There is a certain standard of attainment which is respected by all nations, and national progress which ignores this standard is not worthy of the name of progress. Japan must ever bear this in mind. She strives to get a name not only for progress but for high class civilisation.

* * *

The October number of the *Taiyō* contains in several articles the question of the reform of the Department of Education. In an article entitled *Gyōsei Seiri Mondai*, "The Question of the Reform of Administrative Government," it is pointed out that the question of the retention or abolition of the Mombushō is subordinate to the question of administrative reform. The whole subject is one of means. No sensible person supposes that the question would be neglected even if the Department of Education were abolished. The question of State must be regarded as a whole and undue importance is to be attached to the many functions of the administrative writers who oppose the abolition of the Mombushō. It seems to us, says the *Taiyō*, to state any very powerful argument in its retention. The arguments advanced by Tōjō Shinji, as representative of the Education Society, are ridiculously shallow. They show an entire failure to comprehend the question at issue in the retention or abolition of the Department. Mr. Tsuji sets out on the principle that each Minister of State should be allowed to administer the affairs of the government which he conducts just as he pleases, without interference on the part of other Ministers. This shows an entire misconception of the very nature of constitutional government. Although administrative purposes each member of the government superintends the work of a special Department, in a Government the Ministers are all responsible to the nation and to the Sovereign for each and every act. Constitutionally there is no such thing as individual responsibility. It is all joint responsibility (*kwansei-jō* [官制上] *ni oite wa hak wa onono sono tantō* [擔當] *suru shu mo shokuseki ari to iedomo, kempō-jō*

* The London *Spectator* is perpetually dwelling on this topic. This journal is singularly ill-informed on Japanese opinion and feeling in reference to the Chinese.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

ku hakumu-daijin wa dōitsu no sekinin wa nshu (元首) ni yūshi, kakko (各閣) tokubetsu shokuseki aru wo mitomese. The notion is that any Department of State has some inherent right to exist irrespective of its relation to the government machine as a whole is manifestly untenable, and this Mr. Tsuji ought to cognise. A Government is of course at liberty to alter its administrative arrangements in any way it pleases if more efficient administration is attained thereby.

Mr. Tsuji next informs us that an argument for the retention of the Department is to be drawn from the practice of Western countries. He says that in Western countries the only nations without a Department of Education are small countries with a population ranging from three to five million people, and that by other countries, it is recognised as one of the primary duties of the State to establish a Department of Education. This generalization overlooks an important fact connected with the functions of Departments of Education in the chief countries of the West. I refer to religious functions. The Department of Education in the West has much to do with religious administration and therefore it is deemed very necessary. We have only to read an account of the discussion on the Education Bill in England to see how closely connected in the minds of the people is education with the teaching of religion.

Mr. Tsuji next informs us that there are two reasons for our having won the esteem of Western nations: one being our possession of monuments whose value is known to them and the other that we have an advanced system of education. If we were to abolish the Department of Education we should create a bad impression in the West, says Mr. Tsuji. He fails to perceive that the progress of education and the existence of the Department of Education are two entirely separate questions. What we are proud of is our education, and not our Department of Education, nor its management of education.

In his argument No. 4, Mr. Tsuji says that the effect of the abolition of the Department would be bad in China, as the Chinese have come to regard our system of education as worthy of their opinion, and so on. This too is mixing up our system of education and the administration of educational affairs. An alteration in the method of administration does not imply necessarily a change in respect of educational methods in the estimate formed of the value of special branches of knowledge. Mr. Tsuji's 5th and 6th reasons for the retention of the Department play the same fallacy as that stated above. If, instead of taking this line of argument, Mr. Tsuji had endeavoured to show that during the 30 odd years of its existence, the Department has done work of which the country might be justly proud; if he had contended that as an administrative machine, for it is nothing more, it had shown remarkable efficiency, and pointed out that for the sake of saving a paltry sum of some 100,000 a year to abolish an institution possessing real merit would be very foolish, his statement of the merits of the anti-abolitionists would have carried weight. But he adopted no such course and only brought forward arguments of a most illogical and inconclusive type. To assume that a Department of Education constituted as ours is an essential part of the executive of a Government is to show ignorance of the most fundamental principles of constitutional Government.

In the same number of the *Taiyō*, under the heading, "Opinions of Prominent Men," will be found the report of a very strongly worded statement of views made by Mr. Izawa Shuji, who many years was an employee of the Education Department and who enjoyed the confidence of several successive Ministers of Education. Mr. Izawa is not in favour of the abolition of the Department, but of its thorough reform. Here is the substance of his article, entitled *Mombushō no taiyō ni Daigaku no Dokuritu*. "The Fate of the Mombushō and the Independence of the University." That the present Department of Education is not what it ought to be is recognised by every one. (*Konnichi no Mombushō no yokunai*)

to iu koto wa, jijitsu de, tare mo mitomenai mono wa arumai.) Hence if the present Mombushō were destroyed, the country would certainly be much benefited, but this is not saying that the Department as a Department had better be got rid of. The present Department of Education is in a most disorderly state (*jitsu ni ramō na mono de, &c.*) and if allowed to remain as it is, there is no saying what evils may overtake the educational world. The Department must be radically reformed. This reform must begin with a thorough clearance of the officials who have hitherto been connected with it and whose ways have encouraged the numerous abuses of which the public rightly complain. If this measure can be effected, nobody will clamour for the abolition of the Department. The country does not say "We want no Mombushō," but it does say "We want no such Mombushō as now exists." It is because perhaps people despair of any radical reform being effected that they advocate the entire abolition of the Department. The present Minister of Education being a military man is of course a disciplinarian. I confess I should like to see army discipline applied resolutely in the Department. If Baron Kodama were to act the general in his capacity of Minister and come down with unrelenting severity on existing abuses, in a few months we should see another Mombushō.

In reference to the independence of the Imperial Universities, I am of opinion that from every point of view it is most desirable that it should be secured. In the first place as great seats of learning these institutions should be absolutely independent, and free to carry on what investigations they please in the manner they think most suitable. The professors of such institutions should be free to think as they please and teach as they please. Learning should be exalted to a throne of its own and should be deemed too sacred for the control of mere officials. The vulgarization of our University professors which has taken place is enough to astonish everybody. (*Zendai daigaku wa jiyū ni gakumon wo kenkyū suru tokoro de aru ga, konnichi sono jiyū ga sakubaku serarete itte, daigaku kyōju-ren (連) no zokkwa (俗化) shite oru ni wa, odoroku no hoka nai*). There are in the two Universities no less than 58 teachers of *Chokunin* rank, and 30 of these are *Chokunin* of the first grade. In no other Department of State do we see so many high-rank officials, and I venture to affirm that no University in the world furnishes a parallel to this state of things. Of course it may be said that the fact of a man's holding high official rank is no impediment to his carrying on independent investigations, but in the case of our professors the constant hankering after official eminence degrades and vulgarizes the mind, and involves the sacrifice of independence. No one can say that the professors of the Universities as teachers have the liberty that is essential to a due discharge of their duties as leaders of thought. The scholar ought to be satisfied with the rank which his intellectual attainments give him in the world. He is decorated with Heaven's orders in the form of genius and a profound love of knowledge. What to him are the titles which officialdom has to bestow? So lofty is the position taken by learning in Germany that even a Bismarck found that he was not strong enough to interfere with the rank bestowed on one of its professors by a Medical college. As long as our Universities are tagged on to the Mombushō they will not improve. In a word, then, I am in favour of a thorough reorganization of the Department of Education, of a change in all the principal officials, and I advocate the rendering of the Universities entirely independent of the Department.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IMPERIAL STEEL WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—On reading an article with respect to our works in your paper of the 3rd inst. we find that some error has been committed therein, which we may point out as follows:

* This was written before the change in the ministry took place.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

That "the 7 foreign employees, among 8 now employed, are perpetually raising objections which impede the progress of our enterprise and one only seems to co-operate heartily with the authorities" is not a fact and we may assure you that none of them has raised such objections at any time since their engagement.

Hoping that the error will be corrected in your columns at your earliest convenience, we remain,

Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Y. NAKAMURA.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Yawata-machi, Chikuzen, October 16th, 1903.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that as regards the transmission of Mails for Europe by the Siberian railway an arrangement has been recently concluded between the Postal Authorities in Japan and in Russia and its operation comes into force after the 25th inst.

Now, senders who wish to send their Mails via Siberia are requested to indicate on the cover with the mark such as, via Siberia, via Dalny, or via Vladivostok, and the Mails indicated as above only will be forwarded by the said route at present.

The above Mails are to be sent by means of the steamers of the Eastern Chinese Railway Company and those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, leaving Nagasaki for Dalny on every Wednesday and for Vladivostok twice or thrice a month respectively. The mails thus transmitted will reach Moscow taking twenty-three or twenty-six days from the date of posting.

Taking this opportunity, I beg also to inform you that Mails for New Zealand will hereafter be transmitted from this office via Honolulu, but not via Hongkong or Brisbane as heretofore, for we were informed by the Postal Authorities in New Zealand to the effect that the former route is quicker than the other.

Yours faithfully,

T. AONUMA.

Yokohama, October 21st, 1893.

PRIZE STOCK FOR JAPAN.

That the Japanese Government is determined to improve the quality of the horses and cattle bred in the Empire is evidenced from the fact that by the *Sado Maru*, at present in Hongkong Harbour a consignment of prize breeding stock has been brought out from England, says the *China Mail* of the 7th inst.

The cattle, which are all thoroughbred and prize winners, are fine stamps of the Ayrshire breed, the introduction of which into Japan cannot fail to be of inestimable benefit to the country. In all there are eighteen Ayrshire cows and two Ayrshire bulls, and the action of the Japanese Government in securing this very useful breed is one that will meet with the approval of all interested in cattle-raising in Japan. The horses, which are also for breeding purposes, number twelve, six of which are Hackney stallions, and six Hackney mares. All the horses are highly bred, two mares and two stallions being thoroughbred. One of the stallions is by "Queen's Birthday," which, about seven years ago was regarded as one of the best horses in England. He is owned by Mr. C. Perkins of Yorkshire. "Dangelt Royal" is another of the stallions brought out, and at the last Royal Horse Show in London, he took several first prizes, being reserved for Champion prize. He failed, however, to secure that honour, being beaten for first place, but he obtained second prize. This record is sufficient to stamp "Dangelt Royal" as a horse of the best possible breed, and by judicious crossing his progeny should prove themselves distinguished horses.

The two thoroughbred mares are in foal to "Isinglass," a horse generally considered to be one of the best, if not the best horse, bred in England. These mares would be an acquisition to any stud, without the additional advantage of being in foal to such a sterling horse as "Isinglass," and the Japanese Government can compliment themselves upon securing such valuable stock. The horses will all be landed at Yokohama, and the cattle at Kobe.

The arrangements for housing the cattle and horses on board the *Sado-maru* are excellent, and reflect credit on the persons responsible. The stalls are large and roomy, with peaked roofs, so as to allow the water that may fall on top to run off without having an opportunity of getting through on to the occupants. Mr. James Murray and Mr. Arthur Throup are in charge of the stock, and it is to their credit that their charges are in such a healthy condition after the trip. No sickness occurred during the voyage, and the gentlemen in charge expressed their complete satisfaction at the arrangements made on board for the comfort of the stock.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE ITALIAN VISIT TO PARIS.

London, October 16.

At the dinner at the Champs Elysees President Loubet and King Emanuel exchanged the most cordial toasts. The President described King Emanuel's visit as a striking demonstration of the close agreement established between Italy and France. King Emanuel declared that France was right in considering the visit to be the natural outcome of the welcome rapprochement happily accomplished.

The Italians are much gratified at the excellent reception given to their Majesties in Paris.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

London, October 17.

The Earl of Hardwicke has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India; and the Earl of Donoughmore Under Secretary for War.

[Earl Hardwicke resumes his old seat in the India Office, having been appointed to the same position in 1900, which he had to resign owing to family reasons. He then went on the Stock Exchange and has evidently rehabilitated his fortunes. The Earl of Donoughmore, while Viscount Suirdale, was Private Secretary to Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, an appointment he resigned on the death of his father. He is a young man, having been born on March 2nd, 1875.]

"A BLACK DAY" IN THE CITY.

The fifteenth was an anxious day in the City of London, and the Stock Exchange Settlement proved disastrous to one of the largest stock-broking firms, whose losses are estimated at a million sterling. Open failure was prevented by a description of forced liquidation. Several other important firms will be compelled to practically wind-up or obtain assistance from the banks to the extent of several millions.

STRENGTHENING THE BRITISH FLEET.

The cruiser *Europa* is commissioning at Portsmouth for the China station. A battleship will also be sent to China from the Mediterranean.

THE BALKANS.

Later.

Boris Saroff, the Macdonian leader, is dead.

THE FAR EAST.

A later telegram says Russia and Japan are buying heavy consignments of Welsh steam coal for Vladivostok, Port Arthur, Nagasaki, and Yokohama.

THE BALKANS.

Boris Saroff, the Macedonian leader, is dead.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Russia and Japan are buying heavy consignments of Welsh steam coal for Vladivostok, Port Arthur, Nagasaki and Yokohama, the latest cargo deliverable in two months.

THE U.S. NAVY AND THE EASTERN SITUATION.

The *New York World* states that the Navy Board has decided to place 49 warships on the Asiatic Station in the event of a Russo-Japanese war, and has designated the respective stations.

FRANCO-PHIL DEMONSTRATION AT ROME.

October 19.

A remarkable Franco-phil demonstration has taken place at Rome in which 50,000 persons with flags and bands paraded the

streets amid the enthusiastic cheering of immense crowds.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

The Italian King and Queen left Paris yesterday.

SPECIAL RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

A Special Commission under the presidency of the Czar has been formed to consider affairs in the Far East. It will discuss financial proposals and measures for the development of trade and industry.

PROPOSED DISARMAMENT.

The Bulgarian Government has decided to discharge 5,000 more reservists if Turkey does likewise.

A NAVAL ACCIDENT.

London, October 20.

The battleships *Prince George* and *Hannibal* collided early on the morning of the 18th off the Spanish coast during manoeuvres with lights out. The operations were suspended. Both vessels have proceeded for Ferrol with assistance. The *Prince George* is badly, and the *Hannibal* is slightly, damaged.

RUSSO-ITALIAN MISUNDERSTANDING.

Later.

It is significant of the effect produced by the Czar not going to Italy, that the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been recalled, and that the Russian Ambassador at Rome has taken leave of absence.

Popular feeling on the subject is growing more intense. The Cabinets meet to consider the situation.

It is semi-officially stated that the Russian Ambassador, who had always opposed the visit of the Czar, is responsible for the incident, which cannot close as it stands.

THE "PRINCE GEORGE."

The warship *Prince George* was taking in huge quantities of water, and has therefore been beached at Ferrol.

THE MISSING HOSPITAL DOCTOR.

Miss Hickman's body has been discovered in a plantation in Richmond Park.

BULGARIA AGREES TO DISARM.

London, October 21.

The Bulgarian Government has agreed to disband 10,000 reservists on condition that Turkey disbands 20,000.

THE NAVAL COLLISION.

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford reports that the *Hannibal* rammed the *Prince George* during a turning movement.

NO PEACE.

Despite the seeming truce in the Balkans it is significant that 37 battalions of Turkish reservists have been called out in the vilayets of Salonika, Monastir and Kossovo; 23 battalions have been called out in Anatolia and are going to Salonika; 2 battalions have arrived at Salonika from Smyrna.

A TREATY SENSATION.

London, October 22.

The draft of the Alaska award was signed on Oct. 20th by the three American Commissioners and by Lord Alverstone, the British Commissioner. Both the Canadian Commissioners, Louis Jette and Aylesworth, refused to sign any part and walked out of the room. Their attitude caused a painful impression.

It is stated on the 21st that the Canadian Commissioners are intensely irritated and resentful with regard to the award. They say the Canadian contentions imposed an even concession regarding the Portland Canal which was nullified by the assignment

to America of two islands on entrance. Mr. Secretary Hay the decision to a U.S. Cal Hearty congratulations were between President Roosevelt and with regard to the greatest success achieved by the United generation.

ITALIAN CABINET

The Italian Cabinet has re- FAR EASTERN AF

General Bunewitch, com First Siberian Army Corps, ha ed to command the troops district.

It is stated in Washington has enquired at St. Peter attitude of Russia with rega ing of Moukden and Antung treaty between the United St Admiral Alexieff's organ, is vigorously opposing the of

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION)

PARIS WELCOMES THE VISITORS.

Saigon

The King and Queen of Paris at half-past three o'clock of the Republic and the Ministers, and the a waiting for them at the station crowd cheered their Majest to the palace, which was decorated. The whole of P with flags.

THE ARMENTIERES

The strikers of Armentier some factories.

THE ARBITRATION

France and England arbitration convention prov differences relating to jurid to the interpretation of tre after be submitted to the H

JAPAN AND R

The Japanese Legation ceived a telegram saying t sages a rupture between Ja

FRANCE AND

Saigon

M. Loubet and the King on the arrival of His Majes of Paris enthusiastically c Sovereigns every time that the Ministry of Foreign Al are residing.

At a dinner which to Palais de l'Elysee, M. Loub visit is an evidence of the c exists between France a King replied that his visit of the happy rapprochemen countries.

The Sovereigns, the Presi Loubet to-day (15th) visit

Saigon

The Italian Sovereigns the evening at a gala p Opera. In the morning the Hotel-de-Ville and the valides.

All the houses along flagged. Enthusiastic accl FRENCH NI

Saigon

Their Italian Majesties acclaimed. The King s Rambouillet and the Queer

English despatches from Japan are again pessimistic.

Saigon, October 19.

The fetes in honour of the Italian Sovereigns continue. Retreat by torchlight; review of the Army of Paris at Vincennes; exchange of cordial toasts at the Presidency. The Sovereigns left yesterday at 3.30 p.m., always much cheered.

Franco-phil demonstrations have taken place in Italy.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, October 20.

The President and the King of Italy embraced cordially when taking leave at the railway station.

The pessimist telegrams from Japan are not confirmed.

FRENCH EMPLOYEES AT THE FOOCHOW ARSENAL.

Saigon, October 21.

The contract of the French Mission at the Foochow Arsenal has been renewed for four years.

POLITICAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has resumed its sittings. At the request of the Government it is taking the interpellation announced with regard to general policy.

THE BALKANS.

Saigon, October 22.

The situation in Macedonia is sensibly ameliorated. Turkey and Bulgaria begin to free their reservists previously called out.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")
GERMAN NEWS.

Berlin, October 20.

The continued alarming reports published by the *Daily Mail* referring to considerable warlike preparations on the part of Japan are considered in diplomatic circles of Berlin to be untrue.

The official German organ denies the reports of the press concerning an alleged German-English convention in regard to exchanging the Tonga and the Solomon Islands.

Kaiser Wilhelm unveiled yesterday the monuments in memory of his father and his mother, the Emperor and the Empress Friedrich, erected in Berlin in front of the Brandenburg Arch. Then he proceeded to the Imperial Palace and, in the presence of the whole Imperial family, he read a biography of his parents written by his former teacher, Professor Hintzjeter.

Prince Adalbert, the third son of the Kaiser, will leave on the 28th of October from Genoa by the German Lloyd steamer *Koenig Albert*. He is to arrive at Hongkong on the 27th of November and will there embark on board the cruiser *Hertha*.

The new German Admirals to take charge of the squadron stationed in Far Eastern waters, von Prittwitz-Gaffron and von Holtzendorff, departed from Genoa on the 14th of October.

Berlin, October 22.

According to information received here there is a prospect that the negotiations still continuing in Tokyo will lead to a *modus vivendi* regarding the Manchurian question.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff, desires a meeting with the French Minister, M. Delcasse. The object is to remove French doubts about the continuance of the Franco-Russian alliance.

The Macedonian programme drawn up by the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Muerzsteg, near Vienna, has been prematurely disclosed through an English Blue Book. The Sultan desires to anticipate the wishes of both Powers by voluntary concessions.

The decrease of armaments and demobilisation in Turkey and in Bulgaria progresses.

The divorced Grand-duchess of Hesse and the Grand-duke Kyriil of Russia, a cousin of the Tsar, wish to make a love match. The Tsar is still opposed.

The Alaska boundary arbitration is a triumph for America. Three American and one English are against two Canadian votes.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

Berlin, October 16.

A Treaty of Arbitration has been concluded between France and England, in which it is agreed that unimportant questions or doubtful interpreta-

tions of treaties, if not of vital concern, shall be brought before the international Arbitration Court at The Hague. The treaty is so scanty and vague that it is believed to veil a secret convention regarding Morocco.

ITALIAN ROYAL TY IN FRANCE.

The King and Queen of Italy have arrived in Paris and received a most cordial welcome. The toasts exchanged between King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet bore no political significance, the King especially dwelling on the peaceful relations favouring his visit.

ITALY.

Berlin, October 18.

It is expected that Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, will resign, and that Signor Gioletti, a confidential friend of King Victor Emmanuel, will be his successor. The reason of the administrative crisis is said to be the Tsar's announcement of the indefinite postponement of his visit to Rome.

At a Franco-Italian banquet at Paris, there was a tumult caused by a Frenchman insulting the memory of Crispi.

HAMBURG AMERICA S.S. "SAVOIA" ASHORE.

Kobe, October 19.

The Hamburg-America S.S. *Savoia* went ashore outside Nagasaki on the 17th (Saturday) at 3 a.m. She was floated again on Sunday, but she will have to go into dock for repairs. Already part of the cargo has been discharged into lighters.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

The British steamer *Firth of Dornoch* was seized yesterday by the officials of the Kobe Chihio Saiban-sho, at the instance of the Yokohama Court, in connection with a claim filed by Messrs. Cornes & Co for yen 9,800 for expenses incurred by them as agents on behalf of the ship.

(FROM THE "JUJI SHIMPO.")

JAPANESE LOAN BONDS.

London, October 20.

Four per cent. and five per cent. Japanese loan bonds have risen 15 shillings.

THE REPAIR OF THE EAST CHINA RAILWAY.

The *Novoye Vremya* states that the Russian Government has been applied to for payment of yen 5,500,000, which it is said is necessary in order to repair the East China railway, which sustained damage by the recent floods.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

According to the Moscow correspondent of the *Times*, Russia will dispatch more soldiers from Poltava and other districts to the Far East.

CARDIFF COAL.

Sixty thousand tons of Cardiff coal have been shipped for Port Arthur, Shanghai and Japan, as the result of which the price has risen.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	F. Oct. 23
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Oct. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fin of China 3	Th. Oct. 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Th. Oct. 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 4	M. Nov. 2
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia 5	F. Nov. 6
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Nov. 8
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. Nov. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Nov. 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Nov. 15
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of Japan	M. Nov. 16

- 1 Left K. be on the 2nd inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 27th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.
- 5 Left Tacoma on the 18th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche	F. Oct. 23
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Oct. 24
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Sa. Oct. 24
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Oct. 26
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakatai Maru	Th. Oct. 29
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Th. Oct. 29
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of China	F. Oct. 30
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Oct. 31
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Oct. 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Nov. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Rinjun Maru	W. Nov. 4
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Nov. 6
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Nov. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	W. Nov. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 14
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Sa. Nov. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of Japan	M. Nov. 16

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Calchas, British steamer, 4,274, Hannah, 16th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 16th Oct., General.—Butter & Swire.

Frithjof, Norwegian steamer, 891, Harritsen, 16th Oct.,—Newchwang, Dean Cake.—Sale & Co., Ltd.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 16th Oct.,—Kobe, 15th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 16th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 17th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 16th Oct., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 17th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 29th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 17th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, S. Muramatsu, 17th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, I. Sato, 17th Oct.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 18th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 19th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 19th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 19th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, British steamer, 3,323, A. Thompson, 19th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th Oct., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tantalus, British steamer, 3,620, Edmondson, 19th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 18th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 19th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suiminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 19th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Algerine (6), British gunboat, 1,050, Com. Rowland Nugent, 20th Oct.,—Hakodate.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,856, Parson, 20th Oct.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 19th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 20th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Truebridge, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,225, Williamson, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th Oct., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Stanley Dollar, British steamer, 1,854, Bruce, 22nd Oct.,—Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hansa (8 guns), German steamer, 1,600, Captain Wuthmann, 22nd Oct.,—Kobe, 20th Oct.

Indramayo, British steamer, 3,370, Price, 22nd Oct.,—New York via ports, and Shanghai, 17th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 22nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. J. Seabury, 22nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mitake Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 17th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Roon, German steamer, 8,000, G. Meiners, 17th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Bianca, German steamer, 850, Lohrengel, 17th Oct.,—Moji, Fish.—Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,881, McMillan, 17th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 17th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 17th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik,

19th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 19th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Calchar, British steamer, 4,249, Hannah, 20th Oct.—Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, G. Anderson, 20th Oct.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C. Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 20th Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 20th Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Umballa, British steamer, 3,426, Hugill, 20th Oct.—Singapore via Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 20th Oct.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Frihufj, Norwegian steamer, 891, Harrildsen, 20th Oct.—Muroran, Ballast.—Sale & Co., Ltd.

Duke of Fife, British steamer, 2,416, K. P. Wood, 20th Oct.—Uruga, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 21st Oct.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,710, K. Kobori, 21st Oct.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 21st Oct.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Truebridge, 21st Oct.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,225, Williamson, 22nd Oct.—San Francisco, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 22nd Oct.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Noma, 22nd Oct.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 22nd Oct.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Crowe, Mr. C. Robson, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. H. Bethell, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Murray, in cabin; Mr. J. Tischer, Mr. Lien, and Mr. Chan Sui Ngon in second class; 15 Japanese, 19 Chinese, 1 European, and 1 Indian, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. Hunter, Mr. D. E. Brown, Mr. A. Drewell, Mrs. Russell and 2 children, and Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, in cabin; 130 Chinese, 23 Japanese, and 1 servant, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. C. W. Briggs, Mrs. C. W. Briggs and child, Mr. Otto Blum, Mr. Erich Giese, Mr. W. von der Heyden, Miss A. V. Johnson, Mr. T. A. Kittinger, Dr. I. Mori and wife, Mr. J. Iwata, Miss Mabel Lee, Mr. B. S. Litchfield, Rev. M. B. Madden, Mrs. M. B. Madden and 3 children, Miss M. E. Marden, Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, Mr. A. H. Scheffer, Mr. H. E. Walker, Mr. G. A. Ainley, Miss R. T. Armbruster, Mr. G. de Barry, Mrs. G. de Barry, Mr. C. M. Cook, Mrs. C. M. Cook, Miss Cooke, Mr. F. Hardy, Mr. E. Lyons, Mr. J. F. Macartney, Mrs. J. F. Macartney, and Mr. L. A. Bartlett, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss M. B. Cooper, Miss H. B. Kirkwood, Rev. E. W. Koons, Rev. S. F. Moore, Mrs. S. F. Moore and 3 children, Mrs. W. W. Goodale, Dr. M. M. Null, Mrs. M. M. Null, Rev. C. C. Owen, Mrs. C. C. Owen and infant, and Mr. L. Pelly, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. R. H. Brown, and Mrs. R. H. Brown, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. D. Davenport, Mrs. B. Fair, Mr. F. H. Litton, Mrs. F. H. Litton, Dr. S. C. Rijnhart, Dr. A. L. Shelton, Mrs. A. L. Shelton, Rev. J. E. Shoemaker, Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Ethel Thompson, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Hugo Bartholmae, Mr. Jas. Bartholmae, Mr. A. E. Brown, Miss E. B. Carpenter, Mr. D. T. Clement, Miss I. Crawford, Miss Laura Curry, Mr. C. F. Dewey, Mr. W. O. Fayerweather, Mrs. W. O. Fayerweather, Miss B. Fayerweather, Miss M. L. Fuller, Mrs. A. M. Gade, Mr. A. H. Glasscock, Mrs. A. H. Glasscock, Mr. Theo. Harbeck, Mr. P. Max Hayn, Mr. L. M. Hopkins, Mrs. A. P. Hudson, Miss F. Johnston, Mr. A. E. Kaeser,

Rev. W. J. Leverett, Mr. M. Liebert, Mr. M. Martier and wife, Mrs. M. Liebert, Miss S. A. Long, Mr. J. H. Loughran, Miss Lillian Marks, Mr. C. C. Mead, Mr. C. S. McCaskey, Mr. H. D. McCaskey, Mr. W. H. K. Moyer, Mr. C. J. Niebuhr, Rev. S. B. Partridge, Mrs. S. B. Partridge, Mr. H. Richards, Mrs. H. Richards, Mrs. C. Robson, Mr. J. E. Rooney, Mrs. Francis Sheppard, Miss A. H. Skinner, Mr. G. H. Sweeney, Mrs. G. H. Sweeney, Mrs. G. C. Sellner, Mr. Wm. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Wheatley, and Rev. A. L. Gray, wife and infant, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss M. Andrews, Mr. Fred Andrews, Miss Alcorn, Mr. J. G. Bullen, Mr. G. L. Brighton, Mr. Brown, Rev. W. Bolton, Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss I. Campbell, Miss B. Campbell, Mr. C. S. Carey, Rev. G. Cousins, Mr. M. Champollion, Miss Jane Wells Craven, Mr. J. T. Donnelly, Miss Alice Duryee, Miss S. R. Duryee, Mr. H. D. Darbishire, Miss Emerson, Col. E. W. Foster, Mrs. A. G. Foster, Major J. A. French, Miss C. Flanders, Miss A. B. Griggs, Mr. J. Goodbody, Mr. L. Covett, Mrs. Covett, Miss Covett, Mr. A. Graef, Miss Galluf, Mr. G. Hatfield, Mr. Stafford Hill, Mr. J. F. Holdsworth, Mr. J. M. Holdsworth, Mr. J. B. Holdsworth, Mrs. Holdsworth, Miss Holdsworth, Mr. A. B. Howes, Mr. L. P. Headley, Capt. J. B. Jardine, Mr. Kirk, Mrs. Kirk, Miss H. Lewis, Miss Sarah H. Lewis, Miss Freda Larson, Mr. J. P. O'Bryan, Mrs. L. Maxfield, Mr. Edward Morris, Mr. Thomas Peacock, Mrs. P. W. Pitcher, Mrs. Pyke, Mrs. Porter, Mr. E. H. Pease, Mrs. Pease, Mr. E. L. Palmer, Mr. H. Richardson, Major T. M. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Steadman, Miss Sheldon, Miss E. J. Sheldon, Mr. H. P. Thomas, Capt. B. Vincent, Sir Charles P. Warren, Miss Warren, Miss D. Warren, Miss E. Warren, Mrs. Woodruff and child, Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Mr. E. G. Williams, Miss Williams, and Miss Watson, in cabin; 15, in intermediate; 446, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Aki Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mrs. S. Nosse, Mr. F. Koide, Mr. J. Sakabe, Dr. Inagaki, and Mr. Morton, in cabin; Mrs. Mees, and Mrs. Campbell, in second class; 14 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. A. Milne, Mr. K. Inai, Mr. B. Ding, Miss I. Longstart, Miss M. Wheeler, Miss B. Macintosh, Miss M. Robertson, Miss M. Allow, Miss J. Ross, Miss E. Forsberg, Mr. R. B. Whittlesey, Mrs. Whittlesey and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Berrel and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Doeyer and child, Miss E. Higg, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. M. L. Landis, Mrs. Landis and child, Mr. S. Miller, Mr. L. Gibbs, Miss Rose Edwards, and Miss M. Dummock, in cabin; Mr. Takeda, Miss Julia Buller, in second class; 2 Americans, 62 Japanese, and 56 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Sado Maru*, from London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. White, in cabin; Mr. I. Murray, and Mr. N. Gillon, in second class; 11 Japanese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kusai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Mr. E. S. Daniels, Mr. L. Ladow, and Mrs. Kohata and child, in cabin; Mr. K. Ishida, Mr. N. W. Mashkevitch, Mrs. U. Nishiyama, Mr. J. O. Shik, Mr. K. Ko Cho, Mr. Jos. Dienen, and Mr. K. W. Sai, in second class; 26, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Roon*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. E. H. Tuska, Mr. Joseph Aicher, Dr. Loenholm, Miss Joh de Haas, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Terry and child, Mr. Komor, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barretto, Mr. R. Finch, Mr. Surasiddhi, Mr. Sessiri, Mr. Svasti, Mr. Cham, Dr. Leusk, Mr. Fausto Gritti, Miss M. A. Young-Southshield, Miss McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thomas and 2 children, Mr. John Spiegelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Fountain, Count Bandissin, Mr. S. Ogawa, Mr. H. Tanaka, Mr. G. de Martino, Mr. T. Adair, Mr. T. Rowan, Miss Agnes Hase, Mr. Lorenz Rodriguez and 2 children, Mrs. Marina Rodriguez, Mrs. Carmen Caseres, Mrs. Juana Caseres, and Master E. Caseres, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. A. Ainley, Mrs. P. Brady, Mr. Percy B. Castle, Mr. C. A. Chalmers, Mr. D. T. Clement, Miss M. B. Cooper, Miss L. Crawford, Mrs. D. Davenport, Mr. E. Hardy, Mr. L. M. Hopkins, Miss L. Johnston, Miss H. B. Kirkwood, Ensign Theo. A. Kittinger, U.S.N., Rev. E. W. Koons, Rev. W. J. Leverett, Mr. M. J. Liebert, Mrs. M. J. Liebert, Mr. F. H. Litton, Mrs. F. H. Litton, Mr. J. H. Loughran, Mr. Martin Martier, Mrs. Martin Martier, Mr. G. S. McCaskey, Mr. H. D. McCaskey, Rev. S. F. Moore, Mrs. S. F. Moore and 2 children, Mr. C. J. Niebuhr, Dr. M. M. Null, Mrs. M. M. Null, Rev. C. C. Owen, Mrs. C. C. Owen and infant, Rev. S. B. Partridge, Mrs. S. B. Partridge, Mr. L. Pelly, Mr. E. C. Ray, Lieut. John P. J. Ryan, U.S.N., Mrs. G. C. Selmer, Dr. A. L. Shelton, Mrs. A. L. Shelton, Rev. J. E. Shoemaker, Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker, Capt. L. B. Simonds, Mrs. L. B. Simonds, Miss A. H. Skinner,

Mr. H. S. Stewart, Mr. F. Smyth, Mr. Mrs. F. M. Tegner, Mrs. Ethel Thompson, and Mrs. C. W. Vance.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakasa* At via ports:—Mr. White, Mr. C. Furu, Mr. Chee, Mr. Chin, Mr. R. C. E. Daggett, Mrs. M. Masao and child, Miss Makino, Mr. J. Johnstone, and 2 children, in cabin; Mr. S. Takagi, Mr. K. Kubodera, Mr. S. Ishisaki, Mr. H. W. Walker, Mrs. F. Makita, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. T. Moriwa, Miss Fisher, in second class; 147, in

Per British steamer *Empress of Hongkong* via ports:—Rev. D. C. Raigh, Mr. John Findlay, Mr. Tsung servant, Capt. A. H. Johnson, Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Mr. A. R. Weigall, M. Hawkins, Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawk, Mrs. McGlew, Mr. N. Smith, and M. in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga* At Wash.:—Lieut. Daniel Geary, Mr. H. Kuhn, Miss C. Kuhn, Lieut. J. I. G. Doering and child, Mr. M. J. De Bremer, Mr. K. Ochiai, Mr. and M. children and maid, in cabin; Mrs. Mrs. and Master Kikutake, Mrs. H. Nishimura, Mr. K. Hoga, Mr. K. Mikawa, and Mr. Y. Okano, in second steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Aki Maru*, via ports:—Mr. A. Milne, Mr. T. I. Smith, Mrs. Horyson, Mr. K. Im Ding, Mr. and Mrs. Birrel and 3 children, Mrs. F. C. Doegn, Miss E. Higg, and Mrs. Pilcher and child, Miss L. Wheeler, Miss B. McIntosh, Miss Miss Allan, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. sey and child, Mrs. Forsberg, Mr. Miss Edwards, Miss Denner, Mr. a Mr. L. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Landis, Mr. A. B. Silva, in cabin; Mr. T. Tal Buler, Mr. Jos. Fischer, Mr. C. Lea R. Soon, in second class; 31, in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per

	Raw
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	140
Siber, Wolf & Co.	510
Otto Streuli & Co.	62
Sieber & Co.	161
Otto Reimers & Co.	76
Dell'Oro & Co.	—
Jewett and Bent	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	15
P. Dourille	19
Nabholz & Co.	93
Pollak Bros.	10
Herbert Dent & Co.	32
Longin & Co.	30
Total	1,148

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Van

	TEA.	Chicago New York Pacific
From.	Canada & West.	East. Coast.
Hongkong	220	162
Amoy	225	—
Foochow	169	—
Shanghai	2,823	150
Kobe	2,645	556
Yokohama	2,425	291
Total	8,507	2,951

	SILK.	San Francisco	Eastern
From.	New York	East.	Coast.
Hongkong & Canton	120	—	—
Shanghai	190	—	—
Yokohama	318	—	51
Total	628	—	51

Per American steamer *Victoria*, for

	TEA.	Chicago New York Pacific
From.	Canada & West.	East. Coast.
Hongkong	—	10
Shanghai	4,589	438
Kobe	—	2,151
Yokohama	152	952
Total	152	4,861

	SILK.	New York	South Ma
From.	New York	East.	Coast.
Hongkong	20	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—
Yokohama	176	—	—
Total	196	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

This market remains quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	2.85 to 3.00
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 41 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches...	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 34 inches...	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	31
Indian Broach...	Nominal. 26
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

A moderate business goes on. Prices unaltered.

	PER POUND.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward...	Y. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron ...	4.45 to 6.70
Galvanised iron sheets ...	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ...	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box...	6.40 to 7.30
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	1.95
Hoop Iron (3/8 to 1 1/2 inch) ...	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

Prices have advanced and there is a fair business

American ...	\$3.08
Russian ...	2.95
Langkat ...	2.60

SUGAR.

There is no new feature to report.

	PER HUNDRED.
Brown Takao ...	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila ...	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong ...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton ...	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang...	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined...	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

The demand has fallen off.

	PER POUND.
Java, Medium to best...	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Kupak), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	700.00 to 1400.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Slightly more business doing; lower prices seem to attract more attention from buyers but market still very weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1.100
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1.060 to 1.080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	985
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1.050
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	975
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1.000
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	970
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	950
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	—
Kakedas—Extra ...	975
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	960
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	945
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	—

WASTE SILK.

Market active and firm with very reduced stocks. QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	220 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	200 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	220 to 230
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	210 to 215
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	195 to 205
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	160 to —
Noshi—Bashiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bashiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bashiu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	170 to 172
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	135 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	185 to 195
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	170 to 180
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	105 to 115
Kibiso—Bashu, Fair ...	85 to 95

TEA.

Still transactions on a small scale; quotations unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	56
Choice ...	49 to 55
Finest ...	44 to 48
Fine ...	39 to 43
Good Medium ...	36 to 38
Medium ...	32 to 35
Good Common ...	28 to 31
Common ...	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 22.

London silver 1/2 lower, China sterling quotations unaltered and local rates steady.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/4
— 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/4 @ 3/6
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	263 1/2 @ 4
— 6 months' sight ...	265 @ 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100. 92*
— Private to days' sight do. ...	89 1/2*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	78*
— Private to days' sight ...	80 1/2*
India—Bank sight ...	153
— Private 30 days' sight ...	156
America—Bank sight ...	50
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	210
— Private 4 months' sight ...	214 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...	28 1/2
* Nominal.	

TOKUMIVA.

Yokohama, October 22.

Yesterday's total transactions were 17,160 shares.

MORNING.			AFTERNOON.		
Ending at 11.	SHARES.	Ending at 11.	Ending at 11.	SHARES.	Ending at 11.
Oct. 22	77 00	Nippon Railway ...	Oct. 22	77 00	Nippon Railway ...
Nov. 23	21 25	Nippon R. 3rd new ...	Nov. 23	21 25	Nippon R. 3rd new ...
Dec. 24	59 00	Sanyo Railway ...	Dec. 24	59 00	Sanyo Railway ...
Jan. 25	41 65	Kansai Railway...	Jan. 25	41 65	Kansai Railway...
Feb. 26	66 45	Kiushu Railway...	Feb. 26	66 45	Kiushu Railway...
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		Tanko R'way new ...			Tanko R'way new ...

18 50	Tobu Railway...	—	—
56 00	Sobu Railway...	—	56 00
8 30	Boso Railway...	—	—
22 00	Narita Railway ...	31 40	22 70
—	Narita R'way new ...	—	—
—	Kioto Railway ...	—	—
22 90	Hokuyetsu R'way...	22 00	—
—	Seoul-Fusan Rail...	—	—
80 00	Tokio Electric Car	—	—
—	Tokio Elec. C. new	—	75 50
51 90	Tokio Electric Ra.	52 70	—
16 05	Tokio Elec. R. new	16 80	16 50
89 80	Tokio Street Rail.	87 80	101 40
—	Kei-hin Elec. Car.	—	62 80
67 60	Nippon Yusen ...	70 10	79 25
79 10	Toyo Kisen ...	30 40	30 45
30 30	Osaka Shosen ...	—	—
—	Teikoku Shogyo...	—	86 15
—	Tokio Gas Co. ...	—	86 70
79 70	Tokio Gas Co. new	79 70	—
85 30	Tokio Elec. Light.	—	83 00
—	Tokio Elec. L. new	—	—
37 75	Kanagafuchi Sp'ng	37 80	38 00
—	Tokio Rice ...	—	—
257 10	Tokio Stock Ex...	157 70	158 50

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明治廿五年三月廿日
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XL.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE FOURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1903.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th October, at H.B.M. Consulate and subsequently at All Saints' Church, Kobe, by the Rev. G. H. Davies, EDWARD, third son of the late James C. Coutts, of Shanghai, and Fraserburgh, N.B., and Mrs. Coutts, 12 Gledstanes Road, West Kensington, England, to EVELYN, eldest daughter of Wallace Tripp, Sidmouth, Tulse Hill, London.

On the 28th October, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by Rev. W. P. G. Field, GEO. E. BREWSTER, of Yokohama, to Miss HATTIE R. WATSON, of Montreal, Canada.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly will be opened for a week commencing on Nov. 5th.

A WAKAYAMA telegram states that the 43rd Bank decided on Oct. 24th to purchase the Shogyo Bank.

NINETEEN cases of cholera were reported at Nagasaki on Oct. 22nd and five of the patients died.

On the morning of Oct. 27th five persons were killed on the railway at a point between Arai and Sekiyama.

A TELEGRAM from Nagoya, says the well-known theatre, Asamaza, was burned down on the morning of Oct. 27th.

It is stated by Tokyo papers that a temple at Nikko was entered by a thief on Oct. 1st, and some silk hangings were stolen.

JUDGE S. SATO, of the Hiromaye Court, is re-

ported to have committed suicide on the morning of Oct. 25th on the railway at a point near Ichinobe. Insanity is said to be the cause.

ACCORDING to latest information, the second crop of Formosa rice is expected to be worse than the preceding crop, which proved very good.

Two Russian military officers arrived at Nagasaki on Oct. 26th from Port Arthur. They are to be present at the autumn manoeuvres.

THE Osaka Omnibus Company, with a capital of yen 50,000, intends to change its scheme into an electric railway and to increase its capital to yen 500,000.

A NAGASAKI telegram states that a case of cholera appeared on October 23rd among the crew of a junk lying at that port. The disease threatens to extend.

A MILITARY review will take place on the Emperor's Birthday (Nov. 3rd) at the Aoyama training ground where the Emperor will be present, leaving the Palace at 8.30 a.m.

THE shareholders of the Kwansei Railway Company held a meeting on Oct. 25th and approved of the proposal to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

AN old man named T. Funada (75) living at Chitosecho, Yokohama, committed suicide on Oct. 22nd by cutting himself in the throat with a knife. The cause is reported to be poverty.

A TELEGRAM from Miyasaki states that two police officers belonging to Miyakonojo station were severely injured by an armed robber on the night of Oct. 25th. Details are unknown.

MARQUES OYAMA and Ito, Count Katsura, Baron Komura, and General Kuroki, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Division, had audience of the Emperor on the morning of Oct. 26th.

THE Tosan Life Insurance Company, Kagawa prefecture, was suspended on Oct. 26th by the Authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce under Art. 11 of the Insurance Law.

THE High Educational Assembly will be opened at the Department of Education, for a week commencing on November 25th. A proposed revision of educational administration and other matters will be discussed.

ACCORDING to a passenger who has arrived at Shimonoseki from Vladivostok, the Russians in the latter place believe generally that there will be no war between Japan and Russia. Four Russian warships are now lying at Vladivostok.

CORRESPONDENCE from Chiba states that fire occurred in the dwelling of a wealthy farmer named Tsuruoka (67) in the district of Ichihara, burning down the building. He and his wife lost their lives. Incendiarism is reported to be the cause.

THE shareholders of the Kyushu Railway Company held a meeting on Oct. 26th, where the statement of accounts for the first half-year's business was submitted. The meeting adopted a proposal to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

THE *Nichi Nichi* states that the Czar has decorated the Japanese military officers who attended General Kuropatkin when he paid a visit to Japan. The decorations were conveyed by a secretary of the Russian Legation to the Department of War on Oct. 25th.

REUTER telegraphed to Shanghai that when the body of the late Miss Hickman, the missing lady doctor, was found in an enclosed plantation in Richmond Park, the head was severed from the body, seemingly by rats.

AN earthquake, which must have startled many people, visited Yokohama on Tuesday night at ten o'clock. The initial shake was quite strong, and this was followed after a few seconds by one even more severe, the whole series of vibrations lasting for over a minute.

THE British steamer *Firth of Dornoch*, which was attached by order of the Court on her arrival at Kobe, was released on Oct. 22nd, an amount equivalent to that for which Messrs. Cornes & Co., of Yokohama, are suing, being disbursements and advances, having been deposited in Court the previous day.

ACCORDING to the *Glasgow Herald*, the British Admiralty has received tenders for the construction of 15 torpedo boat destroyers, to have a speed of 25½ knots. Their chief characteristic will be a higher forecastle. The builders were asked to submit designs for the machinery on the forced lubrication principle, so that the working parts of the engines will be enclosed.

On Monday afternoon while a football match was being played on the Recreation Ground, Kobe, between teams for the U.S. gun-boat *Annapolis*, Mr. Nichols, a midshipman, was accidentally thrown by one of the players, the result being that his leg was broken. The young officer was immediately conveyed on board his vessel, where his injuries were attended to.

THE *Fiji* states that the number of *jusai* (criminal) convicts in Tokyo prisons seems to be increasing. There are 350 male and 42 female, and out of them, 18 male and 1 female have been sentenced to death. Beside them, there are also 105 males and 55 females on whom sentence is not passed. Comparing these figures with those of last year, they show an increase of 20 per cent.

THE Pope has just written for publication an interesting letter on ecclesiastical music, especially relating to plain song. In this letter His Holiness insists on the necessity for reform in Church music, and also in its publication. The importance of this second allusion concerns the virtual monopoly which has hitherto been enjoyed in the publication of official Catholic music by the Ratisbon publishers, and seems to forecast a change in the sense of wider distribution.

PROFESSOR KAWAI of the College of Agriculture who recently returned from a visit to Formosa, has submitted his opinion to the Minister of Home Affairs. He says that the forests on Nittaka mountain furnish the best materials for the wooden buildings common in the Empire. Many of the *hinoki* measure about seven yards in diameter. The lumber will bring in a large income to the Government when cut and sold. To carry the timber to a shipping port he suggests a railway of about 50 miles for the cost of which about two million yen will be needed.

On Oct. 26th at noon, two trains—one from Nagoya at 10.40 a.m., and another from Kameyama at 11 a.m.—collided at Tomita station, with the result that three goods cars were derailed, causing serious damage to the permanent way, while over thirty passengers were more or less injured. They were immediately removed to the military hospital at the village of Tomita. Some engineers and other workmen were sent to the scene from the Yokkaichi station to repair the damage. Traffic was expected to be resumed on the evening of the same day.

KOREA.

Friday, October 23.

Telegraphic communication having now been restored with Korea, news comes across the wires of the usual state of affairs, namely, M. Pavlow's pragmatic activity. The last act attributed to him is in connexion with telegraphs from Korea to China. Last year he gave much prominence to this matter, urging the Korean Government to allow the establishment of communication *via* Wiju between Seoul and the principal places in Manchuria. In April, 1902, he claims to have obtained from the Korean Foreign Office a promise that his application should receive favourable consideration, but since that time nothing has been heard of it, and he is now said to have addressed a strong despatch to the Foreign Office recapitulating the above facts, and adding that, according to current rumours, telegraphic communication actually exists *via* Wiju, but is limited to the use of Japan, Korea and China. He therefore demands that these secret arrangements should cease and that other Powers should enjoy the same facilities as the three States now using the line.

M. Pavlow is a very enterprising diplomatist. Indeed he often conveys to us the impression of a man struggling desperately to retrieve a greatly compromised situation. But we suspect that he is libelled, or at any rate misrepresented, on the present occasion. For it is impossible to suppose him so egregiously misinformed as to be labouring under the impression that telegraphic communication does really exist *via* Wiju. There is nothing of the kind. If he sincerely believe that there is, we can sympathise with his indignation because of the treatment his application has received. But does he believe it? If so, he is quite singular in his credulity.

A few years ago we should all have been hearty supporters of Russia's persistent endeavours to bring Seoul within the circuit of her East-Asian telegraphic system. They have been very persistent efforts. First an essay was made in the direction of the Tumen River. Poles were actually erected and wires were about to be stretched when the Koreans interfered in an unusually vertebrate manner. Then followed the proposals for re-opening the Wiju-Manchurian line, which was operated during the China-Japan War. Then came the essay to lay a cable across the estuary of the Yalu, where, once more, the Koreans undertook an uprooting campaign. Then things reduced themselves to a signal-station at Tho Yong-po, which station also has no right to be there. And now M. Pavlow reverts to the Seoul-Manchuria line *via* Wiju. Telegraphs and railways used to be regarded as the most useful factors of material progress, but of late years they have assumed the character of the most effective instruments of imperial aggression, and it is by Russia that they have been invested with that character. No longer, therefore, can we blame any Oriental Power that hesitates to be brought within the sphere of these mechanical conquerors.

The opening of the first section of the Seoul-Fusan Railway took place on the 20th instant, in the presence of a large number of official and non-official Koreans and of the Representatives of Japan, England, Germany, Russia and China. The section opened was about 20 miles in length, from Yong Teung-po to Su-won, which latter town lies between Seoul and Yashan, the scene of the first fight between Japanese

and Chinese troops in 1894. Everything passed off most successfully, according to telegraphic reports received in Tokyo. The opening train travelled at a rate of 15 miles an hour—a very modest speed, so that the distinguished passengers had ample leisure to inspect the region through which they passed.

Saturday, October 24.

Mr. Shimura, special correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, wires to that journal that the Japanese Secretary of the Peking Legation, Mr. Hagiwara, and his suite, among whom was Mr. Shimura himself, were prevented by the Russians from landing at Yong Am-pho, and had to proceed up the river and land at Wiju. It will be remembered that Mr. Shimamura was despatched from the Legation in Peking to investigate the state of affairs on the southern bank of the Yalu and to compile a report. He was therefore on official business and doubtless carried all the necessary credentials. If therefore the above incident be not subsequently explained, it will assume a grave character. The conjecture is that the Russian objection to foreigners' presence at Yong Am-pho is connected with the alleged fort. This was recently supposed to be only a signal station, and it is now understood that the authority for that interpretation was the military attaché of the British Legation in Peking, whom Sir Ernest Satow had sent to Yong Am-pho to investigate the facts. Doubts subsequently arose, however, and were soon strengthened by the extreme secrecy imposed by the Russians—secrecy so strict that a Korean who attempted to ascend the hill on which the apocryphal edifice stands, is said to have been killed on the spot by the Russian sentries. A Japanese subject, however, managed to ascend, and his verdict, which the *Nichi Nichi*'s correspondent telegraphs with full credence, is that beyond all question a fort has been built.

It is further telegraphed by the same correspondent that two Russian vessels from Port Arthur, each of over 2,000 tons, are anchored below the island in the Yalu, and have on board some Russian officers in uniform who appear to be directing the active communications taking place between the vessels and Yong Am-pho.

Nevertheless complete calm prevails at Wiju and in its neighbourhood. The five Japanese gendarmes recently despatched from Seoul for the protection of their nationals' life and property in Wiju have arrived at that place, and have been received with great joy by the Japanese inhabitants. Five men are a veritable drop in the ocean, but the sight of a friendly uniform is welcome in times of peril.

The military attaché of the British Legation, who has been inspecting the state of affairs in the Yalu Valley, has now finished his work and set out on his return journey. If it be true that he pronounced the work on Yong-an-zan to be only a signal station, very explicit evidence will be needed before we can agree to consider it a fort.

It is stated that the question of the Belgian Adviser to the Korean Court has been settled in the sense that this gentleman shall be appointed adviser not to the Court but to the Department of Home Affairs, and that his emoluments and official position shall be the same as those of Mr. Kato, the Japanese adviser. The general understanding is that when the project of appointing a Belgian subject to the Court was mooted, the Japanese Minister objected on the ground that if any such appointment were made, the

prior right was with Mr. Kato. This remonstrance seems to have been effective in one respect, though its net outcome is that no foreign adviser at all is appointed to the Court.

It is telegraphed to the *Nichi Nichi* that officials recently despatched from the Korean Foreign Office to make local investigations at Yong Am-pho and in its neighbourhood, have reported the discovery of a site suitable for an open port at a point about four miles below Yong Am-pho. It would be a curious denouement if, Wiju being opened to foreign trade, a place for its port should be found below Yong Am-pho. The latter would then lose much of its importance.

It is noteworthy that *The Korea Review*, generally well informed, says that on August 22nd the Korean Government decided to make Wiju an open port and to place a custom house at Yong Am-pho. The magazine adds that the distance between the two is about the same as that between Pyongyang and Chinnam-po. If the Korean Government came to that decision two months ago, it has seen reason, apparently, to be slow in giving effect to it.

Telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* relate the conclusion of the electric-railway riot in which a Japanese postman was injured and the store of a Japanese merchant, Asada, was wrecked. The Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed to the Japanese Representative a despatch saying that the matter has been fully investigated, and that as strict injunctions have been issued to prevent any recurrence of such lawlessness, it is hoped that Japanese subjects will pursue their callings in confidence and tranquility. Nothing is said in this despatch about the question of indemnity, but that, doubtless, will be speedily settled. The despatch admits frankly that soldiers were engaged in the riot.

The recent crossing of the Tumen River by a Russian force is said to have been prompted by a rumour that a Japanese man-of-war had entered Yong-kwi Bay, which is a fine roadstead in Hamyong-do. It having been ascertained, however, that the man-of-war was a myth, the Russian force withdrew. Such is the story told by correspondents of the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi*. A strange story truly, for it indicates that the Russian officers beyond the Tumen regard themselves as guardians of Korean territory on the other side of the river, and are prepared to employ armed force for the purpose of discharging their duties of guardianship. We take leave to regard the whole tale as apocryphal.

From Chinnam-po comes news that although for a time men's minds were greatly perturbed by the arrival of Japanese subjects who had withdrawn from Wiju very much in the garb of fugitives, confidence has been restored thanks to official representations, and things are now in a normal condition. Owing, however, to apprehensions of war between Japan and Russia, business is virtually at a standstill. The same story on a lesser scale might be told of many places where Japanese are engaged in trade and industry. One can not be surprised that they are impatient for a settlement of some kind, and that the requirements of Russia's imperial expansion grow daily less tolerable in their eyes.

Sunday, Oct. 25.

It will be remembered that some time ago two Japanese subjects were wounded near Wiju, a raft of which they were in charge having been previously seized. The public at once jumped to the conclusion that this

outrage had been perpetrated by Russians; a not unnatural inference seeing that the Yalu Valley's timber enterprise was virtually in Russian hands. But subsequent investigations go to show that the Russians had nothing to do with the affair. The seizure of the raft was effected by Korean soldiers belonging to the local force, and at once the two Japanese in charge, Maki and Yoshina, repaired to the quarters of the officer commanding the troops in the district, and obtained from him a written statement denying that the seizure of the raft had been made by his order. As the two Japanese, carrying this statement, were leaving the camp, they were attacked, doubtless by the guilty soldiers, and received severe injuries, especially Maki, who still lies in a very precarious condition. The important feature of the story is that the officer in local command is said to have avowed his inability to punish the offenders. This avowal was made in writing to the Japanese Consul, and has of course been presented by the Japanese Representative in Seoul to the Foreign Office, accompanied by an inquiry as to how the Korean Government proposed to deal with the matter. Evidently if the officers in command of Korean troops confess themselves unable to exercise efficient control over their men, it will be for the Japanese Government to take the matter into its own hands; an obligation which would be most unwelcome at the present juncture. But whatever may be the conduct of individual Japanese subjects in Korea, the Japanese Government's treatment of all questions affecting the peninsula has invariably been moderate and long-suffering, so that there is a margin of hope that the gun-boat which would inevitably make its appearance upon the scene were certain Occidental States concerned in this complication, will still remain out of sight.

The latest news as to the electric-railway riot is that the Japanese Minister has demanded a sum of 100 yen to pay the medical expenses of the injured postman and a solatium of 500 yen, but the investigation of losses in connexion with the dismantling of Mr. Asada's store has not yet been concluded.

It is stated from Seoul that apprehensions of war between Japan and Russia trouble the people's minds in a constantly increasing degree and have almost paralysed trade. Japanese paper-money has depreciated nearly twenty per cent., and a meeting of the leading Japanese merchants was to be held in the Chamber of Commerce on the evening of the 23rd instant to consider the situation.

From Yuen-san the *Sumida-gawa Maru*, which has just entered Nagasaki, brings news that everything is quiet at that place, but that the Russians are increasing along the banks of the Tumen River, and are behaving in an arbitrary manner, keeping all Koreans at arm's length. It is added that the officer in command—apparently in the Tumen district—has warned all Japanese residents that as the Russo-Chinese Railway will be entirely occupied for military purposes during the next month, they had better lose no time in returning home, but what the Tumen district has to do with the Manchurian railway we fail to see. The *Asahi* says that the *Kobe Maru* from Vladivostok has brought ten or twelve Japanese subjects who had been residing in Habarovsk and Nicholsk. One of these persons alleges that Russian soldiers fired at the houses of his nationals in Habarovsk, and that a complaint on the subject is now being preferred in Vladivostok.

It appears to be true that Mr. Hagiwara was not allowed to land at Yong Am-pho. All the Tokyo papers contain a statement that intelligence of the fact has been officially received, but that particulars are still wanting. There does not seem to be any disposition to make much of the affair which may prove, perhaps, to be easily explicable. Mr. Hagiwara telegraphs from Wiju that all is quiet there.

Tuesday, October 27.

Telegrams from Seoul confirm the news that the Russians at Yong Am-pho would not allow any of the Japanese passengers of the *Wakanoura Maru*, among whom was Mr. Hagiwara, Secretary of the Legation in Peking, to land at that place, and that the ship had to proceed to Wiju. The Japanese Representative in Seoul is reported to have addressed a strong remonstrance to M. Pavlov on the subject of this manifestly illegal act on the part of the Russians, and Mr. Hagiwara was to set out for Antung on the 26th instant to prefer a similar complaint to the officer in command there, under whose immediate jurisdiction Yong Am-pho falls. No explanation is offered of the arbitrary procedure of the Russians. If such a step were deliberately taken, we can only conclude that there is a desire to precipitate a collision with Japan, for it would be obviously intolerable that the Russians should take unlawful possession of an important place in Korea and should close it against all ingress by Japanese subjects. Our conviction is, however, that whoever was responsible for the Yong Am-pho performance acted in excess of his instructions or under some misapprehension, and that the incident will be found to admit of satisfactory explanation.

It is now stated by the Seoul correspondents of both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Military Attaché of the British Legation in Peking, who was recently sent to report on the state of affairs in the Yalu Valley, telegraphed to the British Legation in Seoul on the 23rd instant, in the sense that the ambiguous edifice at Yong Am-pho is certainly a fort and not a signal station. It will be remembered that this officer was said to have made a communication in precisely the opposite sense to the Peking Legation.

On the 21st instant—that is to say, two days before the arrival of the report attributed as above to the British Military Attaché—an official sent from Pyong-yang to collect information in the same region, is said to have forwarded a detailed statement to the effect that undoubtedly a fort had been erected by the Russians; that, further, they had marked out a greatly increased area of occupation there; and that their boundary posts now extend as far as Sok-jing. Apparently the plan pursued by the Russians is to do their own delimitation on a liberal scale since the Koreans hesitate to take part in the operation. That is not wonderful. It is an obvious method of teaching the Koreans that "masterly inactivity" may be made to cut both ways.

According to the *Asahi's* correspondence the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a very strong remonstrance to M. Pavlov on the subject of this fort. The Minister encloses copies of reports sent in by the inspector despatched from Pyong-yang and by the local officials of Yong-chong, from which documents the nature of the erection can no longer be in any doubt. He naturally asks what possible occasion there can be for a lumber company to erect fortresses, and he denounces the flagrant

illegality of building fortifications and making military preparations within the territories of a friendly State in time of peace without any permission from that State. The Russian Representative is called on to have the fort removed at once and to take steps for punishing the lumber company's representative, by whom such an illegality has been perpetrated.

These two incidents—the building of a fort and the refusal to permit the landing at Yong Am-pho of the Japanese Secretary of Legation—are scarcely credible. They place the Russians so hopelessly in the wrong that one naturally hesitates to attach any faith to them. We apprehend, however, that there is no longer any room for doubt. Possibly the sudden development of Russian enterprise in the Yalu Valley may have been originally intended as a mere diversion; a make-weight to be thrown into the scale when the Manchurian problem came up for final solution. But the trouble about these feints is that they are very apt to be perverted into real attacks through the precipitancy or indiscretion of those to whose immediate charge they are committed. We do not wish to do M. Pavlov an injustice, but his feverishly pragmatic record scarcely indicates him as a fitting controller of delicate operations. At all events the Yalu Valley is now the arena of imminent danger, for it is there that potentialities of actual collision exist. In Manchuria there are comparatively few points of direct friction. When the history of all these Far-Eastern incidents comes to be written, it will look badly for Russia. At one time it seemed that she had inaugurated a new regimen of civilized conquest by the aid of the iron horse, but in the sequel she descends to the old-fashioned and now unsightly methods. Other Powers have been there before, but not when the world held a photographic lens in its hands.

The chief local official at Kyong Heung—which will be remembered as the place on the Korean side of the Tumen where the Russians last year attempted to carry a telegraph wire to Yuen-san—reports (*Asahi Shimbun* correspondence) that several hundreds of Russians have crossed the river and are firing guns. They allege that they are sportsmen, but a Japanese consular official has arrived from Song-jin to investigate their proceedings. This story looks like a veritable mare's-nest. What on earth should induce Russians to behave in such a manner were they engaged in any enterprise other than sporting? We can scarcely imagine them crossing a river and firing fusillades into the air just by way of defiant amusement.

Li Keun-thaik, who has always enjoyed the reputation of being a Russo-phil, is reported to have received the collateral appointment of acting Minister of War. Li is now Chief of Police.

There is a rumour in Seoul to the effect that M. Pavlov has been recalled, and that the Korean Court has expressed a desire to have M. Waeber appointed as his successor, with the view of completing the purposes of Kin's recent mission to Port Arthur. All this has the semblance of a familiar Korean canard. We need scarcely add that it is supplemented by various rumours as to the purpose of Kin's visit. Some say that he went to "borrow" Russian soldiers! Some that his mission was to inspect the state of affairs in Liaotung with a view to advising his Government whether confident reliance might be placed

on Russia's military preparedness. It is a veritable nest of hypotheses.

It appears that the recently reported depreciation of monetary tokens in Seoul had reference, not to Japanese bank notes, as we supposed, but to Korean nickels. The Japanese merchants have held a meeting and have advised several remedial measures, the most obvious being to peremptorily veto the striking of fresh coins; to refrain from putting into circulation the residue of even those already struck, and to make arrangements for officially redeeming at par the nickels now in circulation. In the context of this intelligence it is alleged that the cause of the depreciation is fear of war, which sentiment has had the strange effect of inducing the Koreans to possess themselves of as much Japanese paper-money as possible and to store it away, the final result being that nickels of the face value of over 2 yen are paid for one Japanese yen note. Later reports from Seoul state that orders have been issued for the suspension of nickel coinage by the Mint and the substitution of copper coins.

Wednesday, October 28.

A report from the Tumen-river district comes to Tokyo *via* Seoul and is given in the columns of the *Jiji*, the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Asahi*, to the effect that 200 Russian soldiers have crossed the river into Korean territory. Unless this be intended as an armed invasion, which is in the last degree improbable, it can have no significance whatever, and therefore we anticipate that the incident will prove a myth.

The *Jiji*'s Seoul correspondent telegraphs—and is confirmed by the *Asahi*'s, though the two reports differ slightly as to details—that a party of Russian soldiers and Chinese mounted bandits have seized a Japanese raft (or rafts) at Kiu Yong-po. There is apparently much confusion about the ownership of rafts when they come floating down the Yalu, and the probability is that this affair will be found to be nothing more than a question of marks. Mr. Hagiwara appears to be busying himself about the general arrangements for indicating and identifying rafts. He is consulting at Antung with representatives of the various interests concerned, and he is said to have found that improper dealings have taken place on the part of his own nationals also.

With regard to the Hagiwara incident, the same correspondent wires that the refusal to allow the Secretary to land at Yong Am-pho was in accordance with orders from Viceroy Alexieff, but that assertion may be dismissed as incredible.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Wiju says that on the 22nd instant a body of 30 Russian soldiers made their appearance at that town and were followed by 10 more on the 23rd. These detachments were supposed to have been sent for the purpose of observing the Japanese, and they are said to have been alarmed at the sight of Secretary Hagiwara's large following. They did not actually enter the walled town, and what became of them ultimately we are not told. Wiju is stated by this correspondent to be carrying on its business undisturbed, and the Japanese residents are much gratified by the prospect of the place being opened to foreign trade.

The significant point of this story is that detachments of Russian troops should be moving about in the Yalu Valley. With a fort at Yong Am-pho and a military garrison for their new settlement there, the Russians give every indication of having come to stay.

On arriving at Wiju Mr. Hagiwara immediately opened negotiations, it is said, with reference to the murderous assault recently made by Korean soldiers upon two Japanese subjects, Maki and Yoshinaga, who had repaired to the camp for the purpose of complaining about the seizure of a raft. The upshot of the negotiations was an agreement that the officer in command of the riotous troops should pay an indemnity. This is the officer who is said to have reported to Seoul that he could not control his men and that he desired to take upon himself all responsibility for their act. That was probably a mere figure of speech, an Oriental grace. But the officer has been taken at his word, and his position must be very unenviable if he finds himself at the head of uncontrollable soldiers whose offences he must expiate in his own person.

According to the *Nippon* M. Pavlov, having received the strong representation presented by the Japanese Minister with reference to the indignity offered at Yong Am-pho to Mr. Hagiwara, replied that he could not credit the alleged facts, but that, at any rate, Yong Am-pho lay within the jurisdiction of Viceroy Alexieff and therefore a satisfactory answer could not be returned from Seoul. The *Asahi*'s correspondent, on the other hand, says merely that M. Pavlov showed much concern and was perplexed how to reply. In the *Niroku*'s columns a more definite account is given, as might have been expected. M. Pavlov is there represented as saying that Mr. Hagiwara's landing was not interdicted (*kyozetsu*) but only objected to (*shasetsu*), the reason being that owing to the disturbed state of the district the authorities at Yong Am-pho deemed it expedient to prevent the access of outsiders. M. Pavlov promised, however, that so far as might be consistent with the preservation of peace and good order, the ingress of Japanese subjects would not in future be obstructed. We (*Japan Mail*) take leave to doubt the correctness of all these versions. The first is scarcely conceivable; the second is absurd, and the third depicts M. Pavlov as assuming the very position which the Japanese Government could not possibly recognise; that is to say, arrogating the right to deny to Japanese subjects access to parts of Korea where Russian subjects have full liberty to come and go.

The *Niroku* has a telegram from Seoul saying that Li Keun-thaik has applied for three Russian officers to train the Imperial Guards.

A telegram received in Tokyo on Tuesday afternoon from the Japanese Representative in Seoul conveys final news about the Yong Am-pho affair. It says that in answer to official remonstrances with regard to the refusal of the Russians at Yong Am-pho to permit the landing of Mr. Hagiwara and his suite on the 20th instant, M. Pavlov has admitted the illegality of such refusal, has promised to convey the necessary expression of disapproval to Yong Am-pho, and has engaged that there shall be no repetition of the illegality. It is evident, as most thoughtful persons must have conceived at the time, that this Yong Am-pho incident was the outcome of some misconception. No one could imagine that responsible Russian officials would deliberately have taken a step of the kind. Thus this cloud upon the horizon of peace is happily dissipated. There remains, however, the fort at Yong Am-pho. On the 26th instant it was officially stated in Tokyo that there could be no doubt about the existence

of this fort; that it was a petty work of fortification, but that 5 or 6 guns had been mounted in it. On the other hand, Korean officials—the telegram continued—had received from Russian officers an assurance that the so-called "fort" was merely a place for storing articles of daily use, and the inhabitants of the district credited the truth of that assurance. Many things conspire to suggest that the erection has attracted unwarrantable attention. The placing of guns in position is an act that can not be excused, but, after all, what serious aim could be contemplated by the builders of a little fortress, supplied with feeble artillery, cut off from support and within easy range of heavy cannon on the side of the sea? The probability is that the Russians really contemplated nothing more than a store-house when they put their hands to the work, and that the idea subsequently occurred to them to mount a few gatlings for purposes of protection. Will they dismantle the fortification, however, in deference to Korean remonstrances? That will be the test of their sincerity.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a strong article about Yong Am-pho. It points out that Russia's proceedings there are childish petty as to their practical results, and yet they involve a large responsibility. She is pledged by her conventions with Japan not to send troops to the peninsula, and she is pledged by her promise made to England through China in connexion with the evacuation of Port Hamilton not to undertake any enterprises of territorial expansion in Korea. She recognised the binding nature of her obligations on the occasion of Masampo, but her doings in the Yalu Valley seem to indicate forgetfulness of her pledges. Our contemporary writes contemptuously about the whole essay from its imperial point of view, but regards its possible consequences as important.

Thursday, October 29.

It is reported from Kaison that a Japanese named Kubo Goichi (or Moriyuki) was killed by a Korean sergeant of the garrison at 3 a.m. on the 27th instant in an inn, and that he was robbed of a large sum of money, some accounts say 2,500 yen, others 3,000. Three Chinese subjects who were in the lodging-house at the time were wounded. Probably this will prove to have been a case of common burglary.

Tokyo newspapers allege that the Korean Government, replying to importunate inquiries by the Ministers of Great Britain and Japan, intimated on the 27th inst. that the delay in deciding whether or not Yong Am-pho should be opened was owing to the Cabinet Council not yet having concluded its investigations. The Ministers were therefore requested to have patience.

With regard to the latest report of a seizure of a Japanese timber-raft by Russian subjects, the Korean Government is said to have replied to a protest from the Japanese Minister in Seoul, that before coming to any decision, the statements of the Lumber Company's officials must be sought.

The line of telegraph between Wiju and Anju has been interrupted, so that communication is suspended for the moment.

On the evening of the 25th instant communications were restored by the Tsushima-Fusan cable. Our readers remember, of course, that the break-down of this cable was attributed to Russian enterprise, and that the theory received serious attention in some quarters. It need scarcely be said

that the facts did not support any such hypothesis. What happened was that a big fish-hook caught in the cable and pierced it. Certainly it must have been a hook intended to capture a remarkably large fish, but a hook it was.

Friday, Oct. 30.

On the 26th instant the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Seoul addressed an official intimation to the Representatives of Japan and Great Britain in the sense that although the question of opening Yong Am-pho was under consideration by the Korean Government, no decision had been reached, and that the Minister would endeavour to expedite a settlement. Such a communication sounds very futile. It would not have been made were there any prospect of a speedy decision on Korea's part, and we must therefore regard it as a mere sop. Probably the *Asahi Shimbun* is correct when it concludes that Korea, being a highly interested spectator of the Manchurian dispute between Japan and Russia, wishes to preserve everything in *statu quo* until the issue of that complication is definitely known. Korea is a petty State, but even little things are endowed with a troublesome force of inert resistance, and if she will not open her ports, it is not easy to find legitimate means of compelling her.

It is stated that the Russians who seized Japanese timber-rafts at Wiju, claim to have been acting under instructions from Mr. Commissioner Cho. The matter has therefore been taken up in Seoul, where Mr. Hayashi is asking whether responsibility has been properly placed on Cho's shoulders. To the general public it will sound a little quaint that Russian subjects in the Yalu Valley should assign the orders, or the authority, of a petty Korean official in justification of their acts. They pay no attention whatever to the instructions or remonstrances of the Korean Government itself when their own convenience is better consulted by indifference.

Mr. Hagiwara is said to have found it impossible to effect anything at Antung, whither he went to consult with M. Clemetiff about the solution of timber-felling disputes. The Lumber Company's representative averred his inability to enter into any responsible discussion in the absence of instructions from M. Pavlov. Mr. Hagiwara was therefore obliged to proceed (29th instant) to Yong Am-pho, furnished with a letter of introduction from the officer commanding the Russian garrison in Antung to M. Ustomoff (?), the principal official at Yong Am-pho. It seems to be a curious coil, for negotiations with M. Pavlov in Seoul find him unsupplied with the necessary information, and negotiations *in loco* with the persons that possess the information find them unsupplied with authority from M. Pavlov.

Travellers visiting Antung report it to be absolutely in Russian military occupation, and say that all arrangements have been made for going into winter quarters.

A report addressed to Minister Hayashi from Wiju is said to have attributed to Mr. Commissioner Cho Song-hyop a public declaration that all the forests in the whole Yalu Valley belong to the Russian Lumber Company. That is precisely what Russia has hitherto contended and what others have denied. Cho Song-hyop seems to have "taken sides."

The "secret messenger" is again talked of. His name, like his mission, is hard to decipher, its orthography varying from day to day, but we are at least justified in

asserting that he is a "Kim." An attempt is said to have been made to cover up his tracks by spreading a story that he had gone to Chhollado on official business, but the newsmongers affirm that he turned up at Seoul on the 24th instant and proceeded to Port Arthur on the following day by a Russian war-ship, bearing a letter from the Korean Minister of the Household to Viceroy Alexieff. The purport of this epistle is said to have been a request for Russian assistance, inasmuch as Korea found herself confronted by a crisis threatening her integrity, which she had no competence to protect. The framers of this story add that it is another device of M. Pavlov to entangle the Korean Government. We do not believe that M. Pavlov wastes his time playing such childish pranks.

On the 28th instant the contract engaging a Belgian subject to be Adviser to the Korean Foreign Office was signed in Seoul, according to the *Fiji's* correspondence. The term of service is 3 years; the salary is 600 yen monthly together with house allowance, and the Adviser is to receive the treatment of a high-class official.

Persistent rumours continue to circulate about Russia's doings in the Tumen district. She is said to be building extensive barracks, presumably on her own side of the river. If Russia be doing even a moiety of the things attributed to her, her monthly bill on account of the Far East must be enormous.

CHINA.

Saturday, October 24.

China seems to be sending several officers to attend the Japanese military manoeuvres which take place in Hyogo prefecture next month. We do not doubt that these manoeuvres will be associated by the newsmongers with some warlike purpose, and it is therefore advisable to insist upon the fact that they take place regularly every year at the present season.

The French, according to a telegram from Tientsin, have now restored to China the greater part of the land at that place occupied by them in the sequel of the Boxer trouble. The only remaining foreign occupants of territory are now Japan and Russia.

Monday, October 26.

Prince Ching seems to be standing his ground firmly in Peking. There is no confirmation of the news received a few days ago in Tokyo—news which we ventured to doubt at the time—that M. Lessar had addressed to him a despatch which would have reduced the Tokyo negotiations to a farce and amounted virtually to a declaration of war. Officialdom in the Japanese capital remains ignorant of any such despatch, and it may probably be dismissed as a figment of some newsmonger's imagination. One may fairly assume, however, that M. Lessar is sparing no pains to break down the resolve of the Chinese Government. That is his duty as a Russian diplomatist, since if China could be induced to sign away her own sovereignty in Manchuria, the situation would be greatly compromised for those that are striving to preserve her integrity. It is a very interesting fact that the two Courts in Peking and Seoul are both simultaneously restrained by the influence of Japan conspicuously and of England and America in a secondary degree, from committing suicidal acts—China from agreeing to Russia's new demands and Korea from ratifying the Yong Am-pho lease. Did

either Court give way the path would be greatly smoothed for the great Northern Power, and it must be assumed that M. Lessar and M. Pavlov are exerting all the resources of their ingenuity to accomplish that end. For the moment, however, there are no signs of yielding in either of the Far-Eastern capitals. Japanese diplomacy still controls the situation.

Peking reports, on avowedly good authority, that the Russians on the Liao River—a very vague expression—have trained a thousand mounted bandits and, having given them Chinese costumes, have despatched them to Mukden. It has long been understood that the Russians were utilizing the services of the bandits, doubtless finding that the best way to convert them into law-abiding citizens. This tale, therefore, has no special significance.

It is stated that the Russians have handed over Tien-chwang-tai to the Chinese who have established a custom house there. Tien-chwang-tai is a name familiar to those that recall the incidents of the China-Japan war. It lies on the Liao westward of Yin-kow.

Tuesday, October 27.

Some of the news agencies have supplied a paragraph which appears in several Tokyo journals. It professes to give the exact numbers of the Russian forces now present in Shingking, Kirin and Amur. No doubt the Japanese Head Quarter Staff possesses accurate information on this point, but whether the news agency which has catered for the Tokyo press is in the secret, we can not tell. At all events the figures are these:—

	Shingking.	Kirin.	Amur
Infantry	20,000	15,000	14,600
Cavalry	8,000	7,000	5,000
Artillery	6,000	8,000	5,000
Engineers	1,000	700	500
Railway Guards.....	800	700	500
Totals	35,800	31,400	25,600

In addition to the above there are said to be some twenty thousand disbanded soldiers who would be available in time of need, the grand total thus being 111,800 of all arms. It sounds a very credible estimate. Considering the immense extent of the area occupied, the uncertainty that must exist as to points of attack, and the impossibility of concentrating such widely scattered forces for the purposes of a sudden emergency, one can not say that the above figures make a very strong showing.

Shanghai has been true to itself at this crisis. It has outshone all other places as a manufactory of bunders. On the 12th instant the *N.-C. Daily News* published a telegram from Chefoo dated the 10th, saying:—"The Japanese have occupied Masampo. War will be officially declared noon to-morrow (Sunday)." It would be a pity to consign that fine bit of romance to oblivion, so we reproduce it, though tardily.

Wednesday, October 28.

It is reported to the *Fiji Shimo* from Peking that the southward movement of Russian troops in Manchuria continues, and that some ten thousand men have reached Ta-shi-kiao, advancing down the Valley of the Liao. All military operations in the Liao district must be now growing very difficult.

The two steamers recently reported to be

lying off Stanly Island in the Yalu estuary are now said to have been laden with provisions and other military stores for winter use at Antung and Fenghwan. There had been talk of increasing the forces at these places but no signs of any such step are apparent. It is added that the Russians do not seem to have occupied Takushan. These precautions for winter supplies are naturally interpreted to mean that there is no intention whatever of making any movement in the direction of evacuation until next year at all events. Indeed, unless the Russian troops had withdrawn by the beginning of the present month, there remained no time for overland evacuation until next spring.

It is stated that the Foreign Representatives in Peking have at length agreed to the trial of the *Supao* prisoners by the Mixed Court in Shanghai. This has been a weary business; another illustration of the splendid indifference for time that marks the procedure of Western Powers acting in concert.

Friday, Oct. 30.

The *Niroku Shimpō* publishes a wonderful telegram from Peking announcing, on the authority of the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg, that the Russian Government's counsels have been finally swayed in the direction of peace, the Empire's military and naval experts having decided that victory would not be assured in the event of war, and that anything resembling defeat would seriously check the progress of Russia's Far-Eastern enterprises. The *Niroku* made a far-seeing venture when it undertook to place itself on sale at a cost of 5 *rin*—or one half of a farthing—per copy and 3½ *d.* per month. The result is that it is now said to have a circulation of 100,000 daily. The proprietor himself claims to have a circulation of 150,000, and last Sunday he and his staff organized a magnificent entertainment at Ueno to celebrate this high-water mark of sales. Considering, then, that its *clientèle* consists mainly of the lower middle classes—among whom are to be included *jimikisha*-men and labourers—it may be assumed that the newspaper does not exercise much discrimination in its methods of catering. That is doubtless the reason why it maintains such an active domestic manufactory of foreign news.

THE ENGLISH UNDERWRITERS.

What can be the cause of the panic into which Liverpool underwriters have fallen, as indicated by to-day's telegrams? It is scarcely conceivable that these sober men of business can have allowed themselves to be misled by alarmist rumours emanating from sensational sources. Really trustworthy journals like *The Times* have not suggested the imminence of war, and it is out of the question that insurance offices in Great Britain can have any special power of forecasting events, or any access to information which is not possessed by even the Japanese Government itself. Besides, even supposing that war did break out within the course of the next two or three months, it is highly improbable that Japanese steamers then *en route* for their own ports would be molested. The action of England and France with regard to Russian merchantmen in 1855; the corresponding action of France with regard to German ships in 1870, and the procedure of Russia with regard to Turkish ships in 1877, may be said to have

established the principle that the ships of a belligerent loading at the ports of another belligerent, or *en route* from the shores of the latter to those of the former at the moment when war breaks out, are secure against molestation until the time of reaching their destination. It is true that the principle has not yet been extended in practice to the ships of a belligerent loading at, destined for, or *en voyage* from, the ports of a neutral State. Hence we have no precedent to indicate what course Russia might choose to take in respect of Japanese steamers *en route* from Great Britain to the East when war broke out between this country and Russia. But it may reasonably be assumed, we think, that Russia would respect a principle which is manifestly dictated by equity and which will assuredly pass sooner or later into the established tenets of international law. At any rate the point is that war is not imminent by any means, and that no well-informed observers in Japan regard it as imminent. The Liverpool underwriters are strangely credulous.

The *Fiji Shimpō* queries the correctness of Reuter's telegram about the insurance rates demanded by Liverpool underwriters in the case of Japanese vessels. Reuter announced that 25 guineas were refused; that 35 guineas were demanded, and finally that the rate fell to 25. Our contemporary thinks that this must mean 25 guineas per £1000, not per £100. The former would work out at 0.25 guineas or 5.75 shillings per 100 *yen* approximately, whereas the normal rate is 37½ *sen* per 100 *yen*. We are inclined to think that the *Fiji's* calculation also is erroneously stated, but the simple plan is to await further intelligence.

A Yokohama broker assures us that these high rates apply only to goods liable to be declared contraband of war. His own information from England is that rates on ordinary goods are unaltered.

The curiously uncertain attitude of the British public towards the Far-Eastern crisis is illustrated by repeated fluctuations in the share-market. Two days ago a sudden and sharp fall in Japanese securities was cabled. On the 28th instant this was followed by a telegram announcing that the 4-per-cents had suddenly leaped up from £79 to £80.10s. and 5-per-cents from £89 to £91.10s. Is Berlin speculating largely in these securities? It looks very like something of the kind, for on more than one occasion when stupidly pessimistic reports from correspondents of English newspapers in Japan have produced a sharp depreciation, Berlin has stepped into the breach with equally silly stories of an opposite complexion. Possibly a ring of shrewd and unscrupulous German financiers have obtained control of an influential section of the Berlin press and are using it to rig the London market. That is not inconceivable. On the other hand, the stupendous ignorance, credulity and prejudice shown by certain German newspapers during the South-African war prepare us for any escapade they may now indulge in.

Negotiations are now pending between H.H. the Sultan of Johore and a Singapore syndicate for the transfer of His Highness's private race-course at Johore, with the object of running gate-money race-meetings. The Sultan's recent visit to Australia so impressed him with the success of this system of race-meetings that he the more readily entered into negotiations for the transaction mentioned above.

THE SITUATION.

Saturday, October 24.

The goings and comings of leading statesman and especially the return of Marquis Ito to Tokyo, which took place on the 22nd instant, inspire the usual stock of rumours. People talk of a council in the Palace and of a meeting of the *Genro* to discuss the situation, now supposed to have become very grave. Others affirm that troops have been placed under orders for Korea and that the steps preliminary to their despatch are being actually taken. But, as a matter of fact, the situation is unchanged, and the sending of troops to Korea is, for the present at all events, a figment of the newsmongers' imagination. We do not pretend to know anything about the exact nature of the negotiations or about the causes of delay. But as to the negotiations, they are in the hands of men sincerely, and mutually anxious to find a pacific solution, and as for the delay, though it may seem long when counted from the first symptoms of Russia's resolve to remain in Manchuria, no one can honestly say that the time hitherto devoted to their task by the plenipotentiaries in Tokyo has been at all out of proportion with the gravity of the work. Our own information goes to show that the last conference between Baron Komura and Baron Rosen took place on the 14th instant; that since then they have not come together, and that their next meeting will probably be two or three days hence.

Nagasaki wires that a number of suspicious Russians have arrived: men who do not answer the description of merchants or travellers. They are consequently labelled "beware" by the correspondent who wires to the *Shogyo Shimpō*. Why "beware" we should like to know? The coming and going of Russians in Japan need not disturb any one.

All the Tokyo papers allege that Baroness Rosen is about to leave Tokyo for home. No inferences are drawn; but that is only a question of time. We happen to know, however, that the statement is baseless, the Baroness having no such intention.

Monday, October 26.

A meeting of statesmen took place in the Premier's official residence on the forenoon of the 24th instant. There were present Marquises Ito, Yamagata and Oyama, Counts Inouye, Matsukata and Katsura, Baron Komura, General Terauchi and Admiral Yamamoto. Of course it is not known what passed, but some Tokyo newspapers undertake to explain that the object of the meeting was to assure unanimity with reference to a point which creates a deadlock in the negotiations. Others say that the conference with Russia has developed phases which, though not unwelcome to Japan, would scarcely be reconcilable with the terms of her English alliance. Others allege that the purpose of the assembly was merely to confirm a consensus which had been reached with some difficulty. The upshot of the matter is that all these newspapers are merely drawing a bow at a venture, and that the *Genro* and other statesmen are keeping their counsel as carefully as they have hitherto done. We may observe that as there has not been any meeting between Barons Rosen and Komura since the 14th instant, it is not conceivable that any new difficulty has yet openly presented itself. Our own conjecture would be that inasmuch as plenipotentiaries never spring surprises on each other, but always take care—assuming them to be desirous of a settlement—that cardinal questions shall

be solved outside the conference chamber, which thus become a place for confirmation only, the nine statesmen who met at the Premier's on Saturday had to debate the conditions the Russian Representative will formally state to Baron Komura at their next meeting, which is expected to take place very shortly, if not to-day. The statesmen were in conclave from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., so that they must have found much food for discussion.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has an extremely thoughtless article, which consists chiefly of silly invective against the interference of the Elder Statesmen in the empire's foreign affairs. It calls them "decrepit and brainless" (*suizan nuno*) individuals, and urges that instead of having recourse to such bruised reeds, such bald-headed obsoletes, the Cabinet should appeal to the strong-hearted nation at large. Surely it is curious to find a Japanese newspaper writing in such strains about the men that have made modern Japan, and that too during their life-time. We judge that kind of temper to be essentially a Japanese characteristic; the disposition to thrust aside grey-headed mature wisdom in favour of giddy, callow youth. It is a relic of the days when Sanemori dyed his beard for the sake of going into battle; a relic of the fighting feudal era when brawn and muscle counted more than experience and brain-fibre. The *Kokumin*, with a higher sense of the situation, notes that the *Genro* are an essential product of Japan's modern history and that she can not dispense with them. Very thankful may she be—we venture to add—that some of them are still left to direct her counsels.

Wednesday, October 28.

The fifth meeting between Barons Rosen and Komura took place on the 26th instant. Its results are not accurately known but an impression prevails that the two Powers are gradually drawing together, though we have to warn our readers that it is only an impression. The *Fiji Shimpō* relates that at the meeting on the 8th instant—which was the third—the gulf between the negotiators was very large, and as neither side showed any disposition to yield, a dangerous situation existed. When the Plenipotentiaries met for the fourth time on the 14th, however, it appeared that Russia was disposed to be more conciliatory, and although no details are known about the fifth meeting on the 26th there is an idea that an *entente* is nearer than before, and that whatever obstacles may be put in the path of peace by the man at the front, the two Governments will succeed in finding a pacific exit from the dilemma. This result will not be immediately attained, however. There will be some delay and several conferences, and a renewal of war scares may be anticipated from time to time. The *Fiji*, however, appears to have little doubt that war will be avoided.

BANKS IN TOKYO.

Tokyo journals give the following figures showing the sums now lying idle in the principal banks of the capital:—

	Amount unemployed. Yen.	Amount of bank's deposits. Yen.
Mitsui Bishi.....	3,042,792	13,409,802
First Bank	2,841,951	11,711,414
Mitsui Bank	1,728,539	11,499,397
Fifteenth	1,449,938	13,972,358
Nakai	1,176,154	—
Yasuda	1,090,040	12,370,007

POLITICAL NOTES.

Monday, October 26.

There is a suggestion in some quarters that Viceroy Alexieff's sudden visit to St. Petersburg is subjective rather than objective; in other words, that he wants to go there rather than is wanted to go. This new hypothesis assumes that the division of councils in Russia hampers the hands of the Viceroy and renders it impossible for him to assume a definite attitude towards Japan. It does not greatly matter which construction we accept. Each has virtually the same practical result, namely, that the Viceroy's visit to St. Petersburg is an event pregnant with the gravest consequences for Eastern Asia. We are forcibly reminded of Muravioff's celebrated journey to the Russian capital in 1853, and of the memorial he presented to the Tsar on that occasion, a journey and a memorial which had as immediate result an imperial order for the occupation of Saghalien, and as later consequence the annexation of the whole region between the Bureya and the sea.

The stock exchange in Tokyo has recovered from the partial panic that overtook it a few days ago. It would seem that the news of Viceroy Alexieff's journey to St. Petersburg was the proximate cause of the alarm, but that people have now come to regard the prospect with calmer minds, and to perceive that there is still a margin for diplomacy.

Tuesday, October 27.

Rumours of warlike preparations are in the air. Thus we read in vernacular journals that the neighbourhood of Tsushima has been protected with torpedoes; that steps are being taken to train physicians and nurses of the Red Cross Hospital in field duties, and so on. All these things would be mere ordinary precautions, and no sinister inference need be drawn from them. Japan is bound to be ready, and she has been ready for some time. That her preparations have been made quietly and without any symptoms of fuss or disturbance, is merely a proof of the completeness of her organization.

Wednesday, October 28.

There are symptoms of great loss of cohesion in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*. It was always predicted that so soon as the autumn elections for communal assemblies were over, several of the local organizations would fall to pieces, and this prediction has now been verified. It is unnecessary to state in detail the places where disruption has occurred. Our readers do not require to learn more than that the *Seiyu-kai* may be said to have lost the allegiance of the whole Hokushin district. The Hiroshima branch of the Party has also broken away. These incidents, happening on the eve of the opening of the Diet, suggest that the *Seiyu-kai's* majority in the Lower House may be much reduced.

Thursday, October 29.

Professor Kanai—one of the Seven Belligerents—delivered a lecture before the *Tōhōkyō-kai* on the 25th instant. It was a very interesting address, because the Professor, instead of limiting himself to vague generalities, went into detailed calculations. He insisted, of course, that war is essentially necessary, his contention being that in no other way can the Manchurian question be solved so as to give permanent satisfaction to Japan and peace to the East. Thus much

premised, he proceeded to deal with the apprehensions of pessimists who allege that Japanese finances could not bear the strain of war. These people pretend that the country is not prospering, but on examination the holders of such a view are found to be not real men of business but pseudo-traders (*kyōgyō-sha*) and speculators (*tōhi sharyū*). Facts altogether belie their allegation. Thus, during the past ten years, the number of ordinary banks has increased four-fold and that of savings banks seven-fold, while the capital of each has quintupled. There has also been an immense increase in the capitals of manufacturing and mercantile companies, and the savings of the nation have become 24 times greater than they were. Under such circumstances there could be no difficulty in collecting war taxes or floating bonds, especially in view of the great sums now lying idle in the banks. As to the actual cost of war, the experience of 1894-5 was that a Division of the Army could be kept in the field for one month at an outlay of 2,200,000 *yen*. Since that time a much more economical system has been elaborated, especially in the matter of transport, a corps of soldiers having been organized for that purpose to take the place of coolies. It would therefore be safe to put the outlay now-a-days at two millions. Less would probably suffice but certainly two millions should cover everything. Now military experts say that 8 Divisions (about 160,000 men) would suffice for the Manchurian campaign. Thus there is here an outlay of 16 millions per month or 192 million *yen* annually. The Navy would not require one half of that amount on the most liberal estimate. Allowing one half, however, then the outlay on account of the two services would be 280 million *yen*, in round numbers, in one year. No one can seriously imagine that Japan is incapable of putting up that amount. She could do it with ease. Such is Professor Kanai's view.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has undertaken the same calculation independently, and we find that the gist of many elaborate estimates made by it, always on the basis of the war of 1894-5, is that the total expenses for one year need not exceed two hundred millions of *yen*. Yet another estimate has been made by an anonymous member of the *Seiyu-kai*. His figure is 300 millions. There is thus a difference of 100 millions between the lowest and the highest calculation. Nevertheless the results are sufficiently close to suggest that all three estimates are approximately correct.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* complains that Russia seems to be bent on a policy of delay. The decisions of the home government are submitted to local officials, and the modifications made by the latter have to be again considered in St. Petersburg. Finally, if anything inconvenient happens, the responsibility is put upon the man at the front and everything has to be commenced over again. Our contemporary points to the summoning of Viceroy Alexieff and M. Pavlov to St. Petersburg as examples of this shifting of responsibility. We can not wonder that the Japanese are becoming impatient, but, after all, the interests at stake are enormous.

There has been another marked fall in the London quotations for Japanese bonds. The five-per-cent. bonds of last year's fifty-million issue have depreciated by $\frac{1}{2}\%$, and were quoted on the 27th instant at $\pounds 89$, while the four-per-cent. fell to $\pounds 79$. These quotations indicate war rumours of course.

Friday October 30.

A Russian journalist—representing the *Amur Vedomosti*—paid a visit to the office of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* on the 27th instant and declared that the main cause of trouble between Russia and Japan was English incitement. The naughty Britisher was egging on the innocent Japanese to fly at the Bear's throat, John Bull looking to line his pockets out of the expenditures of the belligerents. This gentleman—whose name appears to be Sozonow—is stated to have charged Dr. Morrison with telling Mr. Inagaki that if Japan wants to be classed with first-rate Powers, she must fight Russia. Of course we entirely sympathise with M. Sozonow's attempts to throw oil upon the troubled waters, even when the oil takes the form of slimy falsehood. But if he be himself a man of any intelligence and if he credit the Japanese with possessing any intelligence, is not this device of his a little too thin? How has England sought to incite the Japanese nation? Can Mr. Sozonow point to even one English journal published in Japan that has advocated war? And does he really pretend to think that such incitement—even supposing it to be a reality, which it is not—would weigh for the value of a feather in the scale against Russia's wholesale aggressions and defiant violations of her treaty engagements? M. Sozonow had better try some other kind of motley. The suit he now wears does not fit him at all.

There was a great meeting of Tokyo journalists in the Kanda Kinkikan on the afternoon of the 28th instant. A thousand people are said to have been present, but of course the majority of these composed the audience and were not directly connected with journalism. Many speeches were delivered. They are not reported in detail, however, and we can only say that, judging from their titles, their general import was warlike. Mr. Taguchi, the well-known and widely respected economist, appeared first upon the platform. He took for subject "the time for becoming a great nation" (*daikokumin taru no jiki*). Mr. Nakajima Kiso followed with "the relations between war and trade;" Mr. Takahashi Tokuyei lectured on the "uneasiness caused by the Katsura Cabinet's foreign policy;" Mr. Kubo Juichiro on "the nation's spirit;" Mr. Otani Seifu on the theme "settle it at once;" Mr. Muramatsu Tsuneichiro on "the calamity of a century;" Mr. Onjoji Kyoshi on "what are conditions, what is the cost of war;" Mr. Uyejima Nagahisa on "one route only;" Mr. Kuroiwa Shuroku on "the energy I believe in;" Mr. Fukumoto Sei on "we have the right to fight;" Mr. Miyagawa Tetsujiro on "Russia would be foolish to fight, Japan foolish not to fight;" and Mr. Ooka Ikuzo on "cautions preceding war." The nature of the opinions ventilated will be gathered from these topics. Another big meeting is to be held in a few days.

"THE BAD OLD TIMES."

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, in his 87th year, has written an article for the *Fortnightly Review* upon the old times, contrasting them with the new. He is no "laudator temporis acti," as, according to the Horatian maxim, he should be. On the contrary, Mr. Holyoake is the most contented of men, and proceeds to give excellent chapter and verse for the faith that is in him. A man who has lived through more than eight decades has a right to an opinion; and this old-man-eloquent bids all grumblers stay their tongues, and be thankful that they

were not born even fifty years earlier than they were. It is all stuff and nonsense, says Mr. Holyoake in effect, to pretend that England was half as good a place to live in under King George the Third as it is under King Edward the Seventh. In every possible way we are all better off than anybody, even the most favoured, was then. Why, our grandfathers could not get a light in the night without striking a flint and steel, which not seldom failed to produce the desired spark. What a world of trouble and bad temper has been removed by the simple invention of the lucifer match! Chloroform and other anæsthetics have killed pain; and in a hundred ways living has been rendered so much easier than it was, that we go on to live much longer than our ancestors, and insurance offices have to extend the range of their calculations to meet the new conditions. And if the grown-ups have come into possession of a wider kingdom of comfort and ease, how fares it with the children? For them also the world of the 20th century is fuller of delights and possibilities than it was for their grandparents. The hideous nightmare of the Edgworthian tradition has finally passed away, and the inmates of the nursery are treated as rational beings almost from the time when they emerge from the age of crawling and staggering and toddle erect. It is safe to say that in the majority of homes of to-day, parents enter more fully into the lives of their children, share more freely in their thoughts and hopes and strivings than ever was known before, while seldom has an age dawned upon this weary world that has seen more genuine, thorough-going companionship between parents and children than is to be seen nowadays. The contrast between family life as reflected in the pages of early Victorian writers and that which is passing under our own eyes, makes even the least reflecting among us return thanks that our lot was not cast in the "good old days."

HONGKONG.

The Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, will administer the government of the Colony during the interregnum between the departure of the old Governor, Sir Henry Blake, in November and the arrival of Sir Mathew Nathan, the new Governor, in the spring. According to instructions issued in 1896 under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Senior Military Officer in command of the regular forces in the Colony should assume the administration of the Government when the office of Governor is vacant or the Governor is incapacitated or absent, shutting out the Colonial Secretary altogether. These instructions, perhaps, did not contemplate the contingency—which has arisen through the departure of General Gascoigne, and the non-appointment, so far, of a successor—of the General Commanding the Troops being absent from the Colony at the same time as the Governor, and so the King has been pleased to issue royal letters patent authorising Mr. May to fill the position. Mr. May well deserves the honour thus conferred on him. An Irishman of Irishmen by birth and disposition, the best years of his life have been given to Hongkong, where he has risen from the position of cadet to the highest post in the public service. He made his mark as Chief of Police, but his career since then has won the favour of Hongkong residents, and the announcement of his promotion has drawn forth expressions of approval on all sides.

WEARERS OF THE MOTLEY.

The remark of a public school master of some eminence that "there can be no doubt that God gave us fools for our enjoyment; but we should show economy in the enjoyment of fools," has brought forth a most delightful essay in the *Spectator*. Our contemporary, after alluding to the custom of the Middle Ages, when every great man kept his own fool to divert the tedious hours, passes on to a consideration of the fools to be met with in the present year of grace. Clever fools are very much the fashion nowadays, it says. "Literary society keeps quite a number for its amusement. In mental feature they favour their spiritual progenitors in motley. They write a great deal, and they talk a great deal, taking themselves very seriously all the while, which is no doubt part of the game, and would do no harm if certain other people did not take them at their own valuation. Their *metier* is to say silly things in a clever way, and the chief secret of their philosophy is the deduction of rules from exceptions. A great license is allowed them in accordance with motley traditions. Current morality is an easy butt, and sometimes they say things which would not be permissible, even in an age so little strait-laced as the present, except to a professional fool. Often a keen sense of literary form gives a more legitimate piquancy to their comic casuistry. Sometimes their audience is tempted to wonder whether they are able men who are playing the fool; but this charitable supposition is only possible when they are very young. 'The fool' is a dangerous game to play; before long a man slips from feigning to reality. Lately the world has become a little too prodigal of its flattery to such as these, who should certainly be enjoyed with economy. Grinning through a horse-collar is not a wicked, neither is it a dignified, performance; and if a wise man enjoys now and then to see it done, he should at least show some moderation in the indulgence of his taste. There are, of course, other and far more respectable types of clever fool. There is the fool who is apparently inspired now and then to say a really shrewd thing. He is often described by his intimates as "no fool." There is a link missing in his reasoning apparatus. He cannot take his hearer straight from one point to another; neither can he follow an argument from end to end. Now and then, however, he, or more often she, makes most astonishing leaps; and we have known wise men who could pick the brains of such fools as these to immense advantage, and who have been able to make quite a collection of scintillating sayings with which to adorn their own more reasonable productions. Too much admiration turns the heads of such fools. They try to manufacture verbal gems in imitation of those which come naturally to them, and the man who makes them increase their stock will only give himself double trouble in selecting the genuine article. Into the 'clever fool' class come two very rare and superior kinds. One may live a lifetime and not encounter more than one of each. But they do exist. We mean the learned fool and the fool of culture. The learned fool is a 'fact glutton,' if we may be allowed the expression. He has more appetite for knowledge than power to assimilate it. Kept in his place he is useful as a kind of index to other men; but once let him get what Scottish people call 'above himself,' and he will begin to use his facts as missiles and become a great intel-

lectual danger. The cultivated fool has lived in the hothouse atmosphere of a highly cultivated clique till he literally smells of culture; but the source of the aroma is not in his own mind, and if put out to air among philistines for a sufficient period he will lose all traces of his much-prized artificiality. It is a great bore to be obliged to observe for any length of time the antics of this type of fool; but they are amusing sometimes to tell about. Very few 'silly fools' afford any pleasure to the spectator. Yet out of two types of them some dangerous entertainment may be derived. The first of these two is a pretty woman,—an inhabitant, perhaps, of the 'fool-frequented fair of Vanity.' But she may thrive anywhere in any station. As a rule, she is not such a fool as she looks, and her mind is capable of some expansion, at least in one direction, the direction of self-interest. The man made to match her is generally aware that folly is his most remarkable quality, and as he likes to be remarkable for anything, he exaggerates it all he can. Did he omit to act in an ineffably silly manner no one would notice his actions at all. Those who enjoy the sight of his folly are to a great extent responsible for him, and as he is an entirely useless member of society the responsibility is pretty heavy."

"THE ACADEMY."

Home papers just to hand bring the news that Mr. Shore, son of the late Canon Teignmouth Shore, the well known divine, is succeeding Mr. C. Lewis Hind in the editorship of the *Academy*. The change is one of considerable interest to all who take any thought for English literary opinion, for the *Academy* under its late editor kept up a very high standard of criticism. Mr. Hind had occupied the editorial chair for just seven years. His direction of the paper, begun in October, 1896, was accompanied by a radical change in its character: hence some writers still refer to the "old" *Academy*, or to the "*Academy* (old style)." By the changes then instituted, the *Academy* ceased to be an organ of high and dry scholarship, pure and simple, and became a plastic literary paper concerning itself primarily with "belles lettres," and bringing to its work the quick and more picturesque play of younger minds. By his direction of the paper, Mr. Hind made a journalistic record of much interest. With notable skill he provided each week a journal of literature and art which appealed to some thousands of readers not professedly or professionally interested in literature, but which at the same time was read with admiration by critical men and women. For a long time, indeed, the *Academy* has been the ideal paper for young litterateurs and students of modern literary movements. Many of its present readers are probably ignorant of the fact that the paper was founded by the present Mr. John Murray, the publisher. Its first number appeared on October 9th, 1869. A writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* adds that no editorial bow was made, no statement of hopes and aims was offered. A little band of scholars had encouraged the enterprise, and the new journal made its quiet appeal to those who were willing to pay 6d. a week for an organ of learning and advanced criticism. Such a journal necessarily did not touch the big reading public. From first to last, as we have pointed out above, the old *Academy* might have drawn from the ordinary man the naive exclamation of Stevenson's friend, when he opened the *Athenaeum*: "Golly, what a paper!"

SIR FRANCIS PLUNKETT.

There are many residents of Tokyo who still retain pleasant recollections of the Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, who represented his Queen at the Court of Japan some years ago. The visit of King Edward to Vienna the other day earned for Sir Francis another high decoration, and home papers all concur in remarking that it was deserved. Few British diplomats can boast of so wide and varied a range of practical experience as that which has fallen to the lot of the King's Ambassador at Vienna. From Tokyo to St. Petersburg, from Copenhagen to Florence, and from Constantinople to Washington his diplomatic service has extended, and more often than not his term of office has found him confronted with situations of exceptional difficulty and responsibility. The youngest son of the ninth Earl of Fingall, Sir Francis was born in 1835, and in his childhood visited, with his parents, many places which were afterwards to be the scenes of his adult activities—Brussels and Rome amongst others, at the latter of which places he had the rare experience of encountering Mezzofanti, the multi-tongued cardinal, who displayed the extent of his linguistic talents by addressing the family in the ancient language of their native land. At Brussels he remembers seeing Mr. Augustus Craven and Charles Lever (the family doctor—in a blue coat), as well as Leopold I, and Queen Louise. Sir Francis was at Copenhagen during the war between Germany and Denmark, at Vienna during the struggle for supremacy which ended in the invasion of Austria by Germany, and in St. Petersburg during the war between Russia and Turkey. He married in 1870 Miss Wain Morgan, of Philadelphia, and has two daughters, one of whom is married to Count August Fersen Gyldenstøpe, Minister of Sweden and Norway at St. Petersburg, and a descendant of the Count Fersen who figures so prominently in "Un Ami de la Reine."

AN AUSTRALIAN EXODUS.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Globe* declares that the steadily increasing number of departures from New South Wales and Victoria for Canada, South Africa, and even Great Britain, is beginning to awaken alarm in the Commonwealth. "The steamers of the White Star and other lines are continually leaving Australian ports with full passenger lists, and nearly the whole of the passenger accommodation has been booked for several weeks to come. During the first six months of the present year, according to official reports, no fewer than 16,327 persons left New South Wales alone for ports outside the Commonwealth, the emigration exceeding the immigration by 2,116. In addition, there has been a large influx of New South Wales and Victorian population into Western Australia. This is one of the immediate effects of Socialist Labour legislation in the Mother State and Victoria. The people who are leaving Australia are no mere birds of passage. They are mostly a class who have been born or long settled in Australia, many being steady, competent tradesmen; not a few belonging to the ranks of master-craftsmen, others being pastoralists, farmers, station hands—in fact, the very men of whom the Commonwealth stands in most need. Scarcely any are trade-unionists. The non-unionist under the new order of things, has no place in Australia. The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Court and the Victorian Wages Board

each refuses to recognise his existence. He must either join a trade union or—starve." Later in the course of his letter he remarks: "How different was the situation a few years ago, previous to the advent of the Socialist Labour party in State and Federal politics. As Mr. Reid, the leader of the Federal Opposition, lately pointed out, Australia is the only new country in the world which was not attracting population. Between 1861 and 1891 the additions to the Australian population had been between 700,000 and 890,000, but during the last ten years the excess of arrivals over departures had been only 5,000. At this rate of progress it would take 1,200 years to reach the level attained ten years ago. In the one State (Victoria) where there had been the most legislation to make the country happy, in the one State in which there had been all these efforts to do justice to the working people, wage boards and taxes to promote colonial industries and so on, people had cleared out more extensively than they had out of the other five States. In the last ten years Victoria had lost 110,000 people. Official statistics show that the excesses of emigrants during the periods 1891-1901 were as follow:—Victoria, 112,579; South Australia, 18,219; and Tasmania, 1,948. During the same period the excesses of immigrants were:—Western Australia, 130,133; Queensland, 21,221; and New South Wales, 9,423. With the commencement of Socialist-Labour legislation under the administration of Sir John See, New South Wales began to share the fate of Victoria, and appears destined to lose the greater portion of its most capable population within the next few years, unless the prohibitive restrictions on labour and capital become modified, if not removed. No wonder that thoughtful men, like the President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, asks, Has New South Wales ceased to attract the desirable immigrant, the man with more or less capital, or he whose sole fortune is represented by strong hands, a clear head, and a brave, stout heart?"

Our contemporary's correspondent writes in a pessimistic strain, but recent travellers to Australia, some of them old residents of Japan, bear him out fairly fully when questioned regarding the state of affairs in the Commonwealth. Speaking to one of these only the other day, we drew from him the observation that he was disappointed in the race which Australia has evolved during the past twenty years. The men seemed very much below the physical, moral and intellectual standard of the Canadians of the Pacific slope, while the women gave him the impression that the whole object of their lives was the pursuit of pleasure.

GIFTS.

I bring thee lilies, pale, pale lilies,
All wet with the dews of heaven:
Take them, dearest, keep them, sweetheart,
Purest and best of God's gifts to men.

I bring thee love, the songs of children,
Days of sweet peace and deep content:
Undream't of yet are storms and turmoil,
Ill-tuned the voice to grief's lament.

I bring thee tears, so sad, so bitter,
Wring from the heart 'neath stress and pain—
Take them, perchance, to thy soul's healing,
They'll bring back faith and peace again.

A.B.B.

ASTROLOGY.

Astrology still lives. Its tenacity of life is difficult to credit, but "Anubis" continues to edit *Out of the Silence*, wherein he monthly declares his belief in the quaint old phantasy. The September number of the journal says:—"The present Tsar of Russia was born at St. Petersburg a few minutes after noon on Monday, 18th May, 1868; rectified by the events of his life, we believe the exact time of birth was 11½ minutes after noon, but in any case the error, if any, will not affect the accuracy of our prediction. The Sun "Hyleg," or vital spark here, was a little past the Meridian in the 28th degree of Taurus. Mars, the war planet and shedder of blood, was in the 28th degree of his own fiery sign Aries, in which he is very powerful. This conjunction of the luminary with the red planet by converse motion, according to the tradition of ages, portends in the horoscope of a ruler, war, fever or violent death. We print *in extenso* the sum in spherical trigonometry—finished and dated 5.15 p.m., 23rd August, 1901—by which, ever since, we have predicted in print and writing sent all over the world, that the Tsar will be forced into war with England or Japan, or be killed, in the autumn of this year, in any case a very violent and disastrous influence." We (*Japan Mail*) omit the sum in astronomy, contenting ourselves with stating that of the "eight days of danger" indicated by the astrologer—14th and 20th of August, 12th and 25th of September, 10th and 23rd of October, and 6th and 19th of November—all but the two last have passed quietly. Appended to the above quotation is the following note:—"This prediction of war between Russia and Japan (in which we included England and France), appeared in our theory horoscope of the Mikado in *Modern Astrology* for April, 1902. * * * The same prediction was repeated by Merlin, in the *Referee* for August 31st of last year, and as danger to the Tsar or war in October last in this magazine. We repeat that the Japanese will win handsomely and astonish Europe; the Vernal Equinox, early in the coming year at Tokyo, being a most glorious one, Venus exactly culminating in her exaltation *Pisces*, and the sun in conjunction with Jupiter in Aries."

THE TRANSVAAL.

Reuter on Wednesday wired to the Far East, on the authority of the *Standard's* Pretoria correspondent, that the economic situation was daily growing more acute. Some former residents of Japan who are trying their luck in the Transvaal, in recent letters, give some idea of the inordinate cost of living which now rules in Johannesburg, and their news explains the reasons for the bitter cry which is now going up from all parts of South Africa. The big boom which was confidently expected to set in as soon as the war was over has not come along, and there are little signs of its appearance. Labour at the mines is totally inadequate, and though there is much opposition to the idea of importing Chinese to do the work that white men refuse to take up and the South African native prefers to leave to more energetic folk to do, there seems little doubt that the Chinaman must come in to relieve the situation. Meanwhile, for the benefit of housewives who grumble at the ever increasing cost of living in Japan for foreigners, we append a few selections taken at random from a Johannesburg grocer's price list:—Ammonia, 1s. 9d. a bottle (in London

10d.); chamois leather, 3s. 6d. (10d.); embrocation, 3s. 6d. (2s. 3d.); kerosene, 8s. 9d. (3s.); bread, 6d. a loaf (2½d.); milk, 6d. a pint bottle (2d.); candles, 1½d. each; biscuits, 1s. 3d. a tin (6½d.); clothes-pegs, 9d. a dozen (1d.); sardines, 9d. a tin (3½d.); dried pippins, 2s. a lb. (4d.); euchred figs, 5s. per lb. (11½d.); bacon 1s. 5d. per lb. (4½d.); margarine, 1s. per lb. (4d.); matches, 9d. per packet (2d.); oatmeal, 3s. 3d. per tin (1s.); salt, 1s. 3d. a tin (5½d.); soap, 1s. 3d. a box (7½d.). From this casual collection it will be seen that the ordinary expenses of house-keeping in Johannesburg are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in England, or about double what they are in Japan. When you add £25 a month for a four-roomed cottage you will not need to be told, says one of our correspondents, that for the present, Johannesburg is not a Paradise for the poor.

A GREAT CHANGE.

An old Far Eastern resident who has been paying a visit to the home country after many years of absence, has been putting some of his impressions into print regarding the changes that have taken place in England during the past quarter of a century. Turning back in memory to the days of his boyhood, which were spent almost entirely in the country, one of the most striking changes that he has noticed is the almost entire absence of the old time harvest customs. They had begun to fall into desuetude in some parts before he left the old country, but some districts still kept them going vigorously. Now even these have given them up, and one can walk almost from Berwick to Land's End without finding a trace of the ceremonies which once attended upon the "harvest-home." A London paper commenting upon the matter says that this great change can only be described as the completion of the process of the commercialisation of agriculture. Many who can look back from middle-age, it continues, will remember harvest as a time of jovial personal relationships amongst the country folk of all degrees. From the morning when the first scythe was put into the first field to the evening when the last load was in and everybody gathered at the harvest-home, it was all a merry-making, a Pagan revelry of good-fellowship and thankfulness for the sunshine and the increase. It is all gone. There is no first-sheaf feasting at harvest now, and only here and there does an old-fashioned farmer keep up the festival of harvest-home. In rural tales written in Fleet-street, and in pictorial art of a certain kind, these things still survive; but in actual fact the old social life of harvest-time in English villages is as dead as the dodo. There is more in this than the disappearance of a cheerful old custom; though that in itself would be grievous enough. For this disappearance is only one indication of the deep fundamental change that has come over English rural life. The old personal relationship between all village classes has vanished. The farmer and his labourers are no longer held together by a sort of a family sentiment. Only the modern commercial cash bond of union now exists between them; they are the employer and his hands. "You have your wages for what you have done; why should I feast you as well?" is the explanation of the disappearance of the old customs. And so the ancient and immemorial industry of reaping the fruits of the earth, which brought down to us from a time before commercialism existed

its sense of personal relationship expressed in festive rejoicing, has yielded at last to the modern spirit. It is true that we still have our harvest festival services, for which the church is decorated with corn and the vicar prepares a special harvest sermon. But everybody feels it to be the poorest sort of pretence for the old lost spirit of common rejoicing and feasting over the completion of a common task. The change was inevitable. The old custom was after all just a bit of surviving feudalism, with a touch of even earlier Pagan feeling in it. Perhaps we may some day attain again to a conception of solidarity and mutual interests in rural life, a new conception based upon common citizenship, when the now much talked of "garden cities" are in the full tide of development.

A ROMANCE OF OLD BYZANTIUM.

Since Sir Walter Scott wrote "Count Robert of Paris"—among the least satisfactory of his historical novels—no novelist of repute, if we except some recent Polish writers—has turned to good account the vast stores of material which accumulated in the archives of the Greek Emperors during the declining days of the Byzantium empire. The announcement that Mr. Frederic Harrison has written a historical romance under the title of "Theophano: the Crusade of the Tenth Century," based upon an episode of Byzantine history at the period of its military glory and greatest power, has therefore aroused considerable interest. To a *Westminster Gazette* interviewer Mr. Harrison said:—

I did at first contemplate a monograph on Nicephorus Phocas, the military hero of the long war with the Saracens of Aleppo in the tenth century; but as I went on with the chronicles in the "Corpus Scriptorum Hist. Byzant," and the recent works by French and German scholars on the Basilian dynasty of the tenth century, I was so much struck with the romantic and tragic character of the story of Constantine VII., Romanus II., Nicephorus Phocas, John Tzimiskes, Theophano, the wife first of Romanus, then of Nicephorus, whom she induced John to murder, that I resolved to see if it could not be told in the form of a historical romance.

Mr. Harrison says he has followed facts closely; his difficulty has been to select topics from the infinite material ready to his hand. In reply to the question, "Do you propose to deal with the Mussulman side of the question as well as with the Christian?" Mr. Harrison said:—

Yes. From my point of view both sides of the great Crusade had very real faith and high aims after their own creed. And the finer spirits in both armies were not blind to this. Accordingly, I seek to do justice to the Spanish Caliph of Abderraman III., the great Cordovan Emperor. The scene, in fact, ranges all over the Mediterranean and Bosphorus, and shifts from Spain to the Euphrates.

The romance, in effect, is an attempt to restore the credit of the Byzantine Empire for the early Middle Ages, and its opening chapters appeared in the October *Fortnightly Review*. They are full of high promise.

"EMPEROR OF THE SAHARA."

The much advertised endeavours of M. Lebaudy, Emperor of the Sahara, have set the French Press seeking for parallel accomplishments; and they have unearthed two worthy predecessors. One was a lawyer of Perigueux, who became the first King of Araucania and Patagonia, where, after the common experience of South American rulers, he was murdered. The other was a private citizen, who founded a Malay kingdom, from which he was expelled by his subjects. M. Menier, the chocolate maker, who might

well take a royal title as king of the island he bought from Canada, is a less romantic but more successful example of the Alexander Selkirk tribe. M. Lebaudy calls himself James I. and he is endeavouring to get negroes from the southern states of the U.S. who are discontented with their present lot, to come to him in Africa where he promises "liberty, equality and fraternity" to one and all. It is stated that he will charter a Cunard liner to convey such emigrants to Troia, his new capital. While in London he will issue through the Press a proclamation to the Powers, notifying the foundation of the Empire of the Sahara. The official notepaper of James I. has been prepared, and bears the following inscription in French on the top of each sheet:—"Empire of the Sahara. Freedom of conscience, strength, work, industry, trade, agriculture," concluding with the rather hackneyed Latin motto:—"Labor improbus omnia vincit." Beneath is a vignette of two lions, contemplating each other, and supporting a shield, on which is seen a ploughman guiding a motor plough. James I.'s "Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Powers" is a young Parisian nobleman. He will reside at The Hague, and all diplomatic relations and business with other Powers will be carried on by him on behalf of the Empire of the Sahara. James I. wishes the neutrality of his Empire to be recognised and guaranteed by the Powers, "at all events, for the next ten years." It is all delightfully thought-out, but we fear that the Saharan Empire has but a short career before it.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Referring to the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, whom it calls "the Brummagem hero of the anti-ritualistic crusade in England, Japan and America," the *Japan Times* says:—"In using chopsticks and eating native food at a table in a foreign-style dining room, the Rev. Mr. F. was guilty of the greatest solecism possible." Why so, forsooth? Are foreigners guilty of the greatest solecism possible when—as is repeatedly the case—they use knives and forks and eat foreign food in a Japanese style dining room? We hold the editor of the *Japan Times* entirely guiltless of penning or approving the "smart" paragraph in which the above appears; a paragraph which also violates the best principles of journalism by using its access to the public ear to bring ridicule on a private individual who has no easily accessible means of redress. But the editor is responsible for the contents of his columns, and we suggest to him that the real solecism is to be found in the outrage of calling Mr. Fillingham "a Brummagem hero." We ourselves do not share Mr. Fillingham's views. In fact we entertain the strongest possible antipathy to the kind of crusade in which he is engaged. But we have no manner of right to question his sincerity or to doubt that the minutiae to which he and his fellow-thinkers attach cardinal importance, really do bulk as largely in their innermost conscience as they themselves allege. There were no newspapers in the days of Confucius, but that extraordinary sage may be said to have projected his intelligence into journalistic days when he said:—"I hate the way in which smartness of speech in men is liable to destroy kingdoms and ruin families."

It is stated that the troubles of Japanese subjects in the Philippines have commenced in a very practical manner. The *Hongkong Maru* carried 190 Japanese labourers to

Manila on the 16th instant. They do not seem to have been prevented from landing, but the heads of the civil administration held a meeting and decided that Japanese labourers should not be employed. It is added that the Foreign Office in Tokyo has consequently addressed a circular to local officials warning them that great care must be exercised with regard to emigrants for the Philippines.

This attitude of the civil administration of Manila is very inexplicable. All accounts from the Philippines agree in stating that a crippling want of manual labour is experienced, and that white labour can not possibly be employed. As for the Filipino, he is generally pronounced to be virtually worthless. Why then should the Japanese be excluded? They appear to be precisely the element needed for developing the islands. This procedure on the part of the civil administrators looks like racial prejudice run riot, but judgment must be suspended until fuller particulars are obtained.

There has been a fatal accident in Osaka in connexion with electric-lighting wires. On the evening of the 23rd at 8 p.m., a tradesman's clerk was engaged in some manipulation of a wire—we do not clearly comprehend the details—when he suddenly fell to the ground. Another man who attempted to assist him shared his fate, and so did a third. Two of the men were killed on the spot. The Osaka Municipality immediately suspended the use of electricity in the district where the accident happened. Their appears to be no doubt that the trouble is attributable to a leakage of electricity owing to a defect in the wire.

Cholera appears to have assumed almost epidemic dimensions in Nagasaki. It is reported that there have been 30 cases since the disease first made its appearance. The telegram is unsatisfactory for it does not explain what is meant exactly by "first made its appearance," and thus we are unable to say how many weeks or days are in question.

The death is announced of Mr. Mizobe Korechika, formerly Governor of Tochigi, whose name was connected with the textbook scandal and whose appeal against a sentence of imprisonment was recently dismissed by the Supreme Court. The unfortunate man died of enteritis in the sequel of typhoid fever.

The foreign trade of Japan for the first nine months of the present year aggregated 453,257,749 yen against 372,929,784 yen for the corresponding period of last year, the difference in favour of this year being 80,327,965 yen. Imports continued to show a considerable excess over exports, the figure for imports being 245,447,127 yen against 207,810,622 yen for exports or an adverse balance of 37,636,505 yen. The excess of imports last year during the same time was only 16,692,728 yen. This year, the bulk of the increase is in imports, namely, a difference of 50,885,871 yen, against an increase of 29,942,094 yen in exports. It is to be noticed, however, that the two staples of rice and sugar alone are responsible for 45,848,954 yen of the total increase in imports.

A post card dated Victoria Falls, Zambesi, August 24, 1903, reached Yokohama on Oct. 21, having travelled by way of Mbanji, Bulawayo and Colombo. It came from Mr. C. Beresford Fox, who is engaged in superintending the erection of the fine iron bridge sent out to South Africa by the Cleveland Bridge Company of Darlington. He says:

"It is to be flung across this wonderful gorge and is 650 feet long, 500 feet span, made of steel (main arch) and is to be suspended 450 feet above the present water level. There are some awful precipices here, down which we lower each other by ropes to fix the foundations. Rockets took the first string across. The Falls are magnificent; incomparable to Niagara; so different, so mysterious and awe-inspiring: the gorge even more so, zigzagging for over 25 miles through solid basalt. As I am in charge of the foundations I shall build good huts and try and get some shooting and fishing. Lions, crocodile and hippo. are quite common, and every kind of buck is obtainable." Mr. Fox's letter will cause many a man of sporting proclivities to envy his opportunities.

Under the heading, "Perils, Yellow and Russian," Mr. Woodruff contributes the following letter to *The Evening Post*:-

SIR:—In an issue (September 7) of one of your morning contemporaries the Hon. Augustine Heard, formerly our Minister in Korea, called attention to the military "yellow perils" there would be should China and Japan join in a close alliance to defend the lives of their nations against Russia and other false friends. When, with the friendly aid of Japan, China had been reformed and taught the arts of Western civilization, what, "is to prevent their marching across Asia and showing their yellow faces, at last the materialized 'terror' in Europe?"

Cannot Mr. Heard and everybody else see that if instead of Japan it were Russia that had taught the millions of Chinese how to fight under its leadership this Russian military "peril" would be a thousand more dangerous to Europe and the world? With the yellow peril there would be Russia and British India to oppose every step on the long journey; with the Russian peril the multitudes under her command from Japan, China and Russia, could march through her own country—not opposed, but actively aided—to the very borders, of India and Europe.

Moreover, should the Oriental alliance succeed in securing decent treatment from the Western Powers no one who knows the two peoples can doubt that in their councils China would be the senior comrade, or that her voice, and indeed the voice of Japan also, would be for world-wide peace. On the contrary, unless the Colossus shall fall to pieces from internal rottenness, it can only be expected that on one pretext or another Russia will try to keep on conquering her successive "neighbours" until she has reached at last the ends of the earth.

If, therefore, the Western rulers are wise they will carefully consider whether Russia's present attempt to absorb China and Japan might not, if successful, prove to be but a prelude to an attempt to absorb Europe and the world.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Public Opinion has the following notice of "Hyacinth" by Onoto Watanna, accompanied with a picture of the fair authoress:—

Among all the Japanese romances which have delighted American readers in recent years, including the previous stories by Onoto Watanna, John Luther Long, and others, there is none more delicate, dainty, or charming than this one. It is the tale of the love of a transplanted English boy and girl, and their natures and character are such as to strengthen our belief in the all-powerful influence of environment. The girl, Hyacinth, is so thoroughly Japanese that she will not consent to be classed as English, and the boy is scarcely less loyal to the land of his fathers even after he has visited it. The Japanese woman who was the mother of this boy, the wife of his English father, and the foster parent of the girl, probably had much to do with the love her children felt for their adopted land; she was all that a mother of any country could be. Her home and that of Hyacinth was in the far north of the island empire, where the contamination of civilization had not reached to any extent, and there the pretty romance of which this is the story is unfolded. Everything about the book accords with its tender sentiment—the delicately tinted page decorations and the colour pictures by the Japanese artist, Sano, making an unusually attractive volume.

No less than thirteen Japanese songs are now adapted for the phonograph. They are *Kimigayo* (the national anthem), *Suruganaru*, *Imayo*, *Hotaru no Hikari*, *Ukikumo*,

Omoi iasureba, Ware no Kami ni, Kappore, Suiyo bushi, Komori uta, H'totsutoya, Kii no Kuni and Dodoitsu. These are not all Japanese airs, however. "Auld Lang Syne," "Bonnie Dundee," and "Nearer My God to Thee" lend their aid to eke out the tunes.

The American daily press of the saffron-hued variety, is now busily engaged in writing up the private life and everyday doings of Miss Gladys Deacon, in view of the fact that there is a faint chance of the possibility of her making a match with the widowed Duke of Norfolk. According to the *San Francisco Call*, such an alliance will atone for the loss which America will sustain when Lord Curzon retires from India and becomes again an ordinary member of the English aristocracy, for just as Lady Curzon at present fills the most exalted position ever yet reached by an American girl, so would Miss Deacon by becoming Duchess of Norfolk step into a place which is second only to royalty, the Duke of Norfolk being the Premier Peer of the realm. By-the-way, why is it that the American papers always go out of their way to call Lord Curzon's wife, Daisy Leiter, and never give her, excepting by accident, her proper title of Lady Curzon of Kedleston? Is it because they imagine that by these vulgar means they can the more readily keep her parentage and birthplace steadily fixed in the public recollection?

Vice-Admiral Kamimura has been appointed Vice-Commander of the Standing Squadron, and Rear-Admiral Dewa is nominated to the same post. It should be explained that according to normal arrangements the Commander-in-chief of the Standing Squadron is a Vice-Admiral, and the two seconds in command are Rear-Admirals. A departure has now been made, however, from the general rule, Vice-Admiral Tōgō having been recently made Commander-in-chief, while for his immediate juniors are appointed a Vice-Admiral and a Rear-Admiral. These officers all distinguished themselves in the China-Japan war. Their nominations, taken in conjunction with that of Lieut.-General Baron Kodama to be Vice-Chief of the Head-Quarter Staff, indicate that Japan is not hampered by red tape where the interests of the country are at stake. Kodama, Tōgō, Kamimura and Dewa all give up higher positions to revert to lower because their country has need of their services. The right man in the right place is the rule, not the right rank in the right place. There have been other changes in the personnel of the Standing Squadron, the most important being that Captain Shimamura, hitherto in command of the *Hatsuse*, becomes Chief of Staff. He is succeeded in the command of the *Hatsuse* by Captain Nakao. Captain Sakamoto is appointed to command the *Yashima*.

Some interesting particulars concerning the commercial value of old books appear in the *Publishers' Circular* from "Bits from an Old Book Shop," by R. M. Williamson, of Edinburgh, to be published shortly. The popular idea that if a book is over a hundred years of age it must be of value is a fallacy, he says: Booksellers are daily forced to consign to the waste dealer as unsaleable many venerable tomes of double that age. A Bible before it becomes of value to the connoisseur must have been in existence for at least four centuries. The highest price ever paid under the hammer for a book in England was £4,950 for the *Fust and Schoeffer Psalter*, printed on vellum, 1459. The celebrated *Mazarin*

Bible on vellum brought £4,000. A copy of the same book on paper, being the first book printed with movable types, sold for £3,900. At the Roxburghe sale, 1812, the famous "Decameron" of Valdarfer held the record of £2,260. The highest price obtained for a book in 1902 was £2,225 for a copy of a Caxton, "The Ryall Book," folio, original oaken boards, stamped leather. The First Folio edition of Shakespeare's works was published in 1623. The best price obtained was £1,720 in 1901. This copy, bound in morocco by Bedford, is now domiciled in the Scribner Library, New York. About 600 copies of the First Folio were printed at the price of £1. A copy was sold in 1756 for three guineas, in 1787 for £10, in 1807 for thirty-four guineas, and resold at the Roxburghe sale, 1812, for £100. The first edition, 12mo, 1653, of Walton's "Compleat Angler," published at 1s. 6d., sold in 1896 for £415.

During the month of August a conference was held at Cork to effect the organization of an Irish anti-emigration society and to take steps to prevent the depopulation of the island. According to reports presented at the conference, and summarized by *Public Opinion*, the population has decreased by more than one-half during the past half century. The emigrants naturally are mostly from the stronger and more intelligent portion of the population, leaving in the island an abnormal number of number of cripples, blind, lunatics, paupers, and other dependents. For a number of years nearly eighty per cent. of the emigrants have been between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five. At the present time the birth-rate of Ireland is the lowest of any country in Europe, except France. Another paper read at the conference showed the proportion of emigrants to total population. During the closing decade of the last century France sent out one emigrant to every 6,975 of its population; Germany, one in 2,574; Belgium, one in 267; England, one in 292; Italy, one in 212; Scotland, one in 214; Spain, one in 261; Portugal, one in 241; Sweden, one in 427; Austro-Hungary, one in 480; Denmark, one in 686; Switzerland, one in 1,256; Holland, one in 2,772, while Ireland sent out one in every 114. This does not include the emigrants to England and Wales. The means to be adopted by the new society to check this outward flow are suggested in the report of the conference in the *Boston Transcript*. "Many speakers at the conference declared that the idea of emigration had become a species of mania among the youth of Ireland, who from childhood had their minds constantly inflamed with glowing accounts of American life contained in letters written home by relatives or friends who lived in America, and that it was necessary to show the people of Ireland, by authoritative and matter-of-fact statement, that America was by no means the Eldorado many of them imagined."

All the ship-owners of Japan are forming a union for the purpose of adopting a similar course in the event of war. There was a preliminary meeting of the Eastern Section in Tokyo on the 27th instant, and a meeting of the Western Section in Osaka yesterday. The object of the union is not to embarrass the Government, but to arrange for uniform charges in case of vessels being required for transport purposes, and to take convenient steps in the matter of insurance.

Mr. Kataoka's illness has taken a very serious turn. It is now said to have become

mō-chū-en, which is the malady that nearly carried off King Edward. Mr. Kataoka has been in hospital for months and we gather that little hopes are now entertained of his recovery. His loss would be severely felt in political circles. Out readers will remember that he holds the office of President of the Lower House.

Marquis Ito has refused to act as arbitrator in the affairs of the Tokyo Street Railway Company, and Mr. Asada, who would have been welcome to both amalgamationists and anti-amalgamationists, declines to be President. Thus things are again unsettled and the vote of the majority of the shareholders can alone be relied on. The Company is most unfortunate.

The twenty-five students from Pao-ting who have just arrived in Tokyo under the auspices of Viceroy Yuan, are all holders of literary degrees in their own country. They come to Japan to obtain instruction in pedagogics, and will enter the *Kōbunshō-in* of Mr. Kano Jingoro, which is attached to the High Normal School. The ages of these students range from 25 to 35.

The truth of Dr. Koch's theory about typhoid is a question of very great importance to inhabitants of Japan, where the disease prevails so much. What has been generally believed hitherto is that typhoid is transmitted in food or drink containing germs of the malady, and that only in very rare cases is it propagated direct from one patient to another. Dr. Koch declines to place continued credit in that theory. He maintains that in the great majority of cases contagion results from direct contact with a person suffering from the disease. In short he contends that "the bacillus of typhoid, like that of cholera, is a parasite of which man is the necessary though unwilling habitat," and that the life of the bacillus outside the human frame is a secondary consideration. It can live in water, he says, and it can live in the ground. But it does not live long in either element. Its true seat of vitality is man, and man is the persistent cause of epidemics, the earth, water and milk being temporary causes. A very remarkable verification of this theory has been furnished by the case of Treves. In that city, when Dr. Koch carried on his investigations, there were 72 typhoid patients. The city had never been free from the disease, though its water supply was pure and could not have been responsible. Dr. Koch took the matter in hand by isolating the typhoid patients in the same manner as though they were suffering from a virulently contagious disease. The result was that the malady was wiped out in three months, and Treves has subsequently remained altogether immune for six months. That experiment goes far to support the theory of the great scientist. Henceforth, instead of looking only to the purification of food and water, we shall have to treat typhoid as we treat cholera or plague. Doubtless the time will come when the genius of man will succeed in discovering some insecticide to free his own body from all these gruesome bacilli.

The death is announced of Mrs. Troup, wife of Mr. James Troup, formerly British Consul-General at Yokohama, the sad event occurring at Helmsley, Yorkshire, on Sept. 14th. The deceased lady was in her 59th year.

THE SITUATION.

A TELEGRAM from Peking to the *Fiji Shimpō* says that Viceroy ALEXIEFF has been summoned to St. Petersburg with all haste for the purpose of discussing the Far-Eastern problem and that a decision as to peace or war will not be formed until after his arrival. In the same message it is stated that ALEXIEFF is entirely in favour of war, so that his presence in the Russian capital can scarcely fail to turn the scale which now sways evenly between peace and war. We can not learn that any news of the Viceroy's journey has been officially received in Tokyo, but the statement is not discredited. Further, the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg is said to have telegraphed to Peking that the advocates of a belligerent solution and the supporters of a pacific settlement stand each unyielding, and that the Tsar, being perplexed to decide between the two, has summoned Viceroy ALEXIEFF to his aid. The *Fiji Shimpō* confirms this rumour independently, and says that a special train to carry the Viceroy is actually at Port Arthur. It is therefore inevitable that a fresh delay should occur in the progress of the Tokyo negotiations, and as all delays are looked upon with suspicion and uneasiness by those in Japan who watch the gradual additions Russia is steadily making to her fighting forces in the Far East, this new source of hesitation will be counted most unwelcome. On the other hand, it can not be forgotten that the longer an appeal to the sword is postponed, the less likely is it to be made, unless some unforeseen event precipitate such an issue. If the forces of both sides were present in the arena or within immediate reach of it, the case would be different. But without a deliberately overt act on the part of one or other of the disputants there need be nothing to disturb the peace, and certainly by looking at the situation carefully Russia ought to grow more and more unwilling to fight in such an extremely unjust cause. Her warmest advocates can not pretend to deny that she is a deliberate violator of solemn treaty engagements, or that, were China in a position to protest vigorously against one of the most flagrant insults ever put upon an independent State, she would have drawn the sword long ago. There is absolutely no defence for Russia's procedure, except the plea that she has gradually allowed herself to be involved in enterprises whose safeguarding she now finds it difficult to reconcile with strict observance of her treaty promises. Every reasonable Power, however,—and Japan has amply proved her title to be included among the number—is prepared to make due allowances for the interests which Russia has acquired in Manchuria. She will be suffered to provide all moderate means for insuring their safety, short of openly constituting herself lord of the territories concerned. If she force a bloody issue in the face of such

facts, she will deserve to fall to the place of an international outcast, and to cease to be regarded as a tolerable associate for self-respecting States. We have not the least doubt that millions of educated Russians see these things clearly and would bitterly regret an appeal to the sword on such an occasion. But it is very hard, terribly hard, for a great Power to make any concession when standing within sight of the field of battle, and unless diplomacy can build some golden bridge, Russia may be forced to action which, whatever be the event, she must herself sincerely deprecate in her heart of hearts. Viceroy ALEXIEFF, if it be true that the *Novi Krai* is his organ or in any way reflects his sentiments,—Viceroy ALEXIEFF is essentially in favour of war. The Port Arthur journal, in a leading article recently translated into these columns, had the magnificent assurance to speak of the righteousness of Russia's cause—the righteousness of stealing an immense expanse of territory from another Power,—and to plead the Boxers as an excuse for the continued occupation of Manchuria, though it was expressly agreed among the Powers which took part in quelling the Boxers that no one of them should derive any territorial benefit from the event. The Port Arthur journal had also the assurance to deny *in toto* Japan's right to any voice in the fate of Manchuria, though seven years ago Japan was in military occupation of Manchuria, and was induced to abandon it in the cause of Oriental peace at the representations of the very Power which has now seized it. If it were conceivable that Viceroy ALEXIEFF, who has a high reputation as an officer and is regarded by his countrymen as a statesman, if it were conceivable that he had inspired these comments of the *Novi Krai*, then indeed the situation would be hopeless and Russia would have painted herself in colours such as not one of us would willingly employ for limning her likeness. The strong probability is, however, that the editor of the *Novi Krai* yielded to a vertigo of fighting phrensy and wrote himself into a mood with which neither Viceroy ALEXIEFF nor even Colonel ARTEMEFF in his sober moments would sympathise. We are persuaded that if the war party in Russia carry this question to the tribunal of the sword, it will be sorely against the will of a majority of the Russian nation.

THE QUESTION OF COAL.

HITHERTO in practically all East-Asiatic wars waged by Occidental Powers England has taken a part or been a principal, and thus the question has not arisen as to the supply of coal to belligerent ships at her various ports of call between Europe and the Far East. Evidently if she chose to refuse all supplies of coal to such vessels, they could not make the voyage in either direction, unless they were accompanied by their own colliers and could coal at sea. And of course were England herself engaged in a

war with any Western Power, the Far East being the arena of conflict, her enemy would have to fight with the ships he happened to have on the spot at the moment of the outbreak of hostilities, for all ports of call would be hermetically sealed to him between Port Said and Hongkong, to say nothing of the possible closure of the Suez Canal. But suppose that Japan and Russia came to blows, Great Britain being neutral, then the applicable principle of international law would be that no Russian ship *en route* for the East might obtain, in any of the English possessions, a quantity of coal greater than that required to carry her to the nearest port of her home country. That sounds simple enough, but when the rule comes to be applied to a series of ports girdling almost a moiety of the globe, complications are at once detected. For Russia has home ports at either end of the line. At Singapore a Russian ship would be nearer to Vladivostok than to Odessa, and the British Authorities at Singapore might interpret their duty in the sense of granting a supply of coal sufficient for the Singapore-Vladivostok voyage, in which case they would be obviously assisting the Russian war-ship to reach the scene of belligerent operations. When the matter is carefully considered, however, it is perceived that the basic doctrine of the rule is that a neutral State shall not render to a belligerent any assistance of a nature calculated to promote the latter's warlike operations. Hence there would plainly devolve upon the authorities in all British possessions the duty of not aiding Russian vessels of war to travel eastward for the purpose of employment in operations of fighting. In short, such authorities would be bound to interpret "home port" in the sense of the nearest port in European Russia, and should consequently supply to a Russian ship just sufficient coal to reach the next station on her homeward voyage, the latter station similarly helping her on to the next and so on. Each great international event adds to the stock of legal precedents, and in the event of war between Japan and Russia international jurists would probably find themselves wiser at the end. This coal problem seems likely to be one of the first offering itself for solution—though we sincerely hope and still believe that it will not become a practical issue in the near future,—and there would be much interest in hearing what jurists have to say on the subject. It is plain that according to their interpretation of the rule, British neutral ports might become sources of supply for belligerent vessels, a result certainly inconsistent with the doctrine of neutrality.

The *Manila Cablenews* publishes the following:—The lovely daughter of Henry Labouchere will marry the son of the Marquis di Rudini. Labouchere has been a member of Parliament for 23 years, representing Northampton. He is the proprietor and editor of *Truth*, the great London weekly. He has been in Parliament off and on for 37 years. He is one of the most famous journalists in the world.

THE CHINESE LEGATION.

The new Chinese Representative, Mr. Yang Shu, presented his credentials at the Palace on the 28th instant, and the retiring Minister, Mr. Tsai Kin, presented his letter of recall. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Mr. Yang, originally an officer in the Eight Banners of Manchus, came to Japan in 1876, and spent altogether 12 years in this country. He knows English well and Japanese to some extent. Liberal views are attributed to him, and it is noticeable that simultaneously with his arrival Mr. Wang, Inspector of Chinese students in Japan, has been promoted and recalled to Peking, his duties being undertaken by the new Minister.

PORT ARTHUR.

A WAR SCARE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, Oct. 1—14th.

On the 25th inst. (O.S.) Port Arthur was much excited by the receipt of information from a telegraphic agency in St. Petersburg to the effect that Japanese troops had been landed in Korea. The Russians all seemed to regard such a step as equivalent to a declaration of war and at 2 p.m. on the same day the fleet suddenly left the harbour for an unknown destination. Some say that it has gone towards Masampho, others that the bulk of the fleet is cruising in the sea about half way between Liaotung and the Korean coast while swift cruisers are scouting ahead to learn what they can of the movements of the Japanese squadron, but of course the fleet is sailing under sealed orders and nobody here save Alexieff and a few others know what is going to happen. Some of the vessels had been hurriedly painted black,—black being the colour they will wear in war-time,—and the most complete preparations had been made in view of war. A fleet is always, I presume, supposed to be ready for war, but there are a hundred and one little things which make the departure of a fleet for battle different from its departure on an ordinary cruise, and in the present instance all these hundred and one little things were there. Meanwhile the last touches had been put to the defences of the harbour and all the torpedo-boats had taken up their places and changed their colour. I cannot say, however, that there was any very noticeable change in the demeanour of the soldiery or of the public. The latter strolled about, laughing and sometimes hand-in-hand like the Japanese soldiers (although the latter are sometimes supposed to be the only military men who thus go about like Dresden shepherdesses), and the former seemed to attend to their business as usual. I suppose these scares are ordinary occurrences in this fortress town and that they will not cause any real excitement till the guns of a hostile fleet are heard. But really this scare was the biggest that has overtaken Port Arthur so far and I suppose it influenced the conversation on the night in question in every house in the town.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The report of the Japanese landing was soon contradicted, the higher authorities here having ascertained that no Japanese had landed in Korea and that the report had probably arisen in consequence of the movements of the Japanese fleet at Masampho. Nevertheless a good deal of uneasiness prevailed for it was feared that Japan was preparing to do something; and it was recognized of course that the sudden breakdown of the negotiations in Tokyo would be followed almost immediately by an encounter between the hostile fleets. This explains why everybody here is on the alert and why the Japanese fleet was actually expected by a large number of residents to appear on Saturday last. In spite of the statements made to the effect that in case of war the Russian fleet will shelter itself under the guns

of Port Arthur, I believe that the first token we shall get that war has broken out—the first token after the rupture of the negotiations at any rate,—will be the news of a terrific naval battle out in the open sea. I think it would be to Russia's advantage to bring on such a battle as speedily as possible for Japan would gain by a protracted naval war owing to her superior facilities for getting her ships repaired, provisioned, &c. All this of course is only speculation on my part. As to the scare about a Japanese landing in Korea, it was contradicted on Sept. 26 (O. S.) in the following leading article which appeared in the local newspaper:—

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

"Although it has penetrated in all directions among the public and has even found its way into the telegrams of the Russian Telegraphic Agency, the news regarding the movements of the Japanese troops in Korea must be placed in the category of rumours, whose origin is unknown.

"On account of the wide circulation it received, this rumour undoubtedly attained its object, if that object was to produce alarm in the public mind; but we must distinctly state that a rumour it was and nothing else. While on this subject we might first of all direct attention to the fact that these sensational telegrams did not emanate from Russian sources. One of them came from London, which it had reached from Kobe, and the other came from Paris. The first came in all probability from Japanese sources, the second from American sources. In No. 109 of our journal we inserted a telegram dated Tokyo, September 18, and probably emanating from Russian sources, in which it was denied that Japan was making any extensive warlike preparations.

"For our own part we must say that, informed on the best authority as to the true state of things in Korea, we do not deny the fact that some warlike preparations are at present going on in Japan and that the fleet is engaged in manoeuvres. We deny, however, that Korea is the object of these preparations. As to the future events that may occur in the Far East, we shall put our readers in possession of information about them as soon as such information reaches us. But we do not think that anyone can foretell what is going to happen."

THE MANOEUVRES.

On Saturday, as I have already remarked, the manoeuvres of the soldiers belonging to the Port Arthur garrison were brought to a close and the occasion was signalized by the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry at frequent intervals throughout the morning. The musketry fire was so close to the town that I fancied an assault was being made by the "invaders" on some of the principal defences near the town, perhaps on Gold Hill itself. This hill was, it will be remembered, taken very easily by the Japanese during the China war but it could not be taken so easily now.

Owing to the absence of the fleet, the manoeuvres were not properly carried out and since an attempt on the part of the invaders to land some troops north of Taliennan was foiled, I suppose the only way to hold any land manoeuvres at all was to take it for granted that some of the enemy had landed in force in Regent's Sword Peninsula and to let him see what he could do under such favourable circumstances. There is now, however, a strong battery at Taliennan and the narrow neck of land further north as well as the hills further south are well protected and can be better protected in case of need by light batteries for of course the system—or rather systems—of communication between the different points of advantage along the coast is I believe, very efficient.

GRAND REVIEW.

On Sunday there was a Grand Review in the course of which all the soldiers of the garrison with the exception of the fortress artillery, passed in review before the Viceroy. At least 40,000 men were present on the occasion and smart-looking, well-set-up fellows they were. The Russians seemed to have made an innovation in their army system by the introduction of Mounted Infantry, a considerable number of which troops are attached to each regiment. These mounted

infantrymen ride well and must be an invaluable addition to a regiment, of which they are as it were the eyes and ears. The Russians are not disposed to impart much information about this useful innovation, but I daresay the foreign military attachés at St. Petersburg have long ago obtained full details. The horses of the Cossacks present on the occasion were of the small Kuantung breed but might perhaps on that account make a better show in a campaign than the heavy horses from Tomsk. Perhaps they were not suitable, however, for the *djigloffka* or peculiar performance of the Cossacks (which has been given on several occasions lately, I believe, by these bold riders at Tientsin) in which, while rushing past at full speed, they stand upright on the saddle and go through a number of other extraordinary exercises. At all events that remarkable exhibition was not given on the present occasion. The number of spectators was very large and one could not help feeling that such a magnificent body of men would not fail, in case of need, to give an excellent account of themselves.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER FOR PORT ARTHUR.

The publication of a Russian newspaper in the English language at Port Arthur was proposed long ago by the *Nori Krai* of that port and the general principle that Russia should have such a newspaper in this port of the world to voice her opinions and to explain and defend her policy is admitted by all Russians without exception. The *Nori Krai* is a good organ but being printed in Russian, it is as much a sealed book in most of the English newspaper offices of the Far East as if it were printed in Egyptian hieroglyphics. The explanations of Russia's policy and defences of her doings which frequently appear in its columns are therefore almost unnoticed, for the average English journalist who when he comes out to the Far East does not consider life long enough for the learning of Russian. As the mountain will not go to Mahommed, Mahommed must go to the mountain; and it has accordingly been decided to publish a Russian newspaper here in the English language. The question of what particular port in the Far East should be honoured by the presence of the new venture has long been discussed in the Russian Press although most English papers seem to be oblivious of or indifferent to the discussion.

The *Novoe Vremya* does not want the paper to be published in Port Arthur, preferring Shanghai with its more central situation, greater importance, and more cosmopolitan population; but the *Nori Krai* stands out stoutly for Port Arthur. The latest contribution to this discussion is an article from the pen of Mr. "Stromoff" (this is the pseudonym of the *Novoe Vremya's* correspondent in Japan) in the St. Petersburg paper. To this article the Port Arthur paper contains the following reply:—

NEW ADVICE ON AN OLD QUESTION.

"The *Novoe Vremya* has again begun to speak about the projected publication in Port Arthur of a Russian paper printed in the English language. This time it is Mr. Stromoff, well-known to the public on account of his letters from Japan, that has something to say on this question.

"Welcoming, and welcoming very warmly, the idea of publishing an Anglo-Russian paper of the kind contemplated,—a paper which will, he says, 'be as indispensable and as interesting for us Russians as it will be for English people,' Mr. Stromoff nevertheless finds that Port Arthur is not quite a suitable place to publish such a paper in.

"In the first place," says he, "there is not now and there will not be for a long time to come, any considerable number of Englishmen or Americans resident at Port Arthur or at Dalny."

The *Nori Krai's* reply to this is crushing:—

"But," it asks, "can Mr. Stromoff say that there is not here and will not be here for a long time to come, any great number of Japanese?"

Mr. Stromoff also says that Port Arthur is too remote from the centres of "Anglo-Japanese" life and that a paper printed there in English would take too long to reply to any attack made on Russia or Russia's policy by English or Japanese organs. By the time the reply would have reached

those "Anglo-Japanese" centres which it is desirable to reach, the matter in dispute would have been forgotten and any attempt to resurrect it would only be treated with derision.

Mr. Stromoff urges other objections against the establishment of the projected paper at Port Arthur, but the writer in the *Novi Krai* (he writes under the name of *Nabiyoodatel*, i.e. "Observer") thinks that, on the whole, Stromoff is badly mistaken and that the new paper should appear at Port Arthur and nowhere else.

The article is too long, however, to be quoted in full but it may be stated here that the establishment of an Anglo-Russian paper at Port Arthur will take place in about two months, the necessary type being daily expected from America.

MR. DAVIDSON.

Mr. Davidson, the American Consul in Formosa, left to-day (Oct. 14) after spending a few days here and in Dalny. Both of these towns he "did" with American thoroughness and it is extraordinary how much information of every kind he managed in spite of his ignorance of Russian to accumulate in the limited time at his disposal. He was present at the review on Sunday in company with a Russian colonel and he has visited all the places of interest round about—with the exception of the batteries. Our places of interest consist, so far, of unsightly shells of public buildings, but nevertheless Mr. Davidson is enchanted with Port Arthur and calculates that in a few years time it will be one of the prettiest little towns of the Far East. Certainly the almost European look of the place gives it an air which is only shared by Saigon, but while Saigon is hopelessly tropical in appearance and could not persuade anyone even for a moment that it was Marseilles, Port Arthur will, after a while, be very close in appearance to a genuine Russian town, enjoying as it does a Russian climate which necessitates the use of *samovars* and stoves in winter and which increases of course its resemblance to a Russian town. But I forget. Port Arthur is a Russian town.

Mr. Davidson much admires the homely good nature of the Russians, their *penchant for affresco* and extempore entertainments, musical and otherwise, and the ease with which one can get on with them. On this account he thinks that Port Arthur will be a delightful place to visit by way of a complete change and even to live in once it gets into shape. I must say that I fully agree with him in thinking that Port Arthur will have acquired a quaint charm after a while, but at present living in Port Arthur is like living in a half-built house with the masons at work all around one. The only two good things I notice about Port Arthur are the cigarettes—which are cheap and at the same time excellent,—and the music which is superior to what one ordinarily hears in Far Eastern ports.

Mr. Davidson is engaged, I believe, on a book describing the Siberian Railway and will be off in a few days. He confesses to be disappointed with Dalny, he cannot exactly say why, but I suppose it is on account of the want of bustle and activity there. I am afraid, indeed, that Dalny is a failure. It is De Witte's town and since De Witte has been "side tracked" as the Americans say, I am afraid that Dalny will be side-tracked too. I cannot imagine why so much money was spent on Dalny, anyhow, since the same sum spent on Port Arthur would make the latter a very attractive and comfortable city.

At present it is neither attractive nor comfortable and to tourists the memory of it must remain as a horror on account of the absence of hotel accommodation.

The new hotel,—a municipal concern, for no one cared to take up such a comparatively unremunerative undertaking as hotel building while there was so much more profit to be made in other lines,—the new hotel, I say, is now nearing completion and will, when finished, be a fine building, accommodating several hundred guests. It is situated in New Town, a few feet above sea level and a score of yards from the sea-shore. Close by are the Public Gardens, not very remarkable gardens as yet, but pleasant to walk in and destined, I hope, to improve; and, despite some faults such as the smallness

of the dining-room in proportion to the size of the building, this hotel should undoubtedly be a success. Almost every day I see travellers, ladies and gentlemen, wandering about hopelessly in the street followed by their luggage, looking in vain for a lodging; and, if this rush continues, the hotel can easily get six roubles a day at least for a room alone. At present one has to pay at least three roubles a day for a most miserable room in Old Town,—a room without bed-clothes, candle or towel; and considers himself lucky if he gets off so cheap.

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

KOBE WINS THE FIRST BASEBALL GAME.

Friday broke gloriously fine, after a night of continual heavy downpour, but by the time that the Baseball captains had got the battle in array, the ground was in excellent condition and the afternoon, if anything, a trifle too hot. We think that the ground-committee should provide some slight awning for the scorers and press representatives on such an important occasion as an interport baseball match; as it was, on Friday their work was rendered very arduous till late in the afternoon, when a thick bank of clouds came up, much to their relief. Kobe began by scoring 3 runs, and Yokohama only drew level at the second innings. Then Kobe went ahead with another 3, making them 6 while the home side's score stood still till the sixth innings, when they rolled up 6 runs and established a lead of one run. Kobe was dismissed for 0 in the seventh, and Yokohama ran up to 13. The eighth saw a change, Kobe rattling the Yokohama battery and getting in six runs ere they were dismissed. Yokohama replied with one, tying the score; but in the last innings Kobe romped away again, bagging 4, and when the game finished the home nine were 3 runs to the bad:

In the opinion of two old Interport baseball captains, the game on Friday was one of the best ever played between the two ports. Certainly the score was big, but it was made by hard hitting, pure and simple, and not from errors. Both teams batted well and some of the catches of Merriman, Thorn, Goddard and McChesney for the home side were very good; the in-field work was smarter too than we had been led to expect. The judgment of the Kobe captain was well shown just after Yokohama had taken a lead, and his well placed hit to the right field will be remembered as one of the prettiest plays of the day. Kobe's fielding was smart as their batting was sure, and their victory was well deserved.

During the afternoon the Town Band played a selection of airs, and when the game finished the large assemblage of ladies was entertained to tea by Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Frazar, and Mrs. E. J. Cowan.

To-day the second Interport baseball match begins at 10 sharp, and should this also be won by Kobe, then a game will be played in the afternoon against the U.S.F.S. *Wisconsin*, by a nine selected from both interport teams. The Band of the *Wisconsin* will play during the afternoon.

THE GAME.

Kobe went to bat first. Chalfant took his first base on balls, but failed to reach second, just missing the base by an inch. Hellyer got to second, Mollison failing to hold the base, but Weed, the next man, never got down so far. Meanwhile Hellyer safely reached second and Atkinson came to the bat. He brought Hellyer home with a beautiful hit to the long field, and reached second himself. McLaren, after hitting a foul out of the field, brought home Atkinson with a very pretty strike. An overthrow from catcher to McChesney in the centre field was fumbled and McLaren got down to third; a ball later he came to the plate from a passed ball from the pitcher. Wheeler sent a ball over short stop and earned his first easily, but trying to make second was put out.

Kobe..... 3
Yokohama..... —

McChesney got to first safely, Atkinson taking his foot off the base as the runner came up. He moved down to second before Merriman took his base on balls. Then Thorn went to bat and

sacrificed himself for the others—first man out. This brought E. W. Kilby to the plate. He hit a ball into the diamond and this being smartly returned McChesney was put out at the home plate. Goddard, with a magnificent hit, brought in Merriman and Kilby—two runs. Van Cleve, next put up a fly, which Hellyer held at short stop, and the side retired.

Kobe..... 3
Yokohama..... 2

Kobe began its second innings with Bates making a beautiful hit to the left field. He reached first, but died on second. Stephens then dropped a ball into Mollison's hands at first base and the whole team had been to bat. Another fly to the right field by Chalfant was held by Goddard and the side stood down.

Kobe..... 3
Yokohama..... 2

A nicely played ball took Parker down to first and he stole his second. A sacrifice by Mollison took Parker to third, and Cable brought him home, going to first himself, and then stealing second. McChesney found first denied him, and then, Thorn being held by Atkinson, Yokohama retired, Parker thus losing his run.

Kobe..... 3
Yokohama..... 3

A hit to the centre field took Hellyer to first, and Weed followed him, though the ball was smartly stopped by Parker. Atkinson brought Hellyer home with a pretty hit to right field, bringing McLaren to bat. He began by hitting some fouls, and then with a sacrifice bunt brought in Weed. Wheeler reached first and Atkinson got home, off a pretty hit to left field. Then Watrous was held by Thorn and Stephens went to bat, only to be held, again by Thorn, the catch winning great applause from the spectators.

Kobe..... 6
Yokohama..... 3

A foul ball from Thorn began the next innings, and he died next hit at first. Kilby took his first base on balls. He stole second and Goddard brought him round to third, but then, venturing too rashly, he was put out by McLaren. The side went out when Van Cleve failed to reach first.

Kobe..... 6
Yokohama..... 3

Kobe started its fourth innings by losing Chalfant at first, but Hellyer had it safe. He stole the next, though Merriman stopped prettily. Weed played the ball straight into pitcher's hands and had no necessity to tramp further. The next player, Atkinson, dropped the sphere into Merriman's clutch, and the innings closed with no runs.

Kobe..... 6
Yokohama..... 3

Parker was missed by McLaren just over 3rd base, but Mollison was held by Hellyer, while Cable was struck out. Next Merriman died at first and the side retired.

Kobe..... 6
Yokohama..... 3

The fifth innings now began. McLaren took first on balls, and was presented with the second by the pitcher making a balk. Wheeler sent up a fly for Merriman, which was not refused, and Bates went to bat only to be struck out. The next man in sent a ball over third base and brought in McLaren, getting down to second himself. The side had had enough when Stephens put the ball into Parker's hands at short stop.

Kobe..... 7
Yokohama..... 3

Merriman was held by Bates at centre field, and then Thorn died at first, while Kilby was struck out—the innings being very short and sweet.

Kobe..... 7
Yokohama..... 3

A base on balls was given to Chalfant, and he stole second. A sacrifice by Hellyer took Chalfant to third. A fine catch by Cable put out Weed, and Chalfant got home. Then Merriman pulled off another fine catch, putting out Atkinson.

Kobe..... 8
Yokohama..... 3

Goddard began with a clean hit past short stop, and reached first. He was followed there by Van Cleve, who rapped one into the same place. Parker was struck out. Mollison getting down to first, all bases were filled. The next minute Cable brought Goddard home, and he was followed by Van Cleve, while Merriman brought in Mollison, Cable and McChesney, thanks to wild fielding. Excitement rose to fever heat and it was difficult to follow all the incidents, so rapidly did things happen. Thorn was caught by short stop, as soon as matters quieted down. Then Kilby brought Merriman home, sending the sphere into centre field, and Goddard went to bat. A wild throw from the catcher enabled Kilby to steal second, but Goddard next ball was put out at first. The innings had produced six runs.

Kobe..... 8
Yokohama..... 9

McLaren began the seventh innings for Kobe and took his first on balls, but he was forced off second. Wheeler reached first and took second on an overthrow from Merriman, but he was forced off at the home plate, the ball being very smartly fielded by Parker. Watrous was missed by McChesney in the centre field, and Bates moved to third, but Stephens was held by Parker and the side retired without scoring.

Kobe..... 8
Yokohama..... 9

Chalfant held Van Cleve in the right field, but Parker was missed by Atkinson, and Mollison took him round to third with a two-bagger. Cable brought Parker home and Mollison to third, with a fine hit. Then McChesney brought in Mollison and reached second himself. Merriman failed to reach first. Thorn, with a hit which passed short stop, brought in Cable and McChesney. Kilby died on first and the side retired with four runs to their credit.

Kobe..... 8
Yokohama..... 13

A base on balls was given to Chalfant and a passed ball from the pitcher to 1st gave him the second; Hellyer took him to third with a neat strike over second. Then Weed put up a fly for Cable, which he held. Atkinson, the next to bat, had the base presented him by the pitcher, bringing McLaren to bat. He brought in Chalfant with a beautifully placed ball in the right field, and Hellyer moved to third. All bases were filled. A bunt by Wheeler brought in Hellyer, and then Bates took in Atkinson, the pitcher again missing at the plate. The visitors' score was now only one behind Yokohama. Wheeler and Bates coming in off a hit by Stephens, the score was taken past the Yokohama total and the excitement again grew delicious. Hellyer now put up a fly, which Goddard held in the right field, and Kobe retired, having made six runs.

Kobe..... 14
Yokohama..... 13

Goddard began with earning his first and stealing the second. He moved to third with a sacrifice hit by Van Cleve. Parker was struck out, but Mollison with a passed ball got down to first and Goddard came home, tying the score. Cable placed the ball in pitcher's hand and the side retired.

Kobe..... 14
Yokohama..... 14

The last innings began with a safe hit to right field by Weed, which earned his first. A sacrifice by Atkinson took him round to third, and McLaren brought him in, though Mollison stopped splendidly. At this point Kilby had to retire, having put out his right thumb, and Thorn took his place. Bates after this, with a two-bagger, brought in Wheeler and McLaren, and then he stole to third. A two-bagger by Watrous brought in Bates, but Stephens died at first, the ball being smartly sent down to Mollison, while Chalfant was well caught by McChesney in the centre field.

Kobe..... 18
Yokohama..... 14

McChesney was put out at first, and Merriman met a similar fate. Thorn stopped the rot with

the first home run of the afternoon, sending the ball down to the fence. The spectators roared their approval in generous fashion. Then Jenks, who had taken Kilby's place, was put out at first and the game ended, leaving Kobe winners by 3 runs.

Kobe..... 18
Yokohama..... 15

YOKOHAMA.

	pos.	runs.
L. E. McChesney	c. f.	2
W. L. Merriman	2nd b.	2
C. H. Thorn	3rd b.	1
E. W. Kilby	c.	1
H. Goddard	r. f.	2
N. W. Van Cleve	p.	1
C. Parker	s. s.	2
J. M. Mollison	1st b.	2
C. Cable	l. f.	2
H. Jenks	substitute	0

KOBE.

	pos.	runs.
A. G. Chalfant	2.b.	2
A. T. Hellyer	s.s.	3
D. Weed	c.	2
C. W. Atkinson	1st b.	3
D. McLaren	3rd b.	4
H. S. Wheeler	l.f.	2
W. C. Bates	c.f.	2
G. S. Watrous	r.f.	0
G. Stephens	p.	0

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kobe	3	0	3	0	1	0	6	4	18	
Yokohama	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	1	15	

W. S. Stone and F. S. Hahn were umpires, with S. Stephens scorer.

KOBE WINS BOTH BASEBALL MATCHES.

Another day of brilliant autumn weather ushered in the last of the Interport contests, the concluding game with Kobe for the Interport baseball honours. The early morning sunshine proved very hot, not the slightest breath of wind moving across the field, and players and spectators were early on the scene. The first innings saw nothing scored, and in the second Yokohama secured 2 runs to Kobe's nothing. But after this the visitors got the measure of Parker's pitching and, piling up 5 runs in the close of the third innings, got the lead and kept it without difficulty to the end. The Yokohama men played a good up-hill fight, however, and half way through it looked anybody's game. But the visitors were the harder hitters and the smarter fielder and when the last ball was sent down they had won the game with 5 runs and an inning to spare. Goddard's accident was greatly regretted by all the players, but against this misfortune for Yokohama must be placed the crippled condition of Weed, the Kobe catcher, whose injured fingers prevented him from throwing in with any accuracy.

The honours are now easy, both ports having won 4 matches each.

At luncheon, which was served at the close of the game, Mr. C. H. Thorn presided, with Mr. W. L. Merriman in the Vice Chair. The health of the victors was given by Mr. Thorn in a neat speech, after which Mr. Hellyer, last year's captain, handed over the Kobe flag to Mr. McLaren, Captain of 1903, for safe keeping. Kobe having toasted the Y.C. and A.C., the health of the Father of Yokohama baseball was enthusiastically drunk, and Mr. Merriman made a brief reply. The teams were then photographed. The afternoon was spent in a game with a team from the Wisconsin. The sailors, with their hard-hitting and capital team play, had things all their own way against the tired out interport-men of Japan, knocking up 17 runs to the home-side's 2. At the conclusion of play, tea was served in the Pavilion, Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. E. C. Bellows, and Mrs. C. A. Edwards presiding. This pleasant function brought the Interport Festival to a close.

THE GAME.

Yokohama went to bat at 17 minutes past ten, McChesney beginning for the home side. He pulled round some fouls, then bunted the ball, and was put out at first. Merriman got down to first safely off a neat grounder. A high fly to the left field by Thorn was held by Wheeler; Edward Kilby passed a similar ball into Chalfant's

hands at second and the side retired without scoring.

Chalfant opened by being put out smartly at first, Edward Kilby sending the ball down to Mollison in fine style. Then Hellyer died at first off the second strike, but Weed took the base at the expense of the pitcher. He stole his second and then Atkinson went to first on balls. A smart bit of fielding by Cable and Kilby put Weed out on the home plate and the innings closed with neither side having made a knock.

Yokohama..... 0
Kobe..... 0

Goddard rapped a hot one to centre field, which Bates declined, and he stole second, coming to third on a passed ball; Van Cleve brought him home—first blood of the day—on a neat hit over second base's head. Van Cleve stole from first to second, but Parker was struck out. Stephens missed Mollison at 3rd, but two balls later he was put out at first. A pretty hit by Cable right down the line brought Van Cleve home. Cable sneaked to second and reached third by the skin of his teeth. McChesney going out on strikes, the team stood down with two runs to their credit.

The Kobe Captain took his first on balls, bringing Wheeler to bat. McLaren stole second, though Kilby and Merriman almost stopped him, but in going down to third, a smart return by Kilby to Parker put him out. Wheeler made first easily and sneaked to second; meanwhile Bates went out on strikes. Watrous was almost caught by Thorn at short stop, but reached first. Then Kilby sending swiftly to Mollison, put out Stephens, and Kobe closed its innings still with nothing scored.

Yokohama..... 2
Kobe..... 0

Merriman began with losing first, Thorn went out on strikes, and Kilby, following suit, the innings finished having lasted just two minutes.

Parker presented Chalfant with his first base, and he got to second very easily, Hellyer making a sacrifice strike. A two-base hit by Hellyer to centre took Chalfant to third and a wild throw by Parker took him home—Kobe's first run. A dandy hit by Weed, to centre field, brought Hellyer home, and the score was tied. Atkinson put up a very difficult fly near the ladies' tent, which Kilby tried hard to get, and then the batter took the base on balls. A prettily placed ball by McLaren low down to right field brought home Weed, and Atkinson moved to third. Wheeler died at first, and Bates followed suit, but Atkinson got back to the plate. Then Watrous brought McLaren in, while poor fielding allowed Watrous to move to second and Stephens to third. Then Watrous was put out at third and the side stood down, the score standing:

Yokohama..... 2
Kobe..... 5

Goddard received a nasty blow on the spine before getting down to first on errors by McLaren and Chalfant. He stole second, and then Van Cleve was almost held off a foul hit to third. A bunt by Van Cleve failed to come off, and then the game was temporarily stopped through Goddard putting out his knee while running to third. He was patched up by Dr. Tripler but had to retire, Jenks taking his place. A passed ball brought Jenks home. A fine hit by Parker earned first easily; then Mollison made a home run, bringing in Parker, with a hit to the far fence. The applause rang out, for the stroke deserved it. This tied the score. Cable went out on strikes. A bunt by McChesney took him to first, but Merriman was held by pitcher from a high fly. The score stood five all.

Hellyer began with a safe tap past short stop, and he stole second. Weed went out at first, Hellyer moving to third. A base was presented to Atkinson by pitcher, and he reached second in safety. McLaren brought Hellyer home, and Atkinson to third, then he stole a base himself, Wheeler went out at first, but Atkinson scored his run. A dandy hit by Bates almost brought another score on the sheet, but, Cable throwing in splendidly, Kilby put McLaren out at the home plate.

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Yokohama	5
Kobe	7

Thorn made his first on an error by Hellyer. Then a double play put out Kilby,—caught off a fly—and Thorn was run out in returning to his base, the ball being very smartly sent to first by pitcher. Jenks was thrown out, by Stephens to Atkinson at first. Nothing scored. Watrous went out on strikes, and Stephens earned first, though the ball was smartly fielded. He stole second. A pretty catch by Thorn put out Chalfant, and then Kilby threw Stephens out at third. Again no runs.

Yokohama	5
Kobe	7

The sixth innings began, with Van Cleve losing first. A foul fly put out Parker, and Mollison, failing to reach first, the side retired.

Hellyer took first on balls and was given safe on second, but Weed went out on strikes. Mollison put out Atkinson at first, and then an overthrow to third enabled Hellyer to get the home plate. McLaren almost lost first, but was missed by Van Cleve, though it was a very difficult hit to field. A fumble by Merriman allowed Wheeler to get to first, and McLaren to third. Bates brought Wheeler and McLaren in, the ball being badly returned, the field getting rattled. Then Bates got home, on a safe hit by Watrous, who reached first. Stephens was smartly held by McChesney and the innings closed, four runs having been made.

Yokohama	5
Kobe	11

Cable opened the seventh innings for Yokohama and got down to first safely. He slid into second and then McChesney made first and Cable reached third, the field making an error in judgment. Cable came home by a sacrifice by Merriman, who went out at first. Thorn was hit in the back on going in to bat, but next ball he received the base from pitcher. Kilby brought in McChesney, but was put out on first himself. Jenks going out at first, Thorn lost his run. Two runs had been scored.

Thorn now went on to catch, changing places with Kilby. A pretty catch by Merriman put Chalfant out, but Hellyer made first, the field not moving out to catch his fly. Kilby caught Weed, the next batter, redeeming Yokohama's "face." Atkinson brought Hellyer home with a nice grounder to right field, and then McLaren was thrown out by Kilby—a crack-a-jack throw.

Yokohama	7
Kobe	12

Van Cleve lost first and Parker followed suit, while Mollison went under also, the fielding all round being particularly fine. Only five balls were pitched this innings.

Wheeler failed to reach first, but Bates made a two-bagger with a hard hit to centre field. Thorn was again in the wars next ball, being badly hit on his mask, the frame-work buckling in and cutting the flesh. He was loudly cheered on resuming play. Watrous was splendidly stopped by Cable in the left field, and McChesney held him in the centre, bringing Stephens to bat. He sent up a fly which Cable held and Kobe stood down without scoring.

Yokohama	7
Kobe	12

The last innings began at three minutes past twelve. The home team lost Cable before reaching first; then Stephens put out McChesney, but Merriman took the base on balls. A beautiful hit by Thorn to left field, turned out a foul strike, the ball falling just over the line, but two balls later the pitcher presented him with the base. Merriman going out on third, off a hit by Kilby, the game concluded, leaving Kobe the winners of the Interport match of 1903, by an inning and five runs. The game finished at 10 minutes past 12.

Yokohama	7
Kobe	12

Umpires, Mr. W. S. Stone and Mr. J. W. Thompson, scorer; Mr. W. Stephens.

YOKOHAMA.

	pos.	runs.
McChesney	c.f.	1
Merriman	2 b.	0
Thorn	s.s.	■
Kilby	c.	0
Goddard	r.f.	2
Van Cleve	3rd b.	1
Parker	p.	1
Mollison	1st b.	1
Cable	l.f.	1
Jenks	substitute	0

KOBE.

	pos.	runs.
Chalfant	2 b.	1
Hellyer	s.s.	4
Weed	c.	1
Atkinson	1 b.	2
McLaren	p.	2
Wheeler	l.f.	1
Bates	c.f.	1
Watrous	r.f.	0
Stephens	3 b.	■

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yokohama	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	=7
Kobe	0	0	5	2	0	4	1	0	0	=12

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE V. THE U.S.F.S.

"WISCONSIN."

In the afternoon a game was played between a team composed of Yokohama and Kobe Interport players selected by Messrs. Abel and Barto, versus the United States flagship *Wisconsin*. The game attracted a good deal of interest, though naturally the finals in the Ladies Tennis Club on the Bluff drew off a good many. The band of the *Wisconsin* was in attendance and their selections were greatly appreciated.

The *Wisconsin* started the batting and McLaren put out their first man with a splendid stop at third; the next made first, but Hellyer held the third beautifully. Then a home run was made by Ridge, Merriman unfortunately slipping as he attempted to field the ball. When the side went out 2 runs had been made. After losing Chalfant, Thorn made a two bagger with a grounder right down the line; but Hellyer failed to reach first. McLaren brought Thorn home and reached first safely. Merriman going out on first the side retired, having one run to their credit.

Wheeler caught Friel, Cooke went out at first, and then Metcalf made a home run, though he was nearly put out by Thorn at the home plate. Merriman catching Davis, the innings closed.

Merriman did not reach first, at the opening of the third innings, but Atkinson got there safely. He went out at second on a hit by Wheeler, and the team were out when Stephens was put down at first.

In their next innings the sailors made another home run, Ridge bringing home Knacht and Robbins—three runs. Three out, all on strikes, was the record for Japan—Chalfant, Thorn and Hellyer all going down before the redoubtable pitcher. Then the *Wisconsin's* turn came. Cooke went out at first, Metcalf was caught in the centre field by Wheeler, and Davis was put out on first, Hellyer returning splendidly.

A dandy ball by McLaren to the Pavilion fence earned a home run, in the end of the fourth inning. Then the side lost Merriman, McChesney and Hellyer, and the score stood, *Wisconsin* 6, Japan 2.

The *Wisconsin* piled up three runs, and then by a pretty piece of double play by Thorn and Atkinson two of their men were put out, one at first, the other at second. Nothing else was made. The Japan team made nothing in their essay, and the telegraph registered 9 to the *Wisconsin* and 2 for Japan. Merriman brought off a beautiful catch in the next inning, and two others having been put out the side stood down. Another barren innings for Japan followed, after which the *Wisconsin* rolled up four runs. Three successive catches disposed of the Japan side next innings: *Wisconsin* 13, Japan 2. Wheeler for the sailors, attempted a home run; he brought one man in, but was put out on the home plate. After this the field getting rattled, two runs were made, and when the innings closed the score had reached 17 for the *Wisconsin*. The last of the eighth inning

saw Japan again retire for the usual 0. But they had their revenge by keeping the *Wisconsin* down next inning, some good fielding characterising the play. The last inning for Japan closed with no addition to the score, leaving the *Wisconsin* easy victors.

"WISCONSIN."

	pos.	runs.
Wheeler	2nd b.	1
Kracht	l.f.	5
Robbins	3rd b.	4
Ridge	1st b.	4
Metke	r.f.	0
Freil	s.s.	1
Cooke	c.f.	■
Metcalf	c.	1
Davis	p.	1

YOKOHAMA-KOBE.

	pos.	runs.
Chalfant	2 b.	0
Thorn	c.	1
Hellyer	s.s.	0
McLaren	3 b.	1
Merriman	r.f.	0
McChesney	c.f.	0
Atkinson	l.f.	0
Wheeler	l.f.	0
Stephens	p.	■

Score by innings:—

Inning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Wisconsin</i>	2	1	3	0	3	0	4	0	17	
Y'hama-Kobe	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	

TRAINING NOTES.

Since my last report there have been several improvements in a good many of the animals now training, notably Cameo, which has so far made the best time in training this season; she should show favourably against Rose de France and Therapis. Desdemona did a few furlongs in 12 and 13 seconds per furlong very recently, and if she is not overdone by the time of the Races should have an easy win in the shorter distances, although Fujikawa and May-sie are doing some good work. Izumo is being pushed along rapidly, but Hatsukaze seems the most fit of her class, and Ivy will have to look to her laurels. It is a pity that Seabreeze has taken to bolting as she was getting along so nicely. The Leader is no doubt far and away the best China pony on the course but Mark is going very well and will give a good race. Moth is entirely off color and may not be fit for this meeting, Bauernfänger does not go at all satisfactorily; Sunrise seems very fit, and has been put to some good paces whilst Aberdeen seems to be hopping along on three legs. Pinto has not been seen on the course for some while. It is still difficult to pick any particular favourite from the China Griffins but the best of the bunch are Mayonaie, Settler, Yakumo, John Bull, Harima and Fra Diavolo. The latter, however, seem to get too much trotting to do. All the Australian Griffins (barring No. 8) are now on the course. May-sie has about the finest lines of the bunch but she is too weakly and may not make much showing this meeting. No Trump and Straight Flush are also weakly; the former made a fairly good sprint for a short distance, and should show well up in the ¾ Mile Races. Akashi, La Frippon, Stella, Florentina, Akatsuki, and Pilgrim are pegging away hard. Suma at the present moment is the best of this lot, and has a good showing for the Griffins Grand Prix; if Osaka would only go straight, she might do something.

I see that a band stand is being erected on the Lawn, and if it is to have a roof, it will, I think spoil the view of the Straight for the spectators who may be in the Grand Stand. That would be a pity, as this is the principal part of the race. Why could not the band play in the upper storey of the Grand Stand? I notice a Veteran comes to the training every morning, and if what I hear is correct, Mr. May's stables could not be placed in better hands, during the absence of the owner, as I am given to understand that this Veteran is one of the best judges of horseflesh we have amongst us, and I predict some good wins for the stable.

October 27th, 1903.

LARK.

YACHTING.

In the race for 39 raters on Saturday, only two yachts started, *Mary* and *Maid Marion*. At gunfire *Mary* was quickest over the line, with half a minute's lead of the *Maid*. It was a close fetch to the Harbour Entrance on starboard tack, *Mary* increasing her lead to this point by another half minute. Sheets were eased a trifle, and the Lightship was made on the port tack, times being: *Mary* 2.24, *Maid Marion* 2.26.27. With spinnakers to port guyed well forward the yachts ran down to the Widow Buoy, but *Mary* felt the bottom beneath her keel and had to take in her spinnaker long before reaching the turning mark, where the yachts were timed: *Mary* 2.45.30, *Maid Marion* 2.49.09. Rounding the buoy to port, the *Mary* was quickly headed for the Lightship on starboard tack, and fetched it easily. *Maid* did a short board on port tack before going about for the Lightship. This mark was rounded by *Mary* at 3.09, and by *Maid Marion* at 3.16.19. It was a reach to the Harbour Entrance, *Mary* 3.21.30, *Maid Marion* 3.29.28. Gybing, spinnakers were set to port, and *Mary* finished at 3.28, followed by the *Maid* at 3.36.10. The latter takes the prize, on her handicap of 12 minutes, corrected handicap times being:—

	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i>	3.28.00
<i>Maid Marion</i>	3.24.10

The Yachts of the Mosquito Yacht Club competed for Mr. E. V. Thorn's Cup, *Edna*, *Pele*, *Winsome*, *Sunbeam* and *Chocho* starting. The course was the same as that of the 39-raters, past the Lightship to the Widow Buoy and back. *Winsome* and *Pele* got out of the harbour together; *Edna* assumed third place, but unfortunately near the Lightship her throat halliards parted and she lost nearly ten minutes in making repairs and then had to make a tack to fetch the mark. *Sunbeam* took her place, closing up on the leaders during the run to the Widow Buoy, where *Pele's* throat halliards carried away and destroyed her chances of winning. *Edna* tried to continue the race but being again disabled returned home. It was a good fight all the way back between *Winsome* and *Sunbeam*, but the latter gradually closed up and finished only 52 seconds late. As her allowance was five minutes she won the Thorn Cup. *Chocho* gave up. Times, corrected:—

	h.m.s.
<i>Winsome</i>	4.04.05
<i>Pele</i>	4.23.00
<i>Sunbeam</i>	4.00.00

The usual "Larks" race took place, ten participating, with the result that No. 12 (Sanders) came in first, No. 5 (Archer) second, and No. 10 (W. Carst) third. Times:

	h.m.s.
12	3.19.55
5	3.20.58
10	3.21.25
11	3.21.55

THE LAW COURTS.

LEI CHEIN HSIANG v. J. C. HARTLAND.

The hearing of this case, asking for the cancellation of registry made on immovable property, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 23rd, when Mr. G. E. Gregory, and Messrs. Hattori and Akagi, interpreters of the Court, were called in as experts whom the Court instructed to give their opinions as to the signatures of Mr. J. C. Hartland.

The expert witnesses retired to examine the signatures and to write their opinions.

Mr. Tada, public notary, was then examined as a witness.

He stated that the mortgage of the property to Mr. Hartland by a Chinese named Kwan How Chong was officially certified before him on Dec. 23rd, 1902, the amount of the money lent being yen 20,000. On that occasion, the parties were accompanied by Mr. Sawada, a lawyer, and one other gentleman named Komura. The parties made the signatures personally before witness, and Mr. Sawada attended as interpreter for Mr. Hartland, as the witness could not understand English. The

witness was acquainted with Mr. Hartland on Sept. 23rd, 1902, when another document was made between the same parties, at his office.

Some cross-examination by counsel followed, after which the case was adjourned till Oct. 26th when the opinions of the expert witnesses will be declared by the Court.

The hearing of this case, asking for cancellation of registry of mortgage made on immovable property, came up again in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 26th when the statements of Messrs. Gregory, Hattori and Akagi who attended to examine, signatures of Mr. Hartland at the previous hearing, were shown to Counsel of the parties. The opinions of the three expert witnesses were to the effect that the signatures in dispute were all made by the same person—Mr. J. C. Hartland.

Plaintiff's counsel presented to the Court an objection as to the opinion of the experts and asked re-examination of the signatures. Counsel mentioned a foreign professor of the College of Literature, Tokyo. His request was rejected. He further asked the Court for leave to examine a private detective who knows that Mr. Hartland and Mr. Tada, public notary, are not acquainted with each other. The Court also rejected this.

The hearing being now concluded, the Court reserved judgement till Oct. 30th.

INFRINGEMENT OF PUBLICATION REGULATIONS.

Fong Yit-Nan, proprietor of the Chinese printing office Che-San Bros., No. 56, Yokohama, who was connected with the anonymous circular affair, was tried in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Nagasaka and Public Prosecutor Kawasaki on Oct. 23rd.

The accused stated that he received an order on Sept. 20th from a Mr. Campbell to print 300 copies of an anonymous letter and to distribute them among the foreign residents in Yokohama. The accused did as instructed. On the following day Mr. Campbell ordered 300 copies of another anonymous letter, and the same day he repeated the order for 500 more. He took 300 copies himself. As for the others, Mr. Campbell requested the accused to distribute them. The printed matter had no date, name of printer or name of place where his domicile was situated.

Sentence was passed of a fine of yen 30 in accordance with Arts. 3, 5, 22 and 24 provided in the Regulations as to Publication.

CLAIM AGAINST MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

S. Hamada, living in the district of Idzumi, Kagoshima prefecture, instituted a case in the Tokyo Local Court on Oct. 24th against Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, claiming yen 1,919/10. According to the complaint, in view of the revision of the land tax the Government surveyed the land of the Empire during the period of 1873 to 1881 during which time the expenses incurred for the work were paid by this owner in behalf of the Government. Repayment is still refused. Of the claimed amount, yen 1.01 is the real expense to be refunded and yen 907/10 is interest.

CLAIM ON A HORSE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the case brought by Mr. G. Booth against Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co., claiming a refund of yen 238 was resumed before Judge Kato on Oct. 24th.

The averment of plaintiff is that he bought a horse from the defendants for the amount claimed on May 24th this year and returned it to them on June 16th, having found a defect in the animal. Defendants counter-claimed that he should take it back and charge for keeping it at their stable since June 16th at the rate of yen 30 per month.

Drs. W. Harrison and Yokura, veterinary surgeons, were examined as witnesses and stated that they had noted a crack on the hoof of the horse in dispute.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to examine a betto who attended the horse. The Court agreed to do so on Oct. 31st.

SENTENCE ON A ROBBER.

A man, Chi Shingu by name, who stole sen 27 on Sept. 15th by menacing a traveller on the highway near the village of Mino was sentenced, to nine years' confinement with hard labour, in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 24th.

CLAIM FOR SHIPPING DAMAGE.

In the Yokohama District Court, this case brought by the American Trading Company against Messrs. Robert M. Sloman & Company (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. C. Illies and Co.) claiming yen 485.36 for damage caused to goods brought by the steamer *Verona* was resumed before Judge Kano on Oct. 26th.

Defendants' counsel asked the Court for leave to examine an expert as to the mercantile custom with regard to Art. 1 of the bill of lading which provides that the shipper must notify the shipping office if the cost of the cargo is estimated at over \$100 otherwise the shipping firm is not responsible for damage. The Court rejected the request, after which counsel for the parties entered into a brief discussion.

The Court then rose, adjourning the case to Oct. 30th when judgement will be delivered.

SENTENCE ON A FORGER.

Y. Tsuchida, ex-manager of the Ushigome branch of the Aikou Bank, who was charged with the forgery of a draft for yen 4,000 by means of which he obtained that amount from the bank, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 26th to 3½ years' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of yen 30, and 6 months' police surveillance.

PROFESSOR KOTEGAWA.

Professor T. Kotegawa, who was charged with theft and had been undergoing preliminary trial in the Tokyo District Court, states the *Nichi Nichi*, was released on Oct. 26th on the ground that the evidence against him was imperfect.

RAZA v. SARDA.

In the Yokohama Local Court, this case, brought by Mr. M. A. Raza against Mr. P. Sarda, claiming yen 52.89, was resumed before Judge Awogagi on Oct. 27th, when plaintiff's Counsel gave explanations as to a number of documents produced to the Court in the previous proceedings.

Counsel for the parties entered into discussion after which the Court rose, adjourning the case till Oct. 31st, when judgement will be given.

THE JOVANSSEN DIVORCE CASE.

The hearing of this case, brought by Mr. Adolphe Jovanssen against his wife, petitioning for divorce, came up again in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Oct. 27th when Mr. H. V. Gielen was examined as an expert with reference to the Civil Code of Denmark and its provisions as to divorce.

Mr. Gielen deposed that he is Danish Honorary Consul in Yokohama, which office he has filled since 1899. In the Danish Code, there were several causes for a decree of divorce from a Court, but adultery on the part of the wife was a first cause of divorce. Whether a wife had been punished under the Penal Code for adultery or not punished for a proved act of adultery she was liable to divorce. In the code the articles with reference to divorce state simply "adultery" but not "sentence for adultery."

Cross-examined.—The existence of adulterous conduct is a first ground of divorce.

The Court then delivered judgement in favour of the petitioner and ordered respondent to bear the costs.

LIN BEH SENG v. NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

This case, in which yen 5,421.10 is claimed for losses caused by fire in the building of the Chinese periodical *Shing Yee Tao*, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Oct. 27. Mr. H. V. Gielen, a partner of Messrs. Bavier & Co. (Gomei Kaisha) who are agents of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, was examined, as a witness.

Mr. Gielen stated that about five years ago he insured the printing plant and other

kinds of property for yen 6,000 on the application of Lin Beh Seng who declared himself to be the owner of the property. Fire occurred in the end of October, 1899, burning down the whole of the property, at which time he was absent travelling. After having returned, he tried to see plaintiff but in vain. After the fire, he found that the property burned did not belong to the plaintiff. A Chinese merchant named Chuming-Loong living at No. 156, Yokohama told him so.

Cross-examined—Kingsell and Co., Chinese printers, are not concerned in the insurance policy. The witness did not know whether Lin Beh Seng was a brother of the proprietor of the Chinese stationer shop. The witness attended to insurance business at his office. He did not inspect the property, when plaintiff applied for insurance, believing plaintiff to be an honest man.

Further lengthy cross-examination with regard to the insurance business followed to which witness gave explanations.

The case was again adjourned till November 4th.

MR. ASAKURA.

The appeal of Mr. Asakura, a well-known lawyer of Tokyo, who was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to imprisonment on a charge in connexion with the text book affair, was rejected in the Appeal Court on Oct. 27th.

THE BANK OF JAPAN v. K. NEDZU.

The hearing of this case, brought by the Bank of Japan against Mr. K. Nedzu, claiming the value of a draft which had been dishonoured by defendant, was to be resumed in the Tokyo Appeal Court on Oct. 28th.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

The trial of Messrs. A. Le Prevost and Carl Bremer and three Japanese—Sawada, Nishida, and Okazawa—who have been indicted on a charge of fraud in certain silk transactions, was resumed, on Oct. 28th, in the Yokohama District Court before Presiding Judge Watanabe and two Associates—Judges Matsuyama and Nanoya—and Public Procurators Midzutani and Nakamura.

Mr. Kishi and nine other lawyers were present as counsel for accused.

Before the proceedings commenced, Messrs. Kishi and Akiyama presented to the Court an objection to the competency of the Court interpreter, which subject had been introduced at the previous sitting. The Court refused to uphold the objection, on which all the lawyers retired with the leave of the Court, for half an hour, to consult among themselves.

Having re-appeared in Court,

Mr. Akiyama asked the Court to allow an interpreter in addition to the present official, the new one to be employed by counsel themselves. The lawyer asked the Court further to postpone the case for a week, within which time a competent interpreter would be found.

Public Procurator Nakamura opposed the request of counsel, after which the judges retired for a few minutes in order to consult.

The Court then consented to the request of counsel as to the employment of one more interpreter and requested counsel to find one if possible earlier than a week.

The Court rose, adjourning the case *sine die*.

DR. VAN DER HEYDEN v. L. STORNEBRINK.

Judgement was delivered in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 28th in the case instituted by Dr. van der Heyden against L. Stornebrink petitioning for partition of joint-owned property.

The following is the judgement:—

1.—The immovable property—the right of perpetual lease of ground (331 *tsudo*), No. 270, Bluff, Yokohama, and two wooden buildings with tiled roof—is ordered to be divided into two. As a means of partition, the property is ordered to be sold by auction and the money raised to be divided between the parties. The other claim of plaintiff is dismissed.

2.—The counter-claim of defendant is dismissed.

3.—The costs incurred in consequence of the absence of defendant from the Court are ordered to be borne by him. The remainder of the costs to be borne by the parties.

J. G. DOERING v. C. KANNHAUSER.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims yen 10,244, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kato on Oct. 29th when Mr. Charles Thwaites was examined as a witness.

Mr. Thwaites stated that he had succeeded to the business of Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., No. 61, Yokohama, whose head office is at Hongkong. He had a circular printed on May 12th, 1901, as an express of the *Kobe Chronicle*, in which it was said that Mr. Kannhauser had entered his employment as a piano tuner. Only a few copies of this express were circulated in Kobe before an objection was brought by Mr. Doering as to the engagement of the tuner. The issue of the expresses was consequently stopped. The witness, however, hired Mr. Kannhauser later when he heard that the latter had been discharged by Mr. Doering after a dispute the details of which the witness did not know. He simply understood it to be a matter of a letter. On June 14th, 1902, the witness ordered Mr. Kannhauser to insert an advertisement with regard to piano tuning business in the *Deutsch-Japan Post*.

The case was then adjourned till Nov. 6th at 1 p.m.

AN INSURANCE FRAUD.

The Yokohama agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is prosecuting in the Tokyo District Court, Hideo Yamazaki, chief of its Tokyo branch, on the ground that the latter has embezzled over yen 10,000 belonging to the company. According to Tokyo papers, Mr. Basil H. Betts was examined in the Court on Oct. 28th as a witness. Yamazaki has disappeared from Tokyo.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED BY AMERICAN SAILORS.

Two sailors named S. F. Williams (20) and J. R. Suringham (25) of the U. S. cruiser *Albany*, which is now lying at Yokohama assaulted, on the night of Sunday (Oct. 25th) about 11 o'clock, at the English hatoba, a police officer named G. Sato, who was dealing with two jirikisha coolies who had carried the American sailors from Japanese town to the hatoba and were complaining about the sailors refusing payment. It appears that under a misunderstanding the sailors knocked down the officer with their fists, inflicting severe injuries on his nose and forehead, the officer falling back on the pier railway. The constable sustained also a serious injury on the back of his head, which made him senseless. He was immediately removed to the Rokkaku Hospital where he is now in a serious condition. The sailors, after the affair tried to escape by a boat which was lying at the hatoba, but they were arrested and the following day were removed to the Yokohama District Court where they are undergoing preliminary examination.

The preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court of the two sailors—S. F. Williams and J. R. Cunningham—of the U. S. cruiser *Albany*, who are alleged to have assaulted a harbour policeman was concluded before evening on Monday (Oct. 26th) when S. F. Williams was released on the ground that the evidence against him was imperfect. The other was removed to the Negishi prison. He had not been committed to trial on Oct. 27th.

Dr. A. K. Wentworth, surgeon of the U. S. cruiser *Albany*, paid a visit, on Oct. 27th, to the Rokkaku Hospital, to see Constable G. Sano, of the Harbour police, whom a bluejacket of the *Albany*, now in custody, is accused of having seriously assaulted.

THE LATE MR. LECKY.

The Rt. Hon. W. E. Hartpole Lecky, whose death is announced, was born at Newton Park, near Dublin, on March 26, 1838, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1863. Devoting himself to literature, says *Men and Women of the Time*,

He soon gained distinction as an author. His acknowledged works are "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," published anonymously in 1861, and republished in 1871-72; "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," 2 vols., 1865 (5th edit., 1872); "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," 2 vols., 1869; "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," vols. i. and ii., 1878, vols. iii. and iv., 1882, vols. v. and vi., 1887, vols. vii. and viii. (completing the work), 1890. A Cabinet Edition of the History in twelve volumes was published in 1892, the last five being devoted to Ireland and Irish affairs down to the Addington Ministry. Mr. Lecky published a small volume of poems (1891), and an important work on contemporary politics, called "Democracy and Liberty," in 1896, a second edition of which was published in 1899, and created some stir through its adverse comments on Mr. Gladstone. His first three works and a large part of his History of England have been translated into German, and some of them into other languages. Most of his works have gone through many editions in England. Mr. Lecky had received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his own University of Dublin, and from the Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow; the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Cambridge. In 1894 he was elected Corresponding Member to the Institute of France. He was also an Honorary Member of the Royal Academy. In November, 1895, he was elected member of Parliament for the University of Dublin, and was a prominent figure in the debates of the House, but retired last year. 1897 he was made Privy Councillor. He had contributed occasionally, but not frequently, to periodical literature; and since the division in the Liberal party, in 1886, he had been an active member of the Unionist party. He married, in 1871, Elizabeth, Baroness de Dedem.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

From enquiries the *Nagasaki Press* learns that the H. A. L. S. *Savio* suffered much greater damage than was at first supposed. She must have driven squarely and hard on to the reef, for sixty plates are damaged, and one expert estimates that six weeks will be occupied in repairing her, though another statement is that it can be done in a month. In any case the work will cost many thousands of dollars.

On Wednesday the agents, Messrs. Kunst and Albers, informed the *Press* that an inspector was to come over from Shanghai, and on his report depended the course to be taken with regard to the vessel.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Yugao Maru* while returning to Nagasaki from Takashima, struck on a suiken rock known as Karakasa-Iwa at the southern end of Nezumishima at the harbour entrance on Monday morning at about 11 o'clock. She was successfully floated off about 3 o'clock that afternoon, reports the *Nagasaki Press*, and was brought to Kosuge in order that she might be examined at the patentslip.

It is intimated by M. Roux, Kobe Agent of the Messageries Maritimes, that the Company's steamer *Sydney*, which left Marseilles for the Far East on Oct. 4th broke her shaft before arriving at Aden and has had to stop there. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Britannia* on 19th Oct., and her cargo will follow by the steamer *Himalaya*.

The sailing vessel *Kiko Maru* was wrecked in a severe storm on Oct. 26th while passing Matsuwa, Sagami province, on her way to Tokyo. The crew, consisting of six men, were saved, landing at the village of Shimoura in one of their boats.

On the 12th ult., C. B. Fry headed the cricket records (batting) with 81.30 for 40 innings (7 not out), Ranjitsinghi being second with 58.43 and Hirst third with 47.72.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

M. Maeterlink, who has caught the passion for automobilism in its most acute form, had a marvellous escape from the consequences of his own imprudence the other day. Something went wrong with his motor, and the absent-minded litterateur proceeded to examine its interior mechanism with a naked light. The result was a violent explosion which caused a shock to his eyes and almost destroyed his sight. He escaped, however, with nothing worse than a severe fright.

The Historical English Dictionary, with the inauguration and progress of which the name of Dr. Murray of Oxford is so intimately connected, is most fittingly to have a permanent memorial at Mill Hill School. It was while a master at the school that Mr. Murray planned and began the dictionary, and the handsome new building now being erected from the designs of Mr. T. E. Colcutt, F.R.I.B.A., is placed on the site of the original scriptorium in the school grounds. The opening ceremony was to take place early in October. Sir Ernest Satow was educated at Mill Hill.

The *Buckley Parish Magazine*, Northumbria, announces that the sale of a book consisting of a series of letters from Ruskin to Mrs. Drew, a daughter of the late Mr. Gladstone, has furnished the wherewithal (£400) to pay for a new church porch. An inscription in Latin, cut in a slab of Coniston stone, has been placed on the east wall in the interior of the porch. The translation of the inscription is as follows:—"M. D. caused this porch to be built to the greater glory of God and in memory of her friend John Ruskin. A.D. 1902.

A correspondent writes to the *Scotsman* pointing out that in the ruined church of Abercrombie, near St. Monan's, Fife, he observed that the posts of the door on the north side consisted of fragments of Runic crosses. No local authority can throw light on this fact, and as some years ago similar fragments were discovered built into the east end of St. Andrews Cathedral, about two or three feet above the foundation, the correspondent asks if it be possible that some reason may have existed for building these remains into churches when available.

M. Charpentier, the author of "Louise," which acquired much favour in Paris three years ago, is stated to have declared an artistic divorce between himself and the French capital. He is stated to have discovered, during a tour of repose after the production of "Louise," that Vienna suited his artistic temperament for working purposes better than Paris, and he is stated to have composed in it an opera, which is to be produced at the Opera there during the coming winter. The score will be delivered to the manager in the autumn. Artistic Paris is in umbrage at this news.

Mr. William Westall, whose death at the age of 69 is announced, belonged to the class of novelists generally described as "painstaking." His books depended for their interest more on plot and episode than on delineation of character. They were of a kind that rank midway between the frankly sensational and the ambitious. He was a rapid worker, and had the advantage of being an able journalist and a great traveller. Perhaps the most entertaining of his books was "A Queer Race," in which there is a haunting description of a plague-struck ship. The episode of the rats which climbed from it to the healthy ship that was towing it, is one that stays in the memory.

Apocryphal of Lord Halsbury's seventy-eighth birthday, a contemporary has recalled one of the best stories of his forensic days, and omitted its finishing touch. While leader of the South Wales Circuit, the future Lord Chancellor fought very strenuously a case on behalf of a Welsh public authority, and created some amusement by the ardent manner in which he identified himself with the interests of the locality. "Come, come," interrupted the judge, good-naturedly, "you must not argue too much in that strain. You cannot

make yourself out to be a Welshman, you know." "Perhaps not," returned Mr. Giffard, "but I have made a good deal out of Welshmen in my time." The finishing touch of the anecdote is the judge's retort, "You claim, then, to be a Welshman by extraction?"

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* says:—As the question of the size of family appears to be much discussed just now, I should like to call attention to the low birth rate in novels and plays, which, united as it is with a high death rate, will inevitably lead to the rapid extermination of the hero and heroine. I am under the impression also that the birth rate is decreasing, and while families of a respectable size may be found occasionally in Thackeray and Dickens, they scarcely exist in Meredith, Hardy and James. Although, so far as I am aware, attention has never been called to the alarming conditions, their existence will be recognised readily by readers of novels and play-goers. It will suffice to refer to two novels, which I think are fairly typical—"Vanity Fair" and "Beauchamp's Career." Becky Sharp was an only child, nor do we hear of uncles or aunts. "Vanity Fair" is a novel without a hero. Sir Pitt Crawley, twice married, has four children, his brother five and his sister none; so there is an average family of three, just sufficient to maintain that questionable line. Osborne and Dobbins each have two sisters, and we have again the family required for a stationary population. The Sedley family consists of brother and sister. In the next generation, however, things are worse. Amelia has two husbands and two children, Becky one child, Sir Pitt one and Josh none. This is apparently an average family of 1.83, which is almost exactly that of the Harvard graduates, according to President Eliot. In "Beauchamp's Career" Nevil is an only child and leaves a child to survive him; Everard Romfrey, marrying childless Mrs. Culling, has one child who dies in infancy; his brother has none; old Mrs. Beauchamp has none. Austin, Baskett, Lydiard and Dr. Shrapnel leave no posterity. Of the three heroines, Jenny and Cecilia are only children; Renee is of the typical French family of two, but has herself no children. This is obviously a very bad state of affairs—an average family of one-half child and a net fertility of only 0.43. As these statistics have been collected in large measure from a fallible memory, they may not be exactly correct, and they may not be entirely representative, but I am confident that they would be substantially confirmed by more accurate and extensive data. They certainly foretell the rapid extermination of the population of the novel.

The current number of the *Magazine of Commerce* contains a fully illustrated article on "The Romance of the Signs of Old London," written by Mr. Colford, who mentions that when once the system of signs as distinctive trading marks gained full headway, each tradesman tried to outdo his neighbour in the size and glory of his particular advertisement, until the City became one vast display of decorative humour. Later on, by permission of Charles I., every house had its sign hanging from wooden brackets or iron rods, fixed into the walls of the house. The streets of old London were narrow, winding, and dark. The houses projected as they rose above the highway until one could almost shake hands with a neighbour across the street. The narrow places were filled with long-armed signs, ponderous in their weight of iron, ridiculous in conception and fantastic in their dress of paint. In storm and wind they groaned and twisted on their rusty hinges, hindering ventilation, making the night hideous, and becoming an absolute menace to the traveller on the street. In 1762, after many people had been killed by the falling of lumbering things, an Act of Parliament compelled their removal, and they were to be placed level with the wall, or carved in stone and set into the structure. This struggle of illiteracy to make a literature in trade makes a story of surpassing and perpetual interest. Those who could, advertised their name by a rebus; thus a hare and a bottle stood for "Harebottle," and two cocks for "Cox." Those who could not

employ a rebus adopted pictorial objects, until they had ransacked the heavens above and the earth beneath. In due course of time the occupant would move from his place of business and leave his sign behind him, and a trade of another order would then be carried on under the old flag. Addison, writing in the *Spectator* joins every shopkeeper to make use of some sign that bears some affinity to the wares in which he deals. A tailor at "The Lion," a cook at "The Boat," a shoemaker at "The Roasted Pig," are reproached by the author, who adds, "and yet, for want of this regulation, I have seen a goat set up before the door of a perfumer, and the French King's Head at a sword cutler's." And then he goes on to enumerate signboard absurdities. "When was there ever such a combination of incongruous objects as 'The Bell and Neat's Tongue,' 'The Dog and the Gridiron,' 'The Fox and the Geese,' have met, but what have 'The Fox and the Seven Stars' to do together, and when did 'The Lamb and the Dolphin' ever meet, except on a signpost?" The time has long gone when the streets of London were filled with Blue Boars, Black Swans, Red Lions, Flying Pigs, and Hogs in Armour, together with many creatures more extraordinary than any in the deserts of Africa. To study that history is to read the literature of the English people doing business at their great London office at a time when they knew not their alphabet.

MATTERS AMERICAN.

The big Boston firm of Mason and Hamlin, manufacturers of organs and pianos, has been declared bankrupt.

The popularity of Booker Washington's college at Tuskegee is evidenced by the fact that 1048 young coloured people had to be refused admission this fall.

The Canadian Government has asked Parliament to appropriate \$150,000 for a thorough survey of Hudson Bay, the purpose of which is said to be the sequestration of that arm of the North Atlantic ocean. It is the largest body of water in the world practically land-locked by the territory of one power.

Few banking institutions in the United States can point to a record equal to that of the Philadelphia National Bank, which celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on the 19th of September. This bank was opened for business September 19, 1803, with George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as its president, and since then he has had only six successors in the office.

It was announced in New York on Sept. 4th that Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, the managing owner of the *Reliance*, went to Captain Barr at the close of the races and said:—"Captain Barr, I am instructed by the members of the syndicate which built this boat to say to you that it has decided to give you an annuity of \$2,000 a year." As Barr's salary is about \$3,500 per year, this gift is more than half pay for life.

The remarkable spectacle was presented at Clinton prison, Dannemora, New York, on October 1st of the execution of three brothers for the murder of their uncle, who had befriended them. The case of the Van Wormer boys had been in the courts for two years, and excited much attention. Strong appeals were made to Governor Odell to commute the sentences to life imprisonment, but without avail. So Willis, Frederick and Burton Van Wormer went to their death, being electrocuted, and paid the penalty of their many crimes.

Of the total working population of the United States women constitute less than 15 per cent. Compare this with other countries and one will realize fully how well women are treated in America. In Germany the percentage of females employed to the total self-supporting population is 25, while in England it is 27. In Italy the percentage is 40, and in Austria 47. Among the Indians it used to be 100, and about the same

percentage was found by Livingstone in Africa. The higher the civilization the lower the percentage.

The railroads of the entire United States are face to face with what promises to be the greatest car shortage in their history. Despite the fact that most liberal orders for new equipment have been given by all the roads during the last twelve months they now find themselves unable to accept all the traffic that is offered. The condition of affairs is outlined by Vice President W. C. Brown of the Lake Shore, who says that the company is in urgent need of 1,500 boxcars daily. On others systems, with a much greater mileage than the Lake Shore, larger numbers of cars are needed for immediate use.

Chicago's City Council is preparing to attack the validity of the act creating Chicago's \$40,000,000 drainage canal. The Finance Committee of the Council has formally advised Corporation Counsel Tolman to bring an action in the Supreme Court of the State. A threatened depletion of the city's water fund, with a possible deficit, is the moving force behind the Aldermen and the act of the last Legislature by which the suburb of Cicero was added to the sanitary district has caused the trouble. By the provisions of that act Chicago will be required to furnish the residents of Cicero water at 4 cents per 1000 gallons, while its own citizens pay 19 cents. The Aldermen say it would mean the expenditure of \$350,000 to extend the mains and \$100,000 to erect a new pumping station and that water would be supplied at less than cost. Should the city comply with this act it is said other country towns could demand the same concession awarded Cicero. This, the Aldermen say, would be ruinous.

Mr. W. P. Brown, the New Orleans cotton king, closed his September deal on the last day of the month. Although he had speculators in his grasp he did not push the price of cotton higher. The option went out at noon at 13 cents a pound. It developed that the bob-tailed pool in September held contracts for 75,000 bales, of which about 50,000 had no physical existence. It was a knowledge of this fact that made Brown so confident. The speculators, some of whom were recognized as treasurers of mills that have closed down for lack of cotton and have laid the blame on the Brown pool, produced 25,000 bales of cotton at the last moment and tendered it to the pool, believing it would demoralize the market. This 25,000 bales cleaned up the market, and as it went to new purchasers under contract and was not to come back into the market, there was nothing left for the speculators to do but settle. Men familiar with the settlement of the short interests in the stock market said the terms made by Brown were merciful. The pool lost on the 25,000 bales accepted about \$125,000, but got from the speculators in the settlement for 50,000 bales of "Wall-street cotton" about \$650,000 leaving the net profits for the September deal about \$530,000. This makes the profits for both pools about \$8,000,000.

There are occasional signs of anxiety for fear that Mr. John D. Rockefeller will get all the money there is, says *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. Rockefeller has not lately seen fit to publish his estimate of the value of his possessions, but sanguine guessers rate him nowadays as pretty nearly a billionaire, and the most conservative computers believe he has more than half a billion. It would be impossible to say what is the total wealth of the United States, but the assessed valuation of the several States for 1902 amounted to about thirty-five billions. Even if Mr. Rockefeller has a whole billion, there is something left for the rest of us. But his fortune, they tell us, is probably increasing by as much as fifty millions a year, and is not unlikely to double within ten years. Already his financial power is enormous, so that he could influence stock values very materially if he chose, and, at times, make or unmake ordinary millionaires by mere whispers at the telephone. Malevolence is not attributed to him, nor is he felt to be a mischief-maker, but the feeling is that his business abilities are so

surpassing and his business judgment so unapproachably sound that he can't help seeing and improving chances to make millions more. To discuss him is as little of an impertinence as to discuss the comet. He is a force, 64 years old, moving through the earth's atmosphere, and believed to be rapidly increasing in weight and velocity. Persons who fear they are in his orbit and may be pinched may find some relief in considering that even though his fortune increases very rapidly its growth may long be fed by the increase of wealth in the country.

The gun foundry at the Washington navy yard is reported to be unable to furnish the ordnance required for the ships under construction, and it is said the ships launched during the next four years will be without their complement of guns for several months. A board of naval officers composed of Captain Folger, Commander Bowyer and Lieutenant Commander Fletcher recommend an appropriation of \$3,464,358 towards expansion and improvement of present facilities or a recourse to contracts with private firms. The gist of the report is that the 12-inch and 10-inch guns may be completed in time, but those of 8-inch and smaller calibre will be delayed for about eight years beyond 1907. There are ten battleships, eight armoured cruisers and three protected cruisers under construction which were authorized between March 3, 1899, and last March. The delivery of these ships is due between February, 1904, and March, 1907, and they will require 430 guns of the following calibres: Forty 12-inch, 8 10-inch, 104 8-inch, 60 7-inch and 218 6-inch. These constitute the main batteries for the twenty-one ships referred to, and in addition twelve 4-inch for two gunboats and 386 3-inch are needed for the new ships. The small calibre guns need not necessarily be made at the Washington gun foundry, and the remainder could have been manufactured at the Government shops in due time for delivery if there had not been unnecessary delay in placing contracts for forgings.

PLAGUE IN YOKOHAMA.

On Oct. 23rd, a case of plague appeared at Furo-cho. The sufferer is a man named G. Ichida (27) who removed there three days ago from Yoshihama-cho, where the disease is still prevalent. He was removed to the Manji Hospital. Some houses adjoining his present and previous dwellings were isolated.

On the afternoon of Saturday (24th) another case of suspected plague was reported at Urashima-cho, Kanagawa, where three cases recently appeared.

A house at Urashimacho, Kanagawa, where three cases of plague appeared on Oct. 19th, and ten adjoining buildings were burned on the 26th by the sanitary authorities.

Another case of plague was reported on the night of Oct. 28th in Yokohama. The patient is a young girl named Katsu Yendo (11), living at Minami Yoshida-machi who was removed to the Manji Hospital on the previous day supposed to be suffering from fever. Her dwelling and thirty adjoining houses with 150 occupants were isolated.

Another case appeared at Yoshida-machi on the 28th and the patient died at the hospital on the evening of the same day. The victim is a painter named R. Otsuka.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Empress is slightly indisposed.

The telephone office at Atami was opened on Oct. 26th.

The Crown Prince arrived at Numadzu on Oct. 23rd from the west.

The members of the *Seiyu-kai* will hold a general meeting, probably on Dec. 1st in Tokyo.

Prince Kan-in left for Niigata on Oct. 27th to

be present at the general meeting of the Niigata branch of the Red Cross Society.

The warship *Soko* has been sold out of the service.

The wife of Mr. Y. Ito (son of Marquis Ito) was delivered of a daughter on Oct. 28th.

Mr. H. C. Austin, an old Yokohama boy, is expected to become Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, Hongkong.

A Chinaman named Han-Pengchu (54) living at No. 164, Yokohama, was arrested on Oct. 26th on a charge of smoking opium.

On the morning of Oct. 22nd, fire broke out at the Oura coal mine, near Fukuoka and was still raging at noon. Details are not given.

A case of scarlet fever was reported in Tokyo on Oct. 23rd. The patient is a young girl named Akie Yabe (10) living at Asakusa.

A fishing boat collided with a junk on October 25th off Shinagawa with the result that two of the three men in the former were drowned.

Marquis Ito arrived at Tokyo on the afternoon of Oct. 22nd from Oiso. He proceeded to his official residence, where the Premier paid a visit to him.

The Yokohama Tea Guild presented a silver statue to Mr. K. Otani, President of the Union, on Oct. 26th, for services rendered by him to the Guild.

The ordinary meeting of the Hokkaido Assembly was opened on Oct. 24th when the budget for next year was submitted, the estimated amount being yen 1,623,312.

Korean military officers who are to be present at the Autumn manoeuvres, arrived at Moj on Oct. 23rd by the steamer *Tairen Maru* They left by train for Tokyo.

The commander of the German cruiser *Hansa*, which recently arrived at Uruga, paid a visit on Oct. 23rd to the Department of the Navy, accompanied by Count Arco Valley.

It is officially reported that a British sailor who accidentally killed a Japanese on Oct. 24 at Hakodate, was sentenced the following day to a fine of yen 50, in the District Court.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. A. Crane took place at the New Cemetery, Kobe, on Saturday, Bishop Partridge conducting the service. The ceremony was very largely attended.

Judicial officials searched on Oct. 28th the premises of the Kwangyo Savings Bank, Kanda, Tokyo. The reason has not yet been ascertained.

The warship *Otoha*, which has been built at the Yokosuka Naval Dock Yard, will be launched on Nov. 2nd. The Emperor will be present on the occasion.

Permission for the amalgamation of the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Chemulpo Railway Companies was to be given probably on Oct. 29th. The *Fiji* states that the application was approved by the Cabinet on the 27th.

Mr. Yang-su, new Chinese Minister, and Mr. Tsai-chun, ex-Minister, will proceed to the Palace on Oct. 29th to present their credentials and letters of recall, respectively, to the Emperor.

The opening of postal communication over the Siberian Railway, which had been fixed for Oct. 25th is postponed to the 28th, owing to the fact that there is no steamer to attend to the business.

A man named Y. Shiobara (61) living at Shitaya, Tokyo, has been arrested on a charge of having forged and uttered several kinds of notes. There is a suspicion that he has also forged bank shares.

Construction work on the steamers *Koko Maru* and *Shoko Maru* being finished, the Hunan

(Konan) Steamship Company gave a garden party on Oct. 23rd to over 500 gentlemen of Osaka and Kobe to celebrate their completion.

A man named S. Mameo (20), living at Mukojima, was found, on the night of Oct. 26th at Kanasugi, Tokyo, strangled to death. Two men, T. Ishigaki (22) and G. Inouye (26) were arrested on suspicion of having murdered him.

In connexion with the case of Mr. R. Kamao, ex-Governor of Shimane prefecture, who was involved in the text-book affair, Viscount H. Seki and Baron M. Funakoshi were to be examined as witnesses in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 29th.

The *Nagasaki Press* records the death in that port of Niels Lundberg, better known as Charlie Brown, who had been resident there something like 44 years; and of Mrs. E. R. Fulkerson, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, who has friends all over Japan.

Influential German newspapers and magazines are urging the Government to limit the number of foreigners instructed in the German technical high schools, or more properly technical universities, which are over-crowded. Out of a total of 14,626 students 2,242 are foreigners.

A clerk named S. Matsumura of the Azabu Telegraph and Post Office, Tokyo, was arrested on Oct. 21st on suspicion of having stolen money belonging to the office. His dwelling was searched. On the evening of the same day he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in the detention ward.

A Japanese named Y. Kawamura (25) employed on the steamer *Korea* as an assistant cook, was arrested on Oct. 27th on a charge of having stolen \$50 in gold belonging to one of the passengers when the ship was lying at Yokohama on the 14th. He spent the money in Tokyo after changing it into Japanese coin at a Chinese exchange shop in Yokohama.

Advice has just been received in Kobe, said the *Kobe Herald* of Oct. 23rd, of the death of Mr. Colgate Baker, Sen., at San Francisco. The sad event was very sudden, heart failure being the cause of death. Mr. Colgate Baker will be remembered by most foreign residents as well as a large number of Japanese, having been prominently connected with the tea trade of Kobe for several years.

The members of the Privy Council held a meeting on Oct. 28th and discussed the draft of a proposal with regard to administrative reform. Baron Kiyoura, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, was present to give explanations. The draft was passed. Marquis Ito, President of the Council, proceeded subsequently to the Palace to present the results to the Emperor.

On the 12th ult., at Kennington Oval, A. Shrubbs, South London Harriers, made a world's amateur record for two miles. He covered the first mile in 4½ minutes, and the two in 9 mins. 17 secs. This beats the previous best on cinder (9 m. 17½ s.) made by W. G. George at Stamford Bridge in 1894 and the same runner's grass record (9 m. 30½ s.) at Catford in the same year.

At the annual meeting of American Association of Japan, held at the United States Consulate General, Yokohama, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, October 28th, the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: Messrs. N. F. Smith, President; B. C. Howard, Vice-President; G. H. Scidmore, Secretary; W. L. Merriman, Treasurer; J. W. Copmann, E. S. Booth, G. W. Bramhall, F. H. Ziegfeld, D. H. Blake, E. W. Frazar and Chandler Gibbens, Executive Committee.

Bishop Hoare, of Victoria, Hongkong, with regard to the work of lady missionaries in China, regrets to find himself at variance, in point of principle, with the policy of the two Societies at work in the Diocese. While admiring the devotion of the ladies, and appreciating the great value of their work, he does not believe it right, or seemly, to plant isolated groups of European

ladies broadcast in a country like China. His position is warmly endorsed by Hongkong papers.

The French Minister in Tokyo, has presented to the Department of Foreign Affairs, photographs of a monument which has been erected at Hiroshima to French soldiers who were attacked by sickness or wounded during the troubles in North China in 1900, and who died after removal to the Hiroshima Military Hospital. The French Minister, at the same time, returned to the Japanese Authorities his thanks for the kindness rendered to the sick soldiers while in the hospital.

A carpenter named K. Sato (38) living at Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo, and an employee of his were arrested on Oct. 24th on a charge of incendiarism. It appears that the carpenter insured one of his buildings, in June this year, with the Yokohama Insurance Company for yen 2,500. He is alleged to have induced his employee on the 20th to set fire to it so as to obtain the money. The latter did as requested the same night, but the flames were fortunately extinguished by the neighbours, before they extended through the building. Evidence of the crime has been found by police authorities.

The marriage of Miss Tripp to Mr. Edward Coutts took place in All Saints' Church, Kobe, on Saturday afternoon. The ceremony, reports the *Kobe Herald*, was performed by the Rev. G. H. Davies, Chaplain. The bride was given away by Mr. Birch. The service opened with the hymn "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden." A large congregation assembled to witness the ceremony. Mrs. Davies officiated at the organ and played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, as the happy pair left the Church. The bride wore a lovely gown of ivory Duchesse satin trimmed with chiffon and handsome lace Brussels applique passementerie with court train from the shoulders.

On Saturday, says the *Nagasaki Press*, there reached Nagasaki from Formosa a gentleman through whom we have obtained further particulars of some of those unfortunate people who were obliged to abandon the American barque *Benjamin Sewall* on October 5th. It will be remembered that they left in two boats. Our informant states that the captain, his wife, and a niece, have reached a place in South Formosa in safety, and he knows of nothing which would not justify the assumption that the others of their boat's crew were with them. As to the other boat-load, nothing had been heard of them up to the time he left Formosa.

Another naval officer who saw service in the China war has passed away in the person of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. D. Somerville Denison, who, it may be recalled, was visited by the King, when Prince of Wales, at Woodside Wootton, Isle of Wight, whence his death is announced. He was born in 1835, being the second son of the first Lord Lonsborough, and entered the Navy in 1851, obtaining his commission in 1856. In June of the following year he served at the destruction of the Fatsan flotilla of war junks, receiving the China medal with the Fatshau clasp, and two months later he was raised to the rank of lieutenant. He retired 22 years ago with the rank of captain, and in 1889 was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, on the Retired List.

To mark the opening of their new premises at No. 61-B,—though somewhat behind the event in consequence of the non-arrival of the new machinery which is now a feature of the office—Messrs. Thorn and Son, of the "Box of Curios" Printing and Publishing Co. were "at home" on Wednesday afternoon, and the opportunity was taken by many residents to inspect in operation the varied processes carried on by them. The recent additions to the plant include a large lithographic machine and a simplex type setting machine. But it was the latter that attracted the bulk of attention from visitors, who could not sufficiently admire the manner in which by means of a key-board the types are drawn rapidly from the vertical grooves of the lower of two cylinders, the upper being the means of dis-

tributing the type after use into the lower. A side table generously provided enabled guests to drink to the health and prosperity of the firm.

REVIEW.

A Text-Book of Colloquial Japanese, by Dr. RUDOLF LANGE, Professor of Japanese in the School of Oriental Languages, University of Berlin. English Edition. By CHRISTOPHER NOSS, Professor of Ethics and Apologetics, North Japan College. Tōkyō: Methodist Publishing House, 1903.

VERY few people seem to agree as to the best way of studying Japanese. As he has watched the appearance of book after book on the colloquial or written language of Japan the present writer has often doubted whether real scholarship advances in proportion to the facilities provided for the student. When between thirty and forty years ago such men as Satow, Aston, Brinkley and McClatchie began their study of this complicated tongue they were almost solely dependent on sharp ears, sharp eyes and keenly observant minds for their vocabularies and their knowledge of grammar. But they made rapid strides, strides that fairly astonish many modern students. They each devoted themselves to special lines of study, in which they became thoroughly proficient. The next generation of scholars, represented by such men as Chamberlain, Gullberg, D. C. Greene and many others that could be named, had nothing more to depend on in the way of literary guides than Hepburn's Dictionary and Aston's very short colloquial grammar. An 1871 well-thumbed edition of this book lies before us as we write. It is spoken of by the author as a much-enlarged edition, but nevertheless it only consists of 84 small-sized and by no means closely printed pages. But yet at the time we were quite satisfied with the book. It told us how to begin to converse. It put us on the track for finding out everything we wanted to know. It gave us the knack of consulting original sources of information for ourselves, and after acquiring that art all else was easy sailing. But we are told by comparatively new arrivals from the West to-day that one of the greatest difficulties connected with the study of Japanese is the lack of thoroughly exhaustive and scientifically written grammars. "Does not Chamberlain's Hand-book satisfy you?" we once innocently asked one of these new hands at the language. "Satisfy me! Why there are hundreds of questions that even a man as ignorant as I can ask that Chamberlain has never even noticed," was the reply. The one hope of these embryonic linguistic geniuses is that some day a book will appear which will unravel the whole mystery of the Japanese tongue, solve all their problems and render the acquisition of the language mere child's play. The one cry of these malcontents, is "More books! More books of explanation." They clamour to be treated like so many children, who do not seek to find things out for themselves, but wait for the teacher to tell them everything. Our contention is that the early students of the language in this country who had the fewest foreign text-books made better progress than the new generation of learners.

Many Germans in Tōkyō and Yokohama having made use of Dr. Lange's German book on the Japanese Colloquial, published in Berlin in 1890 as Vol. I of the series known as *Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, and having declared that it explained the Japanese language in a clearer manner than any other treatise in existence, Dr. Noss and quite a number of other missionaries were of opinion that an English edition of the work would supply a felt need among English-speaking students of Japanese. And so Dr. Noss set to work to prepare his edition. The bulky volume that lies before us is the result of many months of earnest, scholarly labour on Dr. Noss' part, and we trust that the sale of the work will be such as to meet his expectations. The Germans are past masters in the study of foreign tongues, and it is only natural that a large number of Americans and Englishmen should expect to find in a German work on Japanese more thoroughness

and more system, if not more lucidity, than they find in English Handbooks. We are told by Dr. Noss in his Preface to the English edition of the Text-book that he has re-cast all the material in Dr. Lange's book "in such a way as to make it most helpful to the English-speaking student," and that nothing of value in the original work has been omitted. On the chief objects and the general character of the book Dr. Noss writes:—"The aim of the book is pedagogical rather than scientific; hence the combination of system and no-system and the numerous repetitions. The pedagogical principle has been applied, for example, in the study of words. When it seems likely to aid the memory of the student to indicate the origin of a word, this is done; but when the etymology is disputed or apt to be confusing nothing is said about it and the student must learn the word as a whole. The repetitions in most cases are not accidental but designed; for the student must pass through three stages to become master of an idiom. First he needs to be thoroughly convinced that there is such an idiom; secondly, he must learn how to use it; and, thirdly, after he has entirely forgotten its existence he needs to be reminded that he cannot get along very well without it."

Dr. Noss has adopted the plan of writing all words composed of two characters as compound words in the vocabularies given and in some other parts of the work. Thus *gen-ki*, *yō-jin*, *tsu-gō*. When not giving the characters we fail to see the object of this. If the student wishes to study the derivation of words he had better do so in connection with the ideographs, the only true and scholarly way. If he aims at acquiring a knowledge of the meaning of the words only, for colloquial purposes, the division based on ideographs may be disregarded without loss. There are hundreds and thousands of words whose etymology does not help one at all to understand the figurative meanings in which they are used. Japanese etymology without ideographs is hopelessly obscure. It seems to us far better to write *genki* and give its meaning as energy or vitality than to write *gen-ki* without explanation, as is done on p. 6 of Dr. Noss' book. With no characters, no explanation of the meaning of *gen* and *ki* as single ideographs, and no indication as to the original meaning of the combined ideographs the student is not benefited by the division into separate syllables. The above remarks only apply to certain parts of Dr. Noss' work. In other places he does explain the division of words. Thus on p. 15 *ba-sha*, horse-vehicle *tetsu-dō*, iron-way, *den-ki*, lightning-spirit, electricity. But the book contains a very large number of divided, unexplained words like *byō-ki* on p. 25, *hei-tai* on p. 51, *hei-ken* on p. 55, *shin-setsu* on p. 114. As the principal aim of the work is to enable foreigners to master the colloquial without the use of the Japanese script, it is quite necessary that full and clear explanations of all *jukujū* should be supplied. Our point is that it is better either in this matter to adopt one of three feasible plans; let etymology alone altogether, or make the subject thoroughly intelligible by the use of ideographs, or in the absence of characters give full English explanations of their significance; for nothing is more certain than that in a large number of instances the ideographs constitute the key to the very soul and essence of the language treated.

In his introduction Dr. Noss speaks of Mr. Gubbins' Dictionary as being "entirely out of date." Mr. Gubbins' Dictionary, in our opinion, and we have used it ever since its publication continually, will never be out of date as long as to other English work is published that shall embody all the excellent definitions of words given by Mr. Gubbins and add hundreds or thousands of others. As far as it goes the Dictionary is as useful to-day as it was when first published. Dr. Noss' remarks about dictionaries seem to us far from happy. He writes as though any Japanese Dictionary like the *Genkai* could come to an Englishman or an American a substitute or a kind of improvement on Brinkley's Dictionary. There are not, we venture to say to foreigners in the whole country who can make

use of a first-class Japanese dictionary without the aid of a teacher. And who is there that has a teacher by him every time he wishes to look up a word in a dictionary? To say nothing of their being written in Sinitic-Japanese throughout, the best Japanese dictionaries in a very large number of cases do not explain words as foreigners need to have them explained. But these are all minor points and do not in any way affect the value of the text-book which we are reviewing. For those students who wish to study Japanese by means of the *Romaji* only the book may be highly commended. In the introduction, which covers about 20 pages, the following subjects are dealt with:—"The relation of Japanese to other languages, Sinitic-Japanese, words derived from Western languages the ideographic script, Kana, Romaji, Pronunciation and Euphony, the Standard Colloquial, etc. The plan of the work is to discuss each part of speech separately and to furnish vocabularies containing lists of words with their meanings, and then to give an untransliterated, but partly explained, Japanese exercise for the student to render into English, followed by an English exercise, which the student is supposed to render into Japanese. To test the accuracy of the latter, a teacher possessing a knowledge of English would be necessary, we presume, though in the case of such extremely short sentences as are given and considering how closely they resemble in form and often in meaning the Japanese sentences furnished in the preceding exercise, it would not be easy for any one to go astray. In order to give an idea of the plan of the work, we furnish an example of an exercise to be found on p. 10 of the text-book, which brings in all the words contained in the short vocabulary which precedes the exercise. In reference to the vocabularies, in passing we may note that throughout the book they are printed without any stops between the original words and the English equivalents, a somewhat unusual practice. We find "*abura* tooth, *hane* feather, *hige* beard" and this throughout the whole work.

EXERCISE (p. 10).

Hai ni wa hane ga aru (arimasu) ka ni mo hane ga aru (arimasu). Nomi ni wa hane wa nai (arimasen). Hachi ni wa hani ga aru keredono, chō ni wa (hara ga) nai. Buta ni chisai shippo ga aru. Koi ni wa uruko ga aru. Ushi ni wa tsuno mo tsune mo aru. Kirigirisu ni wa hane mo aru. Neko ni wa hige ga aru. Kono kodomo wa yoku (very much) hana ni nite imasu. Saru wa hito ni nite iru. Okami wa inu ni nite iru. Ano inu wa kitsune ni nite imasu. Kono mushi ni wa hani ga aru.

This bird is like a sparrow. That dog is like a wolf. Birds have bills. Both horses (*ni mo*) and deer have hoofs. The cat has claws. The horse resembles a donkey. Deer have horns. This monkey has a tail. He resembles a monkey. This cat has no tail. This calf has no horns yet. This child resembles its father (*chichi-oya*) very much. This child has no teeth yet. Hogs have a great deal of fat (*takasan aru*).

Dr. Noss informs us in the preface that all the Japanese sentences were composed by Japanese. The marking of the long vowels has been done with much care, a matter of no little importance to beginners. It is hardly necessary to say that this book is intended especially for beginners. It is said that hitherto none of the works in use have been simple enough for the majority of foreigners and that more exercise in the elementary parts of the language is needed by novices. Nothing could be simpler than the first 425 pages of Dr. Noss' book. About 20 pages of annotated untranslated anecdotes, followed by a Vocabulary-Index Japanese-English and English-Japanese—an extremely useful addition—bring the total number of pages up to 570.

Most of the translations that we have had time to examine we have found accurate, but casually we have come across a few where the English does not seem to us to give the precise meaning of the original. On p. 408 we find *Kirō to suru tokoro wa hito ga tomemashita* rendered "Just as he was about to cut (at him) some one interfered." The "at him" inserted thus conveys the notion that the person referred to

was only going to have a try at cutting. The original does not say this. Below we find the following:—*Ano hito wa uta ga dekimasu ka! Utaeru dokoro ka: yūmei na ongakusha desu*, translated "Can he sing? I should say. He's a famous musician." To bring out the force of the original we venture to think the following would be better, "Can he sing?" "Sing! Why, he's a noted musician." Or "Can he sing?" "I should just think he can (I should say he can). He's a well-known musician."

The literary get-up of the work is excellent. The paper is good, the type extremely clear and the book is well bound. To business men, missionaries, and school-teachers who have little time to devote to the Japanese script and yet who desire to be able to express themselves idiomatically in simple Japanese Dr. Noss' Colloquial Text-book should prove to be a great boon.

There is perhaps one drawback to all books on the Japanese language written by foreigners which we ought to notice, and that is the authority which even if not assumed by their authors is apt to be given to them by those who make use of them. There is not a text-book in existence on Japanese but contains many disputable assertions, and often there is no warrant at all for the dogmatic form in which mere theories are expressed. To quote a case in point from Dr. Noss' Text-book on p. 29 of the introduction Dr. Noss refers to the absence of personification in Japanese as though it had been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Not only has this not been proved, but the opposite has in our opinion been indisputably demonstrated. We would refer Dr. Noss to what the late Mr. P. Ehmann wrote on this subject in his *Sprichwörter und Bildliche Ausdrücke der Japanischen* (Introduction p. 15 *et seq.*) Mr. Ehmann adduced the most indubitable proofs of personification in Japanese. We have always been of opinion that it is most common and have repeatedly stated this opinion in these columns.* This is only one among many instances of the ease with which foreigners are apt to generalize on the Japanese language with little or no data to go on. Hence it has to be remembered that the authority possessed even by the most scholarly works written by foreigners on the Japanese tongue is extremely limited and the tendency to exaggerate that authority is a weakness against which we have all to be on our guard in the use of foreign text-books. The only sure guide in the study of the language is general usage among educated Japanese and there is hardly a foreigner in existence who has sufficient knowledge of that usage to be a sure guide on all occasions. Would Englishmen accept the authority of Germans on the English language? So that the criticisms of the Japanese alludes in his introduction to which Dr. Noss on the authority of foreign guides to the study of their language are by no means uncalled for in certain cases.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WONDERFUL YACHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a recent issue of one of your contemporaries, I noticed an account of a wonderful time made by a racing yacht called the *Defiance*, measuring 16 feet on load water line. This smart boat is said to have covered a course of 22 miles in a race, of which 10 miles were to windward, in the remarkable time of 2 hour, 20 minutes. Supposing that the distance given is the actual distance sailed, and not the distance of the race as per chart, this works out at an average speed of 9½ miles per hour.

According to Dixon Kemp, the well known authority, a sailing vessel's maximum speed is approximately $\sqrt{L \times W \times L}$ in feet $\times 1.25$ = knots per hour. This is frequently exceeded by modern racing yachts, but probably only by reason of the increase of load water line when the yacht is heeled over, at high speeds. On a water line of 16 feet this formula gives a maximum speed of 5 knots per hour. Supposing

* Among numerous instances that might be quoted we give only two or three. *Muriga ōreba, dori hikikomaru. Akiuji senri wa hashiru. Kaji mon too idezu. Ari no kwannon-mari. Daikoku wa chiri too yefabazu. Demono, haremono, tokoro wa kirawazu.*

the *Defiance* has overhauled increasing her water line to 25 feet effective, that would give a maximum speed of 6.25 knots. She must therefore be quite a remarkable craft to make an average speed of 9½ miles per hour over a course of 22 miles. If the distance of the race was 22 miles on the chart, and 10 miles was to windward, the performance was more remarkable still, the speed working out at over 11 miles per hour, and approximating the maximum speed of America Cup defenders.

Further particulars of this wonderful craft would greatly interest local yachtsmen.

Yours truly, MUNCHESEN, JUNIOR.

Yokohama, October 29th 1903.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA SINCE THE WAR.

Mr. Stafford Ransome, so well known in Japan, went out to South Africa, at the close of the war, as the representative and correspondent of a trade journal, remained out for ten months, and while there transmitted to England a series of articles, on which the book before us ("The Engineer in South Africa," published by Messrs. A. Constable and Co.) is based. Mr. Ransome's instructions were to "write fully and frankly on the various problems which have been evolved by recent events—to record, to criticise, and to suggest." He appears to have taken great pains to see the situation as it really is, and his report is entitled to careful consideration.

We may first note some passages in which the book has application to the present state of affairs in Cape Colony. "Let no one," he says, "run away with the error that recent events have done anything towards weakening the Dutch preponderance in Cape Colony. The 'Bond' is stronger than ever, though for the time being it may be less openly aggressive." Moreover, "the Dutch element is bound to be strengthened as time goes on, for the Englishmen who come to South Africa go farther afield than Cape Colony." Mr. Merriman, Mr. Sauer, Sir Gordon Sprigg, and Mr. Douglas are not enrolled as members of the Bond. Nevertheless, Sir Gordon, "still calling himself a 'Progressive' Premier, advocates the anti-English claims of the Bond, on whom he relies for his majority, and who use him as a mouthpiece and a puppet. By utilising in this manner the services of the 'Progressive' Premier, the disloyal party have made for themselves an ideal position. They have attained power without responsibility." As for the future—

"The people of the colony, whether Dutch or British are so sick of the existing state of affairs that a change must come. The Constitution is not to be suspended; but a Redistribution Bill cannot be put off much longer. The next elections will take place before that can come about, and yet it would seem that even with the present unfair distribution of seats, there is a possibility that a small loyalist majority will be forthcoming. If so, we may look to see Sir Gordon Sprigg join the Progressives again if they will have him.

In his second chapter, Mr. Ransome deals with the cost of living and travelling in British South Africa, and in his fourth with the "boom" in business which is supposed to be coming. He does not believe in that boom, for there are still, he says, drags upon the progressive wheel which greatly restrict its freedom of action. And as he goes on to say, "a gradual increase should suit the British manufacturer better than a sudden rush, for it will give him time to study the country and formulate his policy for dealing with it." As regards the present prospects of employment in the new and the old colonies, Mr. Ransome tells us that white skilled labour of all sorts is wanted everywhere, but not in great quantities. "A steady influx of good skilled men, and, above all, of useful practical women, is what South Africa requires at the present day." Wages rule high, but then so does the cost of living, and the bachelor artisan who gets £3 a week in South Africa will find that it does not go so far as 35s. will do in London, or 25s. in the provinces. On the other hand, a married couple, with children who can work, have very fair prospects of eventual success.

Discussing the labour question in its relation to the mines, Mr. Ransome, assuming that the capitalists cannot afford to pay for white unskilled labour, mentions the three alternatives—the importing of Asiatics, the trusting to Providence to induce the Kaffir to work, and the taking of measures to make the importation of the Chinaman if he is properly controlled:—

"If he is to be treated as a bonded labourer, to remain for a certain number of years, and then be shipped back to his country; and if, during his sojourn, he is to be restricted absolutely to Locations or Compounds, and not allowed in any circumstances to mix with the white community, then, from the mine owner's standpoint, I should say that it would be the soundest solution of the problem.

But, meanwhile, Mr. Ransome thinks that the second of the alternatives has not had a sufficient trial given to it, and he declares altogether in favour of the third—"the introduction of legislation which shall induce or, if you prefer the expression, force the Kaffir to work."

"Why many of our friends should cry out about this, and call it slavery, I do not know. In England we force able-bodied men to work or starve. Why, then, should we object to do likewise in the case of our black British subjects in South Africa? We do not allow the natives here to indulge in their natural pastime of killing one another, and so they increase and multiply. . . . As compared with the white man, the Kaffir is a child. We keep our children within bounds till they understand the world. It is our duty to do the same for the Kaffir. Anyone who has visited the diamond mines—where the strict Compound system is enforced under a special law—can see at once the advantage to master and man of this policy."

In his other chapters Mr. Ransome deals with inter-colonial relations, the British manufacturer (to whom he gives a good deal of useful advice), the competition in gold-mining machinery, the struggle for life in Rhodesia, possibilities in the Orange River Colony, the theory and practice of the railways, the harbours of Cape Colony, diamond mining in Kimberley, and several other subjects of cognate interest. On all these points he has something informing and suggestive to say. He has faith, apparently, in the eventual prosperity of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. "Here," he says, "the industrial future, clouded only by the present scarcity of labour, is brighter than anywhere else in South Africa." As regards Cape Colony, "if Cape politicians cannot be persuaded to govern on progressive lines, that huge colony will be dismembered. The northern and eastern provinces will become detached from the southern portion; and this not by force of arms, but by force of circumstances."—*The Globe*.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS POLICY.

London, October 23.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, speaking at Tynemouth, said he did not believe that a general election was impending. Meantime he was going to work, and if he should fail in the first place he would go on again until he was convinced that the Colonies would reject his scheme or that the British people were unable to understand its magnitude.

THE BALKANS.

Later.

The Revolutionary Committee is advising the Bulgarian inhabitants in Macedonia to become Catholics in order to escape persecution. Meanwhile an active Catholic propaganda is expected to convert many.

CANADA AND THE ALASKAN TREATY.

London, October 23.

Correspondence cabled to the Dominion House of Commons shows that Canada vigorously protested against the appointment of the American arbitrators on the Alaskan dispute, urging that they were not impartial jurists of repute as stipulated by the treaty. Canada subsequently complained when the treaty was ratified, but the protest remained unanswered by the Colonial Office.

WAR SCARES.

London, October 24.

Owing to fear of war, Lloyds' insurance rates to the Far East have been doubled since yesterday.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

London, October 25.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand succeeds the late Sir Michael Herbert as British Ambassador at Washington.

(Note—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand has been British Ambassador to Spain since 1900. He was born in 1850 and has had a distinguished career in India, Afghanistan and Persia.—Ed. J. M.)

CANADIAN FEELING.

In the course of a debate on Alaska in the Canadian House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier observed that they might have made a mistake in supposing that Canadian interests were safe in the hands of Lord Alverstone, but he would not believe it until he had Lord Alverstone's reasoned opinion. If Canada refused to proceed after the treaty had been signed, the American flag would be flown over all the disputed territory, or Canadians would have to fight for their right.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that immediate steps would be taken to construct a railway to the Yukon.

MACEDONIA.

Later.

The Austro-Russian reform scheme provides for the Austro-Russian control of all branches of the administration in Macedonia for two years, and for the appointment of two assessors—Russian and Austrian respectively—to advise Hilmi Pasha.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

London, October 26.

Count Lamsdorff is coming to Paris to confer with M. Delcasse regarding the common policy of the two Powers.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

An Irade has been issued disbanding the Albanian redifs.

The reform scheme of Austria and Russia provides for the appointment of a European General in the Turkish service who shall reorganize the gendarmerie, assisted by a number of officers selected by the Great Powers, and if necessary supplemented by a number of foreign non-commissioned officers, the relief of the refugees; the reconstruction of destroyed villages, schools, and churches; the disbanding of irregular, undisciplined troops, and the unconditional prevention of the formation of Bashi-bazouk bands.

SCARED UNDERWRITERS.

London, October 27.

Liverpool underwriters absolutely refuse to accept risks on Japanese steamers, even at 25 guineas per centum.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Pretoria reports that the economic situation is growing acuter daily. Prices are all abnormal and the cost of living is unaffected by the reduction in railway rates. The mine-owners are satisfied that the pressure of circumstances will give them Chinese labour, to which other classes strongly object.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

Later.

The Liverpool underwriters have dropped the war-risks on Japanese vessels from 25 to 25 guineas.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

The Kaiser and the Czar have agreed to meet at Wiesbaden.

JEALOUSY OF THE POWERS.

Although all the Powers have intimated their approval of the terms of the Macedonian Reform scheme, the idea of allowing the whole control in Turkey to pass to Russia and Austria is occasioning many jealousies, by which the Porte will not fail to profit.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

London, October 28.

Japanese and Russian purchases of coal at Cardiff during the past fortnight total 120,000 tons, including the cargoes of several chartered steamers. On Monday instructions were received that it was unnecessary

to insure the Russian Port Arthur cargoes against war-risks, which has hitherto been done. This is regarded as a most favourable symptom.

The *Standard* says that official information has been received in Berlin, both from St. Petersburg and Tokyo, that the Czar and Count Lamsdorf have approved of the drafts of a Russo-Japanese convention providing for the peaceful compromise of all differences.

PEACEFUL PROSPECTS IN THE BALKANS.

Later.

The demobilization of all the Bulgarian reserves has been ordered, thus putting an end to all prospects of war this year.

Reuter learns that the Powers are perfectly united in their support of the Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia.

BIG FLOODS IN BRITAIN.

London, October 29.

There has been a phenomenal rainfall in the United Kingdom. Hundreds of square miles are under water.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

German papers view the projected meeting of the Czar and Kaiser as emphasizing the relations of friendship (between the two countries). They say that Russian newspapers are mistaken if they think that Germany is about to depart from the attitude of strict neutrality in the Far East.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Duke of Devonshire, replying to a correspondent, says that it may be necessary to reconsider the position of the Liberal Unionists towards the question of rejoining the Liberals.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH POLITICS.

Saigon, October 25.

The Chamber of Deputies, by 329 votes to 127, has approved the declaration of M. Combes, President of the Council, with reference to the Government's policy.

THE LATE WAR RUMOURS.

Saigon, October 28.

The rumours of war from the Far East are losing their persistency. War risks on Japanese steamers insured in London have fallen from 35 guineas to 25 guineas.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Saigon, October 29.

Count Lamsdorf has arrived. M. Delcasse awaited him at the station.

STRIKES IN SPAIN.

Serious disorders have been caused by strikers at Bilbao.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Rome (via Berlin) October 23.

The whole Italian Cabinet has resigned.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 24.

The Japan Minister to Berlin, Viscount Inouye, led on the German Chancellor, Count von Buelow, gave him the most peaceful declarations.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

It is certain that the King of Italy will accept the resignation of Signor Zanardelli; but the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Morin, may remain in office.

THE BALKANS.

The demands drawn up by the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Muerstegg, near Vienna, have been sent to the Porte in an identical Note.

GERMAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Baron Speck-Sternberg, the German Minister to Washington, has fallen sick and is returning to Germany. He is suffering from some trouble in the throat and must undergo an operation. He conveys Emperor William's friendly communication from President Roosevelt.

GERMAN FINANCE.

The financial conference of the German Federal States has closed. Baron Podewitz, the Bavarian Minister, in a speech in the Bavarian Chamber, expressed the most loyal and friendly sentiments towards the German Empire, appreciating the progressive policy of the Kaiser and Count von Buelow.

CZAR AND KAISER TO MEET.

On November 4th a meeting, proposed by the Czar, will take place between His Imperial Majesty and Kaiser William.

ENGLAND'S COMPENSATION.

Berlin, October 27.

From New York it is reported that, should a Russo-Japanese treaty be concluded, England will demand compensations by a claim in the Yangtse Valley.

THE DARDANELLES.

The Russian press profits by the Franco-Italian intimacy to demand that the Dardanelles question be reopened.

LAMSDORFF'S VISIT TO PARIS.

The journey of Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Paris is certain.

BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE.

The French press states that the Macedonian programme of the Emperors of Russia and Austria has been influenced by England.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ACTION.

Franco-Russian action in Oriental affairs, as alleged in Paris, is totally unknown in Berlin.

THE VICEROY'S PROJECT.

The Russian press reports a project by the Viceroy of the Far East, to divide the Siberian Coast Province into an Amur government and a Kamschatka government, both with military governors.

MONUMENT TO BARON KETTELER.

In the Palace gardens of Munster (Westphalia) a monument in memory of the late German Minister to Peking, Baron Ketteler, who was murdered in the Boxer troubles, was yesterday unveiled. The Kaiser sent his adjutant, Count Moltke, as his representative.

GERMAN FINANCES.

The financial situation of Germany has further improved. The exchange is more animated on account of the renewal of the principal syndicates and of the increase in the coal and iron production, further on account of the increased liveliness in business all over and the easy money market, and also on account of the fact that the law concerning the exchange is soon going to be revised.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

Berlin, October 28.

In the Russian press the interview of the German Kaiser and the Tsar, which will take place on November 4th at Wiesbaden, is supposed to be aimed against Japan, and it is considered possible that a new East Asiatic Triple Alliance may be formed very soon. The German press is very cool about this matter and utters hopes that the German policy which is not at all interested in the Manchurian question, may continue its neutral attitude as hitherto.

THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Berlin, October 29.

The conciliatory attempts made by the Russian press in regard to the Far East do not find an echo in the German press. All desire that neutrality should continue to be strictly observed.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.

The Minister, Count Lamsdorf, will accompany the Tsar to Wiesbaden who has expressed his wish that the German Chancellor, Count Buelow, may also take part in the meeting of the two Emperors. Count Buelow will accede to the Tsar's wish.

HUNGARY AND ITALY.

The Cabinet crisis both in Hungary and in Italy are over. M. Tisza in Hungary and Sig. Giolitti in Italy formed new cabinets.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Count Lamsdorf is trying to obtain the sanction in Paris of M. Delcasse to several details contained in the Russo-Austrian Balkan programme. Further it is desired to keep back France from coming closer to the English side.

THE CAUCASUS.

From Tiflis is wired: The Governor-General of the Caucasus was assaulted and severely injured. Three of the would-be assassins were shot.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAKODATE.

Hakodate, October 26.

A non-commissioned officer, named Falcon, from H.M.S. *Eliphe*, while riding on a horse through the town shortly after 4 p.m. on Saturday, ran over an aged Japanese and killed him. The accident is now being investigated by the authorities.

TERRIBLE MARINE COLLISION.

Hakodate, October 29.

A terrible collision occurred early this morning off the coast of Hakodate between the Russian steamer *Progress*, which had just cleared for Vladivostok, and the N.Y.K. *Tokai Maru*, which was just arriving from Aomori.

The accident was due to the prevalence of a dense fog.

Almost immediately the *Tokai* sank with about 200 passengers and crew, of whom only 56 were rescued.

Tokyo, October 29.

It is learnt here that the *Tokai* carried 52 passengers and a crew of 47, out of whom only 51 were saved. The collision is said to have taken place about 3 mi off Hakodate. The *Progress* is owned by Bayner, Kousnetzoff & Co., one of the leading Russian firms in Vladivostok.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Nov. 2
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Nov. 2
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. Nov. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	F. Nov. 6
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa. Nov. 7
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Tu. Nov. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Nov. 15
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 16
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Nov. 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Nov. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Nov. 26

1 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

2 Left Tacoma on the 18th inst.

3 Left Seattle on the 24th inst.

4 Left San Francisco on the 23rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. Oct. 31
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Oct. 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Nov. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	W. Nov. 4
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. Nov. 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche	F. Nov. 6
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	F. Nov. 6
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. Nov. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	W. Nov. 11
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	Sa. Nov. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 14
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Sa. Nov. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 16
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Nov. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Nov. 19
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Nov. 21
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 27

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Preussen, German steamer, 5,295, E. Prehn, 23rd Oct.,—Breiten and Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Oct., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curran, 23rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Albany (18 guns), U.S. cruiser, 4,101, Capt. Rogers, 23rd Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Firth of Dornoch, British steamer, 1,894, Jones, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, Hollingsworth, 24th Oct.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—T. J. Smith.

St. Fillans, British steamer, 2,307, McPherson, 24th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Nor, Norwegian steamer, 930, Thiesen, 24th Oct.,—Panarong, Balt.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mulla, British steamer, 3,900, Field, 25th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 26th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 26th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,950, De La Lande, 26th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Phu Yen, French steamer, 1,298, Thomas, 27th Oct.,
—Hilo, Sugar.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Surprise (2 guns), French gunboat, Com. Vincent
27th Oct.,—Target Practice.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishi-
hara, 27th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.
Chinyuen (18 guns), Japanese battleship, 7,335, Capt.
Hayazaki, 27th Oct.,—Yokosuka.
Canada, German steamer, 1,529, Wagner, 27th
Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.
Nippon, Austrian steamer, 9,000, G. Klausberger, 28th
Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak
Bros.
Cressy (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. H. M.
T. Tudor, 27th Oct.,—Nagasaki.
Pleiades, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Furrington,
28th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C.,
Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yama-
moto, 28th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik,
28th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kai-
sha.
Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,194, Thompson, 28th
Oct.,—Middlesborough via ports, General.—Cornes
& Co.
Murburg, German steamer, 3,888, Stern, 29th Oct.,
—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Oregon (18 guns), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. W.
T. Burwell, 29th Oct.,—Kobe.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archi-
bald, 29th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and
General.—C. P. R. Co.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 29th Oct.,
—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. &
O. S.S. Co.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,589, C. Sakai,
29th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.
Bugeaud (18 guns), French cruiser, 3,725, Captain
Constatle, 29th Oct.,—A Cruise.

DEPARTURES.

Bugeand (29 guns), French cruiser, 4,000, Capt. P. Constelle, 23rd Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Manche, French steamer, 6,500, Moirans, 23rd Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yeiijo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 24th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, W. S. Hunter, 24th Oct.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 24th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Algerine (6), British gunboat, 1,050, Com. Rowland Nugent, 24th Oct.,—Kobe.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 25th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, Hollingsworth, 26th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—T. J. Smith.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 781, T. Tojo, 26th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oro, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 26th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shanghai, British steamer, 3,323, A. Thompson, 27th Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tantalus, British steamer, 3,620, T. Gregory, 19th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 28th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 28th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 28th Oct.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Currow, 29th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indramoyo, British steamer, 3,370, Price, 29th Oct.,

—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,813, I. McKenzie, 29th Oct.—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nor, Norwegian steamer, 930, Thielsen, 29th Oct.—Mojil, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss M. R. Perkins, Mrs. R. A. Giffin, Capt. R. W. Dutton, Dr. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar and 2 children, Miss Peterson, Mr. Perkin, Mrs. Perkin, Captain Zeller, Miss Ellis, Miss D. Ellis and amah, Mr. K. Kanatani, Mrs. H. R. Wilson, daughter and amah, Mr. B. Stiebel, Mr. G. S. Watrous, Mrs. G. S. Watrous, Mr. J. Briggs and servant, Mr. T. S. Hahn and servant, Mr. A. J. Chalfant, Mr. J. Guggenheim, Mr. H. S. Wheeler, Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Mrs. A. T. Hellyer, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. L. T. Weaver, and Mrs. L. T. Weaver, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. L. Aoen, Mrs. L. Aoen, and Mr. S. Aoen, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. R. P. Lutz and child, Mrs. L. J. Doollittle, Mr. Leon Mosser, Mr. E. W. Mills, Mr. P. N. Lauman, Mrs. Bull, Miss M. Bull, Dr. W. W. Markoe, Mr. S. Joi, Mr. J. W. Hund, Mrs. N. C. Casselheig, Mr. E. A. McGubbin, Mr. Geo. Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Mrs. W. A. Sutherland (Filipino students, in charge of Mr. W. A. Sutherland) Messrs. T. Abaya, R. Acosta, B. Agana, D. Albas, C. Alcazar, O. Aligada, S. Apotol, J. Arboleda, J. Avelino, G. Bacoba, A. Baltazar, C. Barreto, J. Batungcol, M. Billedo, T. Borgia, Pablo Bume, J. Burgos, J. Cabrera, M. Carbonell, M. Cruz, F. Delgado, A. Donato, G. Espinola, J. Espuitu, A. Faris, V. Fernandez, G. Flores, V. Fornosa, V. Frangrante, S. Gallardo, A. Garcia, J. Gomez, L. Gomez, P. Guazov, J. Gonzaga, J. Gonzalo, H. Hermandez, M. Hidalgo, L. Hidrovollo, S. Hipolito, T. Ilaya, E. Illustre, D. Jananilla, M. Joya, M. Kasilay, F. Laracas, P. Layo, F. Lamado, R. Lomibao, C. Lopez, S. Lopez, V. Manalo, G. Manuel, C. Monesterial, M. Mondonedo, R. Montenegro, C. Morada, J. Munoss, P. Nacion, R. Nakpil, D. Natiodad, L. Nava, A. Nera, M. Nicdao, J. Nieou, R. Ochoa, F. Oltir, B. Palmres, G. Paredes, J. Patdu, E. Quirino, E. Quimbling, E. Ramisze, G. Ramirez, J. Ramos, Jose Ramos, F. Reyes, J. Reysa, M. Roco, J. Rosairo, P. Ruiz, D. Sami Jose, A. Santos, J. Sanortress, S. Serrano, A. Seolla, A. Sion, B. Sunga, A. Tusaon, H. Valderas, J. Valdes, F. Valencia, V. Varela, N. Veloz, M. Veyra, and E. Villanueva, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Europe via ports:—Miss Miles Baika, Mr. R. B. McKinnell, Mr. van Sievers, Mr. Mueller, Mr. V. Heydenkamp, Mr. and Mrs. Allcot, Prof. F. Omair, Mr. Cheuin Chi, Mr. Cheum Cha, Miss O. Silber, Mr. A. Hahn, and Mr. Richardson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hokuni Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Dr. R. Masujima, Mrs. Fang, Mr. H. Mahr, Mrs. H. A. Field and baby, Mrs. Washington, baby and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, and Mrs. U. Nishiyama and child in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Takenouchi, Miss Takenouchi, Mrs. C. Makita, Mr. D. Yoshimoto, Mrs. Y. Murao, and 3 Chinese, in second class; 24 Japanese, and 15 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. J. O. Alsop, Mrs. C. R. Anthony, Capt. L. W. Bickel, Miss A. V. Bing, Mr. E. Cunningham, Mr. A. D. Dodge, Mrs. P. A. Hearst and maid, Mr. J. Otis Minott, Mr. H. M. Rogers, Mrs. H. M. Rogers, Dr. H. Sidebotham, Mr. B. M. Sinitz, Mr. J. Abeles, Mr. M. Abeles, Capt. S. G. Jones, Mrs. S. G. Jones, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mr. T. Bauman, and Mr. F. May, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss C. M. Chilcott, Miss M. Chilcott, Rev. J. F. Preston, Mrs. J. F. Preston, Rev. P. O. Hanson, Mrs. P. O. Hanson and infant, and Mr. C. F. Davis, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss M. H. Jacobs, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. W. P. Armstrong, Miss M. Bailly, Mr. H. Bouchoux, Rev. I. G. Boydston, Miss Alma Favours, Miss M. Fearon, Rev. W. H. Hudson, Mrs. W. H. Hudson and five children, Mr. Leopold Jacobs, Rev. G. F. Jenkins, Miss E. D. Kellar, Miss C. D. Kendall, Miss Beryl MacKenzie, Mr. J. S. McCoy, Mr. A. McLeod, Mrs. A. McLeod, Miss Edna McCuan, Mr. G. W. Noel, Miss Lottie Norden, Rev. Thos. B. Owen, Miss Ellen Peterson, Miss F. Rodd, Mr. M. March, Mr. G. G. Master, and Mrs. G. G. Master, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. H. A. Burke, Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Rev. D. G. Collins, Mrs. D. G. Collins and three children, Mr. L. M. Cray, Mr. O. D. Filley, Mrs. Gladys Gordon, Mr. H. W. Hallbourg, Mr. L. J. Hammer, Mrs. S. P. Holcomb and infant, Mr. Wm. Manion, Mr. C. R. McBride, Mr. F. A. McClellan, Mr. J. A. McClellan, Mrs. J. A. McClellan, Mr. G. E. Rowe, Mrs. F. P. Rust, Mr. Chas. Schlesinger, Major E. G. Shields, Mrs. E. G. Shields, Miss C. Shields, Miss K. Shields, Miss Grace Tennyson, Mr. H. J. E. Thomas, Mr. G. W. Vilain, and Miss M. I. Young, in cabin.

Per Austrian steamer *Nippon*, from Trieste via ports:—Major and Mrs. Powys Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Furmann, Mr. Pindor, and Mr. John Hoover, cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. J. Sewall and servant, Mrs. Sewall, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mr. R. N. Cumberlege, Mr. E. E. Havengal and Rev. S. Lillingston in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. W. T. Latimer, Mrs. M. G. Wendel, Master L. G. Wendel, Miss E. L. C. export, Mr. C. J. Hopkins, Rev. C. M. Williams, Mr. F. F. Bellinger, Mrs. Bellinger, Master Marcus C. Fowler and Mr. W. J. Pointer in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Manche*, for Marseilles 7-10
ports:—Major and Mrs. John Ritchie, Dr. Lay, Mr.
P. de C. Morris, Gen. T. Fedoroff, Mr. Ch. Gaudet,
Mr. Camile Tong Tei, Mr. Arthur Kung Sam, Mr.
G. Pieptu, Mr. A. Binet, Mr. Barraud, Mr. Le-
teuier, Mr. G. Gleneur, Mr. P. Ardouin, Mr. Le Gall.
Mr. Pellice, Mr. A. Bernard, Mr. W. Fouesnant, Mr.
R. Gerard, Mr. H. Larginquier, Mr. H. Raynel, Mr.
R. Languier, and Mr. L. C. Le Men, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Ahaya, Mr. E. Aosa, Mr. B. Agana, Mr. D. Alha, Mr. C. Alcazar, Mr. O. Aligada, Mr. S. Apostol, Mr. J. Arboliole, Mr. Asen, Mrs. S. L. Asen, Mr. S. Asen, Mr. J. Avery, Mr. G. Hacobo, Mr. A. Baltazar, Mrs. Chas. E. Barnes, Mr. C. Bareto, Mr. J. Batungbal, Mr. H. H. Hicks-Beach, Count A. de van der Burch, Mr. B. Billedo, Lieut. H. L. Bingley, Mr. E. Bolla, Mr. B. Bueno, Mrs. Bull, Miss Bull, Miss M. Hill, Mr. L. Burgos, Mr. J. Cabrera, Mr. B. Campbell, Mrs. B. Campbell, Master B. Campbell, Mr. Geo. Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Mr. M. Carbonell, Mrs. N. C. Casselberry, Ensign M. D. Childs, U.S.N., Mr. M. Cruz, Mr. T. S. Darling, Mrs. T. S. Darling, W. F. Delgado, Mr. A. Donato, Mrs. L. J. Doolittle, Mrs. G. F. Draper and child, Master G. H. Draper, Miss Marion Draper, Miss Winifred Draper, Mr. E. Espinola, Mr. J. Espiritu, Mr. A. Favis, Hon. John Ferguson, C.M.G., Miss Ferguson, Mr. V. Fernandez, Mr. G. Flores, Mr. V. Formoso, Mr. V. Fragata, Mr. F. Gallardo, Mr. A. Garcia, Dr. J. N. Gardiner, Miss Marguerite Glover, Mr. J. Gomez, Mr. E. Gomez, Mr. I. Gonzaga, Mr. J. Gonzales, Mr. E. Guazon, Mr. H. Hernandez, Mr. M. Hidalgo, Mr. Hidrosolla, Mr. S. Hipolito, Mr. Hideto Ito, Mr. J. M. Hunt, Mr. T. Illaya, Mr. E. Ilustre, Mr. S. Iba, Mr. D. Jaramilla, Mr. M. Joya, Mr. F. Julian, Mr. M. Kasilag, Mr. P. H. Lannan, Mr. F. Larracas, Mr. P. Laygo, Mr. F. Llamado, Mr. B. Lomihao, Mr. C. Lopez, Mr. S. Lopez, Mrs. K. P. Luiz and child, W. Manalo, Mr. G. Manuel, Dr. W. W. Markoe, Mr. E. A. McCubbin, Mr. E. W. Milla, Mr. C. Monasterial, Mr. M. Mondonede, Mr. R. Monte negro, Mr. L. Mooser, Mr. C. Morada, Mr. J. Muro, Mr. P. Nacion, Mr. F. Nakipl, Mr. D. Natividad, Mr. L. Nava, Mr. A. Nera, Mr. J. Niera, Mr. B. Niedoao, Mr. R. Ochoa, Mr. E. Oliver, Mr. E. Quimares, Mr. G. Paredes, Mr. I. Patdu, Mr. E. Peralta, Mr. E. Quisumbing, Mr. E. Ramirez, Mr. G. Ramirez, Mr. Joaquin Ramos, Mr. Justo Ramos, Mr. A. Reyes, Mr. J. Reyna, Mr. M. Roco, Mr. I. Rosales, Mr. P. Ruiz, Mr. D. San Jose, Mr. A. Santos, Mr. J. Sanvitores, Mr. P. Serrano, Mr. A. Sevilla, Mr. A. Sison, Mr. B. Sunga, Mr. Wm. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Wm. A. Sutherland, Mr. T. H. Towell, Mrs. T. H. Towell and child, Mr. A. Tusson, Mr. H. Valdes, Mr. J. Valdes, Mr. F. Valencia, Mr. V. Valero, Mr. N. Valez, Mr. M. Veyra, and Mr. E. Villanera in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong, 12
ports.—Mr. W. P. Armstrong, Miss M. Baily, Cap-
t. L. W. Bickel, Mr. H. Bourcham, Rev. J. G. Hinde-
ston, Mr. D. E. Brown and native servant, Mr.
H. A. Burke, Mrs. A. M. Campbell, Miss C. W.
Chilcott, Miss M. Chilcott, Rev. D. C. Collins, Miss
D. C. Collins and 3 children, Mr. L. M. Cray, Mrs.
W. S. Crawford, Miss M. Crawford, Mr. C. F. Davis,
Mrs. B. Fair, Miss Alma Favors, Miss M. Feeney,
Mr. O. G. Filley, Mrs. Gladys Gordon, Mr. H. H.
Hallibourg, Mr. L. J. Hammer, Rev. P. O. Har-
rison, wife and infant, Mr. C. B. Harris, Mr. C. W. Har-
mann, Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Mrs. A. T. Hellyer, Mrs.
S. P. Holcomb and infant, Rev. W. H. Hudson,
Mrs. W. H. Hudson and 5 children, Mr. Leopold
Jacobs, Rev. G. F. Jenkins, Miss M. H. Jacobs, Mr.
K. Kanatani, Miss E. D. Keller, Miss C. D. Kendall,
Mr. H. E. Krol, Miss Berri Mackenzie, Mr. W.
Manion, Mr. M. March, Mr. C. G. Master, Mrs. J.
G. Master, Mr. C. R. McBride, Mr. F. A. McClellan,
Mr. J. A. McClellan, Mrs. J. A. McClellan, Mr.
McCoy, Mr. A. McLeod, Mrs. A. McLeod, Miss
Edna McCuan, Mr. E. W. Noel, Mr. G. W. Noel,
Miss Lottie Norden, Rev. Thos. B. Owen, Miss E.
Peterson, Rev. J. F. Preston, Mrs. J. F. Preston, Mr.
F. Rodd, Mr. C. F. Rowe, Miss K. A. Sabara, Mr.
E. Schiewind, Major E. G. Shields, Mrs. E. G.
Shields, Miss C. Shields, Miss K. Shields, Miss C.
Tennison, Mr. H. J. E. Thomas, Mr. G. W. Telfer
and Miss M. J. Young, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Shanghai*, for London via ports:—Rev. J. C. Orr, Rev. W. Falkner Baily, Mrs. Lynn Miller, Mr. M. N. Gobhai, and Mr. H. L. Thornton, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Manche*:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
	Marselles Italy. Lyons. St. Chamond.	Marselles Optica. London.
Bernardin & Co. ...	—	—
P. Dourille ...	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co. ...	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co. ...	66	10
Jewett & Bent ...	—	—
Longin & Co. ...	45	—
Nahholz & Co. ...	62	—
Siber, Wolf & Co. ...	—	155
Sieber & Co. ...	40	—
Otto Streuli & Co. ...	15	122
Varenne & Co. ...	—	18
Kiito Gomei Kaisha ...	—	11
Dell'Orto & Co. ...	—	34
Cl. Eymard ...	—	96
	183	495
	—	140

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No special feature to report in this market.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.85 to 3.60
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLENS.

Flannels ...	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.30 to 0.50
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE.
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	PER BALL.
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	31
Indian Broach ...	Nominal. 26
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

A small business goes on.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ...	PER PIECE.
Iron Plates, assorted ...	Y. 3.95 to 4.25
Sheet Iron ...	4.25 to 4.45
Galvanised Iron sheets ...	4.45 to 6.70
Wire Nails, assorted ...	10.10 to 11.10
Tin Plates, per box ...	5.30 to 5.90
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	6.40 to 7.30
Hoop Iron (3/8 to 1 1/4 inch) ...	1.95
	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

There is a fair business passing.

American ...	\$3.08
Russian ...	2.95
Langkat ...	2.60

SUGAR.

Nothing in this market calling for special mention

Brown Takao ...	PER HECTOL.
Brown Manila ...	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Daitong ...	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Canton ...	4.90 to 6.20
White Java and Penang ...	5.50 to 7.50
White Refined ...	7.00 to 8.10
	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

No change to report.

Java, Medium to best ...	PER CWT.
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	270.00 to 320.00
Madras (<i>Kurpah</i>), Medium to best ...	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 170.00
	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Daily sales continue small and stocks gradually accumulate, standing now at about 16,000 bales. At the close the market is quiet and in view of their large holdings sellers are willing to make concessions on small parcels.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	1,100 to 1,120
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,060 to 1,080
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1,060 to 1,070
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	985 to 995
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1,050
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	975
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	990
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	965
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	945
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	915
Kakedas—Extra ...	970 to 990
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	950 to 955
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	935
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	915 to 920

WASTE SILK.

Demand has again slackened and prices as below are weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	225 to 235
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	210 to 220
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	220 to 230
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	210 to 215
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	195 to 205
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	170 to 175
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	160 to —
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	170 to 175
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	135 to 150
Noshi—Joshiu, Medium ...	130 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	170 to 180
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	105 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	85 to 95
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	—

TEA.

Business on a small scale continues; prices are unaltered.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	56
Choice ...	49 to 55
Finest ...	44 to 48
Fine ...	39 to 43
Good Medium ...	36 to 38
Medium ...	32 to 35
Good Common ...	28 to 31
Common ...	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, October 29.
London silver 1/2 higher, Shanghai 1/2 higher, and local rates unaltered, closing for the mails per steamers *Empress of China* and *Gaelic* as under.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/4
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/1 1/4 @ 3/4
— 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/4 @ 3/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	258
— Private 4 months' sight ...	263 3/4 @ 3
— 6 months' sight ...	265 @ 4 3/4
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100, 91*
— Private to days' sight do. ...	88 3/4*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	80*
— Private to days' sight ...	82 3/4*
India—Bank sight ...	153
— Private 30 days' sight ...	156
America—Bank sight ...	50
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51 1/4
Germany—Bank sight ...	209 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	214 3/4
Bar Silver (London) ...	28

* Nominal.

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明治廿五年三月廿日
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[VOL. XL.]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1903.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th of October, 1903, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, FRITZ J. KRONENBURG to NINA B. SMITH, daughter of Mrs. St. John, of Yokohama.

On November 2nd, at the German Consulate-General, Yokohama, by W. Hagen, Esq., (H.I.M.'s Acting Consul-General) and afterwards at Ruff 224-A, by Pfarrer Hans Haas: Mr. HANS TEMME, son of the late Capt. Temme, of Oevelgoenne, to MARIE AUGUSTE, daughter of R. Pachtmann, of Yokohama.

DEATH.

Entered into rest at her home in Nagasaki, Friday morning, Oct. 23rd, Mrs. KATE JOSEPHINE FULKERSON, aged 36, beloved wife of the Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, D.D., Principal of Chinzai Seminary.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DURING the month of October, 259,693 tons of coal were exported at Moji.

THE Crown Princess is expected to return from Hayama about Nov. 10.

ADMIRAL ITO, Chief of the Naval General Staff Office, was promoted to the Senior Class of the Second Rank on Oct. 30th.

A TELEGRAM from Hakodate states that during a snow-storm on Oct. 29th, many fishing boats

capsized off Kuto, Shiribeshi province, and over thirty fishermen are missing.

MR. Y. KAMINISHI, Councillor of Fukui Ken, and six other officials were arrested on Oct. 31st on suspicion of having received bribes.

TOKYO papers state that the authorities have decided to abolish local educational inspectors, before the beginning of the next fiscal year.

A GOODS train on the Kyushu Railway was derailed on the morning of Nov. 4th at Moji. Four cars were smashed and four persons injured.

A TELEGRAM from Toyama states that snow fell in several districts of that prefecture on the night of Nov. 3rd. It is 15 days earlier than last year.

A TELEGRAM from Newchwang has been received at Nagasaki to the effect that plague still prevails in the Chinese port. It has extended to Chefoo.

A TELEGRAM from Utsunomiya states that on the morning of Oct. 27th snow fell on the Nantai mountain at Nikko. This is 11 days earlier than last year.

BARON SWEERTS DE LANDAS WYBORGH, Minister for the Netherlands, entertained Barons Komura and Sannomiya, and other high officials at the Legation on Oct. 29th at 7 p.m.

O. MORIMOTO, of Oita prefecture, who was sentenced to death for robbery on May 20th last year, in the Kagoshima District Court, was executed on Nov. 28th.

THE equipment of the new cruiser *Nitaka* will be completed in January. Her sister ship, *Otowa*, which was launched at Yokosuka on Monday, will finish her equipment within a year.

THE steamer *Duke of Fife* which was chartered by the Morioka Emigrant Company to carry workmen to Peru, has been re-named the *Isukushima Maru*, having been purchased by Japanese.

THE express train from Kobe at 6.15 p.m. on Nov. 3rd collided with a goods waggon passing the crossing at a point between Kanagawa and Tsurumi, on the night of the 4th, destroying the latter.

TOKYO papers state that Prince Cyril of Russia who paid a visit to Japan last year presented on Oct. 29th to the Emperor a pair of diamond sleeve-suds. Baron Rosen conveyed the gift to the Palace.

MR. J. H. GUBBINS, Japanese Secretary of the British Legation, paid a visit, on Nov. 4th, to the Department of Foreign Affairs, where he had an interview with Mr. Yamaoka, Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs.

THE Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has seized the property and goods of a Chinaman named Yee-tai, No. 150, Yokohama. It is said that the Chinese failed to take up various drafts from Shanghai and other Chinese ports.

THE Government intends to amend the Railway Regulations, with which view the authorities of the Civil Engineering Bureau are conducting an investigation. The *Fiji* states that the draft of the amendments will be submitted to the coming session of the Diet.

It is understood that the Viceroy of India during his coming visit to the Persian Gulf will hold a great Durbar and address the Sheiks on the British policy in Persia. Sir Arthur Hardinge is in consultation with the local political officers and is arranging the details.

Y. YAMANOTO, former clerk of the Osaka Exhibition Office, who has been under trial in the

Osaka District Court on a charge of having received bribes from merchants patronized by the Exhibition office, was sentenced on Oct. 30th to two months' hard labour and a fine of yen 25.

THE Yokohama District Court rendered a decree of bankruptcy on Oct. 20th in the case of the Japan Tobacco Company, which was established at Uchida-cho, Yokohama, in April, 1897, with a capital of yen 75,000. The debts of the firm amount to yen 103,958.

SOME merchants in Yokohama are promoting the establishment of automobile omnibuses with a capital of yen 100,000. It is said by the *Asahi* that the cars will be of 12 horse-power and have a speed of 6 miles per hour. Each car will have accommodation for 10 passengers.

A MAN named R. Kamiyama (22) was arrested at Isezaki-cho, Yokohama, on the night of Nov. 3rd while carrying a short-sword in his pocket. The man is reported to have entered the dwelling of a female dresser named Tachinatsu on Nov. 12th for the purpose of robbery and badly injured her.

THE expelled monks of the Grande Chartreuse at Grenoble have at last found a permanent resting place. They have purchased for £15,000 the ancient Carthusian monastery of Farnete, near Lucca, where everything will be conducted just as at Grenoble, except the liqueur factory, which will be for the future conducted in Spain.

THE income of the various Government railways for ten days ended Oct. 20th are given by the *Fiji Shimpō* as yen 355,520 from passengers and yen 192,817 from freight. These figures show a decrease of yen 15,106 and an increase of yen 28,963 respectively as compared with those of the corresponding period last year.

A MAN named Y. Kanamori (25) employed in the Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji, Tokyo, murdered another servant, S. Okamoto (28) by name, with a cooking knife on Oct. 30th at 2.30 p.m. on the premises of the Hotel. The culprit was arrested on the spot. The cause is reported to have been some slight trouble between the parties.

K. MASE and six others of the crew of a sailing vessel which, owing to a storm on the evening of Oct. 29th, was wrecked about 24 miles distant from Oshima while bound from Awa province to Manazumi, were rescued and brought by the French cruiser *Bugeaud* to Yokohama on the following day and delivered to the Harbour police. It appears that they were in a very perilous condition when the warship came up. The rescue was not effected without considerable difficulty.

THE shareholders of the Kiwa Railway Company held a meeting on Oct. 31st at Wakayama when the president of the company explained the condition of its affairs and proposed a resolution to sell the whole property to the Nankai Railway Company, as to which transaction the directors of both companies had negotiated provisionally before the meeting. After a discussion the shareholders decided to sell the property for yen 1,093,540.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, the Minister for Home Affairs has prohibited the circulation of a Gekibun (Manifesto) on the ground that it is injurious to social order. The authorities have confiscated copies published by Mr. M. Naohara and 14 other members of the juvenile section of the Tairo Doshi-kwai. It is said by the *Asahi* that the members of the union intended to hold a meeting at Ueno Park, Tokyo, on Nov. 8th when the manifesto was to have been circulated.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Saturday, October 31.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a curious story, but guards itself against being supposed to endorse it. Mr. Sugiyama Shigemaru, who endeavoured unsuccessfully to place Japanese bonds in London last year, is the hero. He is said to have been in collusion with certain Osaka capitalists for the purpose of rigging the share market, and as steps taken in Japan alone would not suffice for that purpose, he enlisted the services of a correspondent of some European newspaper, through whom the false telegram about an approved draft of a Russo-Japanese convention was published in Berlin. If these statements be untrue, Mr. Sugiyama will doubtless take action to repel the libel. One or two other Tokyo journals, however, are disposed to think that the Berlin news has some basis of fact. The *Shogyo Shimpō* goes so far as to allege that at the Council of Statesmen on the 24th instant it was practically agreed that a pacific arrangement should be concluded, Russia having made certain concessions which Japan might meet half way. But we (*Japan Mail*) are unable to find that there is any good authority either for the Berlin telegram or for the optimistic conjectures suggested by it.

Monday, November 2.

The *Jiji Shimpō* urges its countrymen to remain absolutely calm in face of the present crisis. It is certain that the people's mind is completely made up and that they are fully prepared for whatever result may have to be faced. Such being the case, they must not allow themselves to be in any degree perturbed about trifles. They have to thank themselves for the alarmist rumours that find their way to Europe, and they are thus ultimately responsible for the re-telegraphing of these rumours to Japan and for the consequent fluctuations in the stock market. Rumour has not by any means exhausted itself. It will be busy again, perhaps busier than ever. But to treat its manufacturers with full indifference is the only way to deprive them of mischievous potentialities.

In this context may be quoted some statements attributed by the *Asahi Shimbun* to Marquis Ito. The Marquis is represented as saying that undoubtedly Japan had put forth certain proposals with which he was well acquainted as he was also with the details of the negotiations thus far conducted. But it was not a time to speak. Concerning the issue, neither he nor the officials directly concerned could make any forecast. The future was beyond their ken. He might almost say that the future in any international complication was beyond even the ken of heaven. One thing was certain. Those charged with the direction of the country's affairs would not allow their hands to be forced by popular clamour. History contained many lessons showing what overtook States that adopted such a course. Happily the people of Japan were calm and self-contained. They showed a less disturbed mien than they did even on the verge of the war with China, perhaps for the reason that troops which have fought several times go into battle more calmly than recruits. That demeanour of the nation was a great help to the Government. While the people remained quiet a peaceful solution was always easier to find, and the Marquis hoped that the same patient attitude would be steadily maintained.

The process of weakening the *Seiyun kai* continues. Three of its parliamentary members—representatives of Kanagawa prefecture—have resigned. Their statement of reasons is interesting. In the first place they lay down the general principle that political parties in Japan have ceased to work in the interests of the State devoting themselves solely to party interests. It will appear to many onlookers that the *Seiyun-kai's* history does not invite that accusation in a conspicuous degree. Indeed the *Seiyun-kai* is less chargeable with serving selfish ends than any of its predecessors were, so far as we can see. But the three seceders add a proposition that the time does not lend itself to party squabbles. That is unquestionable. Finally they say—and we strongly suspect that here is to be sought their true reason—that they can not reconcile themselves to continue in a party which, instead of being the mouthpiece of public opinion, is governed and directed by a dictator as the *Seiyun-kai* is. It would really seem as though the great party were suffering the disintegration that overtakes so many human organizations when brought into contact with practical events. What is to be the future of political parties in Japan?

That same question appears to be causing much uneasiness to the leaders of the Progressists and the *Seiyun-kai*. They are said to have been discussing the desirability of amalgamation, as the day for standing in opposite camps seems to have passed. Probably the truth is that all the issues which might reasonably constitute platforms for political coteries have been thrust out of sight by the national crisis. No one cares to hear about party disputes when a problem of such incomparably greater magnitude is awaiting solution. Japan is happy in one respect: she has no Henry Campbell-Bannermans to substitute cant for patriotism.

At a meeting of the Bankers' Club on the 28th ultimo, Baron Shibusawa, President of the First National Bank and Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, is reported to have expressed himself in the following words:—"If Russia entertain no idea of making any concession, if she persist in arbitrarily pursuing her own selfish ambition as she is now doing, so that the honour of our country is impaired, then we, bankers as we are, will find the position intolerable, and, faithful to the spirit of the people of Yamato, will stand forth sword in hand. I may be an old man but I have still some courage left, and I know how you in the prime of youth must feel." This outburst of patriotic fervour, rare indeed in the case of a man so uniformly circumspect and occupying such a prominent and responsible position, is said to have been received with loud cheers. It illustrates what we recently wrote as to the patience of the Japanese people being strained very nearly to breaking point.

The sixth conference between the Russian Plenipotentiary and Baron Komura took place at the Foreign Office in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, and lasted about one hour. The usual impenetrable secrecy is preserved as to the details of the negotiations.

Tuesday, November 3.

A very pessimistic tone is adopted by the *Jiji Shimpō* in speaking of the *Seiyun-kai*. According to our contemporary's estimate, the Party has lost from 50 to 60 members having seats in the House of Representa-

tives, among whom six were members of the Council. As for the names of quondam supporters that have withdrawn, the *Jiji* estimates them at from 1,200 to 1,300. The places where the Party's influence has been wholly lost are Kochi, Tokushima and Hiroshima. In these three prefectures not only have the local branches been dissolved but all the former affiliates have withdrawn their names. A lesser catastrophe has to be noted in the prefectures of Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Satsuma, Aichi, Ishikawa and Fukui. In these seven places the local branches have been dissolved and the greater part, but not the whole, of the Party's associates throughout the prefectures have taken their names off the roll. The general elections in 1902 showed 189 declared supporters of the *Seiyun-kai* among the members returned, who with eleven unaffiliated supporters made a total of 200 votes in the House of Representatives. A similar record resulted in 1903, when 191 affiliated members and 9 unaffiliated were returned. But the *Jiji* calculates that the Party does not now command more than 136 votes in the Lower House and that there are still a number of malcontents, as has just been illustrated by the disaffection in Kanagawa prefecture. There is not now a very conspicuous difference between the effective strength of the *Seiyun-kai* and that of the Progressists. The *Seiyun-kai* was born in August, 1900, and seemed then to have a great future before it. Could it have retained Marquis Ito's active leadership and could it have subordinated itself thoroughly to his guidance, the portals of power must soon have opened to it. But it has lost the Marquis, and has also shown that its sense of discipline was mainly a fine-weather faculty. One can not but be diverted now at hearing disaffected members justify their secession by pointing to the one-man-control constitution of the Party. It was one man that made the Party, but now, apparently, the obedience that many members were prepared to render was loyal only so long as no sacrifice was demanded of it. After all, however, the faithful remnant of the *Seiyun-kai* is still a power in the land.

Thursday, November 5.

The members of the *Tai-Ro Seinen-kai* planned a demonstration in Ueno Park on the 4th instant. They sent round a very violently worded circular which we refrain from producing though, in spite of its over-strong language, it deserves notice as evidence of the mood to which some Japanese have been excited. The police judged that such a demonstration would imperil the public peace. They therefore took steps to interdict it.

The *Gaulois*, as reported *via* London to Tokyo (*Jiji Shimpō*), says that France has determined to espouse Russia's side against Japan and that instructions in that sense have been issued to the French Representative in Tokyo. We do not believe a word of it.

KOREA.

Saturday, October 31.

It is stated from Seoul that the Russian Representative has informed his Japanese colleague that instructions have been sent to Yong Am-pho in the sense that every facility should be given to Mr. Hagiwara and his suite if they again arrive there. These instructions are said to have been inspired by Viceroy Alexieff. We gather incidentally that the Russian Representative

regards Yong Am-pho as under the control of the Lumber Company; not in the sense of actual possession, but only in the sense that the responsibility for everything occurring there devolves on the Company. The inference is that the refusal to allow Mr. Hagiwara to land was in no sense an act of Russian officialdom, but must be regarded as a piece of arbitrary exclusiveness practised by the officers of the Company. Is the same explanation to be extended to the fort with its "five or six guns"? Very likely it is. We hazarded a conjecture in a previous issue that the so-called "fort" is really a species of store-house which its owners have ornamented by building parapets and mounting cannon, just as the British residents at Tamsui used to ornament their compounds away back in the sixties. But it requires a great deal of good will to accept such an explanation in its entirety.

Monday, November 2.

We gather incidentally from telegrams published by Tokyo journals that there is talk of opening to foreign trade Ung-kwi, a place on the coast of Ham-yong-do, a little to the south of the mouth of the Tumen River. A good deal has been heard recently about Russian activity in this region—though it must be confessed that most of the reports have been strikingly vague and some even silly—but the public were not aware that any proposal for the opening of Ung-kwi had been officially formulated. The place has a fine harbour, but of its commercial prospects we know nothing. The Russians are assuming a new character in the eyes of the nations. They are supplying a receipt for opening all the doors hitherto hermetically sealed. Their mere appearance in a locality proves an "open sesame," though whether they should be regarded as the forty gentlemen that used the formula originally, or as Ali Baba that borrowed it, history has to determine.

The *Jiji Shimbun's* special correspondent records, as the result of his observations in Korea, that the disposition shown by Korean soldiers in Wiju and Pyong-yang to behave rudely and violently to Japanese subjects seems to be due to their imitation of the ways of the Russians. There is no evidence that they have been actually incited by the Russians, but in the total absence of a Japanese military uniform it is not unnatural that the constant presence of the Russian soldier should influence the Koreans. As for the recent affair at Wiju where two Japanese were wounded, the correspondent refers its origin to a mere dispute about lumber. The Korean timber-men sought Russian assistance, but whether they obtained it or not the correspondent does not say. He adds, however, that since the incident the Korean officers and residents have frequently made inquiries for the wounded Japanese.

Tuesday, November 3.

M. Pavlov's latest step is reported by the *Asahi Shimbun* and other Tokyo journals to have been the sending of a despatch to the Korean Government on the subject of Mr. Kato, the latter's adviser. The despatch says that the Korean Government is believed to be about to establish a central bank to which will be entrusted some important functions in connexion with the State's finances, and that, according to rumour, Mr. Kato is to be adviser and overseer of the Bank. Further, that the same gentleman is to be superintendent of the administration of the ginseng farm, which is one of the Court's principal sources of revenue. M. Pavlov reminds

the Government that at the time of dispensing with the services of a Russian financial adviser in 1898—M. Alexieff is, of course, alluded to—it stated its intention of not again employing any foreigner in that capacity, which statement was repeated more than once subsequently. The Russian Representative professes to be fully persuaded of the good faith of the Korean Government, but in order to avoid future complications he thinks it right to formulate this query.

We presume that the truth of this proceeding on M. Pavlov's part may be accepted. If so, there may be difficulty in reconciling his action with the first Article of the Nishi-Rosen Protocol of 1898, which says:—"The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia definitively recognise the sovereignty and the entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to abstain from every direct interference in the domestic affairs of the country." It is a most unequivocal interference in the domestic affairs of a country when a foreign Representative attempts to restrain that country's right of employing whomsoever of whatever nationality it pleases for purposes of financial advice and direction. The sovereignty and independence of a nation subject to such interference are purely illusory. It is true that the second article of the same Protocol contains these words:—"Desiring to remove all possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage, in the event of Korea having recourse to the counsel and assistance either of Japan or of Russia, to take no measure as to the nomination of military instructors and financial advisers without having previously arrived at a mutual accord on the subject." But there is no possibility of mistaking the purport of that provision. It means, and can only mean, that if Korea officially applies to either Japan or Russia for counsel or assistance, the Power so applied to will consult the other contracting party before complying with the application. There is plainly no reference to a contingency such as the employment by Korea of a Russian subject or a Japanese subject in a military or financial capacity without reference to the Government of either Japan or Russia; still less to such a contingency as that of utilizing in a new direction the services of a Japanese adviser already in Korea's service. M. Pavlov, however, is plainly determined to grasp at every opportunity of making Russia's influence felt in Seoul. His policy is intelligible enough, and from a Russian point of view it is doubtless justifiable, more or less. But lovers of peace can not but regret his pragmatic activity at this critical juncture.

The *Niroku Shimbun* alleges that the talk of opening Ung-kwi to foreign trade has its origin in pressure brought to bear on the Korean Government by M. Pavlov, who is asking for the use of the place as a naval station. We give this story for what it may be worth, and we may observe, in its context, that the same journal is publishing installments of a war song called *Rosia seibatsu no uta*. The authorities would be applauded if they suppressed such martial incentives, but perhaps they think that the explosive might be rendered more dangerous by tamping.

Thursday, November 5.

It appears that a fight did actually take place at Chemulpo on the 1st instant between blue-jackets of the Russian ship *Bobro* and Japanese residents. The Russians, numbering some 20 or 30,

are said to have landed in a very drunken condition—or at least, some of them were very drunk—and to have fallen foul of a Japanese at a restaurant called Iwata. What ensued is not very clear, but there was certainly a fight of some dimensions from which both parties emerged with a good many injuries. Three Japanese policemen appear to have suffered most. Of course the affair is of no importance from an international point of view.

Friday, November 6.

The Russian Representative in Seoul is said to have officially informed the Korean Government that there is no such thing as a Russian fort at Yong Am-pho and that no military preparations of any kind have been made there. The correspondent (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun's*) who sends this news, prefaces it by saying that M. Pavlov found himself in a position to disavow the fort because it had been already converted into a wireless-telegraph station. But were we not assured in the first instance that the obnoxious edifice was precisely what M. Pavlov now affirms it to be? The building and arming of a fortress at Yong Am-pho would have been acts so obviously defiant alike of Japan and of Korea, and so flagrantly aggressive, that in spite of unequivocal declarations from various sources we have always remained sceptical. Nothing can be gained by invariably putting the worst construction on Russia's acts, and we are bound to say that in that respect she has a great deal to complain of. It may turn out, and is not unlikely to turn out, that in view of sundry contingencies, the lumbermen built a place which with some conversions, might be put to non-pacific uses in time of emergency. But that is very different from official fortress-constructing.

Since the above was in type an official report has been received by wire from Mr. Hagiwara. It will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The Japanese police-office at Fusan was destroyed by fire at 3 a.m. on the 4th instant. No other building was reached by the flames. The telegram is curt. It does not offer any explanation.

The (5th instant) was the anniversary of the Emperor of Korea's accession, but His Majesty being indisposed, requested the Foreign Representatives to abstain from calling. It need scarcely be added that according to the diagnosis of the news-mongers the Monarch is suffering from diplomatic sickness.

MANCHURIA.

Sunday, November 1.

The *Jiji's* Peking correspondent telegraphs under date of the 31st ultimo, that two companies of Russian soldiers accompanied by artillery have entered Mukden and taken possession of the town. The public will not be surprised to hear various rumours of this kind during the next few weeks, for it is inevitable that the Russian forces scattered through Manchuria should be assembled in the towns during the winter now about to commence.

The Russians are said to have recently acquired large lots of land by purchase in Manchuria, notably at Hai-ching-hien, Ta-shi-kiao, Laoyang and Mukden. These acquisitions appear to be in connexion with the railway, so far as we can judge.

Undoubtedly Russia is sinking an immense amount of capital in Manchuria, but we do not really see that the fact constitutes an

excuse for her aggression, as our French contemporary of Shanghai ingenuously suggests. Lawlessness is lawlessness no matter how much money may be devoted to its pursuit. If the *Echo de Chine's* theory had any validity, a man might claim that he was justified in being licentious because truly the passion is very expensive to indulge. One of the charms of Frenchmen's reasoning is that they are so frank. Biblical texts count for very little in their *exposés* of international motives. The *Nori Krai* recently told the public that because Russia had built a railway in Manchuria she was entitled to continue her military occupation of the country. Would the building of forts in an invaded district confer upon the builder a right of occupation? The right of might, certainly, but that is about all.

It is reported that the Chinese Government finds itself almost completely without any telegraphic news from Manchuria, the line in the Amur-Kirin district being closed to public messages, and the Shingking line being under such strict Russian surveillance that non-Russian messages are seriously delayed in transmission.

A few days ago we were told by the telegraph that the Chinese Government had instructed Viceroy Yuan to hold himself in readiness to march his forces towards Shan-hai-kwan in the event of war between Japan and Russia, and that General Ma had been simultaneously instructed to provide for the defence of Mongolia. It is now said that there is talk of employing these two officers in the task of quelling the Kwangsi rebellion, which, in spite of the trivial character originally assigned to it by missionary writers, and in spite of the repeated statements that effective measures had been taken to crush it, seems to be making constant head against the authorities.

Monday, November 2.

It continues to be industriously reported that the Russian forces in Manchuria are steadily concentrating southward. One report says that troops from the Amur district have passed Liaoyang on their way to Liaotung, but it seems curious that such a route should be chosen by a corps coming from that direction. As to the fact of a southern movement, however, there appears to be no doubt.

Viceroy Alexieff proceeded by sea from Port Arthur on the 28th ultimo and inspected the squadron in Dalny harbour. He landed at the latter place on the 31st ultimo, and received an address from the Japanese residents, to which he is said to have made a cordial reply.

It is reported that on the 29th ultimo a force of a thousand Russian troops entered Mukden and took possession of the official buildings and the telegraph station. During the night of the same day and throughout the 30th, many waggons full of Russian soldiers passed Mukden going southward by rail.

The Washington correspondent of the *London Morning Post* telegraphs to that journal that, according to information obtained by him from American officials, there has been a Cabinet meeting in Washington to consider the fact of Russia's re-occupation of Mukden. The decision arrived at was that the new commercial treaty should be immediately confirmed, and that active steps should be taken to give effect to its provisions. This news is published by the *Fiji Shimpō*.

What this means, we need scarcely say, is that whereas China is pledged by her new treaty with the United States to open

Mukden to foreign trade within six months of the ratification of the treaty, the Peking Government is obviously unable to fulfil that pledge if Mukden is in Russian military occupation. A good deal may happen in six months, however.

Tuesday, November 3.

It appears, if telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Peking be accurate, that the reason of Russia's sudden action in re-occupying Mukden is of quite a special order. The story is that the Russian authorities had handed over to the Chinese a leader of bandits on receiving a promise that he should be duly tried. But without any form of trial Governor Wang of Mukden ordered the man to be beheaded, alleging a number of crimes against him. Indignant at this action the Russians marched into Mukden, occupied the town and placed the Viceroy Tso in restraint.

This procedure is said to have caused much excitement in Peking. The Empress-Dowager, recognizing that such acts on the part of the Russians are wholly irreconcilable with any theory of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, summoned Viceroy Yuan and Chang to the I-ho Palace, and there they had a long consultation, the Minister of War being of the party. The curious feature of the case is that the complaint about the bandit-leader's summary execution had been duly preferred through diplomatic channels, and five days had been allowed as the time within which the Chinese Government's answer must be formulated. But before the expiry of the five days Mukden was occupied, and the general demand for redress originally preferred by Russia was exchanged for an explicit demand that Governor Wang's capital punishment must follow at once.

This is a curious complication. There is no difficulty in believing that Governor Wang dispensed with all formal trial in the case of the *ba-soku* captain, and as protesting against that kind of injustice Russia must have the sympathy of all civilized peoples. It is a pity, indeed, that her vehement protest should be made on behalf of a leader of bandits, and of course the roughly-judging public will find in the fact a proof that she is utilizing for her own purposes the brigands whose outrages she pleads as a pretext for continuing the military occupation of Manchuria. But we read her policy in that matter to be one of conciliation. She has probably come to the conclusion that the best way to deal with the *ba-soku* is to convert them from law-breakers into guardians of the peace, and it is very likely that her plan will prove efficacious. At any rate common justice requires that she should receive the credit of good intentions. But why, in the face of innumerable precedents, were her officials so sanguine as to imagine that the bandit-chief would obtain formal justice under Chinese criminal processes? Summary punishment could scarcely fail to be his fate, and thus the result is that in Chinese eyes Russia will seem to be championing a freebooter whose decapitation was indirectly attributable to the fatuousness of her own officials. However, the essential fact is that in this matter the Great Northern Power stands for the vindication of law and for its proper application. If very drastic and apparently hasty measures to assert the principle have been adopted, most assuredly precedents can be found in the procedure of other Western Powers towards China. Russia had at least the grace to preface her military movement by an appeal to Peking, whereas

fresh in the memory of all is one case where a permanent seizure of Chinese territory was not preceded by any such formality.

Wednesday, November 4.

According to latest news, the fact which troubles China above everything is the imprisonment, or confinement, of Viceroy Tso by the Russians. Tso is the Emperor's representative; the Viceroy of Manchuria. The seizure of his person is an unequivocal act of war. Strong remonstrances are reported to have been addressed to M. Lessar by the Chinese Foreign Office about the whole incident, but M. Lessar is alleged to have replied that in the steps taken by them at Mukden the Russian troops had Viceroy Alexieff's order, for which the Legation in Peking could not accept any responsibility. It may reasonably be doubted whether that answer is rightly reported, for according to the terms of Viceroy Alexieff's commission the Legations in Far-Eastern capitals should be his mouth-pieces with regard to matters that concern the territories under his jurisdiction. The contention on the Russian side is understood to be that their applications to Viceroy Tso for redress against Governor Wang's neglect of legal forms had failed to secure a satisfactory reply and that they could only have recourse to the strong hand.

From the 1st instant telegraphic communication between Mukden and Peking is said to have been interrupted, and the Chinese Court is all the more perplexed as to the proper course to adopt, being in ignorance of the progress of events in the Manchurian capital. Any Power with the slightest shred of a practical sense of national dignity would regard Russia's action with the utmost gravity. But though China knows well what national dignity means in theory, she is so unhappy as to be unable to assert her knowledge. Does she see, however, that all these difficulties are primarily of her own making?

Friday, November 6.

Peking appears to be much disturbed about the re-occupation of Mukden. There have been Councils in the Palace and, as a matter of course, there have been various expressions of opinion. As for the facts of the re-occupation, it appears that the troops which effected it were 700 men with 8 guns. They marched in from Liaoyang, and among their first acts were the closing of the Viceroy's offices and the seizure of the telegraph station. The city was naturally thrown into a state of great perturbation, especially as this body of men was reported to be the van of a force of 3,000 which would presently follow. Prior to the seizure of the telegraph office there seems to have been time to wire the main facts to Peking, where their gravity was fully appreciated. According to some accounts the councils in the Palace did not result in any definite decision, some of those present being in favour of an uncompromising attitude; some advocating compliance with Russia's demands in the matter of the incriminated officials, and some advising the surrender of a portion of Ili to Russia as a means of conciliating her. But the *Fiji's* telegrams allege that Viceroy Yuan returned to Tientsin from Peking on the 4th instant, and that before he left the capital it had been decided that Taotai Yuan, of Tatung, together with the junior officials concerned—among whom Governor Wang is presumably included—should be deprived of office in deference to Russia's complaints and in consideration

of the release of Viceroy Tso from duress, or from whatever kind of restraint has been imposed on him. This decision is attributed partly to the advice of the Japanese Representative, Mr. Uchida, who took advantage of the Birthday reception on the 3rd instant to impress upon the leading Chinese officials the importance of maintaining a circumspect demeanour, and not allowing themselves to be perturbed into any yielding in the matter of Russia's cardinal demands about Manchuria.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent sends a piece of intelligence which we take leave to question. It is that upon receipt of the news of the re-occupation of Mukden, M. Lessar visited all the leading Chinese officials, and endeavoured to re-assure them by denying that Viceroy Tso was in any manner subject to restraint, and by explaining that the steps taken at Mukden were not directed against China but were dictated by consideration of Russia's relations with a certain other Power—meaning Japan of course. Few people will insult M. Lessar's intelligence by crediting such a tale. It would be too obvious an act of buffoonery on his part to assure China that the seizure of one of her chief cities by Russian troops and the imprisonment of one of her highest officials, were deeds quite innocent of any intention to hurt or offend her, being designed solely as an intimation to an outside Power.

The fact is that Russia in this matter has merely displayed logical contempt for the shadow of Chinese sovereignty. Did she admit that the authority of Peking extended to Mukden, she would necessarily have appealed solely to Peking for redress of the grievances she complained of, and would have abstained from taking the law into her own hands until Peking's incompetence or reluctance had been fully proved. That is the routine hitherto observed invariably by England in her various complications with China, and it is a routine that has been roundly denounced by local English journals as quite unsuited to the conditions of a country like China. It was not the routine observed by Germany at Kiaochow, however. She seized Chinese territory by way of preliminary to preferring her complaints in Peking, and the net result was that she became possessor of the territory in addition to obtaining redress. At the worst Russia can not now be charged with greater arbitrariness than Germany showed on that occasion, whereas, on the other hand, we have to remember that Russia claims to be, and actually is, in military occupation of all Manchuria. In fact, to talk of Chinese sovereignty in Mukden at the present moment is mere vapouring. Russia holds the sovereignty of the Three Provinces, and her latest procedure is merely a natural exercise of that authority. It is a startling procedure certainly from China's point of view, and possibly Russia may be prompted by some sense of the expediency of startling China. But without recourse to any such hypotheses it appears to us that Russia, being the actual Governor of Manchuria, can not be asked to administer its affairs in deference to the dictates of some outside sovereignty. Hence we regard the military occupation of Mukden as a normal incident of a situation which the world recognises as practically existing, the only question at issue being whether it shall be a permanent or a temporary situation.

One matter of some importance from an academical point of view remains more or less obscure. Some authorities—the *Asahi's*

correspondent, for example—allege that before marching a force into Mukden the Russians had formulated demands in Peking and had received an unfavourable reply. They had demanded that Governor Wang should be beheaded and Taotai Yuan dismissed from office, these two officials having been directly connected with the execution of the bandit chief whom Russia had taken under her protection. Peking answered that no reason appeared for beheading Wang, but that in deference to Russia's protest he should be removed to Sinkiang—the district of China most remote from Manchuria—, while, as for Taotai Yuan, he could not be punished. Russia had preferred her demand in the form of an ultimatum, allowing five days for a reply and threatening to occupy Mukden were the answer unfavourable. The answer was unfavourable and the occupation of Mukden followed. If that was the routine, there is nothing to be said about the incident except that it unfortunately happens most inopportunistically. This is not an auspicious moment for emphatic displays of the authority which Russia has usurped in the Three Provinces. But neither is it an auspicious moment for taking passionate views of happenings which are in truth logical outcomes of the position she holds. If she has offered a violent object lesson, she will now have an opportunity of rehabilitating her pacific disposition by removing her troops in consideration of China's compliance. It is China that emerges from the incident in full possession of the cap and bells.

General Ma is reported to have marched at the head of 10 battalions—5,000 men—into the district between Ying-ping and Shan-hai-kwan, where he is supposed to be making dispositions to repel any Russian incursion. We are reminded of Mrs. Partington and her mop when Ma with his ten cohorts undertakes to stem the tide of Russia's advance.

We learn on good authority in Tokyo that Viceroy Tso, now under Russian restraint in Mukden, has addressed to the Peking Government a letter containing the following words:—"According to statements made by the Russian soldiers in Mukden, Russia has demanded the dismissal of Taotai Yuan and the execution of Chih-sien Wang, declaring that if the Peking Government do not accede, she will appoint all the local officials in Mukden, and will hereafter hold communications with officials of her own nomination only."

CHINA.

It is telegraphed from Dalny that Mr. Tsuji, representative of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Yin-kow, and Mr. Yamana, of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, and another Japanese, who were held in custody by the Russians for several weeks on a charge of being spies, have been at length released. These gentlemen have had a disagreeable experience, but we presume that they committed some indiscretion. It is not easy to understand, however, why such a long time should have been required to settle the question of their guilt or innocence. Unless they were detected in the act of doing something which constituted spying, their arrest could scarcely have been warrantable, and if they were so detected there should not have been any long delay in disposing of the case. If such incidents are to be regarded as an earnest of the perils that would beset foreigners

travelling in Manchuria under Russian jurisdiction, the outlook is disagreeable.

The *North-China Daily News* pays the following handsome tribute to Japan at the close of an article discussing the Manchurian problem:—"If the worst should come to the worst, the sympathies of all generous people must be with Japan. She has shown unexampled patience under repeated provocation, while every delay has been in favour of Russia and against herself. She has allowed the negotiations to be tossed about between St. Petersburg, Peking, and Tokyo, and has shown a forbearance which would do honour to the most practically Christian nation. She must sometimes wonder how it is that it should be left to her alone to stem the tide of Russian aggression, from which she is far from being the only sufferer; and if she is forced into war at last, she may well feel that she has done everything that a self-respecting Power could do to avoid the necessity."

Mr. A. A. Radzig, a well-known statistician and economist, has published an essay on the prospects of Manchuria from a Russian point of view. The gist of it is thus summarized by a correspondent of *The Times*:—

M. Radzig first gives statistics showing the present and past volume of Manchurian trade, from which it appears that exports and imports together averaged 48,573,000 roubles from 1896 to 1900 inclusive and increased to 59,074,000 roubles in 1901, but diminished to 52,447,000 in 1902, exports and imports decreasing about equally. The important cotton textiles branch was largely in the hands of the American and English.

"Can Russian drive out the American and English cotton fabrics from Manchuria?" asks M. Radzig. "We doubt this, for the following reasons. Thanks to the protective system to which Russia is wedded, the production of all manufactures is dear in this country. Not only is raw cotton expensive, but everything which is used in the cotton-spinning works is dear too, such as coals and fuel generally, carding ribbons, machine parts, chemical and dyeing materials, &c. The result is that cotton fabrics are produced at such great cost that they cannot be sold at moderate prices, and therefore cannot compete with foreign fabrics. If our cotton should continue to be admitted free of duty into Manchuria, and if a Customs wall were erected against English and American cottons, we could, of course, monopolize the trade; but with the open door (like duties for all) this is impossible. Besides that, the costs of carriage by railway from the Moscow and Lodz districts will be considerably higher than the charges for sea carriage. All this may be said likewise of iron, the low price of which excludes large expenditures for carriage. In fact, the same is true of sugar and all other such wares. Speaking broadly, it will be impossible to export anything at all from European Russia to Manchuria, because we have no goods which will stand the freight charges from Cheliabinsk to Manchuria. We exclude kerosene, of course, which has always gone by sea to the Far East."

The writer goes on to say that a considerable through passenger and mail traffic can be confidently expected, but this will by no means suffice to make the Siberian and Manchurian railways paying ventures; nor will the tea and silk traffic from China materially alter the situation. Therefore he concludes that the Manchuria railway will bring Russia absolutely no commercial advantages.

To this the correspondent adds:—"Pessimism regarding the results of the Manchurian venture is not confined to such freelances as M. Radzig, but has, particularly since the return of General Kuropatkin, taken a strong hold of Government circles."

THE "GRAPHIC."

The *Graphic* for Sept. 26 contains several very interesting pages illustrating the recent military manoeuvres in England. Among the photographs is a group of foreign attaches and we notice that Japan is well represented, her officers being Major Koike, Lieut.-Col. Utsunomiya, Major Furumi, and Col. Oka. The portraits are exceedingly good. In the same issue of the *Graphic* is a full page illustration

ration of "Girls throwing peace-offerings to the spirits," to which is attached the following letterpress:—"The scene depicted is on one of those lovely rivers in Japan where the stream flows between two banks covered with the beautiful pine woods for which Japan is famous. A large covered barge belonging to the temple priests is being towed along by a man upon the towing-path. Behind the barge, but fastened to it, is a boat crowded with laughing Japanese girls, who, to the accompaniment of a low chant by the priests, are incessantly throwing into the air small scraps of paper, upon which are printed the figures of some river deity or relative. The waters rushing by soon become white with these small drawings, and the wind wafts many of them into the woods, which fact apparently affords great delight to the easily amused people performing this religious ceremony. These papers are supposed to be peace offerings to the spirits represented and denote the longings of the living to communicate with the separated, a yearning which exists among all nations. The Shinto priests have invented this way of satisfying their craving, and the girls firmly believe that this method is effective; and it was evident that it afforded them intense satisfaction. Their simple faith was very feminine, and the ceremony itself made a picture in thorough harmony with the quiet, peaceful scenery of the surroundings." We make no comment, save that the faces of the girls have suffered a slight sea-change, in that Mr. Frank Dadd, R.I., drawing the picture from a sketch by Major J. Fortune-Nutt, has not been able to cut himself adrift from the influences of his surroundings, and has given a decided European cast of feature to each and all. The *sendo*, too, is habited as no boatman ever dresses in Japan.

A SCOTTISH SEA-SERPENT.

One hails with pleasure a good sea-serpent yarn. But it must be good. Some of the stories told about this marine creature only awaken derision by reason of their extreme improbability; while others, like that of the *Dædalus*, evoke impatience with the prosaic manner of their telling. The latest tale of adventure of which the sea-serpent is the subject does not sin in either respect, as our readers will probably admit after perusing it, and it also has merits of its own—which will appear. The Scottish steam trawler *Glengart*, we are told, lay about eighty miles from land on September 8th and just about dawn the hands turned up to draft nets. "While they were thus occupied a tremendous commotion arose on the weather quarter, scarce forty yards off. 'Whales!' exclaimed one of the crew, but to their consternation a huge dark body rose and made for the steamer. The men were almost paralysed at seeing an awful monster, which came on with a swaying motion. When twenty feet off the vessel it reared its head to a great height out of the water, and with a loud hissing noise plunged down into the depths again. A second more and the vessel was lifted at least six feet as the monster worked its way beneath her. She took a great dip by the bows, and shipped a huge sea, washing the deck clear, and flooding the engine-room, cabin and fore-castle." One plain defect about this is that it says nothing of the sea-serpent. For it seems quite evident that the whales surmised by one of the crew might have done all that is above recorded. Wait a bit and read another version of the story, which undoubtedly supplies the deficiency. It is a correspondent

of the London *Express* who is responsible for it. "Suddenly," he says, "the monster [which appears to have climbed on deck instead of passing under the vessel] started to slide down again into the sea. As he did so the open cabin skylight attracted his attention, and he thrust his head down to see what was below. The skipper and the mate were just about to have their morning coffee when the awful-looking head swung across the table. Both of the men are strict teetotalers, and knew that this was no vision. They dropped their coffee mugs and fled on deck. The poor steward, however, was left pinned up in a corner and unable to move. Slowly the serpent looked round the cabin, scorched the steward's whiskers and the paintwork with his fiery breath, and then withdrew his head from the skylight, sinking back into the water. One of my shipmates hit his body with a belaying pin, and it sounded as if an iron tank had been struck." We say with perfect confidence that none of the sea-serpents of which there is record possessed any such breath as that described, and the result of this innovation is that there now exists, we presume, ample, incontrovertible evidence of the existence of the mighty reptile, namely, the steward's scorched whiskers and the blasted paintwork. The belaying pin with which the blow was struck that caused the intruder's body to resound like an iron tank can hardly be included in the body of testimony. We read further that the strange visitor hastily withdrew, and by the time things were righted the monster was some distance off, but, to the horror of the crew, it was seen turning and coming on again at a furious pace. "One of the fishing hands, dashed below and got out a gun. When the animal was fifteen yards away he fired at the head. The monster dived, and a long sinuous body followed, wriggling like a serpent, but travelling at great speed. The serpent's undulations could be plainly seen. It was twice the length of the *Glengart*, or nearly 200ft. long. It had a head like a seahorse, with a long mane or fin down the back; great green, glistening eyes, an enormous mouth, and teeth." That is the Scottish sea-serpent yarn, and it can hardly be denied that it possesses none of the defects which mar its predecessors: it is not without marks of authenticity, and it is told with some freedom of language. Compare it, for instance, with a still later story which comes from Singapore and states that "one of the Marine Police officers who was patrolling the harbour in the police launch on Saturday night (Oct. 10) alleges that he saw something in the water which he declares very closely resembled the Sea Serpent, or what the Sea Serpent is supposed to be. The monster was seen at Tanjong Pagar near the old hulks. It could not be seen plainly, owing to the dim light, but what appeared to be the head, which was black, was raised about two feet above the water. It disappeared on the approach of the launch." In this case the story is baldly and feebly told; it certainly is not properly authenticated, and on the whole it does not deserve to be placed in that department of tales which the former yarn undoubtedly glorifies.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE YALU VALLEY.

Monday, November 2.

A report *via* Seoul, dated the 29th instant, reaches the *Fiji Shimpo* from Chinampo. We presume that this route was chosen by the *Fiji's* special correspondent in consequence of the temporary interruption of the

telegraph between Anju and Wiju. He says that there is every appearance of the Russians having come to stay permanently at Yong Am-pho. The work of embanking and other building at the much-talked-of fort is now nearly completed and the interior of the fortress is almost invisible from the outside. Two guns are already mounted and 150 Russian soldiers in uniform are garrisoning the place. Solid brick stores and workshops with iron-shuttered windows are in course of construction and about 200 Chinese labourers are constantly employed. Timbers that have been floated down the Yalu are stacked to a great height on the shore. Steps are being taken to gradually extend the limits of occupation; the position of the Russian flag is changed from time to time in accordance with these extensions, and the strictest possible watch is kept. With the exception of Russian vessels coming from Port Arthur or plying to Antung no ship is allowed to enter; landing is interdicted to all persons unfurnished with a Russian permit, and the Russians openly declare that the place belongs to their country. Another despatch from the same source says that the fort is built on the top of an embankment along the Yalu; that it would be useless for purposes of defence on the land side, and that its obvious aim is to guard the maritime channel of approach. The Russians say that it is only a storehouse, but there can not be any doubt that artillery is mounted there.

There are, we learn from this correspondent, not more than 200 Russian soldiers at Antung. They frequently cross over to Yong Am-pho but, for the rest, they remain inactive.

There is now an official statement as to the area of the land held by Russians at Yong Am-pho. The statement comes from Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, but of course no measurement has been actually made by Japanese; the responsibility for the estimate rests on the Korean headman of Yong-chon district, in which Yong Am-pho is situated. He puts the dimensions at 6,360 Korean feet (8,480 yards) from east to west (*i.e.* along the river), and 4,260 Korean feet (5,697 yards) from north to south, which works out to an area of nearly 36 square miles. On the other hand, an officer specially sent by the Seoul Foreign Department to obtain figures states that the land measures 2½ miles along the river and 5.75 miles inland, which would give an area of 15¾ square miles approximately. The latter figure seems much more probable than the former, but either is formidable. Mr. Hayashi is said to have noted that whichever estimate be taken, the fact is indisputable that the Russians have extended the boundaries of their occupation greatly beyond the limits originally contemplated by the Korean commissioner—limits which never received the sanction of the Korean Government. The latter, in view of complaints from the Yong-chon officials that they are powerless to restrain the Russians, recently addressed—as our readers already know—a very strong remonstrance to M. Pavlov, who appears to have taken refuge in the expedient of the *beatus possidens*—silence.

Mr. Hagiwara reports that according to statements made by the local authorities at Antung, the Russian military men in that region are behaving with great arbitrariness, their constant habit being to impress the services of the inhabitants for transport services without remuneration of any kind. They have three hundred waggons, which require a large force of coolies, but Mr.

Hagiwara's account—so far as it is published—does not explain precisely how these waggons are employed. The Russians are adopting a very unwise policy if this be true. One would have expected to hear that they were seeking to conciliate rather than to alienate the sympathies of the population.

Tuesday, November 3.

The *Yomiuri* and the *Hochi* publish telegrams from Seoul to the effect that, according to intelligence received by the Korean Government from Wiju, the Russians have dismantled the fort at Yong Am-pho and withdrawn the soldiers stationed there. Much as we desire to credit this news, we are bound to note that its source renders it apocryphal. Such a very important fact would scarcely come through the *Yomiuri* and the *Hochi* only. Our own belief about the Yong Am-pho fort is that its construction never had the sanction of Viceroy Alexieff, and, indeed, that it is a furtive kind of fortress, owing its existence to a truculent inspiration on the part of the Lumber Company's officials, who considered that they would be performing a fine and patriotic manoeuvre by calling into existence a structure which, though nominally a mere store-house in time of peace, might serve a very different purpose in time of war. If, as is easily conceivable, they carried their design beyond the limits of credible simulation, they may have been peremptorily ordered to undo the work. Further news has to be awaited, however, especially in view of the fact that soldiers are said to have been in garrison at the alleged fort. There is another hypothesis, namely, that the make-weights prepared by Russia in the Yalu Valley may now be about to exercise their influence. The dismantling of the Yong Am-pho fort would produce a very pacific effect on Japanese public opinion. People would not vividly remember that it should never have been there, and that its creation may have been expressly with a view to its ingenuous removal.

Thursday, November 5.

Mr. Hagiwara's account of the state of affairs at Wiju conveys an impression very different from that produced by the stories hitherto received. He says that the tales about Russian troops and Russian military movements in that district had their origin in attempts made by law-breaking Japanese subjects to cover up their own tracks. Eight or nine Japanese had appropriated timber rafts belonging to other people, and finding themselves unable to carry through their fraud by ordinary means, they set about spreading reports calculated to inflame the public mind against the Russians, and to create an atmosphere which would obscure their own wrong-doing.

Mr. Hagiwara adds that there are some Russian soldiers in the vicinity of Wiju, but that their functions seem to be limited to protecting the lumber-men.

As to Yong Am-pho, it is true that various reasons were originally assigned to prevent Mr. Hagiwara's landing there. But on application to the Russian officer commanding at Antung these difficulties were at once removed, and Mr. Hagiwara subsequently spent two nights at Yong Am-pho where he was most courteously received and where every facility was afforded to him. He reports—we are taking all this from a telegram sent by the *Fiji Shimpō's* special correspondent in Chemulpo—that the alleged fort is not yet in a condition to justify any definite appellation. It may be a fort or it may not be. There are at present no materials to

form a final judgment. But if it be intended for a fort, the position has been selected with remarkable want of military forethought. In short, reading between the lines of Mr. Hagiwara's statement, we gather that he queries the fortress interpretation. He is in no doubt, however, about the significance of such a solid structure. It means that the Russians have come to stay.

With regard to this fort, the Russians themselves are said to have explained that it was erected originally as a protection against bandits, whose raids upon a station situated in such a remote district were to be apprehended. Inasmuch, however, as this source of apprehension was subsequently judged to be more or less chimerical, no artillery was even mounted in the fort and it is now used solely for purposes of exercise (?).

Meanwhile rumours continue to be prevalent that the Russian are about to dismantle the fort, withdraw the soldiers from Yong Am-pho and entrust the guarding of the place to twenty-five policemen.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS JAPANESE NOVELIST.

The death is announced of Mr. Ozaki Tokutaro, who, under the *nom-de-plume* of Kōyō Sanjin, shares with Professor Tsubouchi the honour of having introduced the modern style of novel-writing in Japan. All the novels of former days, notably those of the celebrated Bakin, were written partly in so-called colloquial and partly in ornate literary sentences, and we can remember with feelings of still poignant bewilderment how the unhappy foreign student of Japanese in very early days used to pore over these ancient novels, hoping to discover in their pages some models for modern colloquial construction, and not recognising until a late period of his laborious career that even the conversations put into the mouths of their heroes and heroines by Bakin, Shunsui, Saikaku and so on were not a bit like the colloquies of every-day life. Professor Tsubouchi took the novel of Europe for exemplar and presented to the Japanese public scenes from real everyday life, making the actors and actresses move and speak as naturally as they do in most novels of the West, which is not very naturally, it must be confessed. Kōyō Sanjin followed in Professor Tsubouchi's footsteps with distinguished success. He has died at the early age of 37, carried off by that terrible scourge of Japan, cancer of the stomach. He spent three years in the Imperial University but never graduated, his mind even then being filled with romantic ideas. It is related of him that though he could never write satisfactory answers to the scientific questions propounded by his examiners, the unscientific answers that he did write astonished the faculty by their literary skill. He was also a renowned composer of *haikwai* (the 17-ideograph stanza) and on his death-bed he wrote the lines

*Shinaba aki
Tsuyu no hiru ma so
Omoshiroki.*

This verselet is an admirable example of Japanese impressionist poetry. Freely rendered it reads, "Let me die in autumn before the dew dries;" words which recall, though they do not express, the familiar idea of the dew-drop evanescence of life in Buddhist eyes, and of the shining of night-pearls on the petals of the autumn flower, the morning glory, "The dew-drop slips into the silent sea."

LADY McEACHARN ON JAPAN.

Lady McEacharn evidently made good use of her time during her recent visit to Japan. She has contributed to *The New Idea* a chapter on "The Women and Children of Japan," which shows with what kindly and yet clear eyes she viewed these elements of the nation. "One of the fascinations of the 'Land of the Rising Sun,'" she commences, "is the women and the children: both find a warm corner in a foreigner's heart."

The women are small, their skin is a light-brown colour, their hair black and straight; their eyes almost black, and set more or less obliquely; their cheekbones high; their feet and hands small, and, as a rule, well shaped—some of the ladies' hands, indeed, are most beautiful, and exceedingly well kept.

They are womanly, kind, gentle, faithful, and very obedient. A Japanese woman's lot is summed up in what are termed "The Three Obediences": Obedience to a father; obedience, when married, to a husband and his parents; obedience, when widowed, to a son. The greatest lady in the land may have to be her husband's drudge, fetching and carrying for him, bowing humbly in the hall when her lord sallies forth. She has to wait on him at his meals, and may be divorced almost at his good pleasure. She bears it all so bravely and patiently, never showing any ill-temper. Women in Japan do not hold the same position as their sisters in the Western countries. They are not ill-treated, as so many foreigners imagine, and wife-beating is scarcely known. They are accustomed all their lives to be treated as babies. They are not actually shut up, as in India, but it is considered that their true vocation is to sit at home and take care of their family, and look to their husband's interests. The duties of Japanese ladies in their homes are very much like those of other women, so a Japanese gentleman informed me; their spare time is occupied in learning the koto and samisen, the two most noted musical instruments in Japan.

This is all very true, though exception might be taken to the assertion that ladies of the higher classes have to wait on their lords at meals and may be divorced at a husband's good pleasure. Japan has emerged from the days when such statements were accurate. But of course Lady McEacharn is not responsible in such matters. She speaks only from hearsay. Here is what she has to say about "feminine fashions in Japan":—

The Empress always wears European dress when she receives, and all ladies attending Court have to wear the same. A few of the Japanese like the European dress, but most of them prefer their own costume; they cannot get used to the low bodice, and will never wear them cut so low as a European woman. Their own dress is graceful, and among the upper and middle classes the materials are of the richest silk and the finest material. The men's and women's dresses are very similar. Beneath all come two little aprons round the loins (called *koshi-maki* and *suso-yoke*); then a shirt, then the kimono, or kimonos, kept in place by a thin belt; then the obi, a large sash drawn tightly over the front of the body and hips. This is the chief article of feminine adornment. In order to hold it up at the back a bustle is worn. Europeans think a Japanese dress is not expensive, but it is more extravagant than English apparel. All the linings are of good silk, and some are even more costly than the outer material. Their fashions alter just as in other countries, and they have different colours for each season. A lady's dress often represents a value of 200 yen (£20), without counting the beautiful ornaments in her hair, which are often worth twice the amount of her dress. All Japanese women bestow very great care on the dressing of their hair. It is always done by the hairdresser. Very few women, even of the poorest class, do their own hair, and in the remotest village a barber's shop is found. The combs and hairpins are of gold set with jewels and of tortoise-shell, the pale yellow being the most favoured. They are made in the most beautiful designs, with coral and many other costly materials. Often they represent in value many months of their husbands' salaries; but they are treasured as heirlooms, and handed down from mother to daughter with valuable dresses, as jewels and lace are among Europeans. The custom of blackening the teeth has been abolished by the present Empress, also the shaving off of the eyebrows, which used to be the custom, as soon as a woman married. The style of hairdressing of the married woman is quite different from that of the single woman. A widow always

wears her hair cut short, and never appears in anything but the most sombre hues. Very seldom does a widow marry, and a divorced woman is always shunned.

We should have been disposed to say that the corset rather than the *decolleté* robe stands in the way of the adoption of Western costume by Japanese ladies, and we must take exception to the conclusion that "Japanese dress is more extravagant than English apparel." Lady McEacharn mentions 200 *yen* as the cost of a fine lady's garments independently of head ornaments. That is certainly not an extravagant estimate. Many ladies wear girdles that cost from a hundred to three hundred *yen*. But the point is that the garments of the Japanese lady last for years. They are not sacrificed on the altar of fashion as are those of her Western sister. Thus, in the end, she is found to have spent much less on her wardrobe than an Occidental lady spends. No man in Japan has to postpone his matrimonial purposes because he anticipates inability to pay his wife's milliner's bills. "I can not speak too highly of the Japanese women," says Lady McEacharn in the closing paragraphs of an essay which delights us by its quiet, unassuming, and perfectly unaffected style. "From them I received the greatest kindness. While in Tokyo I was confined to my room with influenza for some weeks. During that time they constantly called, or left little presents; one lady kept my room supplied with beautiful plants, which her gardener changed two or three times a week, and when I was well enough to go out, many of them most courteously placed their carriages at my disposal."

We lay down this pleasant essay with a conviction that if many of those visiting Japan had Lady McEacharn's faculty of observation and her gift of telling a plain story in plain, placid words, the outside world would know a great deal more than it does about Japan.

DEATH OF MR. KATAOKA KENKICHI.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, President of the House of Representatives, which occurred in Tosa, his native place, on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, immediately after receiving the news of his nomination to the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun and to the First Class of the Fourth Official Grade. Mr. Kataoka had been undergoing treatment for a long time in the Tokyo *I-cho* Hospital, but he recently returned to Kochi, his health having improved considerably. A sudden relapse, however, carried him off. Mr. Kataoka commenced his career as a soldier. He took part in the campaign against Aizu, and in 1871 he was sent to America and Europe in the suite of Prince Iwakura. In 1873 he became a commander in the Navy, and in the following year he resigned his official position and went into retirement with Count Itagaki on the occasion of the *Seikanron* (the problem of an expedition against Korea). Thenceforth he figured altogether in the field of party politics, having been one of the founders of the original Liberals. He was returned by Kochi prefecture for the Diet in its first session, and he retained his seat, with the exception of a brief interval, from 1891 until his death. From the Diet's twelfth session he continuously occupied the post of President of the Lower House. Mr. Kataoka was a Christian, and during the past two years he had been President of the Doshi-sha in Kyoto.

LOCAL TAXES.

What principle, we wonder, guides the Tokyo Municipal Authorities in imposing taxes. At present the total sum levied annually upon one bicycle is 6.80 *yen*, which probably represents about 10 per cent. of the original cost of the average machine ridden in the city. Surely that is an enormous impost? The prefectural tax is 3 *yen*; the city tax 1.50 *yen*, and then there are two special city taxes aggregating 2.30 *yen*. In taxing vehicles two considerations are paramount, we presume. The first is, what amount of wear and tear does the vehicle inflict on the streets; the second, what is the taxable competence of its owner. To the first of these questions the reply is cypher in the case of a bicycle. A bicycle does not cause the least appreciable injury to streets. A bicycle ridden constantly for six months injures a road probably less than a man walking for a sixth of the time. As for the second question, the bicycle-rider in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is a youth who has little money to spend. One imagines that the use of these vehicles by young people in Japan ought to be encouraged, for unquestionably the exercise is a splendid developer of physique. But when the tax alone represents some ten per cent. of the value of the machine, an effectual deterrent is offered. The annual tax on a privately owned *jūrikisha* is 8.80 *yen* annually, which represents some 25 per cent. of the cost price of the average vehicle, and is therefore an enormous charge. But the *jūrikisha* is not a thing to be encouraged.

It is an interesting fact that the "special taxes" now paid by citizens of Tokyo are just about equal to their ordinary taxes. Special taxes are supposed to be for purposes of city improvement. It results, therefore, that the imposts of the citizens are approximately doubled on account of city improvement. A man who would escape by paying 17.69 *yen* were not these improvements in progress, has now to pay 33.39 *yen*. We are well aware that Tokyo is not nearly so heavily taxed as some other cities in Japan—notably Osaka—; but what strikes us as noteworthy is the adoption of a system which requires one generation to bear all the cost of improvements by which succeeding generations will benefit equally. No economical principle sanctions such a system. It illustrates the general difficulty of obtaining loans on moderately easy terms in Japan.

WHAT THE WORLD KNOWS.

The latest number of the *Independent* received in this country bears date Oct. 8th. In an article headed "Manchuria and Korea," it affirms that "Japan has sent troops estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000 into Korea," and that "from the activity prevailing at Karatsu and Kokura it looks as if more troops were to be sent over." To this item of extraordinary news the *Independent* adds:—"Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at London, says that the movement of the troops has no significance, and is only the routine relief of the Japanese forces guarding the telegraph line from Fusan to Seoul and Chemulpo."

Paragraphs like the above fill one with despair. Will the day ever come when journals and magazines in Europe and America may be trusted to speak about Far-Eastern affairs with some measure of accuracy and discrimination? Ever since the year 1896, that is to say, during the past seven years, it has been matter of

public knowledge—knowledge accessible to the most superficial student of contemporary history—that Japan is conventionally pledged *vis-à-vis* Russia not to maintain in Korea a force of more than 200 gendarmes for guarding the telegraph from Seoul to Fusan, and four companies of troops at Seoul, Fusan and Gensan to guard the settlements there, each of such companies not to exceed 200 men. Hence the total force that Japan has agreed not to exceed in Korea is 800 soldiers of all arms and 200 gendarmes. Yet the *Independent* confidently asserts that from 8,000 to 10,000 men have been sent, and represents "Baron Hayashi"—there is no such person, the Japanese Minister in London being Viscount Hayashi—represents "Baron Hayashi" as saying that these 8,000 or 10,000 men are the routine relief of the four companies of settlement guards and 200 gendarmes, protectors of telegraphs. We are not surprised to find, in the sequel of such loose talk, a statement that "the general belief is that Japan is preparing to hold Korea until Russia gives up Manchuria."

Then the *Independent* goes on to tell us about the forces of Russia in Manchuria. Here is what it says:—"Russia now has 50,000 men of all arms in Manchuria including 18 batteries of artillery. On the lines of communication between Port Arthur and Amur Province she has 110,000 men and at Port Arthur and Talien-wan 90,000 more." Can any one tell from this statement what the Russian force in Manchuria may be supposed to be? Incredible as it may seem, the writer in the *Independent* seems to regard Port Arthur, Talien, and the line of communications between the former and the Amur Province as places outside Manchuria. He thus unwittingly commits himself to the assertion that Russia's forces in Manchuria aggregate a quarter of a million, though he himself evidently believes that they number only fifty thousand. The whole article is consistent in the matter of blunders and want of knowledge.

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

Dr. Roth, the Protector of Northern Aborigines in Queensland, and a Mr. Hedley made a very interesting discovery on their last scientific tour of the Wellesley Archipelago in the Gulf of Carpentaria. At the southern end of the Gulf is situated Mornington Island, which was discovered by Capt. Matthew Flinders in 1802, though he does not appear to have landed there. The island is not inviting, the soil being poor and marshy, and the bush coarse and stunted. Dr. Roth experienced no difficulty in landing, and soon found that he had stumbled upon a new discovery, a race of aborigines who had evidently been separated from the mainland natives for untold generations. With one exception, an aboriginal who had visited the shores of the Gulf, none of the islanders had ever seen a white man, and the use of clothing, however scanty, was unknown to both sexes alike. Dr. Roth, together with some "tame" blacks, that is, natives who have been educated at the mission stations in Northern Queensland and elsewhere, remained on the island three days, employing the "tame" blacks as guides and scouts; and it was speedily discovered that the latter could converse, in a fashion, with the islanders, whose language was a dialectical version of that of the Gulf natives. Great caution had to be observed by the visitors, who were always armed, the islanders having spears and a few boomerangs, but always running away as the white men

advanced. At last, however, a couple were induced to make friends with the two explorers, whom they regarded with a stolid gaze, as if their unexpected appearance was an everyday occurrence. This seeming indifference is an aboriginal characteristic. Their assumed apathy vanished the moment that Dr. Roth and Mr. Hedley lighted their pipes. They stared in bewilderment and, according to the "tame" boys, declared that the white men were burning their mouths. They were equally astonished when a match was used for lighting a fire, and a "billy" employed for boiling water. Mr. Hedley distributed among them a number of penny whistles, which he had brought from Sydney, and soon the bush began to be filled with sounds to which it had previously been a stranger. The islanders, who form a race new to ethnologists, are supposed to be a retrograde type, or else a more primitive type than the ordinary Australian aboriginal. They do not make huts as do the natives on the mainland, they simply collect heaps of grass and sleep on the bare ground to the leeward of them. Articles which have to be carried from one place to another are wrapped in bark, the use of baskets being unknown, as is that of canoes, the water-craft employed being rudely constructed rafts, consisting each of a couple of logs, with some light wood, propelled by branches as paddles. Compared with the natives on the mainland, the islanders seemed far behind in a knowledge of even the rudest aboriginal appliances. They have, however, a "stringent system of tribal classification, intended to represent different degrees of relationship, and to assist in preventing too close intermarriage. The origin of this system, so prevalent among all classes of Australian aboriginals, remains an unsolved mystery. Its existence on Mornington Island was discovered by Dr. Roth, when one of the islanders refused to speak to one of the "tame" boys, because he was his "father-in-law." Only members of the tribe belonging to the same class are allowed to marry; and, much to the amusement of the two explorers, they found an island woman flirting with one of the "tame" blacks, she having ascertained that both belonged to the same class, and that she, therefore, could marry him, if he were willing. Notwithstanding the rough nature of life among the islanders, they looked strong and healthy, although somewhat under-sized, and were apparently of a peaceful disposition. They were ignorant of the arts of cultivation, their food consisting of wild fruits, fish, and meat, fire being obtained by rubbing a couple of sticks together. Except their weapons and a few cooking appliances, there is no personal property, almost everything being shared in common.

THE NEW TOURIST AGENCY.

"Messrs. T. Minami & Sons" is the name of a new tourist agency just started in Japan. Mr. Minami is a well-known gentleman. He has occupied some important official positions, has travelled extensively, and during the immediate past was director of the affairs of the Welcome Society. No one, we should say, knows better what tourists want and how to make them comfortable; nor, it should be added, does any one know better how to guard them against the extortions to which the peculiar conditions of this country render a traveller specially liable. We have known for some time that Mr. Minami, his two sons, and, we believe, his daughter also,

were engaged in organizing this agency, but the fact is now brought prominently to public notice by the appearance of a periodical, called the *Excursion Journal*, which Mr. Minami purposes to publish quarterly, with the object of making the country and its people familiar to foreigners, and supplying information useful to tourists. What Messrs. Minami and Sons have to tell us of their project is this:—

This Journal will be published quarterly with the latest information about the actual state of affairs in Japan relating to Finance, Economy, Commerce, Communication, Industry and Manufactures. Stories of old Japanese manners and customs will be included. Numerous editions will be published every year according to demand.

This Journal will be distributed free to well known hotels, clubs, shipping and railway companies for use of visitors and passengers; to the Editors of newspapers provided that they notice the work in their paper and send the number to us; and any firms which will undertake to distribute a certain number of the Journal provided that they send an order for more than fifty copies each time together with a cheque equivalent to the half price of the journal, that is 12.5 sen, (6.25 cents or 3 pence) per copy and their names and addresses will be printed in the journal as our distributing agents.

The Journal will be sent post free to any address; for a single number 25 sen and for one year or four copies, 80 sen.

The subscription from abroad must be sent by cheque or draft only.

The contents of the first number will give an idea of the scope of the periodical:—

A Sketch of Japan; Finance and Economy by Finance Department of Japan; Imperial Government railways; Sanyo railway; Kyushu railway; Kwansei railway; Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka S. S. Co.); Map of Japan; Notes on Railways; Vocabulary; Advertisements on both covers.

We anticipate for this agency a prosperous future. It will probably become the Cook's of Japan, and the publication of the interesting and prettily illustrated *Excursion Journal* ought to prove useful not only in the interests of travellers but also for advertising the enterprise. By way of corollary to the Journal there is a small volume entitled the *Tourist Compass*, which purports to be a list of the principal business establishments in Japan, "recommended by T. Minami and Son's Tourists Agency." We presume that firms must pay to have their names inserted in the *Compass*, and that they must also have the approval of the publishers.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

It is natural that Japanese attention should be keenly directed at this juncture to Germany's attitude. The *Kokumin Shinbun* and the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* both indicate the existence of such a feeling. Germany, the former says, has made it the habit of her policy to reap advantages as an outsider from all international troubles in the East. She commenced that system on the occasion of the retrocession of Liaotung. She continued it by the seizure of Kiaochow, which may be said to have inaugurated all the subsequent troubles in the Far East. She pursued the same path when she interpreted her agreement with England as having no reference to Manchuria. Running through all her procedure there has been a uniform thread of pro-Russian sentiment, and seeing how useful her coöperation would be to Russia at this juncture, it is not surprising that Japan, reading the history of the immediate past, should have misgivings. Russia has made a very distinct bid for German coöperation. St. Petersburg journals have flown several *ballons d'essai* in that direction, and other indications have shown which way the wind blows. Russia can not rely on France at this juncture. It

is true that on the occasion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance Russia and France also extended the scope of their alliance so as to embrace the Far East. But their compact, like the compact of England and Japan, was emphatically and clearly intended to preserve the *status quo*, not to assist one another in a course of wholesale territorial aggression. The prudence and self-restraint that have marked France's foreign policy during recent years make it incredible that she should now associate herself with a programme of aggressive enterprise. Besides, she and Russia know well that in the Far East they would be no match for England and Japan. Thus, on the whole, Russia sees no prospect of coöperation on France's side and she naturally turns to Germany. The journals of the latter country, however, have answered their Russian contemporaries very distinctly. They have declared that the policy desired by the German people is a policy of strict neutrality, and the Kaiser, a man of proved insight and high acumen, will know how to steer his country wisely at this crisis. He sees that England and America are on Japan's side. America, indeed, can not be expected to take up arms, but she has demonstrated in the clearest manner where her sympathies are enlisted. She has worked hand-in-hand with England and Japan for the preservation of China's integrity and the maintenance of the open door. In some cases she has gone farther than England and Japan, for she has said things that they would have wished to say and done things they would have desired to do. Everything indicates that if Russia forces the pending question to a sanguinary issue, she will find herself completely isolated. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that in consideration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance there is no reason to apprehend anything like a coalition such as drove Japan from Liaotung; and it adds also that if war break out between this country and Russia, the whole of China will feel the shock, and all the Powers having large tradal interests in the Far East will suffer more or less.

THE OSADA CASE.

The suit brought by Mr. Osada against the President of the Telegraph News Agency for libel in calling him "a dog of Russia" has been decided in favour of the defendant. It is noticeable that the Public Procurator pressed for a conviction on the ground that the News Agency had not taken proper steps to ascertain the correctness of the charge before giving publicity to it. But, at the same time, he urged extenuating circumstances on behalf of the defendant. Counsel for the latter took the ground that the statement of the Agency being true, its ventilation did not constitute an offence against the laws of Japan. No copy of the Court's judgment has yet been published but our readers are aware that the evidence offered even by the plaintiff himself does not appear to have been favourable to his case, and the assumption is that he failed to fully rebut the accusations preferred by his assailants. We frankly confess that on general principles our sympathies are with the complainants in these libel suits. Many Japanese journals—and not Japanese journals alone—show by their daily practice that they have no sufficient, or even partially sufficient, respect for the rights of the individual.

RESEARCH AND THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The lecture recently delivered at the Oxford University Extension meeting by Professor Raphael Meldola, on the relations between scientific research and the chemical industry, and published in *Nature* and in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, is a valuable contribution to a subject which is attracting universal attention at the present moment. From the nature of the circumstances under which it was delivered, it is a popular sketch of those relations, with special selection of a few of the more important of those cases in which our advance in chemical knowledge has been successfully applied to technical processes. The first instance is the manufacture of glass for optical and other purposes, and the story the lecturer has to tell is the old, old story. In the early stages of research, before commercial results had been obtained, the experimenters were subsidised by the Prussian Diet and by the Prussian Education Department. The very great importance of the study of the properties of glass is obvious enough. Glasses of special composition have to be made for thermometers, for electric insulation, for Röntgen vacuum tubes, for chemical laboratories, and so on. It was not until the microscopic objective was greatly improved that bacteriology began to make strides. So, again, with regard to agriculture. From the researches of Liebig into the phenomena of plant life it was a natural step to the manufacture of artificial manures. The farmer had to be supplied with compounds containing potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen. Thirteen years ago the salt mines of Anhalt and Stassfurt were producing an annual output of carbonate of potash of the value of eleven and a half millions, and that output has been steadily increasing of recent years. America, the West Indies, France, Belgium, and Germany have reaped the benefit of the demand for apatite, a mineral containing calcium phosphate. As a striking instance of the romance of chemistry, Professor Meldola pointed out that the bones of animals grazing on the South American pampas are built up from the phosphates in the vegetation on which they feed. Bone ash is converted into superphosphates. These are required by, for example, a beet-sugar manufacturer.

Another instance is that of coprolites. Buckland was the first to suggest that these objects, shaped like kidney potatoes, might be used for agricultural purposes on account of the calcium phosphate they contain. Now these coprolites are the fossilised excrement of animals long extinct. They still bear the marks imprinted upon them in their passage through the intestines. Voelcker's analysis showed that they contain phosphoric acid equivalent to over 50 per cent. of tribasic calcium phosphate. Hence it follows that through the crops of growing turnips may be circulating the phosphates accumulated by the giant saurians of a distant geological epoch. Or again, the Chincha islands off the coast of Peru are covered with the deposits of sea-birds whose food is fish. These deposits, which contain both phosphates and nitrogenous matter, are exported in enormous quantities, and are used for fertilising purposes. And thus the phosphates from marine organisms pass through these birds into the crops in fields far distant. One of the most important objects of research is the utilisation of the waste products in modern manufactures. Phosphate is now obtained from the basic slag, once a waste product of one of the processes of

making steel. Of course no lecture from Professor Meldola on this subject would be complete without reference to the revolution in the art of the dyer and the calico-printer by the use of the synthetic colouring matters prepared from coal tar. This is, as the lecturer observed, the stock example of the interdependence of science and industry. The industry has, indeed, assumed colossal dimensions. Six large German factories, with a capital of three millions, employ some twenty thousand persons, and pay dividends of from 5 to 25 per cent. The value of the annual output of tar products is over ten millions.

BELLEVILLES.

The performances of the *Good Hope* and her consorts, the *Hogue*, *Drake*, and *Sutlej*, have demonstrated to the world that British cruisers can maintain their high speed when called upon to do so without any great difficulty or breakdown. It has again and again been asserted by the opponents of the water-tube boiler that they cannot maintain a high rate of speed for any long period and the contest between the *Hyacinth* and *Minerva*, which was unhappily brought to a premature end through the breakdown of the former's port engine at the time when she was hourly increasing the distance between herself and her competitor, has been unfairly adduced as a proof that the water-tube boiler is inferior in staying power to the cylindrical. Let us hear what the correspondent of a contemporary on board the *Good Hope* has to say on the subject. "It will be a disappointment to such (i.e., to hostile critics of the Belleville boiler) to learn that though the '*Good Hope*' has steamed something over 2,500 miles at various speeds, from 10 to 22½ knots, she has had no trouble with her steam generators, 43 in number, with upwards of 11,000 tubes to keep in order." When it is remembered that this ship maintained a speed for 73½ hours, which was nearly double that of our best cruisers twenty years ago, it must be recognised that the propulsion of great ships has marvellously advanced in those two decades. Another interesting fact mentioned by the correspondent is that at 18 knots the *Hogue* was burning more coal than the *Good Hope*, due, as he says rightly enough, to the fact that 18 knots was much nearer the maximum speed of the *Hogue* than it was of the *Good Hope*, although it has also to be remembered that the latter ship is the bigger of the two by more than 2,000 tons. If the "Manœuvres" have proved nothing else, they have at least shown that our newer ships can be implicitly depended on to steam their higher speeds, and to maintain them, as long as the coal they can carry will last, and more can scarcely be demanded. No other Navy in the world can show a parallel performance to that of these cruisers during the late manœuvres.—*The Globe*.

THE CELEBRATED SMOKER.

We learn that the Incumbent of Christ Church, in a sermon delivered last Sunday, censured the local press with one exception for not openly condemning the tone of some of the songs sung at the recent "smoker" in Yokohama. This utterance of the reverend gentleman is not unlikely to set some folks speculating about the limits of newspaper duties and the limits of clerical interference. In our opinion such speculations are entirely superfluous. It is most unquestionably the business of every minis-

ter of the Gospel, just as it is the business of every clean-minded individual, to protest against things tending to lower the moral standard of the community, and it is most unquestionably the business of every respectable newspaper to assist in giving force to such a protest. The writer of these words was not present on the occasion in question and can not, therefore, express any opinion at first hand as to the moral quality of the performance. But he has heard quite enough from trustworthy witnesses to assure him that some of the songs depended wholly for their humour on their questionable—and in certain cases very unquestionable—nature, and that many of those who went to the smoker looking for innocent amusement, came away disgusted. When that is said quite enough has been said. If entertainments of that nature be considered most likely to appeal to the taste of the greatest number, then there is all the more reason for strong condemnation, whatever be the practical value of the remonstrance. So far as newspapers are concerned, they have nothing to do with the private life of any individual; their function commences where his actions become an object of public interest whether as a benefit or as an injury, and it can not be denied that the public are concerned when at an entertainment open to men of all ages and almost of all classes, amusement is provided of a nature calculated to encourage depravity. Very likely this incident has now been magnified by writing and talking to dimensions out of proportion with its special importance. That is generally the case in such matters. The particular event that evokes criticism may be only one of a series which should have been interrupted long ago, just as the last straw is only a straw whatever its direct potentiality. Apart from that question, however, we do not hesitate to express an unqualified opinion that the Incumbent of Christ Church did his duty in stigmatising the matter, and that he ought to have the support of the local press.

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL IN SHANGHAI.

A Committee, of which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves is Chairman, and Rev. D. McGillivray, General Secretary, has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Martyrs' Memorial in Shanghai and has forwarded to us a statement and appeal to the Churches in Asia and Africa with a request for publication, with which we gladly comply:—

You, in common with the whole world, were deeply moved to hear that in 1900-1901 A.D. China was the scene of the Boxer massacres, during which thousands of native Christians and 188 foreign missionaries, including fifty-two children, died martyr deaths. In addition to these, the century of Protestant missions in China (1807-1907), now drawing to a close, is further marked by the martyr death of 21 others, making a grand total of 209 of eighteen different societies. "Of these the world was not worthy." "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes."

The missionaries of China, in dependence on divine help, have now resolved to erect in Shanghai, the missionary and commercial headquarters of the Empire, a large *Memorial Hall*, and *Missionary Union Building*, for the use of the Chinese and all missionaries of all societies. 1. As a perpetual and visible witness at the entrance to China that China has a Martyr Church. 2. As an expression of the unity of the Church of all nations and sects, to whom belong the "cloud of witnesses" as a common heritage. 3. As an expression of gratitude to God who enabled His servants to glorify Him by such a death.

The Committee, consisting of representatives of every mission in China, expect that £50,000 will be needed, of which China will probably contribute

£10,000. The deficiency is open to the Christian world to supply. We believe that the churches of Asia and Africa will be deeply interested in this sacred task, and as God enables them, will cheerfully contribute, even out of extreme poverty. Do we not all desire a share in this unique and useful memorial? In this confidence, the Committee send out this notification, soliciting the prayerful sympathy of every Christian. Foreign missionaries and editors of missionary papers will, we are sure, gladly undertake to forward subscriptions, which should be made payable to "Treasurer, Martyrs Memorial Fund, Shanghai, China."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It has been already stated in these columns that a meeting of the principal ship-owners in Japan is to be held in Tokyo on the 7th proximo. The subjects of discussion are thus stated by the *Kokumin Shinbun*:—(1) The establishment of a mercantile marine bank. (2) The degree of protection to be extended to Japanese vessels in time of war, and the advisability of employing as transports the ships now trading with northern China. (3) The determination of regulations relating to disputes between ship-owners, to services rendered to vessels in distress and to the control of employees. (4) The use of uniform flags by vessels of combined companies. (5) The enactment of rules as to free passages for members of the Diet and high officials. (6) The establishment of an economical division between the Osaka and the Tokyo districts.

The Tokyo share market showed some appreciation of the deceptive pacific news telegraphed by Reuter from Berlin, as the following quotations will show:—

Name.	Quotation on 28th.	Quotation on 29th.	Appreciation.
Sanyo-Tetsudo	60.50	61.60	1.10
Shiga-Tetsudo	104.60	105.80	1.20
Yusen-Kaisha	80.15	81.10	1.05
Tokyo Dento	85.50	86.50	1.00
Tokyo Kabushiki	165.00	168.40	3.40
Kwansei Tetsudo	42.30	42.85	.55
Kyushu Tetsudo	58.07	58.80	.75
Tanko Tetsudo	77.00	77.70	.70
Tokyo Denki Tetsudo	54.30	54.60	.30
Do do New Shares	17.00	17.70	.70

Some very remarkable figures are given by a vernacular contemporary with reference to the enterprises of foreigners in Japan and the capital invested in them. Looking at the totals we find that there are 89 firms—41 joint-stock, 9 *goshi* and 39 *gomei*—with an aggregate capital of 1,404,465,804 yen, of which 1,376,131,629 yen is paid up. These various firms are thus divided:—

	Capital. Yen.	Paid-up. Yen.
Beer Company	600,000	450,000
Druggists	28,000	28,000
Mineral Waters	40,000	25,000
Washing	35,000	35,000
Machines	2,290,000	2,290,000
Box-manufacturing	15,000	15,000
Kerosene	24,000,000	16,500,000
Silk Mercers	1,850,000	1,850,000
Real Property Dealers	14,000	14,000
Brokers	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous	2,401,000	2,401,000
Commission Agents	50,000	50,000
Purveyors	1,500,000	1,500,000
Livery Stables	40,000	40,000
Banks	23,750,000	23,750,000
Trading Companies	17,245,840	17,241,056
Insurance	5,000,000	3,750,000
Newspapers and Printing	227,000	227,000
Hotels	1,125,000	1,110,378
Wholesale Dealers	780,000	780,000
Land & Sea Transport	61,323,450,000	1,304,050,000

A few weeks ago we gave extracts from an article in the *Spectator* in which the writer deplored the lack of imagination in the Colonial-born youth of the British empire. His remarks applied more particularly to Australia and New Zealand, though there was a passing reference to South Africa. A

resident of Cape Breton, Canada, now writes to our contemporary complaining that the title, "Imagination in our Colonies" was much too wide, and at the same time inaccurate, if applied to the young Canadians. The Canadian youth, he contends, has an adequately developed imagination, and food for it on every side. "A month ago a call at a house a mile or so above my host's, near Quebec, fell to my lot, and a boy of eight was made my guide. We chose to go by water in a canoe. He told me his Indian name, and we paddled up as Iroquois on the warpath, turning every bend after a stealthy survey of the next reach, watching for hostile parties, and taking infinite precautions to paddle without noise. My visit over, we came back in hot haste, a French officer with his faithful Indian ally, our passenger a lovely maiden rescued from the savages, and not until the canoe was lodged in a modern boathouse did he realise the dun-coloured twentieth century with its necessities for punctuality and hated ablutions. He told his aunt superintending these that I had 'the true Indian spirit,' and my heart was made glad."

Further on in his letter this dweller on Cape Breton says:—

The youngster along these coasts, as I know him, feels the calling of the sea which tosses unbroken between him and Antarctic ice. Any one of them is within gunshot of some place, revealed in a dream, where Captain Kidd's treasure has been dug for; mysterious French vessels have come at nightfall and strangers have landed, dug, guided by ancient charts, and carried on board iron-bound boxes, then before dawn silently slipped out of the harbour. "Treasure Island" fascinates hereabouts because a perfectly reasonable tale has been adorned with stirring adventure, and English country people had the same experience in Southern seas which the young Cape-Bretoner knows about on the next farm. Miners will not work in a pit on a certain day because Mother Blank has foretold an explosion, and where country-folk gather there is a fair chance that some late-comer arrives breathless with a tale of chasing footfalls and a ghostly hand which almost reached his neck as he raced through the last wood-road. Further West, as I have told, Iroquois and Huron, and French and English explorers, revisit the earth; ancient men tell the children what befel them as strapping young *voyageurs* in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company; and every winter the talk in lumber camps is not of timber, but of the things to which mystery lends its charm. Ontario has to tell of loyalist ancestors in their struggle with the wilderness and the repulse in 1812 of the American invasion. Children of the remoter West I do not know, but theirs is the country of the "sandhill stag." Wherein is this difference between us and our brothers in blood who dwell overseas? My answer is that our winter season is one of uninterrupted frost and snow, giving playtime to minds stimulated by the keen air; moreover, that the minds which respond are for the most part Celtic, and not Saxon, in their origin.

Interesting figures have been published in Tokyo showing the amount of aid granted annually by the Treasury to technical schools in Japan. The table stands thus:—

	Number.	Grants in Aid. YEN.
Industrial Schools	25	59,600
Apprentice Schools	30	28,340
Agricultural Schools	103	107,710
Commercial Schools	41	52,750
Mercantile Marine Schools	7	10,500
Marine Products Schools	5	4,400
Practical Business Schools	57	14,923
Totals	268	278,223

Twenty-eight thousand pounds sterling divided among 268 schools, or an average of less than £105 a school—there are figures that can not be called lavish.

The members of the Succour Corps of the Red Cross Hospital, both surgeons and pharmacists, are to attend the coming autumn manoeuvres for the purpose of practical experience. It has always been the custom to attach these experts to the various

Divisions, so that their knowledge of field duties is already excellent. But we gather from a speech addressed to them yesterday by Count Matsukata, Principal of the Red Cross Society, that it is thought advisable for the corps to work in co-operation with the Sanitary Corps of the Army in order that absolute uniformity of methods may be secured. Count Matsukata's speech was of considerable length, but the gist of it was contained in this one intimation.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent reports that the Chinese Representative in Tokyo has informed his Government of the prospect of a peaceful termination of the Russo-Japanese complication, and that the news has been received with much satisfaction by the Chinese Court. If this be true the inference is that the Minister in Tokyo attached credence to recently circulated rumours. It is to be hoped that His Excellency Mr. Yang has not inaugurated his service in Tokyo by falling a victim to delusive canards.

With reference to the Yunnan Railway spoken of in the Saigon telegram published elsewhere, we presume that the line in question is that from Hanoi running up the valley of the Song-kai to Lao-kai, and thence *via* Manho, Liu-an and Cheng-kiang to Yunnan-fu. But independent telegrams speak of an arrangement having been just concluded for a Yunnan-Kwangsi line, to be exploited by a Franco-Chinese syndicate. If the latter construction is to be put on the French telegram, it must be admitted that the time is unfortunate, for no railway work could be safely undertaken in Kwangsi at present.

The present Korean Representative in Tokyo has, it is said, been appointed Vice-Minister of Finance in Seoul, and Mr. Li Chi-yong has been nominated in his place. The new Minister is of the Imperial family, but the telegram does not make any mention of his rank. He was formerly Minister of the Household and Minister of War.

M. Beau, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, is reported to be considering the question of creating three free ports in that colony—namely Haiphong, Tourane, and Saigon. Under the administration of M. Doumer similar projects were on several occasions discussed in the Conseil Supérieur of Indo-China, but no progress was made with them. This time it is expected that the Minister for the Colonies will at least authorise the experiment so frequently advocated by the Indo-China Chambers of Commerce and of Agriculture. The scheme is promoted by M. Deloncle, Deputy for Cochinchina, and M. de Montpezat, delegate for Annam and Tonkin in the Chief Council for the Colonies. The Hanoi correspondent of the *Univers* says it is calculated that the establishment of these free ports would double Indo-Chinese commerce within five years without diminishing the average customs receipts.

The Mexican Representative in Japan has been made a Minister Plenipotentiary—hitherto he has been only a Minister Resident—and a corresponding change has been made in the rank of the Japanese Representative in Mexico. H. E. Mr. Lera, the Mexican Representative, is now on leave in Europe, but his return to Japan is expected in a few months.

The War Office announces the issue of an officially compiled history of the China-Japan war of 1894-5 (*Nisshin Senshi*). There are six volumes containing six thousand pages

In all, and the price for those that pay at any date prior to the 30th of November is 10 *yen*, the publishers being the Tokyo Insatsu Kaisha, No. 2 Kabuto-cho, Nihon-bashi, Tokyo. This book will be of great value, not merely because of the text, which is understood to have been compiled from all records officially available, but also because of the maps and illustrations. The work of compilation has been very long, seven years and a half, but we presume that if the wheels of authorship have moved slowly they have ground proportionately fine.

The second section of the Tokyo Street Railway—Sukiyashi to Hanzo-mon, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—was opened to traffic on the 1st instant at 8 a.m. It appears that the line did not work quite successfully, especially at the steep hill near the Head Quarter Staff, so that the time required to traverse the distance was from 20 to 25 minutes instead of 15. It is expected, however, that the defects will be immediately remedied. In spite of the inclement weather there were a good many passengers. Another section, as far as the Yotsuya Mitsuke, will be opened at the end of the month.

Kawakami and Sada Yakko, with whose names all English, French, German and Italian lovers of play-acting are familiar, have just commenced at the Hongo-za in Tokyo a series of performances of "Hamlet." They announce that the play proceeds daily from "5 o'clock past-half, to 10 o'clock, at eve" and that the performances will continue from "November 1st to 15th, between fifteen days, 1903." Any one that saw this company act "Othello" last spring, will not fail to see "Hamlet," and to those who lost the former privilege our strong advice is not to be so careless of their opportunities now.

On the 31st ultimo the Tokyo Local Court gave judgment in the action brought by the owner of the Norwegian steamer *Calenda* against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The *Calenda* was sunk at Nagasaki in consequence of a collision with a steamer belonging to the Japanese Company and the owners of the former claimed damages amounting to 430,000 *yen*. It has been decided, however, by the Tokyo Local Court that no responsibility devolves on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the claim has accordingly been dismissed. We have not learned whether an appeal has been lodged.

On Monday the *Otorwa* was launched at Yokosuka. She is a third-class cruiser of 3,000 tons displacement, 10,000 horse-power and 21 knots speed, and her sister-ships are the *Nitaka* and the *Tsushima*. When the *Otorwa* is added to the Japanese fleet, the second programme of naval expansion will have been completed. The Emperor proceeded to Yokosuka by the 10 a.m. train from Shimbashi and the launch took place at 2 p.m.

The telegram published a few days ago with reference to Professor Theodor Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian, has doubtless prepared our readers for his death, which is now announced. Dr. Mommsen was born eighty-six years ago at Garding, in Schleswig, and was the son of a pastor. We quote a brief sketch of his career from *Men and Women of the Time*:

He studied at the University of Kiel, and travelled from 1844 till 1847, examining Roman inscriptions in France and Italy for the Berlin Academy. On his return he wrote numerous articles for the *Schleswig Holstein Journal*, which he conducted, and was made professor of Law at Leipzig. Having been dismissed on account of the part he took in political

affairs, he was made Titular Professor of Law at Zurich in 1852, at Breslau in 1854, and at Berlin in 1858. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Leipzig. On June 15, 1882, he was tried at Berlin for having in an election speech slandered Prince Bismarck, but was acquitted. The decision was appealed against, and on April 7, 1883, the Imperial High Court of Appeal at Leipzig finally acquitted Professor Mommsen of the charge. He has written numerous learned works, has edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, published by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a work on Roman Coins, and is best known in England by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," of which a translation by Robertson appeared in London in 1858, and "History of Rome," translated by W. P. Dickson, and published in London in 1862-63. In 1878 the King of Italy conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. In 1880 Professor Mommsen's library was destroyed by fire; and a number of his English admirers had the happy idea of presenting him with a selection of classical and historical books, printed in England, to compensate him for some portion of his loss. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in November 1887, a congratulatory address, signed by sixty-two Dons, was sent to him by members of the University of Oxford. Other works of his are:—"The Oscan and other Italic Dialects," 1845; "Roman Coins," 1850; "Roman Constitutional Law," 1871; and an edition of Justinian's "Pandects," 1866-70. In 1895 he resigned his position as Perpetual Secretary of the Berlin Academy.

Some interesting particulars are published by the *Engineer* with reference to the late "War Trial" cruise of H.M.S. *Europa*. On her return from her voyage to Hongkong and back, she remained fourteen days at Portsmouth, but nothing was done because nothing was required in the way of repairs to her boilers. She was commissioned for the manoeuvres with a scratch crew, so that one-half of the stokers were raw, second-class men, who had not previously been to sea. During the manoeuvres she steamed 5,600 miles and burned 2,500 tons of coal. No defects developed during the cruise, although for 58 hours she maintained full speed. For 29 hours the stokers were in two watches instead of three, owing to the sea-sickness of the raw recruits, and two deck hands had to be lent to the stoke-hold to trim coal. Including the voyage to Hongkong and back, the *Europa* steamed in all 25,000 miles; and at the end the only defect was a slight leak in an indicator pipe. It is doubtful if such a record can be equalled, much less surpassed, by any existing ship—war or mercantile.

Lieut.-Generals Barons Oku and Kuroki have both been appointed full Generals. General Oku's name is very familiar to those that remember the Satsuma rebellion. It was he that led the force which relieved Kumamoto.

We learn that Vice-Admiral Mirabello, now commanding the Italian Squadron on the Far-Eastern station, has been appointed Minister of Marine in Italy, and that he will proceed at once to take his portfolio.

The Emperor is to leave Tokyo on the 11th instant by the 8.20 a.m. train from Shimbashi. His Majesty will pass the night at Nagoya, and proceed on the following day to Maiko, where Prince Arisugawa's villa will serve for the Imperial reception. On the 13th, 14th and 15th His Majesty will be present at the manoeuvres. The review will take place on the 16th and be followed by a reception. On the 18th the Imperial party will set out on the return journey, reaching Shizuoka that evening, and going on to Tokyo on the forenoon of the 19th.

It will be remembered that on the 31st ultimo Reuter sent us a telegram stating that an attempt had been made upon the life of His Excellency President Diaz. We

learn on inquiry at the Mexican Legation that according to an official telegram received there on the 4th instant, no such attempt has been made.

THE "TOKAI" COLLISION.

Further reports with regard to the collision of the Russian steamer *Progress* and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tokai Maru* (1,120 gross tons) which occurred on the morning of Oct. 29th off Yakoshi, 15 miles distant from Hakodate are given by Tokyo papers. According to the *Jiji*, the Japanese steamer immediately sank and 145 of her 200 passengers are missing, the remainder, numbering 55, being rescued. The *Asahi* states that 25 out of the 47 of a crew of the Japanese steamer were rescued, and the chief engineer died on board the Russian ship after having been saved.

The latter paper adds that the passengers are believed to have been 150 or 160 in all, of which 56 were saved.

It appears that the Japanese ship was on her way to Hakodate from Awamori leaving there on the previous day at 6 p.m. The *Progress* was en route to Vladivostok from Muroran leaving there about the same time.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Jinsen Maru* left Hakodate as soon as information of the accident reached there, for the scene.

According to an official report, 21 of the crew and 30 passengers of the Japanese steamer were rescued by the Russian vessel, but 16 crew and 16 passengers are missing.

In connexion with the collision of the steamers *Progress* and *Tokai Maru*, the Captain of the former and the two quarter-masters of the latter were examined in the Marine Examination Office, Hakodate, on Oct. 30th, the Russian Consul at the port being also present. The nature of the evidence is not reported.

A telegram from Hakodate states that the examination of the Captain of the Russian steamer *Progress*, which took place at the Marine Examination office on Oct. 31st, closed before a conclusion was arrived at. The Captain refused to give any statement with reference to the collision with the *Tokai Maru*, alleging as a reason that he could not understand Japanese (though an interpreter was present), and that he was deprived of reason at the moment of the accident. Further, he refused to append his signature to the official statements which described what had occurred in Court.

According to a telegram from Hakodate, states the *Asahi*, Messrs. Howell & Co., agents of the owner of the Russian steamer *Progress*, which collided with the *Tokai Maru*, lodged a claim on Nov. 2nd with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for loss caused by the collision.

FIRES.

On the night of Oct. 29th, fire occurred at Aikawa, Sado island, destroying over 50 buildings.

Fire broke out early in the morning of Oct. 30th at Toshima-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, destroying two houses.

Another fire occurred on the morning of the following day at the Asakusa Garden, destroying two buildings. Two women who were living in an up-stair room of one of the houses fell and sustained injuries while struggling to escape.

On the night of November 1st, two fires broke out at Noge-machi and Benten-dori, 3-chome, Yokohama, but were put out before the flames extended to adjoining buildings.

On the evening of Nov. 3rd, two electric light wires crossing Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, caused a fire extending for many yards. No injury was sustained by persons or buildings.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

A TELEGRAM to the *Nichi Nichi Shin-bun* from Peking says that the Chinese Government has been making exhaustive inquiries as to the nature of the negotiations between Japan and Russia, and has carefully debated the information obtained, with the result that orders have been issued to Viceroy Yuan to hold his troops in readiness for proceeding to Shan-hai-kwan, and to General Ma to make preparations for guarding Mongolia. If this news be correct it is of much importance, for although the Chinese troops would not be a serious factor in actual fighting, their hostility to Russia would mean the hostility of all the Chinese and Manchurian population, and no military man can underestimate what that would involve for Russia. The weak point in Russia's Manchurian position is her long line of communications. Were her railway injured her difficulties would be immensely augmented, and supposing the people of the country to be hostile to her, the precautions essential for the purpose of protecting the railway throughout its entire length would subtract heavily from her effective force in the field. China need not be very active, but between strict neutrality and declared hostility there is all the difference in the world. She has shown much uncertainty in this matter, being probably convinced that whichever side wins, her own integrity must suffer. By this time, however, she ought to see plainly that Russia's victory would involve the permanent absorption of Manchuria into the great Northern Power's dominions, and what is incomparably more important, would expose the northern provinces of China proper to the same fate sooner or later. This latter contingency is not a matter of conjecture. It is as certain as anything can be certain under the sun. The limits of Russia's expansion are not yet in sight. No one can pretend to project his vision into a future when the impulse of empire-building shall have ceased to drive onward this mighty engine of conquest. If Manchuria become hers, it will be merely a stepping stone not a terminus. Japan's victory, on the other hand, would mean at least the postponement of China's disintegration. Russia, by fair means or by foul, has acquired in Manchuria interests which can not be ignored in any international settlement; interests which will inure to her ultimate ownership of the Three Provinces just as surely though more slowly than a triumphant war would inure. Nothing can invalidate these interests except the occupation of Manchuria by a third Power or by a rejuvenated China. There is thus no such thing as complete salvation for the Middle Kingdom. But there is a chance of postponing the evil day for a considerable time, and in the interval means of partial self-preservation could be devised. That chance lies in supporting Japan, for Japan in this matter stands for the preservation of China's integrity and for the open door. As between China and Russia the

majority of Occidentals might not hesitate to choose. This, however, is not a question of ethical selection. We are discussing the matter from China's point of view; from the point of view of her continued existence as an independent empire, and, thus considering the situation, it is impossible to understand why Peking should hesitate, or how the statesmen of the Middle Kingdom can imagine that any hope lies in craven neutrality.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

BIRTHDAY BALL AND REVIEW IN TOKYO.

The Birthday Ball in Tokyo gains in brilliancy every year. Not only does the number of guests increase—on the present occasion over three thousand invitations were issued—but some new decorative scheme always delights those fortunate enough to be present. This year the fertile brain of Mr. Yoshida, who is the leading spirit in all such matters in Tokyo, conceived the idea of converting the approach to the ball-room into a maple grove. Big branches of artificial leaves in all the glory of autumnal tints stretched across the ceiling, and innumerable electric lights, each forming the calyx of a huge chrysanthemum, produced among this forest of colours reflections and shadows of singular beauty. The ball-room itself was ornamented with festoons of greenery relieved by chrysanthemum blooms and dotted everywhere with many-coloured electric globes. It was in sober truth a fairy scene. His Excellency Baron Komura, assisted by Viscountess Tanaka—Baroness Komura being indisposed—and supported by Mr. Ishii, received the guests, among whom were their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kanin, Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Prince and Princess Kuni, Princess Nashimoto and Princess Kacho. Supper was served at half-past ten. A very large number of British and American naval officers were among the guests, who numbered nearly two thousand. At 1 o'clock a special train carried home the Yokohama residents.

The usual review took place in splendid weather, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor. Two Divisions were reviewed, but one of them—the First Division—furnished one brigade only. Lieutenant-General Oku—who was subsequently gazetted a full General—had command of the parade.

The Emperor held a levée after the review on the 3rd instant, and subsequently the Princes of the Blood, the Ministers of State, the *Genro*, the Foreign Representatives and other distinguished persons to the total number of 428, had the honour of lunching with His Majesty in the Phoenix Hall. The Emperor gave the usual brief address of welcome, and Count Katsura replied on behalf of Japanese Officialdom. Baron Sannomiya translated the Emperor's words into French, and His Excellency Baron d'Anethan, Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, made a suitable answer, Baron Sannomiya rendering his speech into Japanese.

The Prince Imperial was, on the 3rd instant, raised to the rank of Colonel in the Army and Post Captain in the Navy, His Imperial Highness' previous ranks having been those of Lieut.-Colonel and Commander. The Princes received at the same time the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, namely, Princes Yamashina, Kayō and Kuni.

YOKOHAMA.

In Yokohama the day was celebrated in the usual fashion. Practically all places of business, both foreign and Japanese, were closed, and flags were displayed abundantly both in the former Settlement and on the Bluff. The sun shone brightly, but a brisk easterly breeze and low temperature admonished people to keep moving. The Bund was resorted to during the day by large numbers of holiday folks desirous of viewing the warships in harbour, of revelling in the noise and smoke of the salute at noon, or of witnessing the illuminations at night. It was understood

that the various warships now in port would make a special demonstration in the evening: the British flagship *Albion*—to mention one instance—was ready with the design of a large chrysanthemum. But as the men-of-war of other nationalities had no such decorations ready it was decided not to specially illuminate the British squadron. This was a huge disappointment to the many sight-seers, the more so as the evening, though perhaps over bright and clear to allow the electric light decorations their best effect, was still exceptionally favourable for the production of the looked-for spectacle.

Prominent among foreign buildings were the hotels, which were profusely adorned with flags during the day and with parti-coloured lanterns at night, the music at the Grand Hotel attracting a considerable crowd of Japanese while it was in progress. The usual official events took place in the course of the day.

BASEBALL.

The Tokyo High School arranged on Monday to play a team from the U.S.F.S. *Wisconsin* on the Yokohama Cricket ground, to take place on the morning of the 3rd, and a considerable number of spectators gathered to see the match. After waiting an hour, no naval men putting in an appearance, enquiries were set afloat to ascertain the reason for the apparent want of courtesy on the part of the *Wisconsin*. It was eventually discovered that after arranging the match several members of the naval team found that they were required on duty and could not possibly get off, so a telegram was sent to Tokyo to the Captain of the Tokyo High School Baseball team. Unfortunately this telegram did not reach them, and the lads accordingly journeyed down to Yokohama, only to meet grievous disappointment. Such being the state of affairs, Mr. C. H. Thorn very kindly asked the T. H. C. team if they would care to play a nine picked up from such members of the Y. C. and A. C. as happened to be on the ground, and some players from the Yokohama Commercial School. They preferred not to do so, however, and Mr. Thorn then asked the Yokohama Commercial School if they would mind putting a team in the field, so that the spectators should not leave the ground entirely disappointed. This the Y.C.S. kindly consented to do, and lending two of their players to the foreigners a couple of nines were picked up. These played a game of six innings, at the end of which the score stood 6 runs all, and the game was abandoned, the demands of hunger by this time being too insistent to be longer denied.

THE SALUTE.

The large fleet of war vessels that has gathered in Yokohama during the past week or two made a fine show on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday. At eight o'clock all dressed ship, practically all the merchant vessels in harbour following suit, and as they rode at their anchors to the easterly breeze, being thus broadside to the Yokohama shore, they presented quite a gala appearance. In this congregation of national flags the white ensign was prominent, Britain being represented by the splendid sister battleships *Albion*, *Ocean* and *Vengeance*, the first class cruiser *Cressy* (a four-funnelled ship of high freeboard), and the second class cruiser *Eclipse*. The Stars and Stripes flew above six fine vessels, the battleships *Wisconsin* and *Oregon*, and the cruisers *New Orleans*, *Albany*, *Raleigh* and *Cincinnati*. Four ships hoisted the Tricolour, the armoured cruiser (flagship) *Montcalm*, the cruisers *Chateaufrenault*, *Pascal* and *Bugeaud* and the gunboat *Surprise*. Italy was represented by the armoured cruiser *Vettor Pisani*, and last but not least the Japanese battleflag waved at the stern of the *Chen-yen*, once the finest of China's Northern fleet, now a second class battleship in the Japanese navy.

At noon the *Chen-yen* fired the first gun of a twenty-one gun salute and at once the thunder of artillery filled the air and the assembled warships became veiled in smoke. The British ships firing at long intervals were the last to finish, and the final gun from the *Cressy* was not over two minutes

after the salute began. Music, the Japanese National Hymn, accompanied the firing.

OFFICIAL DOINGS.

The various Consuls in Yokohama visited the Kencho about 10 a.m. There they were received by H.E. Governor Sufu, to whom they offered the usual congratulatory salutations. Police officials and others connected with the public service also attended, as well as many prominent citizens.

About noon Governor Sufu entertained at his official residence the members of the Consular body and a considerable number of other official personages. Among these were the Commanders of the battle-ship *Chen-yen* and of other warships in port, Judge Watanabe, President of the Yokohama District Court; Messrs. Kobayashi, Public Procurator of the District Court; Minakami, Director of Customs; and Ikeda, Director of the Post and Telegraph Office, etc.

All the Japanese schools of Yokohama gathered on the ground behind the railway station and went through an interesting series of drills and evolutions in the course of the day.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The opening of the Football Season took place on the afternoon of the Emperor's Birthday when a team composed of officers of H.B.M.'s fleet tried conclusions with the Y.C. & A.C. The game was an even one and, considering that it is the first game of the season, the locals did not disgrace themselves. The game was far more of a forwards' game than it need have been, both the Navy and Yokohama when in their opponents' territory persisting in trying to work up the touch-line. Both sides were guilty in this respect, but Yokohama more so, and there were several opportunities for the Yokohama three-quarters to score during the last five minutes if the ball had been passed out promptly. As regards the play, it calls for little comment. The sides were evenly matched but the Navy forwards were not so selfish as their forward opponents, and it was not until just after half-time that the useful gentleman, A. N. Other, scored a try which Moss failed to convert. Within five minutes of the kick-off the Navy made a good combined rush and a three-quarter getting hold of the ball found himself in front of the Yokohama goal with only the full back to pass. He did not risk running in but, steadying himself before anyone had a chance to tackle him, dropped a neat goal. The score was now 4 points to 3 in favour of the Navy. On resuming after the interval Yokohama began to press and although some players showed lack of condition the local team distinctly had the best of the second half and should have, as stated above, scored towards the end of the game. There was a great deal of offside play in the second half, one or two of the local forwards, after overrunning the ball, calmly waiting for it to come back again, when they did not hesitate to "have a hack at it." But one of the Navy halves was the principal transgressor in this respect; in the "wing forward" game as played ten years ago he would be worth his place in any team. The fielding of the Yokohama backs was shocking. The day was an ideal one, the ball was therefore not greasy and yet it was the rarest thing throughout the game to see a local back take a pass or field a ball cleanly.

The forwards were all much of a muchness but Hayward at half was much sounder than his colleague, who was several times guilty of that fatal fault of kicking the ball when it comes out of the scrum. If the half can't pick it up there is only one thing to do and that is to throw himself on it; then not a yard is lost. The game was witnessed by a goodly crowd of spectators and, no score being made in the second half, ended in a win for the Navy by 4 points (a dropped goal) to 3 (a try).

K. Okuma (42), ex-post-deliverer of the Yedo-bashi Post Office, Tokyo, was arrested on Nov. 4th on a charge of having stolen a parcel-post packet containing 366 *momme* gold bullion (about *yen* 1,440 in value) while in service at the office. He sold the gold in Tokyo and Yokohama.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

The third semi-annual exhibition of the Yokohama Photographic Society is being held at the Bazaar in the Public Gardens, having been opened on the 1st of the month for a term of a fortnight. Some defects in arrangement to which attention had been drawn in previous notices of the Society's undertaking seem, to have had an effect, and now the pictures are disposed in the order of the catalogue so that reference either way is vastly facilitated. It is still a pity, however, that if one wishes to learn the title assigned by the artist to his work one has to borrow the (only) manuscript list in English kept at the office.

The display is meritorious and would be more so if many of the photographs had not suffered from attempts to improve upon the camera's story. As may be imagined Fuji is represented in a number of ways, but not so very often after all—we counted five representations of the "peerless" one in a gallery of some 170 pieces. Thus we have Fuji (coloured) from Fujikawa by Tomono, Fuji with snow from Susono by Inagaki, another Fuji coloured (too lavishly) by Tomono, a Fuji from Tako-no-ura (creek in the foreground) by S. Fukui, and finally another Fujikawa Fuji, this time by Takagi. Among the other pictures may be mentioned the fog effect of Mr Sugisaki in No. 11; and an excellent view in which under the title "An Odd Rock" Mr. Ushijima shows a rocky gorge and a solitary figure passing along an overhanging pathway. There is plenty of colour in the cherry trees at Uyeno by Harada; and Yamaguchi's "Autumn Evening" is a well selected and carefully executed work. We have two waterfalls—Senga by Ichinose and Senjo by Kikuchi—both striking photographs. There are two "Twilights," one "On the River," by Ishin, and the other by S. Fukui; the latter is distinctly the more crepuscular.

KOBE SOCIAL CIRCLE.

In point of numbers and funds the Kobe Social Circle—members 270, balance in hand, *yen* 369.45—is flourishing, but we notice that the committee in their annual report lament that the number of volunteers willing to give their services at the entertainments is sadly deficient. They say "that more volunteers are required if the work of the Circle is to be carried on." This was suggested in the 1901-1902 report, and during the past season there was no improvement in affairs, the Committee being at their wits' end to find means of providing entertainments. Practically the same people, whether in concerts or dramatic entertainments, had to bear the brunt of the work, which in a Society of 270 members, does not seem reasonable." This plaintive cry seems to have set one of the members of the Circle a-thinking, and he accordingly drew up and circulated a scheme whereby the whole of the Circle could take an "active part." Here is the suggestion:—

1st Meeting	½ Concert ½ Dance.
2nd "	½ Concert ½ Dance.
3rd "	Dramatic.
4th "	½ Concert ½ Dance.
5th "	Concert.
6th "	Dance.

We understand that the suggestion evoked considerable discussion at the annual general meeting, but the sense of the gathering was against the innovation and it would seem that the new committee will proceed along the old-established lines this winter. The new committee are:—Messrs. P. E. Beeston, C. Crowther, W. H. Ferrier, S. G. Giles, F. Grimble, A. Hansen, and Mrs. Kerr, Miss Penney, Miss Ada Sale and Mrs. Wicher. If we remember rightly, the President of the Yokohama Literary Society—a somewhat similar organisation with some 300 members—at the annual general meeting, mentioned that some 60 members of the Society had taken part in the musical and dramatic portions of the season's programmes, and this did not include the writers of the twelve lectures, or papers, which were given in 1902-1903.

YACHTING.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

The Yokohama yachting season closed on Saturday, per programme, under exceedingly discouraging and cheerless weather conditions. There was a moderate to fresh northerly breeze, which in its way would have been quite acceptable, but rain fell all day, and both rain and wind being bleak and cold, yachts' cockpits offered slight allurements except to enthusiasts.

Four events were down on the Yokohama Yacht Club card, a 39-rater, a cruiser, a 21-rater and a "Lark" race. The big boats were very well satisfied to lie at their moorings, not one even threatening to start, and the 21-raters agreed among themselves that it was no day to go out in. This left the cruisers and the "Larks," the latter of which may be depended upon for a show of some kind even in weather which certainly they were never expected to be exposed to.

Three cruisers made ready—*Dainyo*, *Nina*, and *Asagao*—but *Nina* had trouble with her topsail gear too near gun-time and so did not start. *Dainyo* made a very bad start and in consequence was two minutes late in getting out of the harbour. *Asagao* held her lead to the Lightship and when, running off for the Widow Buoy, they disappeared from view she seemed to have increased her advantage. Beating back in a considerable sea the big yacht should have worked up to her opponent but apparently this was beyond her powers. At any rate they passed the Lightship about the same distance apart (three to four minutes). They fetched in to the harbour entrance and reached home, *Asagao* an easy winner on level terms, irrespective altogether of the nine minutes allowed her by arbitrary handicap. *Dainyo* carried gafftopsail through-out. Times:—

	Finish	Handicap	corrected
	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
<i>Dainyo</i>	4-35.55	3	4-32.55
<i>Asagao</i>	4-31.30	13	4-19.30

Seven "Larks" sailed over the course which seems to specially commend itself to them—round the breakwater twice—and after the usual sorting out victory rested with No. 12 (Sanders) first. The times were:—

	h.m.s.
1	4.01.10
2	4.05.10
5	3.38.50
9	4.05.50
10.....	3.56.10
11.....	4.00.05
12.....	3.55.00

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In a former Summary we mentioned the fact that Mr. Takahashi Gorô had published a book comparing the teaching and lives of Christ, Shaka and Confucius under the title of the *Sekai San sei* (三聖) *Ron*. This work has since reached us, and we are now able to furnish a fuller account of its contents. In his preface Mr. Takahashi observes that the superiority of these three men to all other teachers of religion is so universally acknowledged that the point need not be argued. But when we come to the subject of the comparative merits of each teacher, we find a great variety of opinion, says Mr. Takahashi. Mr. Takahashi's book consists of 3 chapters. The general title of Chap. I. is "The relation of the three Sages to each other." The sub-headings are (1) The relation of Confucius to Laotzu. (2) The relation of Confucianism to Buddhism. (3) The relation of Buddhism to Christianity. (4) The Buddhist symbols, the cross and the *ganmyaji*.* (5) Resemblances between the two creeds (Buddhism and Christianity). Chap. II. The distinctive merits

of each of the three Sages. (1) Confucius. (2) Shaka Muni. (3) Jesus Christ. Chap. III. The Effects on the World of the teaching of the three Sages. (1) Confucianism. (2) Buddhism. (3) Christianity.

Mr. Takahashi is strongly of opinion that no connection of any kind has been proved to exist between the teaching of any one of the three sages with another. They thought separately, and such coincidences in their teaching as have been specified by certain writers are superficial and unimportant. The three systems are quite separate, each one taking a line of its own.

The following is what Mr. Takahashi has to say on the character of each of the three men in his second chapter. I Confucius. What was remarkable about Confucius was the earnestness he showed in study. He studied all that he could study, and he learnt something from everybody he met. The result of this extraordinary application was the production of a man of remarkable perfection. It is hardly possible to conceive of a man more thoroughly equipped or more thoroughly developed. He seems to have embodied in his person all the many virtues and accomplishments of his ancestors and his contemporaries. So great is his eminence that even to-day all the world feels that though it has much to learn from him, it can teach him nothing. Thus did his commonsense appeal to the whole world in his day; there is nothing to be said that it has not said. It has exhausted everything. As a man Confucius was developed in a measure that will never be surpassed.† But, continues Mr. Takahashi, the morality of Confucius did not reach the depths of man's heart, the chief reason of this being that he took no real interest in the question of a future life nor in theology. He dealt with ethics and politics only, and was in favour of keeping religion at a distance. It is true that he speaks of the gods and of "honouring Heaven" and, so on, and he informs us that he always prayed, but all this is to be regarded as a mere bowing to the customs of his time and not as representing his real convictions on the subject. These convictions he states in those oft-quoted phrases: *Imada hito ni tsukauru atawazu, nanzo yoku ki ni tsukayen* (Not knowing as yet how to fulfil your duties to your fellow-men, how can you know how to serve spirits?), and *Imada sei wo shirazu, nanzo shi wo shiran?* (Not knowing life, how can you know death? Or not knowing this world, how can you know the next?) This is at once the strongest and the weakest characteristic of Confucianism—that which made it so widely acceptable to people naturally inclined to be agnostic and that which prevented its effecting what other forms of belief have done. The Heaven of Confucius is Matthew Arnold's Heaven—a subtle principle or mere energy, not a living, thinking spirit; not God, but what men call Nature. But though not a believer in a Divine Being, Confucius was no mere grovelling materialist. He had high aims and an ideal of his own.

II Shaka Muni. There is nothing new under the sun. Confucius did no more than embody moral ideas which had been known and esteemed in China for centuries before his time. Shaka did the same in India. Just as Christianity was evolved out of Judaism, so Buddhism was developed from Brahmanism. In its connection with Brahmanism lie both the strength and the weakness of Buddhism. Buddhism made itself popular by preaching anti-caste doctrines. The equality

of all men which it proclaimed was a welcome message to people groaning under the oppression of the caste system, but while doing this it failed altogether to shake itself free from the pessimism which has always characterized Brahmanism. Buddhist pessimism is largely derived from the fact that the prospect it holds out to man is of the gloomiest kind. In its Nirvana there is no consciousness, and no life. If Confucianism failed because it was ultra-human, beginning and ending with man, Buddhism has failed because it ignores man altogether as a separate and an important unit in the universe. It is essentially an anti-human creed. (非人間教 *Hi-ningen-Kyō*.)

III Christ. Though Christ was born a long time after Confucius and Shaka, he had the advantage of being preceded by a number of Jewish teachers whose doctrines met with his approval. He said that he came not to destroy the Law and the Prophets, but to fulfil them. So the basis of his teaching was Jewish monotheism and the righteousness proclaimed by Moses and the Hebrew prophets. The essence of Christianity consists in a union between man and God effected by means of Christ as a mediator.

In reference to the effect of the three creeds on the lives and conduct of human beings, the gist of what Mr. Takahashi says is that Confucian morality is effete because it has no theological basis. That Buddhism can logically have no system of morality, as it teaches people to despise this life altogether. Radical reform of the nature of things it deems impossible. Neither in this life nor the next is there, according to its teaching, to be found anything gratifying to man—evil everywhere here, annihilation there. Christianity, on the other hand, is a religion for the present and a religion for the future. It, according to Mr. Takahashi, has produced Western civilisation and therefore it should be accepted as the only religion in the world worthy of our entire confidence.

* * *

In an article which recently appeared in the *Shinjin* (*New Man*) entitled:—"How far should we comply with the demands of the times?" a number of questions affecting the attitude of Japanese Christians to Western customs are discussed and a good deal is said on the diversity of opinion that exists among the converts of various missions. The article opens with the assertion that it is an entire mistake to suppose that the Japanese as a nation are indifferent to religion. The indifference of which some have even boasted is only apparent. Deep down in his heart of hearts the Japanese desires religion. This sentiment is not the result of Buddhist or other direct teaching, but innate in Japanese human nature. But while as a people we like religion and have welcomed Christianity here, says the *Shinjin*, there is one thing which we are very jealous about, and that is our independence as a nation and our freedom to choose which of the many customs that have associated themselves with Occidental Christianity we will adopt. There is no denying that in some countries of the East the acceptance of Christianity has implied slavery, a servile following of foreign customs and ways. In India the 3 million Protestant Christians do not enjoy the confidence of their fellow-countrymen. Why is this? For no other reason than that these Christians have gone too far in following Western customs. The same thing exists in China to a certain extent. Though we are a different race of people and have more spirit than either Indians or Chinese, yet we are exposed to the same danger as our fellow-Christians in other Eastern countries. Insidious, indeed, are the methods by which now and again it is sought to impose Western customs on us. They are spoken of as cosmopolitan, and what not. Under whatever name it may appear we must be on our guard against any teaching that has a denationalizing effect. Our Christianity must be of a pronounced Japanese type. And though we are willing to work in conjunction with foreign missionaries, we cannot consent to subject ourselves to them in any way whatever.

It is supposed by some that as a nation we have

given up religion in favour of science and that we are unwilling to accept any religion which cannot be shown to have a scientific basis. But that is not the position we take by any means. We realize that science and religion are quite different and that it is impossible to prove the truth of a religion by adducing scientific evidence. Science and religion cover different areas of investigation, and to require that the conclusions they reach shall always agree is unreasonable. But what we do insist on is that the Gospel that is preached to us in the name of religion shall not be diametrically opposed to reason as is orthodox teaching concerning the Trinity, the resurrection of Christ and the atonement. The Gospel for the Twentieth Century must be a rational Gospel.

Among our Christians there is a section which calls itself the *Keiken-ha* (Experientialists). The converts who belong to this body declare that dogmas, theological doctrines, and articles of faith are the dry bones of Christianity, that heart experience—faith, devotion, earnestness, hope and love alone are of any value. Only those who possess these are really religious, say these teachers. Others are mere formalists. We commend this teaching, says the *Shinjin*, to those Christian pastors who have been trained in the orthodox theological fashion. There is another school of Christians among us calling themselves Mystics, (神秘派 *Shinpi-ha*), whose devotion and earnestness are worthy of the highest respect. To confound mysticism with superstition is an error to be guarded against. The difference between the experientialists referred to above and the mystics is considerable. The former are active and aggressive the latter passive and retiring. The fundamental notion of the term "mystic" is something hidden from ordinary eyes. Some people speak of Christ's miraculous birth as a mystery, but this is a myth rather than a mystery. (*Kirisuto no kōtan setsu nado, hiki-kitarite, kore wo Shinpi to iu mono ari. Kakaru kiji wa Shinpi-teki ni arazu kōto* (虎虎) *nari*.) The resurrection of Christ, too, is not a mystery, but a mere rumour (*densetsu*) or tradition. What is really mysterious is the communion that every devout soul may have with the living God—the inner consciousness of the believer known to no one but himself or herself—the opening of the ears of the soul when the voice of God speaks. Into every devout soul the Christ is born. God's assuming human form and thus bringing Himself into communion with mankind was not an event that took place only once more than eighteen hundred years ago, but one that is always happening. Our Christian mystics, like the experientialists, have little sympathy with orthodox ways of teaching Christianity and attach no importance to forms of faith and mere ceremonies. But this form of belief in Japan is certainly pantheistic rather than monotheistic. In many respects it resembles the teaching of the Zen Sect of Buddhists, expressed in the saying: 不立文字, 以心傳心, *Furitsu monji, ishen, denshin* (The communion of heart with heart in a way that no language can make clear.) There is an element in Japanese human nature which welcomes teaching of this kind. Christian mysticism finds congenial soil in certain Japanese hearts.

The orthodox section of the Christian Church disapproves of the experientialists, the mystics and the rationalistic Christians alike, and is satisfied to go on repeating its articles of faith and performing its rites and ceremonies. To Japanese demands to-day these orthodox Christians make no response; neither have they the necessary qualifications for doing this, were they so inclined. If the three above-named sections of Christendom are unable to supply the religious wants of the age, they will go unsupplied. But what is wanted is an amalgamation of the qualities that characterize these three schools (*Nihonjin no yōkyū ni oji ubeki shikaku wa moto yori Orthodox no yūsuru tokoro ni arazu. Kore ni oji ubeki shikaku aru mono wa, ijo no keiken to shinpi to kwagaku to wo kane-sonoyetaru. Schliermacher no goloki jinkaku tarasumba arazu. Shikashi kakaru shikaku wo motomuru wa hanahada katashi. Warera wa masu William Penn ya, Wesley, Zinzendorf no goloki nitemo, konnichi*

* The sign 卐, called *svastika* in Sanskrit, supposed to be a combination of 4 Greek gammas, called 卐 *manji* by the Chinese and the Japanese.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† Mr. Takahashi's testimony to the greatness of Confucius is worth quoting in the original:—*Sunawachi kaku kiroku manabitaru ga vuyez, banjin, (人) bambutsu, banji wa kohogotoku kōshi no sono deshi to shō shi-uredomo, sono uchisuru no hitotsu mo kōshi no onare no deshi nari to iu atawazu, K ko wo motte tōji no jōshiki sekai ni oite kōshi no chishiki wa itareri tsukuseri.... Sunawachi kare wa taisei (大成) shitaru mono, yemmu no hito to shō su, hito to shite kare yori ijo wa nozomu bekarazu.*

no yōkyū wa kore wo mantoku seshime-ubeshi to omou.)*

In an article entitled *Kinsen ijō no Seiryoku* (That which is more powerful than money) the *Chūōkōron* (No. 10) calls attention to the change of national sentiments in reference to money. In the old days to show a supreme contempt for money was the mark of a gentleman. When on one occasion Date Masamune took some money out of his pocket, Uesugi Kenshin's noted retainer, Naoe Kanetsugu, observed that for a man of Masamune's rank to handle filthy lucre even was polluting; so it is related that after that Masamune's money was placed on a fan when he had occasion to hand it to other people. At the beginning of the *Meiji* era so ignorant were the *samurai* as a class of money affairs that the simplest accounts connected with daily household purchases puzzled them beyond measure, whenever circumstances demanded a certain amount of attention to business on their part. But to-day, continues the *Chūōkōron*, on every hand men are hastening to become rich. Books on "Success," "The Gospel of Wealth" and the like, are all the rage. It goes without saying that morals have degenerated. We have rushed from one extreme to the other, and at the present time there is a great call for teachers who shall hold up to admiration those moral qualities which are of far more value to the nation than millions of yen.

The *Chūōkōron* publishes an article from the pen of L'Abbe E. Ligneul entitled "National maladies that I have observed in Japan." In this article M. Ligneul says that he considers that the Japanese were in former times to a certain extent a religious-minded people and that even to-day this national characteristic has not been obliterated by any means. But the Japanese have a notion that the scientific spirit is opposed to religion, forgetting that from the days of Sir Isaac Newton onwards there have been hundreds of noted scientists who have accepted Christianity. The study of nature impresses on the mind the vastness and grandeur of the Universe and the comparative insignificance of man and so prepares the mind for the acceptance of religion. . . . The difference between the morality of religious people and non-religious people is, I think, sufficient to call the attention of thoughtful people to the claims of religion. But when we come to consider what religion should be adopted, we reach the conclusion that whatever benefits Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism may have conferred on Japan in past ages, from one cause or another they are neither of them suited to her wants to-day. She must look elsewhere for help.

To the *Fukin Shimpō*, No. 428, Mr. Ōtani contributes an article entitled *Kuchizaru Reisei* (The Never-dying Soul), in which the following opinions are stated. Buckle in his "History of Civilisation in Europe," says that the difference between the East and the West is that "in the West men subdue nature and in the East they are subdued by nature." This holds good in the province of religion. Take Confucianism. It represents man as entirely subject to destiny, as so bound down by the inflexible laws of nature as to be unable to act as he pleases. He is a mere atom in the great structure of the universe. *Shisei mei ari; fuki Ten ni ari*: "Life and death are all pre-appointed; wealth and honour are decreed by Heaven." However great man's mind may be, it has to submit to the inexorable laws which govern all things. Though occasionally Confucius speaks of "Heaven" as though it had a mind and was capable of emotions, these are evidently only figures of speech

* "The orthodox party does not possess the qualifications for supplying the (religious) demands of the Japanese to day. These could only be supplied by some one possessing the characteristics of the three schools of thought referred to above, who was at once an experientialist, a mystic and scientific (rationalistic) like Schleiermacher. But a man possessing this character it would be very hard to find. In the meantime the needs of our time might well be supplied by such men as William Penn, Wesley or Zinzendorf."

and the Heaven of his conception was no other than blind fatalism. Buddhism holds out the state called Nirvana as the final good of mankind. It is customary to translate this term into Chinese by the characters 寂滅 *Jakumetsu*, which mean extinction. But Buddhist scholars say this translation conveys a wrong impression. In the Royal Library of Paris there is a Buddhist work which represents Nirvana as a "Deliverance," *gedatsu*. The teaching of Buddhism is that all our trouble here comes from supposing things to be real when they are only visionary. Our separation from the great universe to which we belong has never been anything but a fancy of ours say the Buddhists. At death we shall hold to this fancy no longer; there will no longer be an *ego* and a *non-ego*, nature and a being outside nature. Absorption will take place and what we have considered the part will be lost in the whole. Thus, according to this system of teaching, man becomes entirely subject to nature.

Christianity represents nature to be subject to a supreme, actually existing Being called Jehovah, the "I am." This Being is a thinking, spiritual Being, the "Great Self" of the Universe, the Christians' God. God created man in his own image and placed him over nature. Man, according to this teaching, originated from God, his separateness from nature was an attribute bestowed on him by God. Kant says that in order to establish a reliable basis of ethics three things must be premised: (1) The freedom of man's will, (2) A future life, and (3) The existence of God. If, as Buddhism represents, there is no separate existence for the human *ego* and man's will is not free, then morality and religion can effect nothing. They are mere empty names. Responsibility, duty, the pursuit of high ideals, all these are dependent on the reality of our individuality. If men once begin to doubt the teaching of their own inner consciousness, what else have they to rely on and what becomes of all the accumulated knowledge of the world founded on that consciousness? And of what does that consciousness consist, and where is its chief seat? These are subjects over which materialists and spiritualists have disputed for ages, but despite all the progress of physiology, it has by no means explained all psychological phenomena, nor has it shown that all mental operations can be traced to material causes. The bridge between the material and spiritual worlds has yet to be built. But in man's inner consciousness he is as convinced of the existence of a part called the soul as he is of the external, material world. What is the soul? Martineau thus writes of it:—"That changeless inner mind of ours which is the source of all our activity and the receptacle of all our experience, we call the soul."*

In the *Tsūyoku Shūkyō dan* (No. 5) L'Abbe E. Ligneul's well-known translator, Mr. Maeda Chōta writes as follows:—During the last 20 years not a few scholars in this country have studied religion, and at the present moment there seems to be a wide-spread feeling that religion is indispensable as a reforming agency. Yet we are very surprised to find various scholars expressing themselves in a manner which shows that they have no adequate conception whatever of the real nature of religion. "Religion," said Mr. Fukuzawa, "is like tea, and the difference between one religion and another is like the difference between Japanese tea and Chinese tea." "Religion," says Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, "is a sort of narcotic which temporarily stupefies man's conscience (*Kyōshin wo ichiji shibire-saseru mono de aru*)." Quite recently Mr. Ōmachi Keigetsu has told us (in the *Taiyō*) that religion is based on fear. While Doctors Inoue and Motora continue to talk about manufacturing a new religion, quite a number of scholars and politicians regard religion as only suitable for silly old men and women. And the general opinion among the learned is that religion is no more than a device for attaining worthy ends. If asked to define religion I say, "It is the union of earth and heaven, of God

* The above is a translation from the Japanese and probably differs verbally from Dr. Martineau's original definition, which is not at hand as we write. —(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

and man—a union that is brought about on man's part of his own free-will, and a union that when accomplished is thoroughly effective. Religion, as the word implies, is a bond that binds man to God. The bond between father and son we call *kō*, filial piety, that between master and servant or subject and monarch we call *chū*, loyalty. What these two virtues are in our earthly relationships, that is religion in our heavenly relationship. In a country where the two above-named virtues are held in great honour religion ought to flourish; for it is no more than a higher form of filial piety and loyalty. . . . But there can be no compelling of belief in religion. Men must accept it voluntarily, and not from constraint of any kind. But when it has been accepted it will certainly prove itself to be a force capable of effecting great things; since religion brings man into union with an all-perfect God. . . . Religion is a branch of learning, but it is unlike those sciences whose first principles are based on axiomatic truth. There can be no immediate and direct perception of the first principles of religion. They must be taken on trust. Faith is absolutely necessary. We must receive humbly the teaching of God, realizing our own inferiority to the all-wise God.

The last volume of the Encyclopædia published by the Hakubunkwan consists of a work on "The Religious Systems of the world" by Mr. Kudō Shigeyoshi, one of the lecturers at the Sōtōshū Kōtōgakurin. The book treats each religion analytically first, and then discusses them all synthetically. The subject of universal peace and methods for diminishing crime are dealt with in the closing pages of the work. The price is 50 sen.

We read in the *Kiritutōkyō Shōkai* that a Christian belonging to the Tōkyō Shinbō (興業) Kyōkai has established in Nagoya what the Japanese call a *Yorozu-ya* for supplying Christians with any articles they may require at reduced prices. The profits of the business are to be devoted to Christian work. The shop is said to be much appreciated. The notion of starting this business agency originated with Mr. Teramoto, belonging to the Mitsui Bank.

The Nihon Dendō-kaisha has just celebrated its 25th anniversary and the *Kiritutōkyō Shōkai* utilizes the occasion for furnishing a history of the Association written by Mr. Osada Tokiyuki. The title of his article is "The Past and Future of the Japanese Missionary Society." For many years the Society received help from abroad and was to a certain extent controlled by foreign missionaries, but during the past 7 years it has been under exclusive Japanese management. The following is an epitome of the history of the Association. The Japanese Missionary Society (Congregational) was founded on January 2nd, 1878. On that occasion delegates from Kobe, Osaka, Miya, Hyōgo, Kyōto and other places, representing 9 Churches in all, met in a girls' school situated in Hori-ura Machi, Tosa. Mr. Nijima presided at the meeting. After each of the delegates had given an account of the work carried on by his church, it was unanimously agreed that a Missionary Society be formed which should from the first aim at becoming by degrees entirely self-supporting. A committee consisting of Messrs. Nijima, Sawayama and Imamura was appointed, to whom the task of drawing up rules and taking steps for the proper organization of the Association was entrusted. These may be said to have been the founders (*ranjō*) of the Society. At first the Society received help from the American Board of Foreign Missions, the sums granted differing according to years. But in January, 1896, this practice ceased, and the Society became wholly self-supporting. The Society has since its foundation carried on work at 75 different mission stations, located in the 3 chief cities and in 33 prefectures of the empire. At 50 places churches were formed, and 17 out of these churches are wholly self-supporting. The evangelists in the employ of the Society number 126. It would be quite correct to say that more than

half of the evangelistic work of the Kumiai churches has been done by this Society. In 1890 Mr. Sawayama Takakichi was chosen President of the Society, but he soon after resigned and Mr. Ebina Danjō was appointed in his stead. During the first 18 years of the Society's existence it received from native and foreign sources the sum of 51,280 yen 17 sen 6 rin. Of this sum 38,000 yen came from the United States, the remainder was subscribed in this country. The money subscribed since the Society became entirely independent, that is, during the last 7 years, amounts to 26,954 yen 93 sen 2 rin, that is, to more than double the amount subscribed during the 18 years of the Society's dependence on foreign aid. The total amount subscribed by Japanese to the Society's funds during the 25 years was 40,188 yen 87 sen 9 rin. The total amount expended by the Society since its establishment reaches 78,237 yen 20 sen 8 rin. Since it became independent, the Society has not only succeeded in collecting money with greater ease, but its work has advanced with more rapid strides than it did when it was pecuniarily semi-dependent on foreign aid. The present annual expenditure of the Society is reckoned at 5,550 yen 50 sen. New stations have just been opened in Tōkyō, Yokohama, Nagoya, Fukui, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Nagasaki by evangelists who are full of faith and earnestness, from whose labours much is expected. We aim, says Mr. Osada, at breaking up new ground and at establishing self-supporting churches at places where now there are none. We contemplate eventually being able to send missionaries to other Eastern countries, to China and to Korea. In the latter country we already have a Christian teacher engaged in education who may act as a John the Baptist there and "prepare the way of the Lord." There are many circumstances connected with the situation in Korea which make it desirable for us to open mission stations in that country. As the most advanced of Eastern nations, our responsibility is great. "If," said Joseph Cook, "the East be compared to a big man-of-war, Japan is the rudder of that ship." A true saying, indeed, to which we Christians do well to take heed. We wish that we could commemorate this our 25th Anniversary by reading reports of work carried on in the neighbouring countries. But we trust it will not be long before our resources will allow of our sending missionaries to China and Korea. We need more evangelists. Out of Japan's 50 million inhabitants there are now some 50,000 Christian soldiers, but for the evangelization of neighbouring countries our disposable force is still inadequate. The *Kirisukyō Sekai* publishes a very happily worded letter of congratulation from the Rev. H. Kozaki in which he speaks of the society as a child that had grown to manhood unobserved by its parents, (of whom Mr. Kozaki was one) as the Japanese saying is, *Hitō sono ko no chizuru wo shiru mono nashi*. The letter calls attention to the steady progress which the Society has made and warns its members against any relaxation of effort.

YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANISATION.

A general meeting of the Yokohama Charity Organization was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Monday afternoon, Mr. Jas. Dodds presiding.

The following is the report and statement of accounts:—

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN APRIL 1ST, 1900, AND MAY 31ST, 1901.

The Committee beg to lay before the subscribers the following report and statement of finance.

The relief of destitute seamen has been accomplished with the cooperation and assistance of the Salvation Army. During the period covered by the report, tickets for 534 days board and lodging have been granted without any distinction of race or creed, and your Committee feel that the thanks of the community are due to the Agent of the Salvation Army, Major Ellis, and to Mrs. Ellis, for the self-sacrificing care and attention which they give to the waifs and strays who drift to our shores. Were it not for the home which they offer to the destitute, the question of relief would be a much more serious matter, while the moral influence which they exert would be entirely missing.

Assisted passages have been granted to those who were desirous of leaving the country, but the largest expenditure of the Society has been for the maintenance and relief of residents whose misfortunes justify the assistance, and as there are several cases in which this relief will be required more or less permanently, any increase in contributions during the coming year will be welcome.

The Committee desire to direct attention to the main object of the Society's existence, namely, to direct the charitable funds of the port on organized lines, so as to avoid, as far as possible, those cases in which unworthy persons trade upon the feelings aroused by tales of distress. It often happens that lists are circulated and responded to without sufficient enquiry being made as to the merits or needs of the case, and money is thus taken which might have been directed to better and more widespread uses. The Committee therefore urge that applicants for charity should be referred to them, and that no subscription should be made to lists unless signed by a member of the Committee.

In October, 1900, Mr. Charles V. Sale was invited to join the Committee and is now acting as Honorary Treasurer.

J. DODDS.
B. C. HOWARD.
J. COLE HARTLAND.
W. F. MITCHELL.
J. A. MARTIN.
CHARLES V. SALE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. From April 1st, 1900, to May 31st, 1901.

RECEIPTS.	
1900.	Yen.
April 1—To Balance from last Account ...	667.26
June 30—To Interest H. & S. Bank C'tion	7.60
June-Sept.—	Yen.
To Local Subscriptions per list	844.00
Less unpaid by Collector	150.00
	694.00
	1,368.86
DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Assistance and Supplies to Destitutes ...	197.23
By Assistance to Destitute Seamen	294.50
By Assistance and Passages from Japan ...	96.00
By Medicines and Hospital Expenses	268.65
By Balance Forward	512.48
	1,368.86

Yokohama, 4th October, 1900.

(Signed) J. C. HARTLAND.

Compared with vouchers and found correct.

(Signed) F. W. GOTCH.

RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 9—To Balance from above Account	512.48
Dec. 7—To Received from Collector	50.00
Dec. 31—To Interest H. & S. Bank C'tion...	1.24
May 31—To Balance due to Hon. Treasurer	48.68
	612.40

DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Assistance and Supplies to Destitutes ...	271.37
By Assistance to Destitute Seamen	274.83
By Assistance and Passages from Japan ...	20.00
By Medicine and Hospital Expenses	43.00
By Printing, Advertising and Stationery ...	3.20
	612.40

Yokohama, 31st May, 1901.

(Signed) CHARLES V. SALE,
Hon. Treasurer.

Compared with vouchers and found correct.

(Signed) W. N. C. ALLEN.

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1902, AND 31ST AUGUST, 1903.

The Committee beg to lay before the subscribers the following Report and Statement of finance.

During the twelve months the Society have been able with the cooperation and assistance of the Salvation Army to extend relief to seventy-eight destitute persons.—43 Seamen, 3 Firemen, 7 Clerks, 4 Ship's Stewards & Cooks, 21 various and unknown. The nationalities were as follows:—

America	13
Austria	1
Belgium	1
Chili	2
Denmark	4
France	2
Germany	8
Great Britain	35
Italy	1
Russia	8
Unknown	3

The relief given consisted of approximately:—177

Nights' Lodging, 573 Meals, 2 Assisted Passages to Pacific Coast, 9 Assisted Passages to other ports. In addition, contributions have been made towards the maintenance of several old residents.

The Committee further desire to thank residents and visitors for many gifts of clothing, in the distribution of which they have been very greatly assisted by Major Ellis, also Messrs North and Rne and Messrs. Brett & Co. for making up prescriptions gratis; and they would express their obligations to the proprietors of the local journals, the *Japan Herald*, *Japan Gazette*, *Japan Mail* and *Japan Advertiser* for inserting without charge our advertisement calling attention to the needs of the Society.

The Committee desire to reiterate their sense of the debt which they owe to Major Ellis and to Mrs. Ellis of the Salvation Army for their valuable cooperation and assistance, without which it would be impossible to make such effective use of the funds at their disposal.

The Committee in presenting this Report and Statement now beg to tender their resignation, and to thank the community for the response as shown in the attached Subscription List.

J. DODDS.
W. P. G. FIELD.
J. C. HARTLAND.
B. C. HOWARD.
J. MARTIN.
C. V. SALE.
M. SURTH.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. September 1st, 1902, to August 31st, 1903.

RECEIPTS.	
1902.	Yen.
Nov.-Dec.—	
To local Subscriptions per List	1,234.00
To Interest	1.94
To Sale of Sundry clothing	13.00
	1,248.94

DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Balance due to Hon. Treasurer in 1902	179.15
By Collecting subscriptions	30.00
By Assistance and Supplies to destitute seamen and others	264.20
By Assistance and passages from Japan ..	200.05
By Assistance to local poor	360.00
By Advertising and stationery	7.50
By Balance in hand	208.04
	1,248.94

Yokohama, 22nd Sept., 1903.

(Signed) CHARLES V. SALE,
Hon. Treasurer.

Compared with vouchers and found correct.

(Signed) E. RAY.

The CHAIRMAN explained that since the accounts were made up, viz the 31st August, the balance in hand, yen 208, had been completely expended and the Society had now to make a fresh appeal to the public. A fresh list will accordingly be sent round. In dispensing the funds of the Society, it will be seen that the Committee have given prominence to the idea which primarily led to the formation of the Society, the relief of distressed seamen of the Mercantile Marine, whose cases could not be fully met by the Seamen's Mission; but, as will be observed, there have been many other cases of distress relieved by the Society. In dealing with the cases brought before them, the Committee have exercised what discrimination has been in their power; but they do not pretend to say that every case has been a deserving one. People in distress find themselves here in some way, and have to be helped away from the place or remain as a burden to the community. The funds, however, have been dispensed as carefully as circumstances would admit, and the Committee hope that subscribers will be satisfied with the results achieved. The Committee, continued Mr. Dodds, desire to emphasize one paragraph which runs:—"We desire to direct attention to the main object of the Society's existence, namely, to direct the charitable funds of the port on organized lines, so as to avoid, as far as possible, those cases in which unworthy persons trade upon the feelings aroused by tales of distress. It often happens that lists are circulated and responded to without sufficient enquiry being made as to the merits or needs of the case, and money is thus taken which might have been directed to better and more wide-spread uses. The Committee therefore urge that applicants for charity should be re-

ferred to them, and that no subscription should be made to lists unless signed by a member of the Committee." In conclusion, the Chairman said that the attitude of the public generally, "We don't mind paying up, but don't bother us to attend meetings."

This concluded the proceedings, and the old Committee remain in office.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

According to the *Official Gazette*, the Minister for Finance delivered on Oct. 23rd his decision on an appeal brought by Mr. Richard Reiff, representative of Messrs. Reimers and Reiff, No. 8, Naniwa-cho, Kobe. The firm imported on May 12th this year three cases containing avarturine glass, with a certificate of origin, from Germany, on which goods the Kobe Customs imposed 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 470 of the general statutory tariff which provides for precious stones, pearls and their imitations. The appellant contended that the goods in dispute were merely lumps of glass not to be confounded with any kind of precious stones, and that the duty should be imposed at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under the conventional tariff between Japan and Austria-Hungary. The Minister for Finance sustained the appeal imposing the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

The Minister rendered the same day decision in an appeal presented by Mr. J. Ringer, representative of Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co. Nagasaki. The firm imported on June 5th 50 tons waste pieces of old mild steel on which the Nagasaki Customs imposed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under No. 496 of the general statutory tariff. The appellant held that the goods were pieces of old steel which had been cut out at an iron factory and were only fit for re-manufacturing, and the duty should be at the rate of *sen* 14.4 per 100 *kin*. The appeal was not sustained on the ground that the steel cannot be recognized as old from the fact that it consists of waste pieces.

Another decision was given by the Minister on the same day in an appeal brought by Mr. H. Tatsumi, director of the Sasebo Naval Dockyard. The dockyard imported from England mild steel plates and oval bar steel on which the Nagasaki Customs imposed specific duties of *sen* 49.9 per 100 *kin* under No. 220 and *sen* 53.9 per 100 *kin* under No. 118 of the statutory tariff respectively. The director of the naval dockyard contended that the goods should be free from duty because the materials are to be used for the hull of torpedo-boat destroyer *Shinonome*, which is undergoing repairs at the yard, and are not for common use. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the steel materials are not certified to be for the special use of warships, and could not in their present form be for the special use of warships.

THE PLAGUE.

Two cases of plague were reported on Oct. 29th at the village of Koyasu near Kamakura. The patients are a boy 8 years old, his younger sister, and a fisherman named R. Kayama. The boy died the same day.

A case of plague was reported at Urashima-cho, Kanagawa, the night of Oct. 30th. The patient is a girl named Shimo, 9 years old. The sanitary authorities have decided to burn the dwelling and over 20 adjoining houses.

On the night of Nov. 3rd, another case of plague was reported at Urashima-cho, Kanagawa. The patient is a boy named K. Koyama, 11 years old, who was staying with his father at an inn known as the Nakazawa-ya.

The Yokohama sanitary authorities commenced on Nov. 4th, to build an isolation house at Minami-Otamachi. The building will be completed within four days.

The Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting on Nov. 3rd, when it was decided to expend *yen* 79,000 in preventing the further spread of the plague.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ADDITIONS TO THE RULES.

The new laws for the season 1903-4 largely affect the question of the referee's discretion, and these laws are likely to give some trouble both to referees and to players until they are properly understood. The principal change is in Law 16, which deals with the penalty kick. The addition to this rule reads thus:—"The Referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving an advantage to the opposite side." It might be as well to mention here that the International Board has decided that, when a penalty kick is taken at the expiry of time (everyone knows, of course that the time for play is extended until such penalty kick is made) in the event of the ball touching the goalkeeper before passing between the posts a goal is scored.

The next alteration, in importance, or rather addition, applies to Rule 6, which deals with an offside player. He cannot now interfere, not only with an opponent but *with the play*, until the ball has been *again* played. This makes the offside sneak a veritable dummy and it is strange that the Board did not take this leaf out of the Rugby Union book years ago. Another important alteration is in Rule 10, which is quoted in full. It now reads:—"A goal may be scored from a free kick which is awarded because of any infringement of Law 9 but not from any other free kick. When a free kick has been taken the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. The kick-off, corner kick, and goal-kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this law." Players will note that the alteration in the rules is printed in italics. This is perhaps a fitting opportunity to remind players that the International Board has decided that, with reference to Rule 9, in cases of handling, tripping, pushing, kicking holding, or charging an opponent from behind which the referee deems intentional, no penalty must be awarded. This has practically been the custom up to date with referees but it is now laid down as a hard and fast decision and if players will only respect it many unallowed appeals in the past will not be repeated.

An alteration of minor importance is in Rule 2. There is now no such thing as a foul kick-off. The decision of the International Board is that if the law is not complied with, the kick-off must be taken over again.

From the foregoing it will be noted how much the powers of the referee have been increased solely with the idea of stopping all kinds of foul play, but it should also be noted by players that the defending side when pushed hard are just as liable to the different penalties as their opponents who, in their keenness to score, may err. Mr. W. Pickford, who has been a member of the Football Association Council since 1888, sums up these alterations in the rules concisely, firstly as regards referees, and secondly as regards players. To referees he says:—

- 1.—No free kick for an improper kick off.
- 2.—Passive interference when in an offside position is a breach of law 6.
- 3.—A free kick for a breach of law 9 may score a goal.
- 4.—The penalty kick need not be enforced if it would benefit the offending side, or inversely, lose the unoffending side a good chance to score.

To players Mr. Pickford says:—

- 1.—Kick off fairly and don't encroach. It is unsportsmanlike.
- 2.—When in an off-side position, "clear out of the way."
- 3.—Notice how the net is closing in on foul play. A free kick from one of your fouls may lose you a goal. The man who tries to stop an opponent at any cost, risking the penalty kick as the lesser of two evils, will gain nothing, as a referee may now ignore the penalty kick and let the play go on. So the player now faces two risks instead of one, and his foul stands a better chance than before of meeting with its merited punishment.

It is also worth noting that when a breach of law by the defending side occurs, when a penalty kick is being taken and a goal is scored, the

referee may ignore the infringement and let the goal stand.

It will probably be a relief to the Rugby players to know that there is no alteration in the rules this year but it may be as well to point out that the old rule referring to "foot up" still calls for a free kick. It reads:—"Being in a scrummage, lifts a foot from the ground before the ball has been put into such scrummage."

OLD HEATHEN.

THE LATE MRS. E. R. FULKERSON.

At her home No. 6 Higashiyama, Nagasaki, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, October 23, surrounded by her family and members of her Mission, Mrs. Kate Josephine Fulkerson quietly and peacefully passed away. Although in poor health during the past few months, the final serious development of her illness was very sudden and the news of her death will come as a shock to her many friends in Japan and in America. She leaves a husband and three sons in Japan, and a son and a mother and many other relatives in America, to mourn, with the deep sympathy of their friends, their great loss. The bareness of the cables news to the home people in America reveals the inevitable hardness of all exiled life in far away lands.

Mrs. Fulkerson was thirty-six years of age and came to Japan, the first time, in 1887, with her husband. For two years they resided in Aoyama, Tokyo, where Mr. Fulkerson was stationed in the school work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Then they were transferred to Nagasaki where, for the last fourteen years, Mr. Fulkerson has been connected with the Chinzei Seminary, of which school he is now principal. During these sixteen years Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson have made two furling trips to America. Through all his work in this country and in America Mrs. Fulkerson has been a constant help and inspiration to her husband. She has been a devoted mother to her four sons, having supplied unto them together with the home care the additional advantages they would otherwise have lost in a foreign country. Her home has been a centre of Christian grace and hospitality. Her hospitality has been abundant not only to friends but to unfortunate strangers alike. Her husband's position as U.S. Vice-Consul for two years made wider social demands upon her which were always met with the same grace and charm. Her sympathetic heart made her a friend to the needy among both Japanese and foreigners in Nagasaki.

The funeral services began with prayer at the house at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, by the Rev. A. E. Rigby, of Chinzei Seminary. Then the body was borne to the large chapel of Kwassui Jo Gakko by the honorary pall-bearers, Mr. Walne of the Baptist Mission, Mr. Myers of the Dutch Reformed Mission, Mr. Nakayama, pastor of Kogimachi Methodist Church, Mr. Yoshigaki of Chinzei Seminary, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Berry of the Methodist Mission. There a large concourse of friends, Japanese and foreign, had gathered. The whole front of the chapel was filled with the beautiful floral tributes. The service for the Dead of the Methodist Episcopal Ritual was read by the Rev. H. B. Johnson and the Rev. J. C. Davison, of the Methodist Mission, and Mr. Nakamura, Mrs. Fulkerson's pastor, and Professor Sasamori of the Seminary. Beautiful songs were sung by the Kwassui Choir and a solo by Miss Mabel Davison. The ritual and songs were fittingly delivered partly in English and partly in Japanese. At the close of this service a long procession of the family and Mission and other friends was formed and solemnly conveyed the body to its resting place in the Methodist Mission plot in the foreign cemetery at Urakami. The coffin with cross and wreath of flowers on top was carried tenderly and faithfully the long distance by students of the Seminary. At the grave the committal service was read by the same Ministers. The grave was lined with evergreens and no open earth was visible in the plot. After the interment the grave was covered with evergreens and the whole plot literally covered with the wreaths and crosses of roses and chrysanthemums. In the

thirty years history of the South Japan Methodist Mission but one previous death has taken place on the field, and that of a little child from one of the Mission houses.

On Sunday morning a memorial service was held at the time of the regular Japanese preaching service conducted by the pastor. Memorial tributes were given by representatives from the Seminary students and from Mrs. Fulkerson's class of Japanese women and an address by Professor Sasamori.

On account of the shock of his wife's death, Dr. Fulkerson with his children will probably sail for America on the *China* leaving Nagasaki on Nov. 12. After providing for the welfare of the children he hopes to return to his work again. During his absence Mr. Johnson will be acting Principal of the Seminary, and Mr. Davison acting Treasurer of the Mission.—*Communicated.*

SOIRÉE MUSICALE ET DRAMATIQUE.

The soirée musical et dramatique given in the Public Hall on Thursday evening for the benefit of the Société Française de Secours was a huge success, financially as well as artistically. Indeed, a more delightful evening it would be difficult to imagine and the only regret we feel is that the charming and clever French ladies and gentlemen who took part in the various plays have not given us a taste of their delicate quality before and so have added the joys of a keener anticipation to the evening's delights. But now perhaps that they have taken the plunge and proved the high range of their achievements they will accede to the public demand and not let too long an interval supervene before they announce another entertainment along the same successful and wholly pleasing lines.

After an overture by the band of the *Montcalm*, Madame André sang very charmingly Bemberg's "Chant Hindou," and followed it with Danza's "Si tu m'aimais." Then the curtain went up for the first of the plays, a comedy in one act, entitled "Mon Noyé." It was most spiritedly acted by Mme. Carrillon, Comte M. de Perigny and M. Jamin. The lady's part of course was slight, but she played very artistically and received her reward in loud applause. As the would-be suicide, M. Jamin caused roars of laughter by the clever way in which he turned the tables on his benefactor (the Comte M. de Perigny), finally causing him to imagine that the mere act of saving the youngster's life rendered the saviour under life-long obligations to the saved. The part of *Dasseau* was in equally clever hands and so, as the comedy sparkles with wit, few of the points in the paradox were lost on a highly appreciative house.

"Bonne Recompense" was a comedy in a different vein, being surcharged with sentiment from beginning to end. Mme. Barmont, a new comer to Yokohama, made a very beautiful and charming *Mlle de Barsac* and played up most winningly to the capital *Robert de Normont* of the Comte de Perigny. Mme. Barmont is to be highly complimented on her *début*. The next item was a recitation by Mr. G. G. Brady, "La Nourrice Seche," which, as the programme explained, was an "effroyable catastrophe racontée par un Irlandais avec l'accent de son pays." Needless to say this number brought down the house, Mr. Brady covering himself with glory. The last play was a farce pure and simple. It was entitled "L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle" (English as it is spoken). A French gentleman (*Julien Cicander*), elopes with a young English lady (*Miss Betty*). They arrive at a Paris hotel where the father (*Hogson*) follows in hot pursuit. Not knowing a word of French he meets an interpreter for the occasion (*Eugene*), who is equally ignorant of the English language. The situations grow absurd and complicated to the mystification of the *Inspector of Police*, the *Clerk* and *Porter* of the hotel, who cannot understand a word that *Hogson* says. Finally matters are straightened out and *Hogson* consents to the marriage of his daughter, and, as the French *analyse des pièces* puts it: "Tout est bien qui finit bien! We have

seldom seen a play that went with a merrier swing than this and the ease with which the various situations were developed speaks volumes for the care and time spent on the rehearsals. Mr. Brady as a Briton who exercises to the full his right to speak nothing but his own language in a foreign land was delightful, and he was capably supported by the Comte M. de Perigny, M. Jamin and the ladies.

Throughout the evening the excellent band of the French flagship *Montcalm* filled the intervals with some delightful music, as the programme appended will show. A word of praise should be accorded Mons. A. Fortoul, the designer of the pretty sketch which adorned the front page of the programme, and to the ladies and gentlemen who devised the pretty scheme of decorations on the stage and in the hall, which added so much to the satisfaction of the evening.

PROGRAMME.

- I—Ronde des Petits Pierrots Bosc.
par la Musique du "Montcalm."
- II— { Chant Hindou Bemberg.
Si tu m'aimais Danza.
Madame André.
- III—Mon Noyé M. Devilliers.
Comédie en Un Acte.
Pélagie Mme. Carrillon.
Dousseau Cte. M. de Perigny.
Arthur M. Jamin.
- IV—Cavaliera Rusticana... (Sélection) Mascagni.
par la Musique du "Montcalm."
- V—Bonne Recompense M. Guilhermy.
Saynète en Un Acte
Mlle de Barsac Mme. Barmont.
Robert Cte. M. de Perigny.
- VI—La Nourrice Seche J. Moy.
Effroyable catastrophe racontée par un
Irlandais avec l'accent de son pays.
Mr. G. G. Brady.
- VII—Le Moulin de la Foret Noire Eilenbert
par la Musique du "Montcalm."
- VIII—L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle T. Bernard.
Vaudeville en Un Acte.
Betty Mme. Barmont.
La Caissière Mme. Carrillon.
Eugene Cte. M. de Perigny.
Hogson Mr. Brady.
Julien Mr. Jamin.
L'Inspecteur Mr. Cherfils.
Le Garçon Mr. Carrillon.
Un Agent.
- IX—Fiançailles..... (Valse) Wesly.
par la Musique du "Montcalm."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Macmillan's autumn list will include a new work by Mr. W. W. Skeat, entitled "Wild Tribes of the Malay Peninsula."

There is grave anxiety among her wide circle of friends over the serious illness that has befallen Mrs. Bishop, better known long ago in the literary and travelled world as Miss Isabella Bird.

Sir Theodore Martin, who attained his 87th year on Sept. 16th, has had a career of remarkable energy. There are few litterateurs whose work, ranging over such a wide field and embracing so many difficult subjects, has been so consistently good; and it is sometimes forgotten that before he became famous in the world of letters, he practised as a solicitor in Edinburgh for several years, and on coming up to London in 1845, became a most successful Parliamentary agent.

The latest news concerning Ibsen's health is grave. A Vienna doctor who recently visited him in Christiania reports that he has practically lost the power of speech; he stammers so that only his nurse can understand him. The doctor said further: "Also his faculties are impaired. His loss of memory is particularly noticeable. In consequence of these defects he cannot work. Ibsen is, in fact, completely broken up. He presents the picture of a helpless old man." Ibsen is now seventy-five, so that recovery seems hardly possible. It is simply a case of waiting for the end, remarks the *Academy*.

Two new books on Chinese subjects are announced as nearly ready. Mrs. Archibald Little's

biography of Li Hung-chang is now completed, and Messrs. Cassell promise it for publication this autumn. Then Mr. E. H. Parker, formerly British Consul at Kiungchow, and now Professor of Chinese at Owen's College, Manchester, for some years has been writing a book on all that should interest us in China. Not only so, but he deals with the whole history of that nation from the earliest times to the present day. It is announced by Messrs. Chapman under the title *China, Past and Present*.

How many people, asks "V.C." have owed their lives to a cigar? M. Guizot, the great French historian, for instance, owed his life to one. Followed about one day by an ill-looking individual, M. Guizot finally sat down on a bench and his unwelcome follower seated himself there also, all the time watching him with a threatening air. The historian was not troubled. He pulled a cigar out of his pocket and lighted it. At that action the strange man arose and muttered that he had been mistaken, as the scoundrel he meant to kill did not smoke. The historian was considerably puzzled by this occurrence until he learned several days afterward that a man answering the description of the fellow who had followed him had been arrested for a murderous assault on a public official, against whom he had a grudge.

Correspondence in the *Spectator* has established the fact that the father of Robert Burns signed his name Burness. Mr. Jerram, writing from Oxford says, regarding this point:—When a certain Walter Campbell moved from Argyllshire to Glenbervie in the Mearns (Kincardineshire) early in the seventeenth century, he assumed the name of Burnhouse or *Burness*. From him the fourth in descent was William Burness, the father of the poet. The family Bible records the marriage of "William Burness and Agnes Brown" in 1757, and I myself copied the name of "William Burness" from the old gravestone in Alloway kirkyard more than forty years ago, which has since been replaced by a new one. The poet always signed himself "Robert Burness" in his letters for about two years after his father's death in 1784, the last extant letter with that signature being one addressed to Mr. Aiken, April 3rd, 1786. After this date he appears to have adopted the spelling with which we are all familiar,—"Robert Burns."

Writers with an itch for political satire are having a happy time of it in England just now, and squibs, cartoons and skits are filling the bookstalls. The question presented to the nation by Mr. Chamberlain naturally forms the *raison d'être* of them all. One booklet recently brought to our notice is called *The Great Inquiry*, and a few extracts from its pages should prove amusing. For instance, Mr. Baines, of Middlesboro, deposes:—"The country is on the verge of ruin. In the iron-trade competition with America, and latterly with Belgium and Germany, had been felt very severely. Mrs. Baines and self had passed through many anxious moments since 1892. For the last eight years he had found it impossible to spend more than one month, or at most six weeks, in London during the season, and that in a hired house. *It was only by an unostentatious and harassing attention to detail that the business had been kept going.*" The remedy proposed by Mr. Baines, that the Government should pay him 25s. a ton for all the pig-iron he produces, or tax all other iron till it brings his up to what he holds a fair price, in return for which he will pay away 5s. a ton in wages, is a humorous exaggeration in amount, though not in principle, of the actual demands of some Protectionist manufacturers. "Mr. Thomas Hepton, draper, swore that he sold in the past year some 50,000 or 60,000 cases of foreign woven stuffs, every one of which had to be paid for. *The profit only remained in England.*" Cross-examined: "He did not himself pay for the goods in gold, but he gave a cheque upon his bankers, who doubtless sent the money abroad in packing-cases, and all that went to the—foreigner. Lord Lansdowne: 'Moderate your language.' Mr. Hepton: 'I am sorry, My Lord, but if you had sent case after case of solid gold away to France week after week for ten years you would feel as I do.'"

Mr. Justice Darling, who lately published a volume of verse and essays called "Seria Ludo," has now found time to prepare a new edition of "Scintille Juris," to which he has added a drawing by the late Sir Frank Lockwood. Mr. Justice Darling in addition to putting his name on the titlepage, has inserted the names of the judges whose decisions are travestied in one of the most amusing chapters of his little book. They are Lord Coleridge, Lord Justice James, Lord Bramwell, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Lord Esher, all of whom, of course, have passed beyond the reach of parody. "It is expedient to understand the decided cases; but this cannot be done without examining closely the personal characteristics of those who decide them." His experience of the Bench has not induced Mr. Justice Darling to omit this saying, nor does it appear to have changed his opinion that "anyone who will may satisfy himself, by taking down a volume of reports, old or new, that any given judge will run in a particular direction if he fairly can." Some of the witty sayings in "Scintille Juris" have, perhaps, an added meaning for the Bar now that Mr. Justice Darling has put his name to the book. "Counsel should, in all courts, use more of deference in proportion as the Bench have less of learning." "The chief difficulty in arguing with most men, and, therefore, with a jury, is not to convince them, but to prevent them from too rapidly forming an opinion." "To the Quarter Sessions the barrister of one term's standing goes to make himself acquainted with the law of the land by giving lessons in it to those who administer the one by virtue of possessing the other." "I could wish that the opening of a case were not quite so like the reading of old almanacs, supplemented by an aggregation of comment which has for the most part got stale by the time it is presented." "As a rule, never allow a witness to state what he is most anxious to mention—for it will surely be either slanderous or irrelevant." There are several judges on the English Bench who have enriched the field of legal literature, but only three, including Mr. Justice Darling, wandered in the more pleasant paths of authorship. Mr. Justice Wills is the author of "Wanderings in the High Alps" and "The Eagle's Nest," and Mr. Justice Ridley is responsible for a translation of Lucan's "Pharsalia." No barrister has ever been ingenious enough to find an opportunity for quoting any of these works in the courts.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM ON SHIPPING DAMAGE.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kano, judgement was given, on Oct. 30th, in the case instituted by the American Trading Company against Messrs. Robert M. Sloman and Co., Hamburg (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. C. Illies and Co.) claiming yen 485.36 as damage caused to goods brought by the steamer *Verona* from New York and consigned to plaintiffs, dismissing the claim of plaintiffs and ordering them to bear the costs.

LEI CHIEN HSIANG v. J. C. HARTLAND.

This case, in which the plaintiff petitions for the cancellation of the registration of immovable property came up again in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Oct. 30th when judgement was delivered dismissing the claim of plaintiff and ordering him to pay the costs.

A CLAIM ON THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The hearing of a case instituted by Messrs. Callander and Co. of Norway, against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, claiming yen 450,000 for certain damage, came up in the Tokyo District Court on Oct. 31st when counsel entered into a lengthy discussion. The Court then delivered judgment, dismissing the claim of plaintiffs.

RAZA v. SARDA.

The case brought by Mr. M. A. Raza against Mr. P. Sarda, claiming yen 51.54, came up again in the Yokohama Local Court on Oct. 31st when judgment was rendered in favour of plaintiff.

CLAIM ON A HORSE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of the case brought by Mr. G. Booth against Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co. was resumed before Judge Kato on Oct. 31st.

The case was again adjourned till Nov. 6th on account of the non-appearance of the *belto*, T. Shiwozawa, who attended the horse when Mr. Booth purchased it from the stable keepers.

LIN PEH SONG v. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.

In the Yokohama District Court on Nov. 4th, the hearing of this case was resumed before Judge Kato. Mr. C. Glahn was examined as a witness.

He stated that he had lived in Yokohama for about 26 years, his profession being that of surveyor to marine and fire insurance companies. At the request of the agent of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, he examined the *débris* of the building, No. 134, Yokohama, which was burned down in October, 1899. His examination was carried out a few days after the accident. The *débris* comprised a printing plant and type, which were stored at a Chinese house next to the burnt premises. He found a printing machine and a quantity of type in good condition. Before the examination, the witness received from the Agent of the foreign insurance company a list in which were specified the articles insured by the company. With the list the witness compared the pieces of *débris*, but he did not count the quantity of type. The result of his examination was reported to Mr. J. H. Jewett, of Messrs. Bavier & Co., No. 209, who are agents of the Fire Insurance Company.

Cross-examined by defendant's Counsel, witness stated that Exhibit B-3 was a report given by him to the agents after the examination with regard to the accident and the *débris*. Mr. Crane, engineer of the steamer *Kobe Maru*, or *Yamaguchi Maru*, counter-signed the report. As to the figures described in the specification, he could not give a perfect answer now as so many years had passed and he consequently had forgotten the details. He remembered that the valuation of the *débris* which was stacked in the street was made up under the advice of a Chinaman.

The case was adjourned till Nov. 11th at 1 p.m.

LIBEL CASE.

The case brought by Mr. Osada against Mr. Gonto, proprietor of the Teikoku Dempo News Agency, was resumed in the Tokyo Local Court on Nov. 22nd. The Public Procurator and Counsel for the accused entered into a lengthy discussion after which the case was adjourned till Nov. 4th, when sentence was to be delivered.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v. YUEN SIH SONG.

This case came up again on Nov. 5th in the Tokyo District Court. It is instituted by the Russo-Chinese Bank against Yuen Sih Song, former compradore of the bank, and the claim is for yen 170,000. There is a counter-claim of yen 530,000 brought by the Chinaman against the Bank on the ground that the latter had unlawfully sold land in Shanghai which belonged to the compradore. Counsel entered into a lengthy discussion, after which the case was adjourned.

P. SARDA v. GRAND HOTEL.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims yen 3,407.16 as compensation for the supervision of work, and the Hotel counter-claims for yen 37,267.01 for damage caused by the imperfect work passed by the architect, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Nov. 5th.

Plaintiff's counsel refused to recognize as evidence, Exhibit B. 1-21 brought in by defendant's counsel, and gave a lengthy explanation to the effect that these letters had no connection with the present case.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. J. Conder as an expert, and two Japanese named Y. Isono and S. Meguro as witnesses. Defendant's counsel also asked that Mr. W. K. Tresize, manager of the Engine and Iron

Works, be examined as a witness, and further that the Court appoint a competent architect to make an inspection of the parts of the building which defendants insisted were imperfect.

The Court agreed to examine the witnesses, except Mr. J. Conder, and ordered the parties to delegate an architect to examine the building. The Court then rose.

GIELEN v. JEWETT.

This case, in which plaintiff presents an objection to the temporary seizure of the business books of Messrs. Bavier and Co., was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on November 5th.

Defendant's Counsel gave an explanation of his evidence regarding Exhibits B. 11-24, the remainder B. 1-10 having been gone into at the previous hearing, which took place on Sept. 23rd.

Plaintiff's Counsel gave an explanation of his evidence, Exhibits A. 6-19, after which defendant's counsel asked the Court to examine Mr. H. Mita, a bailiff who attended to seize the property. To this the Court consented, and the case was again adjourned.

SENTENCE ON A TEN SEN THIEF.

A man, S. Ito (44) by name, who stole yen 10 on the night of Aug. 25th from the dwelling of a merchant named Ichihara, living at Nakano-go, Honji, Tokyo, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on Nov. 4th to 3 years' imprisonment with hard labour and 1 year's police surveillance.

LADY MINTO.

Lady Minto and her daughters, the Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliott, brought their enjoyable visit to Japan to an end on Friday, when they took ship by the *Empress of China* for Vancouver. Despite the rain, they were accompanied on board by a considerable crowd of friends, among them being Sir Claude MacDonald, who bade them a hearty farewell.

Mr. K. Otani entertained the Countess of Minto and her party at his house in Isecho, Yokohama, on Oct. 28th at 6.30 p.m., the British Minister and Lady MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Payne, the Governor of Kanagawa and Mrs. Sufu, the Mayor and several other gentlemen being present. The following day, the Countess entertained Mr. and Mrs. Otani at the Oriental Palace Hotel.

NOVEMBER MONEY MARKET.

On the authority of the Bank of Japan, Tokyo papers publish a table showing the amount of money that should be circulated during November:

	TO BE PAID-IN.	Yen.
Land tax, 2nd payment.....	5,841,083	
Hokkaido land tax, 2nd payment	11,618	
Business tax, latter half-year.....	3,302,002	
Soy tax, 2nd payment	1,102,522	
Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway Co. shares, 3rd payment	225,000	
Tokyo Street Electric Railway Co. shares, 4th payment	750,000	
Yokohama Electric Railway Co. shares, 2nd payment	250,000	
Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co., debentures, 4th payment	300,000	
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, debentures,	1,200,000	
Hokkaido Railway Co., debentures.....	1,250,000	
	TO BE PAID-OUT.	
Interest on 5 per cent Pension Bonds	4,076	
Interest on Naval Loan Bonds	207,433	
Dividend of Nippon Yusen Kaisha	1,300,000	
Interest on debentures of Nippon Industry Encouragement Bank.....	44,719	
Refund of debentures of Nippon Industry Encouragement Bank.....	52,000	

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eleven cases of cholera were reported on Nov. 2nd at Nagasaki.

I. Obashi, publisher of the periodical *Eimi Club* (Sanitary Club), and one other were arrested on Oct. 31st on a charge of having forged Russian notes.

Baron Komura paid a visit to Marquis Ito on Nov. 1st. The former left after tiffin, and the latter proceeded to his villa at Oiso, on the evening of the same day.

According to the *Asahi*, the Hoden Kerosine Oil Company, Niigata prefecture, held a general meeting on Oct. 26th, when a proposal to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. was passed.

A man named K. Okada (28) living at Ginza, Tokyo, murdered a woman at the Kaisei-ro in Shinagawa, on Oct. 29th, with a sword. He then committed suicide by cutting himself in the throat. The case is not known.

An official telegram states that seven cases of cholera appeared at Nagasaki on Oct. 30th. Another telegram from Fukuoka reports that the sanitary authorities commenced on Oct. 31st to carry out measures to disinfect passengers coming by train and ship from Nagasaki.

The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club will present "Lord and Lady Algy" about the middle of November, and the piece is now in active rehearsal. The cast involves 19 characters and among the players we notice an old Yokohama friend, Surgeon Norris, R.N., who takes the part of *Brabazon Tuluway*.

Yamauchi Umekichi, manager of the coal and ice store, Sayama & Co., at the foot of Jizō-zaka, has been found guilty of assaulting Mr. J. B. Gibbs on Oct. 7th and sentenced to ten days' detention. It will be remembered that the assault arose in connexion with a sign-board which the shop-people had refused to remove from Mr. Gibbs' property after being requested to do so. While engaged in removing it himself Mr. Gibbs was assaulted.

The Yokohama Modern School may be congratulated on its magazine, "The Modernian," the first number of which is to hand. Quite neatly got up in a taking cover, it contains a couple of school photographs and a capital view of Fuji's crater, and a variety of contributions from pupils. These include creditably written articles such as "The Cruise of the Mary," "Karuizawa," "The Lava Beds of Asama," etc. The notes on scholastic and other affairs are interesting.

The sale of the property of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., which had been advertised for Wednesday, did not take place. Some question appears to have arisen as to the limits of the various lots as advertised, and eventually it was decided by the Bailiff, Mr. Itaro Kusakabe, and the Auctioneers, Messrs. Eyton & Pratt, to expose the property at the total of the lowest upset prices—yen 174,350. At this there was no bidding and the sale was then adjourned in order that the authorities should re-survey the whole property.

A remarkable operation has just been completed in the Haute Savoie. Eleven years ago a "water-pocket" in the glaciers of "Tête-Rousse," which is a spur of Mont Blanc, burst, devastating several miles of country in the district of St. Gervais-les-Bains, and causing the death of about 100 persons. As the water was known to be gathering again to a dangerous extent, a tunnel was excavated to permit the escape of the water as it gathered. This was finished last year, but was found to have been so badly planned as to miss the desired point, and another gallery of 40 yards had to be begun. This has just been completed, and great blasting operations have set the waters for ever free from danger to the country.

The latest official report on the condition of Finland states that, owing to bad times and failure of crops, emigration, mostly to the United States, has been greater than ever before; but it is pointed out that for the Grand Duchy this is not an unmixed evil, as at least 20 per cent. return to Finland, and the majority of these have already saved up money enough on which to retire. Those who do not, nevertheless annually send to their less fortunate relations at home some millions

of Finnish marks, or francs. No fewer than 25,000 persons emigrated in 1902, which was a very large increase on the preceding year, when 12,881 sought their fortunes in the New World, and, as the increase of population for the whole country is about 35,000, this leaves only some 10,000 as actual addition.

Colonel Villiers Hatton succeeds Major-General Sir William Gascoigne in the Hongkong Command. The *Hongkong Daily Press* says that Colonel Villiers Hatton was born just over 51 years ago in London, his father being Lieut.-Colonel Villiers Hatton. He was sent to Eton for his education and in 1870 joined the Grenadier Guards. Two years later he attained the rank of Captain; in 1882 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1900 Colonel. In 1898 he served in the Sudan campaign under Lord (then Sir Herbert) Kitchener, being present at the battle of Khartoum, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the British Medal and the Khedive's Medal with clasp. On the 1st November, 1900, he was placed on half-pay, having commanded the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards up to then.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

Tenders for 21 miles of rails with fastenings, for the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway, which were received on Oct. 21st, have been opened, according to the *Fiji*, with the following results:—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	129,780.00
Okura Gumi	133,129.50
China and Japan Trading Co.	135,050.00

Besides the above tenders, Messrs. Frazer and Co. also lodged a tender, but it was not considered as the material differed from that described in the specifications.

Tenders were opened on Oct. 28th for supplying 6,107 tons of rails for the Seoul-Fusan Railway. The results are:—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	377,011.25
Okura Gumi	398,614.03
Jardine Matheson and Co.	442,864.00

In both the foregoing cases, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha being the lowest bidders the tenders were awarded to them. Their material is reported to be that of the Carnegie mills.

It is stated that the Sanyo Railway Company and the Nippon Railway Company will invite tenders for rails—5,000 tons and 1,500 tons respectively—in the beginning of November.

AN HEROIC ACT IN HONGKONG.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* records an heroic rescue which was recently effected in Hongkong harbour. It appears that Mrs. Dawson, wife of Captain Dawson, of the China Navigation Co.'s steamship *Taiyuan*, was out sailing in a yacht with her son of 17 years of age and her little boy (5) and girl (2) when the boat heeled over and capsized near Jardine's godowns at East Point, about 80 yards from the shore. They were all thrown into the water and were in imminent danger of being drowned when Mr. J. A. Lyons, senior sanitary inspector, came to the rescue. He was passing along the Praya when he saw the accident happen, and as the Chinese boat-people made no attempt to go to the assistance of the yacht he at once ran down to the end of the wharf opposite Observation Place, and throwing off his tunic, jumped off the pier and swam out to the relief of the party in distress. Mr. Lyons is a very fine swimmer, one of the best in Scotland, and it was a very fortunate circumstance that he was at hand to lend assistance. With the aid of a sampan-skiff that came up at his call, Mr. Lyons managed to get the lady and her children into safety, but had to swim to the shore himself. Our contemporary says that the brave action of Mr. Lyons calls for the highest commendation, and trusts it will receive due recognition from the authorities. In jumping from the wharf, the gallant rescuer injured himself, and was further hampered by his trousers and boots. The risk attending the rescue was accentuated by the sails and rigging in which Mrs. Dawson and her

family were entangled, besides the choppy sea and strong current. The lady knew enough about swimming to keep herself afloat; her eldest son also swims a little. The rescued party were further taken care of by Mr. Lyons and his wife at 17, Morrison Hill Road, where restoratives were administered and dry clothing found, with the happiest results. Mrs. Dawson lost a diamond ring and some other jewelry, but otherwise is none the worse for the immersion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YOKOHAMA PEST HOLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Authorities do not appear to have profited by my recent letter to your journal regarding the Pest Hole near the Kame-no-hash, where cases of plague are of daily occurrence.

The place is as filthy as ever and while the officials are busy enclosing the infected houses, they appear to be quite indifferent to the disgusting state of the creek at this place.

It is disgraceful that all the dirt and filth of a city should be left in places like these to breed rats and spread disease. Surely some other method could be found of disposing of sewage than dumping it down in the middle of a thickly populated district.

The Japanese have had the credit of taking energetic measures to stamp out the plague. Let some of the responsible officials take a glance at the vicinity of Kame-no-hash, any morning of the week, and they will possibly come to the conclusion that other steps than enclosing houses are necessary.

As a matter of fact nothing like the former energy is now being displayed over the matter of the plague. When the disease first broke out in Kaigan-dori the whole infected area was destroyed by fire, but in the case of Yoshihama-cho, where cases are of daily occurrence, the houses are enclosed for a few days, until another case occurs, when the fencing is taken down and put around the latest infected batch of houses.

It is an extraordinary instance of the callousness or indifference of the Japanese to the danger of infection, that the people living in the vicinity pursue their avocations with apparent unconcern, whilst thousands of people continue to pass through this infected quarter daily, whereas in the ordinary European or America city, the place would be immediately deserted, should this terrible disease appear with anything like the violence it has attacked this quarter of Yokohama.

I am Sir, yours, &c.,

Yokohama, Oct. 30, 1903.

B.

WHY NOT EXPRESS GRATITUDE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Prior to the last two meetings of the Nippon Race Club, many and loud were the complaints regarding the parading of race-horses along the Bluff road, and with good reason, for the safety of ladies and children was seriously imperilled thereby. I verbally protested against the practice, and intended availing myself of the courtesy of the press to emphasize the point more strongly, but a more able pen than mine came to the rescue, and with such good effect that the cause of complaint has been entirely removed. Here we are, within a week of the "race days," and yet it is almost a rare sight to see a single race-horse being led along the Bluff, while there is never a sign of the processions of animals which used to alarm pedestrians, and drive ladies and children in-doors. Whether the courtesy of the owners, or the new Police regulation has been the cause, is not quite apparent or material, but the result has been decidedly gratifying, and I for one am ready to acknowledge my gratitude, both to him who penned the anonymous but effective appeal, and to those who were influenced thereby.

As a Briton I claim my right to grumble, and I exercise my privilege right royally, but I hope I also have a streak of the Englishman's love of justice, and therefore I should like to hear a word or two of appreciation of the Yokohama Water-works. How much abuse was heaped upon the heads of the officials last year because they failed to obtain an adequate supply, and were compelled to cut the water off for 18 of the 24 hours. This year we have had an exceptionally long and hot summer, but the much maligned Water-works have maintained a regular and efficient supply. Won't some of those grumblers come forward and own up that things are not as bad as they might be,—or even were? I do not suggest that a deputation of grateful Yokohama citizens should wait upon the Water-works officials, and offer testimonials of their appreciation, or anything equally nonsensical, but I most certainly think that some people who are most ready

to grumble, are the slowest to acknowledge any improvement, and therefore I take this liberty of jogging their memories, and beg to subscribe myself,

Yours thankfully,

GRATITUDE.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The enclosed is part of a letter written by one of the best known foreigners in China, a missionary who has spent over fifty years in the Empire, and who has always been optimistic about China and the Chinese. This letter shows that he is rather pessimistic now.

AMERICAN.

October 27, 1903.

"You will note in the papers the aspect of the situation in China. Politically, it is gloomy enough, and though China continues to hold together, yet in fact its fate would seem to be fixed. Ichabod is written over all her gates, and sentence has been denounced against her in terms of the terrible prophet, Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin. The words are almost audible, and the consternation among her people—the discerning ones—is well nigh as great as at the feast where the handwriting on the wall proclaimed the destruction of a similar empire.

"The attitude of the Manchus toward the Russians on the one hand, and toward the Chinese on the other makes the situation what it is—altogether desperate—and fully described only in terms of that familiar solecism in grammar: 'I will be drowned, nobody shall help me.' It is almost a case of national *felo de se*. For while the great commercial nations of the West and Japan shudder at the thought of the Chinese Empire falling to pieces, and would gladly avert such a world-calamity, China herself, as represented by the Manchus, her present rulers, seems determined on a course of self-destruction; for should she yield to Russia in the matter of Manchuria, disintegration inevitable and fatal, would immediately set in, and the ultimate end of it all would not stop short of the destruction, sooner or later, of the Tartar (Manchu) dynasty, and the dismemberment of China proper. There was never a fate so stupendous and pitiful as that impending over China. And to make it all the more pitiful, she is perfectly helpless to avert it. Only a revolution aided by foreign powers could save the country—by overthrowing the Tartars, and setting up a purely Chinese dynasty. And why should such a thing be thought incredible? Just think of four hundred millions of Chinese dominated by a handful of Manchus, at most not exceeding twelve millions! Revolution or partition is inevitable, and the latter may commend itself to the foreign powers who have already committed themselves to 'spheres of influence,' and thus outlined their claims in advance of a general break-up of the country. Personally I should prefer to see the Empire maintained intact, but failing that, then revolution and restoration of China Proper (the home of millions of Chinese) to the Chinese themselves, rather than dismemberment and partition among the respective European governments. A Chinese gentleman and scholar said to me yesterday, referring to this subject, that should dismemberment come, he would welcome the United States, were it possible, because her rule would hold forth the hope of ultimate independence and self-government on the part of the Chinese. But the feeling is anything to relieve the country from its present distresses."

A PORT ARTHUR WAR SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, October 12.

On the 25th inst. O. S. (8th October) Port Arthur was much excited by the receipt of information from a telegraphic agency in St. Petersburg to the effect that Japanese troops had been landed in Korea. The Russians all seemed to regard such a step as equivalent to a declaration of war and at 2 p.m. on the same day the Fleet suddenly left the harbour for an unknown destination. Some of the vessels had been hurriedly painted black—black being the colour they will wear in war-time, and most complete preparations had been made in view of war. A fleet is always, I presume, supposed to be prepared for war but a hundred little things make its departure for combat different from its departure on any other occasion; and in the present instance all these hundred little things were there. Meanwhile the last touches had been put to the defences of the harbour and all the torpedo boats had taken up their places and changed their colour. I cannot say, however, that there was any very noticeable change in the demeanour of the soldiery or of the public. The latter strolled about laughing, sometimes hand-in-hand like the Japanese soldiers, and the former seemed to attend to their business as usual. I suppose these scares are ordinary occurrences in this fortress town

and that they will not cause any real excitement till the guns of a hostile fleet are heard.

Taking of guns, we have heard enough of them for the last two days, for the manoeuvres, which had been interrupted owing to bad weather, were recommenced and brought to a conclusion on Saturday amid a good deal of noise from musketry firing and the roar of cannon.

The report of the Japanese landing was soon contradicted, the higher authorities here having ascertained that no Japanese had landed in Korea and that the report had probably arisen in consequence of the movements of the Japanese fleet at Masampo. Nevertheless a good deal of uneasiness prevailed for it was admitted that Japan was preparing to do something. The following is a translation of an article that appeared on this subject on the 26th September, O. S. in the local newspaper:—

"Although it has penetrated in all directions among the public and has even found its way into the telegrams of the Russian Telegraphic Agency, the information concerning the movements of the Japanese troops in Korea must be placed in the category of rumours, whose origin is unknown. On account of the wide circulation it received, this rumour undoubtedly attained its object, if that object was to produce alarm in the public mind; but we must distinctly state that a rumour it was and nothing else. While on this subject we might first of all direct attention to the fact that these sensational telegrams did not emanate from Russian sources. One of them came from London, which it had reached from Kobe, and the other came from Paris. The first came in all probability from Japanese sources. In No. 109 of our journal we inserted a telegram dated Tokyo, 18 Sept., and probably emanating from a Russian source, in which the 'extensive' warlike preparations of the Japanese are denied. For our own part we must say that, informed on the best authority as to the true state of things in Korea, we do not deny the fact that some warlike preparations are at present going on in Japan and that the Fleet is engaged in manoeuvres. We deny, however, that Korea is the object of these preparations. As to the future events that may occur in the Far East, we shall put our readers in possession of information about them as soon as such information reaches us. But we do not think that anyone can foretell what is going to happen."

On Saturday, as I have already remarked, the manoeuvres of the soldiers belonging to the Port Arthur garrison were brought to a close and the occasion was marked by the sound of cannon and of musketry fire, heard at frequent intervals throughout the morning. The musketry fire was so close to the town that I fancied that an assault was made by the "invaders" on some of the principal defences near the town, perhaps on Gold Hill itself. This hill was, it will be remembered, taken very easily by the Japanese during the China war, but it could not be taken so easily now.

On Sunday there was a Grand Review in the course of which all the soldiers of the garrison, with the exception of the fortress artillery, passed before the Viceroy. I am told by a Russian Colonel that 40,000 men were present on the occasion. They all looked clean and smart-looking, presenting a great contrast to their usual appearance. It was a pleasure to look at the horses and see how the men rode them. The horses of the Cossacks were of the small Kuantung breed, but might perhaps on that account make a better show in a campaign than the heavy horses from Tomsk. Perhaps, they were not suitable, however, for the *djigolka* or peculiar performance of the Cossacks in which, rushing around at full speed, they stand upright on the saddle and go through a number of other extraordinary exercises. At all events that exhibition was not given on the present occasion. The number of spectators was very large and one could not help feeling, as they undoubtedly felt—some of them expressed to me their feelings on the occasion,—that such a magnificent body of men would give a good account of themselves in case of need.

The new hotel at present is neither attractive nor comfortable and to tourists the memory of the town must ever remain a horror on account of its absence of hotel accommodation. The new hotel—a municipal concern, for no one cared to take up such a comparatively unremunerative undertaking as hotel building while there was so much more profit to be made in other lines—the new hotel, I say, is nearing completion and will, when finished, be a fine building, accommodating several hundred guests. It is situated in New Town, a few feet above the level of the sea. Close by are the Public Gardens, not very remarkable gardens as yet, but pleasant to walk in and destined to improve.

In connexion with a proposal to construct a pier at Kaigandori, 6-chome, Yokohama, Governor Sufu requested Mayor Ichihara to give an opinion on the subject. The latter will reply on Nov. 16th after consulting the City Councillors.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE.

The following report of the Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Kobe, to be presented at the twelfth annual ordinary general meeting, to be held on the 5th November, has been issued.

The Directors now have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1903.

The total net earnings in working account amount to yen 76,888.90, showing a gross profit of yen 44,413.15. After writing off yen 16,000 for depreciation, and deducting yen 3,725 interim dividend paid on 20th April, 1903, there remains for distribution a balance of yen 24,688.15, which it is proposed to apply as follows:

Final dividend; yen 3.50 on Ordinary Shares	Yen 5,215.00
Dividend 8 per cent. on Preference Shares	3,000.00
Dividend yen 37 each on 80 Founders' Shares	2,960.00
To Reserve account	13,513.15
	24,688.15

The Company's property has been maintained in an efficient manner, and has been increased by the purchase of Lot No. 79, Kio machi, adjoining the main building, and consisting of about 300 *tsubo* of land. The lot has been temporarily made into a garden for the use of visitors and is available for building.

In July the late Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr. T. W. Hellyer, retired from office, as he was about to visit Europe. Mr. A. H. Groom was elected his successor in the Chair, while the vacancy on the Board was filled by Mr. A. Wooley. In accordance with Article 90 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. A. H. Groom and Th. de Herijny retire from office and offer themselves for re-election.

In accordance with Article 129 of the Articles of Association, the present auditor, Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, now retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

THE "BENJAMIN SEWALL."

Shanghai papers publish the statements made under oath before the acting U. S. Vice-Consul in Tamsui by Mr. H. J. Hollstad, master of the ill-fated *Benjamin Sewall*. He said:—That on 26th August, 1903, left Singapore in the ship *Benjamin Sewall*, whereof I was master, with a full cargo of hardwood, bound for Shanghai. Proceeded up the China Sea by the Palawan passage and along the west coast of Luzon. Experienced fine weather and frequent calms most of the way until the South Cape of Formosa was reached. On 1st October, doubled the cape with a fair west wind, and after doubling the cape set the course N.E. by North when at 4 p.m. on the same day it became calm with a heavy swell rising up from the northward and eastward. At 1 p.m. on the same day the wind came out fresh from E.N.E. and I put the ship on the starboard tack, heading N. by W. At 10 p.m. on the same date the ship close in shore on the coast of Formosa, put about and headed S.E., wind steadily increasing to a moderate gale; carried reefed topsails throughout the night, barometer keeping steady at 29.90. At daylight on the morning of the 2nd, I sighted the island of Botel Tobago, bearing N.N.E., 10 miles off; wore ship and put about heading N.W. by N.; wind kept increasing with occasional rain squalls, with a very bad beam sea, ship labouring very hard. At 8 p.m. the same date was close under the coast of Formosa, wore ship and headed E. by S., put the ship under storm canvas, blowing a very hard gale at the time, with a tremendous sea running. On the morning of the 3rd, sighted Botel Tobago, bearing south, six miles off. Put about heading N.W. Kept tacking ship until the 4th, with the barometer steady at 29.90. At noon on the 4th, wind commenced to blow with a typhoon force; took in everything and hove the ship to under bare poles. During the afternoon of the 4th, the sea was constantly breaking over the ship; barometer then commenced to fall gradually and at 8 p.m. stood at 29.10.

I then realised that the centre of the typhoon was advancing towards me and in order to try to escape the centre I decided to run, which I accordingly did, steering S.S.W. with the yards square, without any canvas, ship going twelve knots on the patent log. My position when commencing to run was 22.35 N. lat. 121.20 E. long, by dead reckoning. At 10 p.m. barometer was 28.90 and at 11 p.m. 28.80, at 12 midnight 28.65 when it reached its lowest level; then I detected a lull in the storm, and I saw a flash of lightning, and the wind sprang round from N.N.W. to S.W. without any other sign, and blew with the same fury. Then the three lower masts went over the side with everything attached and hung on to the ship's side with the wire rigging, thumping fearfully against the ship's side. During the morning on

the 5th, I thought I noticed the ship settling deep in the water and I asked the second officer to try to come along with myself to the pumps; got as far as the break of the house, but the seas washed us back repeatedly. All the seamen were huddled together around the chart house, the side of which was smashed in. We could do nothing until daylight came when we discovered that the main mast had torn a large hole in the main deck and the ship was filling fast from above. I got forward to the forehatch, opened it and looked down the hold and found the water standing up to the 'tween-decks. I immediately ordered all hands to get over the life-boats as I knew that it was only a matter of a few hours before the ship would go down. We succeeded in launching the boats and one, my own boat, was badly hurt, which caused it to leak badly. Got provisions, and I ordered the chief officer to fill the water breakers, which he did, but put all three casks in one boat, the second officer's, which was upset, but no lives lost as I picked the men out of the water. Owing to this accident we were left without water. It was then impossible to turn back and try to board the wreck on account of the sea. The weather gradually became fine and I sighted the top of a high mountain, bearing N. half E., about 40 miles distant. I ordered the mate to steer for the land, but not to leave me behind as he had a much faster boat than myself, and could use five men pulling, and I only two. In the mate's boat were the first mate, Joseph Morris, third mate, Thomas Pickle, with his wife, a Japanese woman, the Chinese carpenter, the Chinese cook, Henry Adams, an American negro, William Reinwald, Russian, Peter Johnson, a Chilian, Julian Salio, Philippino, and three Japanese able seamen. In my boat were myself, wife, and Miss Piper, Stenke, second mate, Chinese cabin boy, Japanese Steward, named S. Hanoy, three Japanese seamen and Bartholemew Pinas, Philipino, and Clovis Vignal, Mauritius negro, able seaman.

We kept the two boats close together until dark, when the wind had moderated considerably, and I thought it was then safe to set sail. Did so and took the mate's boat in tow until 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 6th October, when it dropped almost calm. Let go the mate's boat and told him to pull, but again warned him not to leave me as my boat was leaking badly, and I might need his assistance. He answered "All right," but pulled straight away from me immediately and I never saw him again. At daylight on Tuesday, I discovered that the high land which we saw was not the high land of Formosa, but the Island of Botel Tobago. The mate's boat was not in sight, and we waited for two hours to see if he would turn up, but there were no signs of him. I then shaped course for Formosa, position 35 to 40 miles due East of South Cape, and reached the cape safely on Thursday 8th October, landing at Garambi Light-house from whence I communicated with the Japanese authorities. In the afternoon of the 8th, steamer *Sama Maru* arrived and took us on board, hoisted our life boat on deck, and proceeded round the West coast to Takow, where received orders to proceed to the Island of Botel Tobago to search for the missing boat. On Friday, it blowing a hard gale from N.E. the *Sama Maru* put in under Garambi Light for shelter, and stayed until the following morning (Saturday). Then we again went out and arrived at Botel Tobago at 12 noon on Saturday 10th Oct. A search party went on shore and did not return before the following day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., bringing with them two of the missing boat's crew, *i.e.*, William Reinwald and Julian Salio.

The search party stated that when found the men were naked and were employed by the natives to carry wood, the sun blistering their bodies terribly. The remainder of the crew could not be found although the steamer went round to the other side of the Island and landed a large party including my own crew. Some of the clothing belonging to the men was found in a savage village and was identified by us. The steamer then went to the Pescadors and from there went to Kelung via the East coast where we arrived safe on October 16th, where we were taken in charge by the American Consul.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, October 9.

The discussion over Chamberlain's proposals continues keen, but so far the Liberals have made no organized attempt at a counter demonstration. Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, spoke at Cinderford, an iron and coal centre in Gloucestershire, yesterday, and in the course of his speech contended that it was impossible to retaliate upon the protected countries without taxing food or raw material, and experience showed that retaliation did more harm to the retaliated. The adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would foment quarrels with the colonies. It was a calumny on the colonies to say that the unity of the empire was impossible without preferential tariffs.

Mr. James Bryce, M.P., speaking at Lancaster, expressed similar opinions, and characterized Mr. Chamberlain's statements as "grotesquely untrue and worthless."

Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, addressing a meeting at Leeds, reaffirmed that the Government was pledged not to give effect to the fiscal reform proposals until after an appeal to the country had been made, and he intimated the possibility that, after Mr. Chamberlain had concluded his mission, it might be found that the taxation of food was within the range of practical politics.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian ex-Premier, presiding at a meeting in London, expressed his complete approval of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

The newspapers are industriously collecting prominent colonial opinion on the fiscal question, which, so far, is not unduly enthusiastic, although largely favourable to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Federal Premier of Australia, says that the proposals are so precise and practical that they require an equally precise reply. The Federal Government would announce its definite response in about three weeks' time as a basis for the coming Federal election campaign.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, at a meeting at Glasgow to-day, after a heated discussion, passed a resolution by eighty-nine to five, "that in regard to the views of the Premier and Mr. Chamberlain the Federation believes that the policy they foreshadow in regard to protection would ultimately lead to the ruin of this country, and hereby resolves to protest against any alteration of the free-trade policy which has existed for the past sixty years."

It was announced that the majority represented 347,000 miners.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is losing no opportunity of spreading his fiscal gospel. He started this morning on a day's visit to a friend in Fifeshire, Scotland, and was welcomed on his arrival at Cupar by a large crowd of people. The former Colonial Secretary made a short speech, which captured his hearers, remarking that no one had benefited more than himself in the past by the support of the working class, and he hoped to have the same confidence and support in his present undertaking. On the right solution of the great question he had raised, depended the continuance of the workingman's employment. Without official change, the worker would have to decide between accepting an insufficient wage and leaving the country. The sentiment of his fellow citizens in the colonies must also be considered. They were not free traders. Their martial assistance and moral support enabled Great Britain to hold up her head during the recent war, in spite of the criticisms of foreigners.

London, October 13.

Lord Rosebery spoke to-night at Sheffield, whither he went in order to definitely record his opposition to Chamberlain's fiscal policy. He was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by an immense audience, which he held in rapt attention for an hour and a half.

Lord Rosebery delivered a characteristic speech of brilliant rhetorical denunciation of protection, interspersed with clever and caustic allusions to Chamberlain and the predicament in which he had placed the Government. The Earl said he doubted if there had ever been any fiscal inquiry. The Ministry had probably investigated not the nation's commerce, but the constituencies. He deprecated a policy of retaliation, which would land the empire in a contest with every nation in the civilized world. He held that free trade had not failed but had been a great success. The new policy, instead of solidifying, would tend to dislocate and probably dissolve the empire.

Lord Rosebery warned his hearers that they could not try a new policy and drop it if it failed. Protection once established, could not be uprooted, and would bring in its train trusts, monopolies and probably corruption. If the country wanted to better itself, he continued, let it cultivate a scientific spirit and better education, and above all keep the universe for a reservoir of food and raw material. He ridiculed the idea that the colonies would consent not to establish new industries for the benefit of the United Kingdom. A fair and practical imperial tariff could not be devised, and heaven protect them from the bad blood and jealousies that such an attempt would engender.

He was very doubtful about the proposition that a fiscal should precede a political union. In any event, what Chamberlain's friends ignored was that everything in the empire had been strong and successful because it was free and spontaneous. Lord Rosebery quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that, not restricted trade, but only the most absolute freedom, political and commercial, would succeed in building up the empire.

In conclusion, Lord Rosebery said that he could not forget the long agony through which the nation had passed from the protective system, which had brought it to the verge of famine and ruin into the better and freer conditions now prevailing. They

could not risk this splendid result on a hazard of the political die. They could not leave the brilliant known under any guidance or prophethood for the dark unknown.

A storm of cheers greeted the Earl's closing remarks.

Lord Rosebery made no attempt to refute Chamberlain's contentions by argument, statistics or a detailed examination of his proposals. He confined himself to generalizations. He evoked applause by describing Chamberlain as the real head of the present Government.

In reference to Balfour's attempts to gag Parliamentary discussion of the fiscal problems, he said: "You cannot prevent a storm by sitting on the barometer."

Lord Rosebery was loudly cheered when he declared that the prospect of worse relations with the United States, Germany, Russia and France was not alluring to him.

The Earl of Rosebery's strong free-trade speech is a great disappointment to the supporters of Chamberlain, who had apparently hoped, basing this hope on the ambiguous speech his lordship made at Burnley some time ago, that he might, be found on the side of the "fair" traders. This disappointment is increased by a hint given by Lord Rosebery in his speech that he is willing to actively lead or assist in the fight against protection, though this reference was exceedingly vague.

The Duke of Devonshire has also signified his intention to actively co-operate with the Unionist Free League. The campaign therefore promises to become increasingly energetic.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, whose recent speech Lord Rosebery advised should be published in pamphlet form as a "complete and crushing refutation of the new policy," speaking at Newport, Fifeshire, to-night, again attacked Chamberlain's proposals, which he declared would bring Great Britain into conflict with the world at large. The empire was, he said, only a constituent part of the great commonwealth of nations, and it was in the promotion of peaceful and friendly relations between the parts of that commonwealth that the best hopes for the world's future lay.

Lord Brassey, speaking at Rye in defence of the Chamberlain policy, said he had just returned from Canada and believed that only the adoption of a preferential tariff would save the empire from breakdown, because the influx of American settlers tended to the Americanization of the Northwest Territory and an American offer of reciprocity might eventually be accepted in which case a political union of the United States and Canada would be only a question of time. This danger would disappear if Chamberlain's scheme was adopted. Premier Ross of Ontario informed him that if Chamberlain's policy had been in force during the last twenty years the population of Canada to-day would have been 20,000,000 better.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

BRITISH MERCHANTS IN PARIS.

London, October 29.

A large party of commercial men from London have arrived in Paris as the guests of various commercial bodies. At a banquet held in the evening, the Premier and nearly all the Ministers were present. The event was made the occasion for a fresh and enthusiastic demonstration of the Anglo-French *rapprochement*. The speeches delivered during the evening were of the most cordial character.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

Later.

Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal campaign is producing a marked and widespread impression. COUNT LAMSDORFF IN PARIS.

London, October 31.

The view prevails in Paris that Count Lamsdorff's visit aims at reaffirming the dual alliance and at reassuring the French Government regarding the forthcoming meeting with the Kaiser, the importance of which the German and the Russian press has been magnifying. It is declared that there is no prospect of the renewal of the Dreikaiserbund.

The French papers state that Count Lamsdorff brought to Paris strong assurances of Russia's pacific policy in the Far East.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, has formed an Italian Cabinet.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

London, November 1.

M. Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, has announced that the French Minister at Peking and a Chinese representative had signed an agreement for the construction of the Yunnan Railway.

TSAR CONGRATULATES FRANCE.

On Thursday Count Lamsdorff, Russian Foreign Minister, handed to President Loubet a letter from the Tsar congratulating France on recent happy events, instancing the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty and the rapprochement with Italy, in which he saw fresh pledges of the maintenance of that general peace which was the object of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

VLADIVOSTOCK SEAT OF VICE-REGAL GOVERNMENT.

London, November 1.

Owing to the strategic importance of Vladivostock, Admiral Alexieff is transferring his seat of government thither from Port Arthur.

RAINS AND FLOODING IN ENGLAND.

London, November 2.

The rainfall in England continues without intermission. The Thames is rising steadily. There are serious floods, especially between Windsor and Oxford.

THE COMMERCIAL VISIT TO PARIS.

The British commercial visit to Paris was an undoubted success in cementing the friendliness of the two peoples.

FIRE AT THE VATICAN.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE POPE.

London, November 2.

Three rooms in the Vatican, situated above the celebrated library, were burned yesterday evening. The Pope, fearing that the Papal firemen were insufficient to quell the flames, ordered the Guard to call in the Italian firemen. The Under-Secretary of the Interior, the Prefect of Police, and the Mayor of Rome accompanied the firemen, and were invited to enter the Vatican and direct the operations. This is the first time since the fall of the temporal power that Italian functionaries have entered the Vatican in an official capacity.

EXTENDING THE PARCELS POST.

The British Embassy at Washington has negotiated a parcels-post treaty with the United States, whereby parcels may be sent by post between the States and Hongkong. It has also opened the question of penny postage between the United States and Hongkong.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

London, November 3.

M. Tsokarf, the new Bulgarian Minister to London, in an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, declared that the situation in Macedonia was absolutely unimproved. Turkish atrocities are increasing, and war between Bulgaria and Turkey eventually was almost inevitable.

TROUBLE IN A GERMAN COLONY.

London, November 4.

The Bondelszants tribe in German South-West Africa are actively rebelling. It is reported that the German garrison at Warmbad has been annihilated.

ADEN HINTERLAND DISTURBED.

One officer and several of the Bombay Infantry have been wounded in a skirmish

in the Aden hinterland. Re-inforcements have been sent to the scene of the fighting.

TSAR AND KAISER.

London, November 3.

The Kaiser has arrived at Wiesbaden, where unprecedented police precautions were taken to secure the Tsar's safety.

THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

President Roosevelt's marked displeasure at the continued tergiversation and hostility of Colombia relative to the Canal has ended in the withdrawal of Mr. Beaupré, American Minister at Bogota. Simultaneously telegrams from Colon report general unrest in the Isthmian States, and foreshadow startling developments pointing at the independence of the Isthmus. A Colombia gunboat crammed with troops has arrived at Colon, also the United States gunboat *Nashville*.

November 4.

The independence of the Isthmus was proclaimed last night, and a large and enthusiastic crowd marched to the headquarters of the Government troops, where Generals Tover and Amya who arrived in the morning were imprisoned.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

MacLellan, the Tammany nominee, has been elected Mayor of Greater New York, defeating the reform candidate, Seth Low, by a large majority.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

Saigon, October 30.

Two hundred delegates of British commerce have arrived in Paris to return the visit paid to London by French merchants. At a banquet which took place, the President of the Council, M. Coombes, and the Minister of Commerce proposed the toast of the *entente* between England and France.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Count Lamsdorff has handed to the President of the Republic an autograph letter from the Czar.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Saigon, October 31.

The Chamber of Deputies has finished the general discussion of the Budget.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

M. Dubail, Minister of France in China, has signed the arrangement for the execution of the Yunnan Railway.

THE TSAR AND THE FRENCH.

Saigon, November 2.

In his letter to the President of the Republic, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia declares that he welcomes with profound sympathy the Anglo-French treaty of arbitration and the rapprochement between France and Italy.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Saigon, November 2.

Count Lamsdorff and the British commercial deputies have left Paris. The Chamber of Deputies, discussing the budget of home affairs, adopted by a majority of three only an amendment tending to the suppression of sub-prefects.

November 3.

It is announced from Peking that the Russians have re-occupied Moukden.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

YONG AM-PHO.

Seoul, October 30.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, reports that the Russian Minister in

that city has informed him of the issue of instructions by Viceroy Alexieff to the Russian officials at Yong Am-pho that in the event of Mr. Hagiwara visiting the place, every possible facility should be given to him.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

YONG AM-PHO.

Mr. Secretary Hagiwara reports that the officials of the Lumber Company treated him with the greatest courtesy at Yong Am-pho and showed him over the fort which they have begun to build. At present the place is by no means equipped as a fortress, and according to what the officials of the Lumber Company say, the edifice was commenced on the heights because Liu, the bandit leader, having conceived cause of complaint against the Company, had taken to flight, and some hostile enterprise on his part was apprehended. Now, however, the plan has been changed and the place will be used for purposes of exercise.

The Russians in Yong Am-pho number 50 or 60, including 10 women. There are 2 Japanese men and 8 women, 6 of the latter pursuing a shameful trade. All the buildings are nearly finished. A certain number of the Russians are making preparations to leave before the ice closes in. There are some 500,000 logs of timber stored at the place.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

GERMAN STEAMSHIPS AND THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, October 31.

The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American-Line, to enable them to make a more profitable use of their ships, have agreed that the North German Lloyd shall in future have charge of the Imperial Mail service and the America Line of the cargo service to the Far East.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The German-Russian commercial treaty commission will resume their meetings at the beginning of November for the second reading.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Count Lamsdorff assured the officials in Paris that the negotiations pending in Tokyo are giving the best hopes for a peaceful settlement. Also the autographic letter from the Tsar, which the Russian Minister handed to the French President, M. Loubet, contains the desire that peace should be maintained.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The non-success of the promoters of the Bagdad railway in the conference held in Paris does in no way interfere with the continuing of the enterprise by the Germans.

HERR MOMMSEN.

The celebrated historian, Theodor Mommsen, has suffered a severe apoplectic stroke in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

THE TOKYO NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, November 1.

The secretary of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom yesterday the Russian Minister, Count Lamsdorff, visited at Paris, confirmed to a representative of the Paris *Figaro*, that the negotiations in Tokyo are taking a good course. The Russian Minister has expressed the wish that France might act as intermediary in this matter.

SUGAR.

According to a proposal of the international commission at Brussels, Belgium is negotiating for Russia's assent to the Sugar conference.

MACEDONIA.

France has agreed to the continuance of Austro-Russian action in Macedonia.

DEATH OF MOMMSEN.

Berlin, November 4.

The celebrated German historian, Theodor Mommsen, is dead. The press of the whole of Europe pays tribute to his merits. Kaiser Wilhelm sent a letter of condolence to the relations, deploring the death of the greatest humanistic investigator. Count Bulow has been ordered to erect a bust of Mommsen in the Saalburg, the ancient reconstructed Roman castle in the Taunus which serves as a museum for Roman antiquities found in the Rhine province.

THE FAR EAST.

The *Gaulois*, in Paris, confirms that France is wil-

ing to act as an intermediary between Russia and Japan. The German Government considers the amicable settlement of the Tokyo negotiations to be certain, even without foreign mediation.

THE CZAR IN GERMANY.

The Russian Minister, M. de Witte, as President of the Committee of Ministers, has arrived at Darmstadt, but has not been received by the Tsar. M. Phlebe is not expected to go to Darmstadt. King Edward sent an autographic letter to Kaiser Wilhelm, wherein nothing was mentioned about the Tsar's visit at Wiesbaden.

GERMAN NEWS.

Berlin, November 5.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in Berlin writes:—The meeting of the Tsar and the Kaiser which took place yesterday at Wiesbaden, is a confirmation of the friendship of both monarchs and with effect a guarantee for the peace of the world. The political value is the exchange of thoughts by Count Lamsdorff and Count Bülow, who agree to preserve the peace of Europe against all troubles and developments directed upon any disturbance.

The Porte has given a refusal to the reform programme note of Russia and Austria, but this answer is considered to be not definitive.

The common audience of the Viceroy Yuan Shikai and Cheng-chitong in Peking, as reported to Berlin, is caused not by the sharpness of the situation in the North of the Chinese Empire, but by the continuing revolution in Kwangsi. Perhaps Yuan Shikai will be commanded for some time from the Chili province to Canton.

The reports concerning some troubles in Korea communicated by Reuter will not make an influence in interrupting the Tokyo negotiations.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, October 28.

Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived to-day at Paris. The President and Madame Loubet welcomed the Minister. M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will entertain him. It is believed in connexion with the visit of the Russian Minister that he seems to be expecting that war is unavoidable and intends to define provisionally the sphere of the joint movements of the two countries.

THE WIESBADEN MEETING.

The Czar of Russia is expected to meet the Kaiser at Wiesbaden on November 4th.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE.

According to the *Cologne Gazette* Germany is expected to maintain a quiescent policy with regard to the Manchurian question.

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT FIRED AT.

H. E. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, has been assaulted by a man who fired five times at him with a revolver. The President escaped without injury.

ATTACK ON A RUSSIAN PEER.

Prince Kalitchin has been attacked by a number of assassins at Tiflis in Caucasus, sustaining several slight injuries. One of his assailants was arrested on the spot.

REBELS IN MOROCCO.

London, October 29.

The rebels in Morocco have gained a victory. The pretender to the throne has occupied Zaza. The Government troops have been completely routed.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY MOKDEN.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a detachment of Russian troops has again occupied Moukden on account of the weakness of the Chinese Government.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

London, November 2.

The Paris *Gaulois* states that the French Government intends to join with Russia should Japan bring political pressure to bear, and expresses sympathy with the aims of Russia. The paper further states that the French Minister at Tokyo has already been instructed in accordance with the above policy.

FAMOUS GERMAN HISTORIAN DEAD.

Professor Theodor Mommsen died yesterday at Berlin.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

London, October 30.

Court Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has had an interview with M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Loubet, the President. The meeting lasted over an hour.

A RUSSIAN PAPER'S COMMENTS.

A Russian paper (*Novi Krai*) organ of Viceroy

Alexieff, has the comment that Japan possesses no qualification for rank among the European Powers, but she is not objected to as assisting in the colonization of Korea.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

VAGARIES OF AN OLD MAN-OF-WAR.

London, October 24.

The old battleship *Neptune*, leaving Portsmouth for Hamburg to be broken up, broke loose from her tug and collided with a number of vessels. She rent a six-foot hole in the side of Nelson's *Victory*, which was ultimately towed to dock. The *Neptune* was recaptured and proceeded.

ITALY AND THE MULLAH.

London, October 26.

The Italian third-class cruiser *Lombardia*, 2,380 tons, and the torpedo cruiser *Catila*, 1,313 tons, arrived at Illog on the Somali coast on the 12th of October. Six boats from the *Lombardia* approached the shore, but met with a hostile reception. The *Lombardia* shelled the shore on the 15th. It appears that the Mullah had dispatched a party to capture Illog in order to secure a footing on the coast and obtain supplies. The Italian Press is greatly concerned at the activity of the Mullah, and hopes that Italy will not be called upon to replace Great Britain in the struggle against him.

IMMINENT DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

London, October 28.

Owing to bad crops in Russia, a repetition is feared of the terrible distress of 1890. In many provinces the yield of wheat is almost nil, and the crops of hay and rye are meagre. The distress is causing epidemics of scarlet and typhus fevers.

EBULLIENT ARABIA.

A serious Arab revolt has broken out in Yemen. A thousand Turkish troops are reported killed and wounded. The Porte is hurrying troops to the scene from Smyrna and Adana.

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

London, October 28.

The Ottawa Government has decided to offer to South Africa the same tariff preference as is granted to Great Britain, in return for tariff concessions from South Africa.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 2	Su. Nov. 8
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg 1	M. Nov. 9
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 3	Tu. Nov. 10
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	W. Nov. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 4	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Nov. 15
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. Nov. 16
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 5	W. Nov. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 6	F. Nov. 20
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Nov. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Th. Nov. 26
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Nov. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Dec. 3

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 5th inst.
- 2 Left Shanghai on the 5th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 23rd ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 31st ult.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Manche	F. Nov. 6
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Nov. 9
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	W. Nov. 11
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Mar.	Th. Nov. 12
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Th. Nov. 12
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa. Nov. 14
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	Sa. Nov. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 14
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Sa. Nov. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. Nov. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 17
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Nov. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Nov. 19
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Nov. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. Nov. 24
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. Nov. 27
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Dec. 3

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 30th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ningchow, British steamer, 4,894, Riley, 30th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Segoria, German steamer, 3,796, Forek, 30th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Ocean (16 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Captain R. F. O. Foote, 30th Oct.,—Kobe.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 30th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Eliogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 30th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Albion (16 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Captain T. H. M. Jerram, 31st Oct.,—Kobe.
Eclipse (11 guns), British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. Stocks, 31st Oct.,—Kobe.
Montcalm (16 guns), French cruiser, 9,510, Captain Bonilly, 31st Oct.,—Nagasaki.
Chateau Renault (20 guns), French cruiser, 8,500, Capt. Pajdlovie, 31st Oct.,—Nagasaki.
Pascal (14 guns), French cruiser, 3,960, Capt. V. B. Senes, 31st Oct.,—Nagasaki.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinaganu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 31st Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Vengeance (16 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Capt. Stuart, 1st Nov.,—Wei-hai-wei.
Vettor Pisani, Italian cruiser, 6,700, Capt. R. Cali, 1st Nov.,—Kobe.
Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 2nd Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 15th Oct., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, F. L. Pyne, 2nd Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 30th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, H. N. Vyvyan, 2nd Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Nigatu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, H. Yata, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 2nd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 3rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Manche, French steamer, 1,251, Moirons, 3rd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, Nov., 2nd, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Fraser, 4th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 4th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 4th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 5th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 20th Oct., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Olympia, American steamer, 1,730, A. Dixon, 5th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 18th Oct., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Stanley Dollar, British steamer, 1,857, Bruce, 30th Oct.,—Kobe and Moji, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, I. Noma, 30th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nippon, Austrian steamer, 9,000, G. Klusberger, 28th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.
Asagan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 30th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 30th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Preussen, German steamer, 5,295, E. Pehn, 31st Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 31st Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 867, T. Irisawa, 31st Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, T. Sakai, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 1st Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 2nd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marburg, German steamer, 3,888, Stern, 2nd Nov.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Forek, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Phu Yen, French steamer, 1,298, Thomas, 2nd Nov.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ningchow, British steamer, 4,894, Riley, 3rd Nov.,—Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

St. Fillans, British steamer, 2,307, McPherson, 3rd Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 3rd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, S. Muramatsu, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, F. L. Pyne, 4th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,354, Y. Yada, 4th Nov.,—Sasebo, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Y. Kishi, 4th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinyen Kan (18 guns), Japanese battleship, 7,335, Capt. Hayazaki, 4th Nov.,—Yokosuka.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, H. N. Vyvyan, 4th Nov.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Berwörlich, British steamer, 2,194, Thompson, 4th Nov.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Carnes & Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 5th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Wisconsin (40 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,525, Capt. Seebree, 5th Nov.,—Yokosuka.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 5th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 5th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 5th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 5th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,730, A. Dixon, 5th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. C. Grew, Mrs. H. B. Darnell, Misses H. and M. K. Price, maid and servant, Mr. Lange, Mr. E. H. Hutchison, Rev. J. P. Ost, Capt. Burton, Lieut.-Col. Van der Willigen, Mr. E. Zapics, Messrs. E. and V. Gindole and 2 children, Mr. Biget, Lieut. J. M. Enochs, Com. Guerin, Capt. Jaquet, Mrs. Whittall, Mrs. Lockhart, Mr. Refardt, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. T. James and servant, Miss H. D. Christian, Miss E. Simpson, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mr. Sewall, and Mr. O. H. Hahn, in cabin; 2, in intermediate. For Vancouver:—Mr. H. M. J. Ellis, Miss L. N. D. Treacher, Mr. A. S. Anton, Mr. J. Harvie, Mr. L. M. F. Grant, Eng.-Lieut. A. M. Underhill, Mr. J. H. Macoun, Mr. A. Rose, Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. C. C. A. Kirke, Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm and 4 children, and Mr. T. Brandels, in cabin; 15, in intermediate; 411, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. A. Scheuten, in cabin; Mr. G. V. Bell, Mr. M. B. Seals, Mr. R. Suminaga, Mr. V. Miyata, Miss C. Fernance, and Miss M. Hammond, in second class; 18 Japanese, and 11 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Riojun Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, Mr. T. Iwai, Mr. P. O'Donnell, Mr. J. Cronin, and Mr. E. W. Hewson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. S. Averill, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mrs. Blake, 2 children and servant, Mrs. E. C. Nichols, Mr. A. Rasmussen, Mr. H. E. Bostwick, Mr. J. W. Cate, Mr. L. Hoffmann, Mr. A. Zangerle, Mr. Jno. Zangerle, Mrs. J. J. Seaver, Mrs. F. Penfield, Mrs. W. W. Lockerby, Mr. Fred Meng, Mr. Hugo Bing, Mr. Y. Tsuji, Mr. K. Yamasaki, Mr. C. A. Francis, Mrs. C. A. Francis, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. T. F. Goulden, Mr. J. Burns, Miss B. Burns, Miss M. Dupuy, Mr. H. W. E. Storey, Mrs. H. W. E. Storey, Miss Lewis, Mr. F. Minisini, Dr. T. Heberle, Mr. D. Wilson, Miss G. Young, Miss B. Deblange, Mr. Herbert Goode, Mrs. Goode, Mr. C. F. Osborn, Mrs. E. E. Gregory, Mr. Jas. F. McConnochie, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Mrs. J. R. Stewart, Miss L. B. Goldsmith, and Mrs. F. P.

Rust, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. W. J. Mitchell, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. C. Kaener, Miss A. Brekke, Miss B. Allen, Mr. J. L. McConnell, Miss M. Berninger, Mrs. K. Livingston, Mr. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. J. S. McConnell, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mr. W. H. Brennan, Mrs. M. Bowman, and Miss L. F. McConnell, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. O. Gregory, Mr. J. A. Kirby, Mr. F. C. Graves, Mrs. F. C. Graves, Mr. H. Luzuriaga, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mr. H. H. Glover, Mr. A. S. Allen, Mrs. L. P. Davenport, Dr. W. J. Mallory, Mr. C. R. Bangs, Mrs. C. R. Craig, Mr. T. L. Craig, Mr. H. M. cks, Miss A. E. Lee, Mrs. A. W. Hastings, Mr. Wm. Yule, Mr. Robert Bauld, Mr. A. H. Putney, Mr. G. G. Rundle, Mr. R. H. Robson, Mr. A. F. Perry, Miss L. Maxwell, Mr. J. Richards, Jr., Mr. O. E. Lutzenheiser, and Mr. E. D. Yule, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kawachi Maru*, from London via ports:—Mr. Kilberg, Mr. Perkins, and Mrs. Smith, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. S. Arakawa, Mr. H. Harrison, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mrs. J. Emerson and child, Mr. J. Emerson, Miss G. Emerson, Miss E. W. Case, and Mr. Okushi, in cabin; Mr. S. Hama, in second class; 75 Japanese, 67 Chinese, and 2 Europeans, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mrs. L. Ayers, Mrs. W. B. Glass, Mr. B. Glass, and Miss S. Seiki, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Worth, Mrs. Worth, Mr. C. Worth, Mr. Wm. Worth, Mrs. F. Forbes, and Miss C. Forbes, in cabin; Miss M. Manuel, and Mrs. M. Lauden and child, in second class. For Hongkong:—Mr. H. Wickness, Mr. R. A. McGrath, and Mr. A. Frapnell, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kinagawa Maru*, for London via ports:—Mrs. C. D. Harman, Mr. C. Yazaki, Mr. S. Ito, Lieut.-Gen. Baron T. Kuroki, Lieut. K. Miyake, Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. B. Nishiwaki, Mr. K. K. Yamamoto, Mr. Eugene McCabe, Mr. A. O. Lynch, Mr. F. Keine, Miss Abercrombie, Miss Allison, Mr. J. T. Domella, Mr. S. Kishiwaki, Consul-General, and Mrs. Arakawa, Prof. K. Matsumoto, and Mr. Nudelman, in cabin; Mr. H. Ishii, Mr. C. Castells, Mr. M. Ponce, Mr. A. Constantino, Mr. McArthur, Mr. McGrath, Mr. N. Gillon, Mr. K. Awano, Mr. James Murray, and Mr. Albert Throup, in second class; 11, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. A. S. Anton, Surgeon L. A. Baiss, R.N., Miss L. Becker, Capt. A. C. Bell, Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. T. Brandels, Lady Ruby Elliott, Lady Eileen Elliott, Mr. H. J. M. Ellis, Mr. L. M. F. Grant, Mr. J. Harvie, Mrs. C. Herman, Mrs. L. B. Kilbourne, Mr. C. C. A. Kirke, Mr. J. H. Macoun, Dr. Malcolm, Mrs. Malcolm, and 4 children, Lady Minto and maid, Master T. Motokawa, Mr. W. F. Page, Mr. M. G. Palmer, Mr. Robertson Reid, Mrs. Robertson Reid, Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. A. D. Rose, Major G. Mosley Saunders, Mrs. G. Morley Saunders, Mr. S. Tamura, Miss L. N. D. Treacher, Lieut. A. M. Underhill, Eng. R.N., Dr. O. H. Wilson, and Mrs. O. H. Wilson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, for Europe via ports:—Major Black, Mrs. P. A. Jolls, infant and amah, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Justus Brigg and native servant, Mr. R. D. Robison and servant, Mr. E. Blum, Capt. J. Turner Harrison, Mr. A. de Zaferere and servant, Mr. Forstmann, Capt. Lieut. Lolsch, Mr. Koehn, Mr. Ernst Weck, Mr. Muller, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. McPhail, Mr. Wade, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Ah Hoo, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. F. Bellinger, Mrs. F. F. Bellinger, Mr. Ed. Cunningham, Mr. John Fowler, Master Marcus C. Fowler, Miss E. L. Gumpert, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Dr. C. J. Hopkins, Mrs. W. T. Latimer, Mr. Paul Meyer, Mr. W. J. Pointers, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Dr. H. Sidebotham, Mr. L. F. Weaver, Mrs. L. F. Weaver, Mrs. M. C. Wendel, Master L. L. C. Wendel, and Rev. C. M. Williams, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss B. Allen, Mr. A. S. Allen, Mr. C. B. Bangs, Major Geo. Barnett, U.S.M.C., Mr. Robert Bauld, Mr. Thos. Bauman, Miss M. Berninger, Mrs. H. T. Bosman, infant and servant, Mrs. M. Bowman, Miss A. Brekke, Mr. W. H. Brennan, Miss E. O. Cleaver, Mrs. C. E. Craig, Mr. T. L. Craig, Mr. Azro Dyer, Mrs. Azro Dyer, Mr. H. H. Glover, Mr. F. C. Graves, Mrs. F. C. Graves, Mrs. La Grave, Rev. C. Gregory, Rev. A. L. Grey, Mrs. A. L. Grey and infant, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mr. H. M. Ickis, Mr. J. Iwaya, Mrs. C. Keener, Mr. J. A. Kirby, Miss A. F. Lee, Mrs. E. Livingston, Mr. O. E. Lutzenheiser, Mr. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Mr. H. Luzuriaga, Dr. W. J. Mallory, Miss L. Maxwell, Mr. May, Mrs. C. Mayers and servant, Mr. J. S. McConnell, Mrs. J. S. McConnell, Miss L. P. McConnell, Mr. W. J. Mitchell, Mr. A. Munchmeyer, Mr. E. L. Palmer, Rev. F. Parrott, Mr. A. F. Perry, Mr. A. H. Putney, Dr. Rijnhart, Mr. E. H. Robson, Mr. S. Rossi, Mr. G. G. Rundle,

Chaplain H. P. Silver, Mrs. H. P. Silver, Mrs. A. Stevens, Lieut. Thos. Washington, Mrs. Thos. Washington, child and servant, Lieut.-Com. H. B. Wilson, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, child and amah, and Mr. Ho Wing and servant, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Kaw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Preussen*—

	Raw.	Waste.
Sieber & Co.	350	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	35	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	38	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	137	60
Jewett and Bent	51	—
P. Dourille	41	—
Varenne & Co.	44	—
Bavier & Co.	—	135
Otto Reimers & Co.	60	—
Boyer Mazet Guille Co.	27	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	48	—
C. Eymard	—	35
Nabholz & Co.	30	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	50	—
Pollak Bros.	10	—
Kaimon Shokai	30	—
L. Mottet	15	—
Total	966	200

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total.
From.	Canada	West.	& East.	Coast.	China.	
Hongkong	—	—	722	—	—	722
Amoy	—	940	—	—	—	940
Shanghai	905	1,713	751	50	—	3,419
Kobe	1,510	—	—	20	—	1,530
Yokohama	2,845	—	—	20	—	2,865
Total	3,260	2,653	751	812	—	9,476

	SILK.	San Francisco	Easton	South	Total.
From.	New York	Coast.	China.	China.	
Hongkong & Canton	166	—	10	—	176
Shanghai	128	—	—	—	128
Yokohama	819	—	70	—	889
Total	1,113	—	80	—	1,193

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Firth of Beauty, British steamer, 1,150, S. Decon, 8th Oct.,—Nicalaevsk, Salt Salmon.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Firth of Dornoch, British steamer, 1,894, Jones, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Malta, British steamer, 3,900, Field, 25th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Manche, French steamer, 6,500, Moirans, 4th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Tijpanas, Dutch steamer, 3,200, P. Lowarts, 6th Nov.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop.

MEAN-OF-WAR.

Albany (18 guns), U.S. cruiser, 4,100, Capt. Rogers, 23rd Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Albion (16 guns), British flagship, 12,950, Captain T. H. M. Jerram, 31st Oct.,—Kobe.

Bugaud (18 guns), French cruiser, 3,725, Captain Constolle, 29th Oct.,—A cruise.

Chateau Renault (20 guns), French cruiser, 8,500, Capt. Poidlou, 31st Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Cressy (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. H. M. T. Tudor, 27th Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Eclipse (11 guns), British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. Stocks, 31st Oct.,—Kobe.

Jaguar (10 guns), German gunboat, 900, Com. Willbrandt, 6th Nov.,—Kobe.

Montcalm (16 guns), French cruiser, 9,510, Captain Bonilly, 31st Oct.,—Nagasaki.

New Orleans (16 guns), U.S. cruiser, 4,140, Capt. Blockling, 12th Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Ocean (16 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Captain R. F. O. Foote, 30th Oct.,—Kobe.

Oregon (16 guns), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. W. T. Burwell, 29th Oct.,—Kobe.

Pascal (14 guns), French cruiser, 3,960, Capt. P. B. Senes, 31st Oct.,—Nagasaki.

Raleigh (19 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,183, Capt. Arthur P. Nazeo, 21st Sept.,—Chefoo.

Surprise (2 guns), French gunboat, Com. Vincent, 27th Oct.,—Target Practice.

Vengeance (16 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Capt. Stuart, 1st Nov.,—Wei-hai-wei via Nagasaki.

Vettor Pisani, Italian cruiser, 6,700, Capt. R. Calò, 1st Nov.,—Kobe.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

In Yarns the few transactions reported have been confined to one or two chops in 2/60s. and 2/80s. gassed at advanced prices. Generally, however, the import market is depressed because of the unsettled state of political affairs.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 35 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.10
 { 50 yds. 35 in. } ... 0.30 to 0.40

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 to 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60
 Grey Shirting—9 1/2 to 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 2.80 to 4.25
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00
 Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.35 to 0.50
 Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.30 to 0.50
 Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.33
 Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.50 to 0.95
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00
 Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... 0.60 to 1.00
 Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 0.50 to 1.20
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches... 0.90 to 1.80
 Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25
 Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. 140.00 to 150.00
 Nos. 28/32, Singles ... —
 Nos. 38/42, Singles ... —
 Nos. 32, Doubles... 145.00 to 150.00
 Nos. 42, Doubles... 155.00 to 160.00
 Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal
 Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal
 Nos. 2/100, Plain... Nominal
 Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 245.00 to 255.00
 Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 295.00 to 305.00
 Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 31
 Indian Broach... Nominal. 26
 Chinese ... 23

METALS.

Transactions continue on a moderate scale.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward... V. 3.95 to 4.25
 Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.25 to 4.45
 Sheet Iron... 4.45 to 6.70
 Galvanised Iron sheets ... 10.10 to 11.10
 Wire Nails, assorted ... 5.30 to 5.90
 Tin Plates, per box... 6.40 to 7.30
 Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 1.95
 Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch) ... 4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

Former prices are well maintained.

American ... \$3.08
 Russian ... 2.95
 Langkat ... 2.75

SUGAR.

For Refined Sugar there is no change to report, the market being very quiet.

Brown Takao ... V. 5.90 to 6.25
 Brown Manila... 5.80 to 6.80
 Brown Daitong ... 4.90 to 6.20
 Brown Canton... 5.50 to 7.50
 White Java and Penang... 7.00 to 8.10
 White Refined... 8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

The market is dull and no sales are reported.

Java, Medium to best... 270.00 to 320.00
 Calcutta, Medium to best ... 180.00 to 290.00
 Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best ... 140.00 to 170.00
 Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Market very dull and prices tending downwards; stock 18,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... Y. 1.100
 Filatures—Extra, Fine ... 1.070 to 1.180
 Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1.120 to 1.030
 Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 1.050 to 1.060
 Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 970 to 980
 Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1.025 to 1.035
 Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 960 to 970
 Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... —
 Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... —
 Common—Coarse ... —
 Re-reels—Extra ... —
 Re-reels—No. 1 ... 970 to 980

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 945 to 950
 Re-reels—No. 2 ... 920 to 930
 Re-reels—No. 3 ... 900 to 910
 Kakedas—Extra ... 965 to 970
 Kakedas—No. 1 ... —
 Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ... 940 to 950
 Kakedas—No. 2 ... 920 to 930
 Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ... 890 to 900

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 220 to 230
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 210 to 215
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... 220 to 235
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 210 to 215
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 195 to 205
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... 165 to 170
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 160 to —
 Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Good... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —
 Noshi—Joshui, Best ... 160 to 165
 Noshi—Joshui, Good ... 135 to 145
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 180 to 190
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 170 to 180
 Kibiso—Joshui, Good ... 105 to 115
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... 85 to 95

TEA.

There is no change to report. Settlements to the first of the month amount to 191,000 piculs against 176,000 piculs at the same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... 56
 Choice ... 49 to 48
 Finest ... 44 to 43
 Fine ... 39 to 55
 Good Medium ... 36 to 38
 Medium ... 32 to 35
 Good Common ... 28 to 31
 Common ... 24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 5.
 London silver and China sterling exchanges are unchanged and local rates continue as they were.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 1/2
 — Bills on demand... 2/0 1/2
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight... 2/1 1/2
 — 6 months' sight... 2/1 1/2
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 257 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight... 263
 — 6 months' sight... 264 1/2
 Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100. 91*
 — Private to days' sight do. 88 1/2*
 Shanghai—Bank sight ... 80*
 — Private to days' sight ... 82 1/2*
 India—Bank sight ... 153
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 156
 America—Bank sight... 49 1/2
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 50 1/2
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 51 1/2
 Germany—Bank sight ... 209
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 214
 Bar Silver (London) ... 27 1/2
 * Nominal.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.

LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Yokohama, November 5.

Helms are on offer at yen 50. Club Hotels, sellers at yen 75. Grand Hotels, sellers at yen 250. Nickels, buyers offer yen 30. Kirin Breweries remain quiet at yen 105. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Consolidated Mines, a few shares are on offer at yen 30. Y. U. Club debentures are obtainable at yen 108 ex the accrued interest.

YEN.

Yokohama F. & I. Works ... 100 Sales.
 Grand Hotel ... 250 Sellers.
 Club Hotel ... 75 Sellers.
 Oriental Hotel, Kobe ... 75 Buyers.
 Langfeldt & Co. ... 28 Sales.
 Japan Brewery Co. ... 105 Sales.
 C. Nickel & Co. ... 35 Sellers.
 Helm Bros. ... 50 Sellers.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1903.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at 119 Bluff, the wife of Mr. W. Y. SHOWLER, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th inst., at 178 Bluff, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. S. Booth, M.A., JAMES MACBETH, of Banerghy, Scotland, to ORIETTA WARNE, daughter of the late W. Voorhees Case, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

DEATH.

On 12th November, 1903, at his residence 16 Bluff, NICOLAS PHILLIPPS KINGDON in his 75th year.

The funeral takes place on 14th inst. at 9 a.m. from 16 Bluff.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LADY SPENCER, wife of Earl Spencer, died on November 1st.

THE father of Mr. Yasuhei Mogi, a well-known raw-silk exporter, died on Nov. 8th, at Nagoya.

THE property of the Iyo Cotton Spinning Company was sold on Nov. 6th for yen 48,666 by tender.

MR. YOZO HAYASHI, confidential secretary to the Minister for Finance, has resigned and joined the Bank of Japan.

A VERY violent shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at ten minutes to seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. The premonitory tremor was

very long and distinct and it was followed by the sharpest shock experienced here for many years.

SEVERE shocks of earthquake were felt at Hiroshima on Nov. 9th at 1.50 p.m., the duration being 5 minutes.

THE *Jiji* states that the Australian Government will admit to Thursday Island, Japanese workmen engaged as pearl-shell gatherers.

A HUNDRED and thirty-three Chinese emigrants arrived at Nagasaki on Nov. 10th by the steamer *Iyo Maru* on their way to Canada.

As a result of the proposed administrative reform, over two hundred officials in the Naval Department were discharged on Nov. 10th.

ABOUT six hundred men of the Second Division will leave on Nov. 13th for China to take the place of the present garrison.

A JINRIKISHA coolie named T. Okino (53) living at Kyobashi, Tokyo, committed suicide on Nov. 10th by hanging himself with a cord.

A TRAIN was over-turned on the night of Nov. 4th on the Nippon Railway at a point near Niitaharu station. Two persons were injured.

TOBACCONISTS in Nagoya opposed to the Government's tobacco monopoly, held a meeting on Nov. 5th and organized an association for the purpose.

TOKYO papers state that Mr. K. Goto, superintending secretary of the Otsu branch office of the Progressive Party, was arrested on Nov. 9th on a charge of fraud.

A RICH coal mine, states the *Asahi*, has been found between Teshio and Kitami. It is alleged that the quality of the product is the same as that of the Yubari mine.

A GOODS train was derailed on the night of Nov. 8th near Taketoyo station, having left that point about two hours late. No serious damage seems to have been caused.

A POLICEMAN named Y. Sakatani, of the Tottori police station, Tadotsu, who had absconded with official money to the amount of yen 600, was arrested on Nov. 10th.

THE Mitsui family in combination with others have purchased the plant of the bankrupt Goto Woolen Goods Factory and will recommence operations with a capital of yen 800,000.

THE *Morning Post* says it hears that Mr. John Morley, the Liberal statesman, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be offered a baronetcy on the occasion of the New Year honours list.

A TREMENDOUS sensation has followed the announcement in St. Petersburg that a defalcation of millions has been discovered in the building and management of the Manchurian railroad.

THE White Star Co. have renamed the *Columbus*, *Commonwealth*, *New England*, and *Mayflower* taken over by them from the Dominion Line, and they are to be called *Republic*, *Canopic*, *Romanic*, and *Cretic*.

THE Gifu Chamber of Commerce held a general meeting on Nov. 8th when it was decided to oppose the proposed abolition of the prefectural government. The City Assembly will support the Chamber.

A. SHRUBB, of the South London Harriers, who is the holder of the 10-miles running amateur championship, has lowered the British amateur record for 1½ miles by running the distance in 6m 47 3/5s.

T. KANDA, Public Notary attached to the

Yamaguchi Local Court, who was charged with forgery of official documents was sentenced in the District Court on Nov. 6th to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A HUNDRED and seventy-six Japanese emigrants, who left Kobe on Oct. 15th by the steamer *Shawmut* for Manila, have been permitted to land, with the exception of one man who was probably ill.

ABOUT a hundred workmen of the Miyakawa Iron Works, Kanda, Tokyo, struck on Nov. 7th for an increase of wages and for the discharge of three overseers. The directors of the firm are endeavouring to pacify them.

WORK between Kushiro and Urahoro on the Hokkaido Railway is about completed. Traffic is expected to be opened about Dec. 15th. Work between Kushiro and Ribetsu, according to the *Jiji*, is expected to be finished in July next.

THE Minister for Home Affairs prohibited on Nov. 10th the sale and circulation of a book entitled *jinjo* (Humanity) on the ground that it is injurious to social peace and order. Copies of the book were ordered to be confiscated.

THE Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly has decided to spend yen 9,300 as a subsidy toward the expenses of exhibiting products of the prefecture at the St. Louis Fair. Originally the sum of yen 10,450 was petitioned for by those concerned.

MR. INUDZUKA, Director of the Railway Bureau, and Mr. Nishi, civil engineer of the Department of Communications, will shortly leave for Korea to investigate railway matters in that Empire; more particularly the construction of the Seoul-Fusan railway.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions elected the following officers on Oct. 15th:—President, Samuel B. Capon, LL.D.; Vice-President, Henry B. Hopkins, D.D.; Secretaries for Correspondence, Judson Smith, D.D.; James L. Barton, D.D.; Recording Secretary, Henry A. Stimson, D.D.; Assistant Recording Secretary, E. E. Strong, D.D.; Treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin.

THE Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co. held an extraordinary general meeting on Nov. 10th at the Doki Club, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Mr. Y. Tatsukawa presided. The shareholders decided to add yen 1,700,000 to the capital, making it yen 2,550,000. The chairman stated in answer to a shareholder, that the railway between Omori and Shinagawa will be completed in March next, that between Kawasaki-Kanagawa probably in August.

ON the application of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to preserve evidence with regard to the collision between the steamers *Progress* and *Tokai Maru*, the Hakodate Local Court examined the captain and two of the crew of the Russian steamer. The *Asahi* states, however, that no definite statement was obtained, and adds that the owner of the Russian ship claims about yen 20,000 from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as damages caused by the collision.

THE supposed grievances of Yokohama wholesale greengrocers and vegetable dealers in being removed from their old market behind the Recreation-ground to the somewhat remote quarter of Omote Takashimacho, culminated in a scene at the Kencho on Monday, when a deputation evidently under the influence of liquor, tried to see the Governor. In the end Mr. Taniguchi, Secretary of the Kencho, promised to see that their complaints should reach the proper quarter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, November 7.

The Council of the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai*, after a stormy discussion, having come to the conclusion that the long delay in arriving at a settlement of the Manchurian problem was due to Marquis Ito, sent a deputation to wait upon His Excellency. The deputation called themselves *Keikoku-in* (admonitory committee). They repaired to the official residence at Reinan-zaka, where the Marquis happened to be, but they were obliged to carry on their colloquy through the medium of a policeman, for the Marquis declined to meet them. He informed them that if they wanted to talk about political affairs they must address themselves to the officials concerned. Finally they handed in two documents, one addressed to the Marquis, the other a collateral epistle. In the first appeared the phrase *Kunchō wo midare ni shite seifu wo seichū su* (abusing the Sovereign's favour for the purpose of controlling the Government). Marquis Ito, without reading further, returned the documents, conveying at the same time an intimation to the Committee that he knew the limitations of official functions, and that if there were any proofs of this injurious accusation, he challenged their production. Of course the Committee had no proofs. They were obliged to take lame refuge in newspaper stories and street rumours. The upshot was their ignominious retirement, covering their retreat with a silly declaration that they were glad to learn the groundlessness of their apprehensions. A momentary advantage they did gain, indeed, for the policeman on duty was foolish enough to receive their documents, but he had to hasten after the discomfited deputies and restore the two letters. It must be confessed that the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* are cutting a paltry figure in this business. Their proceedings indicate giddiness, frivolity and a strange want of any sense of responsibility.

We are not surprised to find a very chauvinistic article in the *Nippon*, but it is most unusual and significant to read in a sober business-men's journal like the *Shogyo Shainpo* a column of views which can be interpreted only as the outcome of exhausted patience. The *Shogyo* is wholly weary of the delay in coming to some settlement of the political situation. Many are suffering severely from the uncertainty. But would war improve their condition? Would they be happier in the fire than in the frying-pan?

Monday, November 9.

Naturally the proceedings of the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* in sending a committee to wait upon Marquis Ito with a message which can only be described as insulting, has caused a great deal of comment and speculation. Of the opinions evoked by the incident one—which seems to have substantial endorsement—is that this is a deliberate attempt to create a breach between the Cabinet and Marquis Ito. That inference is founded on the fact that Messrs. Komuchi Tomotsune and Hiraoka Kotaro, leading spirits in the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai*, are at heart friendly to the Cabinet and would fain convince the nation at this juncture that the apparent hesitancy of Japan's attitude towards the Far-Eastern question is due not to the ministry's weakness but to Marquis Ito's pro-Russian proclivities. Did any such conviction gain ground, Marquis Ito's connexion with the *Seiyu-kai* would be severed, and his poli-

tical influence would almost disappear. It will be the immediate comment of every onlooker that if any Japanese subjects thus play fast and loose with the vital concerns of their country for the sake of advancing party interests, they deserve to be put between the shafts of a *jinrikisha* instead of aspiring to hold the reins of State. We partly agree with the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that in this matter the members of the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* were guided by purely patriotic motives. But for the course adopted by them not a word of extenuation can be found, except that these politicians, whose education and standing ought to raise them out of the atmosphere of giddy passion by which ignorant mobs are swayed, yielded to the excitement of the time and behaved just as mass meetings and stump orators behave in our own country. They insulted the Emperor by suggesting that His Majesty's allows his favour to be abused; they insulted Marquis Ito by declaring that he abused that favour, and they insulted the Cabinet by implying that it remained in office without liberty to obey its convictions as to the requirements of the empire's interests. Moreover, by their own confession, they did all these things on the strength of street rumour and newspaper talk. Probably the chief lesson to be learned from the incident is that the people's patience is sorely tried. Human nature is apt to grow irritable and captious under the pressure of long suspense, and when to this waiting is added the fact that heavy losses have to be borne by business men, we can understand that it must be hard to maintain unbroken the demeanour of calm hitherto shown by the Japanese. If Russia have any honest intention of averting the calamity of war, it is time that she spoke definitely. She is playing with fire at present, and although she thinks perhaps that to extinguish the flames speedily if they break out is within the compass of her great power, we give her Emperor the credit of being a peace-lover and we believe that many of her wisest patriots have no desire to force Japan's hand. The whole responsibility rests with her, and her perpetual procrastination is creating a situation intolerable to all nationals in the Far East. She has some obligations to discharge besides those dictated by her spirit of imperialism.

The youthful members of the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* are said to be pressing their elders vehemently to push the quarrel so inopportunistically begun by the Association's Committee. These young politicians claim that the Committee were influenced by the best possible motives when they charged Marquis Ito with abusing the favour he enjoys at Court for the purpose of putting constraints upon the Cabinet; that it was never intended to make this matter public; that Marquis Ito himself gave it to the world through the columns of a newspaper controlled by him, and that the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* being now challenged, must enter the lists. A most extraordinary contention, surely. For here we have a committee composed of men not without political influence and representing an association which claims to be taken seriously—we have such a committee proceeding to the official residence of the President of the Privy Council, handing in documents addressed to him wherein is explicitly formulated one of the gravest charges that could possibly be preferred against a statesman, and then claiming, forsooth, that it was all intended to be a kind of private by-play without any audience but themselves and the recipient

of their injurious epistles. This apologue to the farce is altogether in keeping with the Committee's admission that really they had no evidence except newspaper prattle and street talk to offer in support of their sweeping charge. The *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* may perhaps be benefited by hearing that it is covering itself with ridicule in the eyes of all sober-minded foreign observers. We opine, however, that its leaders are much too shrewd to play those pranks merely for the sake of capering in motley. Whether they wish to lay a train which may be fired in some direction when the Diet meets, or whether they do honestly believe that the time has come for unreasoning passion to take the place of prudent statesmanship, we can not tell, but beyond these two constructions of their procedure we see no plausible hypothesis.

These two politicians have returned from their trip through China and Korea. Our readers may remember a report recently circulated to the effect that Mr. Inukai had admitted a great modification of his views since he had enjoyed an opportunity of observing the situation closely. But he now denies strenuously that any such change of ideas has visited him. Doubtless we shall soon learn the results of the two gentlemen's observations, and great interest will attach to them. At present fragments of their comments are circulating. They are represented, for example, as saying that if Japan took the field, Russia would retire, but whether her retirement would be permanent or not is another question. Her fortresses and other works are not on a scale that suggests temporary occupation or preparation for a single emergency; they have all the appearance of perpetuity. At the same time Mr. Inukai thinks that what she has achieved at Port Arthur does not imply such a vast expenditure as she is said to have incurred.

Tuesday, November 10.

The *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* has published the documents addressed by it to Marquis Ito and Count Katsura. They add nothing to our knowledge of the recent incident, but we observe that in a statement of reasons for the publication, Marquis Ito is charged with general weakness in foreign policy, and with having a strong leaning towards Russia in preference to England. He is warned that the pursuit of such courses will be prejudicial to his country and may be dangerous for himself personally. This last utterance is as unguarded as it is lamentable. It may have influenced the action of the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai*, but it should never have been proclaimed by them.

It is alleged that on the 23rd instant—which, as our readers know, is the New Rice Festival—a journal called the *Dempo Shinbun* (*Telegraph*) will appear in Tokyo. And it is further alleged that this newspaper will be the organ of Viscount Watanabe, who stands before the nation as an advocate of the so-called *seikai-seisaku*, or *welt-politik* of the Germans, as well as the organ of men with whom the Viscount is associated for the purpose of supporting the modified form of socialism that appeals to a section of the Japanese people, notably to certain Christian converts under the leadership of Mr. Shimada Saburo. No sensible publicist thinks of condemning a politician merely on account of a change of view. Only asinine stubbornness can hold a man perpetually steadfast in the same grooves of opinion. Still we should be much interested in any exposition showing how Viscount Watanabe,

who, a short two years ago, declared himself apprehensive of bankruptcy for Japan, has now been induced to look calmly out upon the wide horizon of a *welt-politik*.

Wednesday, November 11.

The *Yamato Shimbun* published an extra on Tuesday evening, stating that on the morning of the 10th at 8 o'clock Count Katsura summoned to his residence three representatives of the *Tai-Ro Doshi-Kai*, informed them that they had been totally mistaken in their expressions about *Genro* interference, and explained that the negotiations now in progress would probably lead to a settlement which Japan might accept with honour. That is a mere outline of the assertions contained in the extra, but whether even the outline is credible we do not undertake to say, the details being altogether beyond belief.

Thursday, November 12.

As we conjectured when referring to the *Yamato Shimbun's* extra of the 10th instant, the detailed references to the negotiation put into the Premier's mouth by that journal were erroneous. The *Yamato* made Count Katsura say that the negotiations were progressing, and that although the whole of the Tsar's Council with the exception of two Ministers—whom the Premier indicated—were advocates of war, a pacific compromise within limits calculated to satisfy Japan's honour, might be considered to be in sight. What Count Katsura really did say is thus given by the *Jiji Shimpō*—

"I have invited the presence of you three gentlemen to-day because it appears necessary to have a friendly talk with you about the situation. In view of the difficulties that the situation offers now, all classes of the people must be equally anxious about the result and must co-operate to discharge the responsibility devolving on the nation. Should any misunderstanding now occur of a nature calculated to impede the consummation the State's interests it would be a matter of universal regret. Therefore I have put you to the trouble of attending. With reference to the state of the situation, I regret that I am unable to offer any specific explanation such as you would find satisfactory, but in that matter I must observe the limitations imposed by my official position, and I trust you will fully appreciate the fact. There has been some talk of want of unanimity between the Elder Statesmen and the Ministers of the Crown. I assure you that nothing of the kind is the case. Both are advancing together in absolute union, and I undertake to affirm that in the future also there will no want of unanimity. I trust therefore that in the interests of the country you will maintain a circumspect demeanour, and that you will have confidence in the earnest desire of the officials concerned to carry to success the national policy. I am well aware of the responsibility that devolves upon me in connexion with the situation, and I hope that you also give me credit for that knowledge. It could not fail to be immediately detrimental to the interests of the State if, in consequence of mutual misapprehensions, difficulties were placed in the path of the country's progress, and I therefore hope that you will communicate to all the members of your Association the remarks I have now made."

It will be observed that the Prime Minister made no reference whatever to the progress of the negotiations nor offered any distinct hope of a pacific settlement in the near future. The *Jiji Shimpō*, however, in commenting upon His Excellency's remarks,

alleges that a certain Minister of the Cabinet has stated that after the Tsar's return to St. Petersburg Russia's sentiments will be definitively conveyed to Japan, and that an amicable arrangement may be anticipated.

The only resource for the opposition journals in the face of the Premier's declaration of unanimity between the *Genro* and the Ministry is to say that Count Katsura acted as Marquis Ito's spokesman. That is what they do say.

In connexion with this matter we may add that in its issue of the 10th instant the *Nippon* published a verse the plain import of which is to counsel assassination at this juncture. Reference is made by the writer to Ching Hwui, who by concessions and temporizing caused the final destruction of the Sung dynasty which he sought to save, and there is little, if any, attempt made to hide the murderous character of the advice based upon that incident of Chinese history. The *Nippon's* disgraceful and dastardly publication is roundly condemned even by journals that endorse its anti-Russian proclivities.

In a speech delivered by Marquis Saionji in Kyoto on the 8th instant, a strong appeal was made to political parties to refrain from squabbling about petty questions, and to maintain towards great problems the attitude of disciplined calm for which Japanese statesmen and Japanese military and naval men were now receiving the world's applause. Japan had made a late *début* upon the stage of international comity and it behoved her to behave with the circumspection of a *débutante*. The officials charged with the conduct of the empire's foreign relations at the present crisis should be left a free hand, and the nation should remember that the real contest lying before it was a peaceful contest, a contest of arts, sciences, industries and commerce. If victory rested with Japan in that fight, armies and navies would be secondary considerations.

Friday, November 13.

Two eminent Japanese students of international law have published interesting views of the situation in the *Gaikō Jiho*. Mr. Ariga is one of them. He says that even supposing Russia's troops to be withdrawn from Manchuria, they will always remain within easy striking distance of the place, and consequently Russia's dominance in that region is beyond dispute. Indeed, he holds that through diplomatic blundering the Manchurian problem has been allowed to drift beyond the range of satisfactory solution—satisfactory, that is to say, from the point of view of those opposed to Russia's territorial expansion. There has been a series of blunders. The first and most flagrant was when Japan surrendered Liaotung and the Yellow-Sea littoral without exacting a promise that no part of it should ever be leased or ceded to a foreign Power. Concerning this we (*Japan Mail*) may remark *en passant* that Mr. Ariga's facts do not seem complete. For that, we believe, is exactly what Japan did. She formulated a non-alienation condition and she asked for the opening of Dalny and another port on the Shinkiang shore. But she received no support from any Power outside the three confronting her and demanding her withdrawal from Liaotung, and without such support she was as powerless to make her withdrawal conditional as she was to refuse withdrawal altogether. However, to resume Mr. Ariga's catalogue of charges: The second blunder was when Japan made no protest in connexion with the leasing of Port Arthur and Dalny to

Russia, and when she agreed to the occupation of Wei-hai-wei by the British after her own rendition of the place. The third was when she failed to interpret fully the agreement between Russia and England by which the former Power was admitted to have the exclusive privilege of railway construction beyond the Great Wall. That agreement unquestionably recognised Manchuria as lying within Russia's sole sphere of influence, and with such a compact staring her in the face it was fatuous on Japan's part to ally herself with Great Britain for the purpose of averting contingencies which were already foregone conclusions. The fourth error was committed when Japan having adhered to the Anglo-German convention, remained silent although Germany declared that she did not regard the convention as extending to Manchuria. The fifth was when, on the occasion of the Peking Council after the Boxer campaign, she allowed the Manchurian question to be left for settlement by Russia and China alone, without the intervention of other Powers, thereby tacitly confirming the discrimination in Russia's favour made originally by the Anglo-Russian agreement and endorsed by Germany's rendering of the Anglo-German convention. There were other blunders but these were the principal, and in their sequel the present attempt to obtain from Russia a settlement of the Manchurian problem such as would satisfy Japan would be like quoting sutras to a horse. Mr. Ariga has more to say, but this is the gist of his argument. His conclusion is that what Japan must now be seeking is to have Korea placed under her sole protection in return for her open recognition of Russia's position in Manchuria. An exchange involving the loss of Korea's independence against the surrender of Manchuria's ownership by China, is a proposition of a questionable character. But there is no open talk of molesting Korea's independence. The aim is merely to have her placed solely under Japan's protection.

That is Mr. Ariga's argument and his interpretation of the lines of the negotiations. He commends such a basis, for much as Japan must regret the absorption by Russia of territory which this country won eight years ago by force of arms, the price obtained, namely, the final settlement of the Korean problem, would compensate.

In the same periodical Professor Tomizu—the leader of the Seven Belligerent Savants—discusses the same subject. He too declares his belief that a virtual exchange between Korea and Manchuria is the basis of the present negotiation, whatever the Government may allege to the contrary, and he has no doubt that thinking men will find their hair stand on end when they learn the fact. Certainly to agree that Russia should have a free hand in Manchuria in consideration of Japan sending troops to Korea would be a settlement averting war for the moment. But would it be a permanent settlement? Surely not. Russia's position in Manchuria would be wholly insecure if Japanese troops were posted in Korea. She would be in a manner forced by the situation to extend her sway across the Yalu and to obtain military possession of the Korean peninsula. The history of Korea shows that although she was invaded by Japanese troops in the past, she was never much subjected to Japanese sway, whereas she repeatedly felt the heavy hand of the Mongols and the Manchus. It may be regarded as certain that she has an intuitive tendency to side

with the great, and that she would gradually incline to Russia if the latter makes any effort to sway her. In view of these facts, it is idle for Japan to waste time attempting to patch up an agreement which can have no permanency, and which will prove as futile for the purpose of asserting Japan's influence in Korea and excluding Russia's as the Rosen-Komura Convention has proved.

This difference of opinion between the two juriconsults is sufficiently cardinal. Mr. Ariga recommends the despatch of a special envoy to St. Petersburg to negotiate his plan. The *Yomiuri Shinbun*, which throughout this complication has steadily contended for a radical settlement by means of the sword, hints very plainly that Mr. Ariga is only the mouthpiece of a certain eminent Japanese statesman.

The eighth meeting between Barons Komura and Rosen took place on the 11th instant at 3.30 p.m., in compliance with the latter's request. The *Fiji Shimpō* believes that the object of the meeting—which lasted only a few minutes—was to convey to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs the views taken by the St. Petersburg Government after the return of the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff.

The *Nippon* has been prosecuted by the public procurator in connexion with the verses to which we alluded in our last issue. No one can deny that the prosecution is well deserved. As to the dangerous and peace-disturbing matter, however, it has already gone irretrievably into circulation.

CHINA.

Saturday, November 7.

There still remains some obscurity about the advice tendered to the Chinese Throne by the Council of Ministers held in the Palace to discuss the Mukden incident. The general belief, however, is that they advised peremptory refusal to accede to the demand for the decapitation of Governor Wang, or to recognise any of the privileges wrung forcibly by the Russians from Viceroy Tso. What this second reservation means exactly we can not read. It may have retrospective significance; it may be prospective. Necessarily we must all sympathise with the justice of declining to serve Wang's head on a charger for the behoof of the Russian General. Again in this case we are confronted with the difficulty of forming any clear judgment as to the justice of the complaint against Wang. So far as we know he merely followed the procedure habitual in Chinese criminal courts; that is to say, he ordered the instantaneous execution of men whose crimes against good order were notorious. If in so doing he placed an obstacle in the path of Russian policy—the policy of policing Manchuria by employing the men hitherto engaged in marauding it—his conduct may have been very annoying to the Russians but can not with any shadow of justice be declared capitally criminal. There may be aggravating circumstances, however. Wang may have violated some distinct pledge given in connexion with the treatment of the bandits. No information is accessible as to that, and we can only now say that, with the knowledge one possesses, the demand for Wang's decapitation is at least as barbarous as was the summary justice he is accused of meting out. Meanwhile he is said to have been seized by the Russians and to be now in durance at Port Arthur. Will they constitute themselves his execu-

tioners? That would appear to be the inevitable outcome should China refuse to undertake the brutal task, and we can scarcely imagine that China will do anything but refuse. As for the other official implicated, Taotai Yuen, he has been summoned to Peking, because—so says rumour—the Chinese Government is anxious about his safety should he remain at Antung.

We can not conceive that the Russian Government will find anything satisfactory in all these complications. They occur at a wrong time. Perhaps we are to regard them as deliberately contrived pretexts for lightening the grasp of the Great Northern Power on Manchuria. But if so they are emphatically clumsy. For the position in which Russia has placed herself, the position in which history will depict her, is that of championing banditti and demanding that against the person of a high Chinese official there shall be committed the very crime of which he himself is accused; a much greater crime indeed, for whereas Wang merely followed the abominable precedents of his country's penal procedure, his summary decapitation at the demand of a foreign Power would be an indefensible departure from all the precedents of civilization. Nothing could be more unhappy for Russia than to figure in such a role. And as for Mukden, she does not want to be there at this juncture, since her obvious game was to lie quiet until the complications with Japan were settled. Besides, she has forgotten the old proverb about the hunted rat. China may have become despicable—though under wise government she might defy the world. But even China, driven to desperation, is not altogether a negligible quantity. This last coup can scarcely fail to drive her to desperation. The demands perferred by Viceroy Alexieff's order seemed to be expressly designed for the purpose of tearing away the last shreds of her illusory sovereignty in Manchuria, and the military seizure of Mukden, the birthplace of the Tartar dynasty, has capped the catastrophe. Viceroy Tso is said to have endeavoured to commit suicide by swallowing opium. He was prevented, but the old official is evidently not without the dramatic instinct, for that close of his career would have greatly enhanced the pitifulness of the Mukden disaster. The upshot of it all is that Russia has stirred the brake and called out serpents when her own interests plainly counselled quiet and self-restraint. We do not pretend to think that she is not powerful enough to play tricks which would drive any lesser actor off the stage. But regarding the matter academically, it seems to us that her procedure in the Far East is compacted of very heterogeneous elements—diplomacy generally suave and subtle, and a mailed fist unhampered by any restraints of intelligence.

Viceroy Yuan, who returned to Tientsin on the 4th instant from the conferences in the Palace at the I-ho-yuen, is said to have informed one of the Foreign Representatives in the capital that at these conferences the empire's policy had been finally shaped, and that he "swore to die for his country's relief." Such a declaration sounds very warlike but what can China do? She is quite powerless against Russia. The programme adopted by Western States after the Boxer *outrage*, the programme of virtually reducing her to a state of helplessness by interdicting the import of arms and munitions of war, has borne its fruits, and she is less capable of self-defence to-day than she was on the morrow of

her crushing defeat by Japan. Many onlookers ventured to affirm, in 1901, when this singular veto was under discussion, that it could not possibly be reconciled with any policy of preserving China's integrity, and that if the Powers subjected her to such disabling conditions, they would be morally bound either to protect her against the consequences of the embargo or to restrain any one of their number from taking advantage of it. There has been neither protection nor restraint, and China is now delivered over helpless to the aggressor. The only thing to be said about Viceroy Yuan's alleged declaration is that he chose appropriate terms when he spoke of "dying for his country." That is about all that any Chinese patriot can now do.

Some changes of Ministers are announced from Peking. They concern the Foreign Office, the Treasury, and the Board of Ceremonies. The first alone has special interest; namely, the removal of Wang Wen-shao from his post, and his temporary replacement by Na Tung. The latter is remembered in this country in connexion with his abortive mission of peace during the China-Japan War, and in connexion with his visit to the Osaka Exhibition last spring. The telegraph has not yet assigned any reason for these changes, and the inference would be that no special importance attaches to them. But they can not be thus dismissed at such a juncture as the present, for they are obviously a sequel of the Councils at the I-ho Palace. Wang Wen-shao has always had the reputation of advocating an essentially pacific and conciliatory policy, whereas Na Tung is known to entertain very strong feelings about Russian aggressions, and to be persuaded, as every intelligent Chinaman should be persuaded, that unless his country strikes for her own independence no outside Power will do her that kindness. It is not pleasant to be involuntary observers of the destruction of anything that has once been great and that still comprises all the elements of greatness. China, considered from the point of view of the physical and moral endowments of her people and from that of her fine natural resources, ought to be one of the world's most prosperous and flourishing Kingdoms, and when it is remembered that throughout the course of the past thirty centuries the Chinese themselves have never shown the slightest symptom of an aggressive disposition, but have remained content to win their living quietly and industriously ever since they moved southwards from their cradle on the Yellow River, there certainly is no discernible reason why they should now become the victims of outside ambition. Nevertheless we appear to be destined to witness their catastrophe in the immediate future, and it is a sad spectacle.

Monday, November 9.

News reaches Tokyo—non-official of course—that the Chinese Government has intimated to the various provincial satraps the imminence of a rupture of the negotiations between the Middle Kingdom and Russia, and has directed that all possible steps be taken to meet the contingency of war. The Viceroys are warned to look carefully to the defence of inland waters and to avoid the catastrophes that resulted in former years from unreadiness. The telegram adds that this adoption of a resolute attitude by China is welcomed by the foreign press of Shanghai. Naturally the question suggesting itself to every onlooker will be, what can China do? Can she offer any

serious opposition to Russia? The answer would depend largely upon the nature of the fighting programme adopted by Russia. If the great Northern Power confined itself to over-running Manchuria and to placing on an unequivocal basis the still somewhat hazy tenure it has established there, then the aggressive role would be forced upon China, and as an aggressor she would be quite helpless, whatever capacity she might possess for defensive purposes. But if, in the event of a declaration of war, Russia took up the gauntlet seriously, and marched upon Peking or harassed the coasts with her powerful squadron, the States of Europe and America could scarcely fail to be drawn into the arena sooner or later. But it is probably premature to discuss such eventualities. Much must happen before China and Russia engage in death grips. We are disposed to regard these rumours merely as an illustration of the extreme gravity of the situation. Every day that passes without a settlement renders the tension more acute and thus accentuates the danger of some untoward happening by which a final crisis would be precipitated.

The *Fiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent states what he believes to be the reason of Wang Wen-shao's removal from the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. We gather that the two Viceroys, Yuan and Chang, took advantage of the recent Council in the Palace to urge the inadvisability of leaving the conduct of foreign affairs at this critical juncture in the hands of a man so enfeebled by age as Wang Wen-shao. The Empress-Dowager acknowledging the justice of that view and the gravity of the situation, Wang was relieved of the cares of office and Na appointed in his place.

Apparently Na Tung is to discharge very important and onerous duties for in addition to his post at the Foreign Office he is said to have been instructed to lend his assistance to the Finance Department.

Telegraphic communication between Mukden and Peking continues to be interrupted, except for Russian messages, but the latest news from the former place—published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—is that the Russians have, under menace, made large purchases of land at Liao-yang, Mukden and Fenhwang. Everything tends to show that the man at the front is determined to defeat any idea his Government may entertain of evacuating Manchuria.

Tuesday, November 10.

Just as we go to press the following items of news reach us from trustworthy sources:—

Taotai Yuan has been ordered to proceed to Peking. That is only a confirmation of intelligence recently received. Yuan, our readers doubtless remember, is Taotai of Antung, and his dismissal from office has been demanded by Russia.

Viceroy Alexieff is expected to start for St. Petersburg at the close of November.

Negotiations are in progress with the Okura firm for the building of the Russian Consulate at Fusan. When the edifice is finished, the present Masampho Consulate will be moved thither.

There is a rumour that Viceroy Yuan is to be invested—or has been invested—with plenipotentiary authority to confer with Viceroy Alexieff concerning the settlement of the Manchurian question, and that during his discharge of this important duty Wang Wen-shao will assume his functions as Viceroy of Chili and Northern Superinten-

dent of Trade. This, as we have said, is only a rumour, but it sounds not unlikely, and should it prove true the plain inference will be that China's policy is to have an unwonted element of stalwartness. But we pity Viceroy Yuan. A negotiator who has virtually to plead in *forma pauperis* is an unhappy individual. Mainly through her own fault but partly owing to the strange policy of the Powers, China is almost helpless for belligerent purposes. She comes into court with manacled hands.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, writing under date of October 25th, says:—

I learn on high authority that Japan has now adopted a very firm attitude and a new development of the situation has occurred. The negotiations continue but, in official circles even, it is now confidentially admitted that an appeal to the *ultima ratio* is almost inevitable.

This kind of sensational news would not so much matter did it stand merely on the authority of a correspondent whose access to the "official circles" he claims to represent is perhaps problematical. But the *N.-C. Daily News*, commenting on the above paragraph in a leading article, says:—

Our readers may rely on this being not a random, but a well weighed statement on the part of our correspondent. We have no desire to be alarmists, but we cannot ignore the news that comes to us, and at the moment most signs point to the inevitability of war, a war whose end no one can foresee with any certainty, but in which the sympathy of all generous hearts everywhere will be with Japan, if only for the patience and forbearance she has displayed throughout the long protracted negotiations, during which Russia has been constantly strengthening her position. We recognise the terrible injury that a war will do to the trade of the Far East, but it will not add much to the injury that is being done by the present uncertainty.

The birthday of H. M. Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan, who was born on the 3rd of November 1852 at Kioto, will doubtless be a more anxious day than many of the Emperor's recent anniversaries, but His Majesty will be supported by the knowledge of the loving devotion of all his subjects and the deep respect felt for him by foreign nations. Ascending the throne at the age of 15, he has guided his country, aided by able councillors, through the storm and stress of the revolution, and through one war, with great sagacity and prudence up to the point of being recognised as an equal by the Great Powers of the West. The British people everywhere will heartily join with their Japanese allies in wishing the Emperor long-continued health and prosperity, and a happy issue out of the troubles in which, by no fault of his, Japan is at the present time involved.

It is pleasant to read such sentiments in our contemporary's leading column, and we have some reluctance, therefore, in venturing to contradict any part of the letter by which they were evoked. But it is not true, so far as our knowledge goes, that "in official circles even it is now confidentially admitted that an appeal to the *ultima ratio* is almost inevitable." Neither in confidences nor openly have we found any such admission.

Wednesday, November 11.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking saying that the Chinese Government, being anxious to consult with Viceroy Tso about Manchurian affairs, has summoned him to Peking, but that Tso is under Russian restraint and will be unable to comply with the order.

We learn from the same journal that Prince Shu has visited the Court and expressed very unequivocal opinions about the necessity of making no concessions to Russia and insisting on her withdrawal from Manchuria. The Prince declares that if Manchuria be surrendered to the great Northern Power, the partition of China will be in sight.

Mr. Wang, an official of the Board of Record, has addressed a lay memorial to

the Throne, insisting on the necessity of fighting Russia.

Su Yuen-chun, the military commander—best known to foreigners as Marshal Su—who was laying under sentence of death for incompetence in dealing with the Kwangsi rebels, has been pardoned in deference to the intercession of the French Representative in Peking, whose action in the matter—according to a telegram published by the *Fiji Shimpo*—was prompted by the fact that Su had been instrumental in preventing an irruption of the rebels into French territory.

Thursday, November 12.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Peking saying that the Russian Minister and the staff of the Russian Legation do not approve of the recent re-occupation of Mukden and are disposed to complain that military acts often mar diplomatic efforts. It must be evident to every one that the re-occupation presents many features which intelligent Russians can not endorse, but we can scarcely persuade ourselves to believe that M. Lessar and his subordinates have been uttering any open censure of the incident.

KOREA.

Saturday, November 7.

If the Russians have been degrading the Yong Am-pho fort to the status of a telegraph station or an exercise ground, and if they have been showing Mr. Hagihara all their doings with engaging courtesy, they appear to be far from "letting up" in the matter of their main enterprise, that is to say, the exploiting of the Yalu Valley. Three hundred Chinese labourers are said to have passed Wiju *en route* for the upper reaches of the River, to extend the timber-felling operations of the company. We opine that the presence of Russia in the Valley will be measured by the life of its forests and that to both alike will ultimately apply the term "primeval."

The Russians, according to the *Asahi's* correspondence, have given to Yong Am-pho the name of "Nikolas Harbour," and apply that title to it in official documents. There are several places in Korean waters which the outside world knows by names unfamiliar to the Koreans themselves—for instance, Quelpart, Deer Island, Broughton Bay and so on. But of course the circumstances attending Yong Am-pho's re-baptism have special significance.

It is further alleged that barracks are being constructed there, nominally for civil residential purposes but probably for troops. Into what celebrity Yong Am-pho has leaped! Six months ago not six people outside Korea had heard the name. To-day it is on everybody's lips. And we shall hear more of it, for the timber-cutting business, in which Russia is legitimately engaged, whatever may be said as to her illimitable rendering of its dimensions, has few elements of finality.

Monday, November 9.

It is stated that the general opinion in Seoul seems to be in favour of allowing the discredited nickels to fall to the value of the metal composing them. The telegram containing this information adds that the Korean Government appears to labour under the mistaken impression that this sharp depreciation is in some sense beneficial to Korea.

Korean nickel coins appear to be descending into a bottomless pit. The latest news says that they are at a discount of 280 per

cent., and that the trade of Japanese merchants is almost at a stand-still. Another report puts the depreciation at 260 per cent. in terms of Japanese silver money. There has been no such monetary debacle in our recollection of the Far East. In 1881 the Japanese paper *satsu* fell to a discount of nearly sixty per cent. in terms of gold, but recovery was quick and in 1885 specie payments were resumed. The nickel is virtually a fiat token, for it has no intrinsic value.

Rumour states that the Korean Government has asked the Japanese Representative in Seoul to allow the Japanese police to protect the persons and properties of Chinese subjects in the peninsula. It is very difficult to credit such a story, for the alleged request would be an acknowledgement of Korea's incapacity to discharge the duties of administration, and the acceptance of such functions by Japan would not in any sense relieve the Korean Government of its responsibility towards China. Another version of the story, published by the *Kokumin*, is that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to make arrangements for employing Japanese subjects to act as police in Korea for the protection of Chinese subjects. That would be intelligible enough.

Tuesday, November 10.

It is stated that in answer to the recently reported remonstrance of the Russian Representative with regard to the employment of Mr. Kato, Adviser to Korea, in the capacities of adviser to the projected central bank and controller of the ginseng farm, the Korean Foreign Office has replied that, after due inquiry, it transpires that Mr. Kato is not to be connected with the Bank and that his functions in relation to the ginseng farm are for the purpose of investigating the action of foreigners only.

This reply, if correctly reported, suggests the inference that Korea admits Russia's right to dictate to her in such matters. Whence is such a right derived? If Russia considers that Japanese financial advice is being unduly employed by the Korean Government, it is Japan that she ought to address herself. That is the plain course indicated by the conventions. She possesses no competence to restrain Korea's freedom of choice in such matters. That would be an unwarrantable interference in Korea's domestic affairs.

Wednesday, November 11.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a telegram from Fusan saying that the people of Tai-ku are endeavouring to contrive the removal of all Japanese in that place and are pressing them to leave the town. Some explanation of this brief and curious piece of intelligence will be forthcoming subsequently, we presume.

Korea has appointed four new Ministers to represent her interests abroad. They are Li Keun-thaik, as yet unattached; Kim Chong-kym, who goes to England; Li Yong-om, who goes to Italy, and Pak Yong-hwa, who goes to Belgium.

Thursday, November 12.

Mr. Hagiwara's decision in the timber complication is that a certain indemnity must be paid by the Japanese to the Koreans with whom they were disputing. It appears, however, that much lumber was taken from the Japanese by Russian soldiers and that whatever portion of it has been carried to Yong Am-pho is regarded as unrecoverable, though there is a prospect of restitution

being made in the case of the timber at Antung. Concerning this latter the telegram says that it was cut and floated down the river by the bandit leader Chang, and that, as some understanding existed between him and M. Pavlov, a settlement may be difficult. In fact, the story is obscure, and the only definite idea we gather from it is that the whole operation of timber-felling in the Yalu Valley requires much closer supervision than it has hitherto received.

It is stated that the Russian garrison at Feng-hwang has been increased by 500 men, and that they are now in possession of all the gates of the town, from which fact the people are disposed to infer an immediate outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. The Russian garrison at Antung also has received an accession of a hundred men. But, as we have already taken occasion to remark, the drawing together of Russia's Manchurian forces into such cities as offer facilities for winter quarters is a natural operation at this juncture.

Friday, November 13.

The Korean Government is said to have consulted Mr. McLeavy Brown about the opening of Yong Am-pho and Un-kai, and to have received his advice in the sense that such operations as the opening of ports are entirely within the sovereign rights of the country concerned and that the interference of an outside Power should not be permitted for a moment. One of the Tokyo journals publishing this report represents the interference in question as emanating with Great Britain and America, but another and much more likely statement is that Mr. Brown's exposition refers to the objections raised by Russia to the opening of the ports in question. According to the latter version Mr. Brown has urged the Korean Government to proclaim the opening of the two places without considering any obstacles diplomatically interposed from without.

News is now published that the recently alleged irruption of Russian soldiers at Un-kwi, on the north-east coast of Korea, has been followed by their withdrawal, and that the region is now quiet. We suspect that these soldiers never existed outside the imagination of the local officials, unless indeed we are to suppose that the Russians suffered last month from a temporary Berserker fit which drove them against every accessible part of Korea in pure wantonness of aggression.

It is stated that the Lumber Company has sent 300 Chinese coolies under the protection of 20 Russian soldiers to cut timber in the upper part of the Yalu Valley. The Company is to be congratulated on the facility with which it can obtain the services of troops for its log-collecting purposes.

The talk of a secret messenger recently sent by Li Keun-thaik to Port Arthur to "borrow" Russian soldiers in the event of an emergency, is revived in the form of a statement that Viceroy Alexieff's answer has been given, and that although the details can not be ascertained as yet, there is reason to believe that His Excellency has consented. The whole incident is swathed in mystery as becomes a secret mission and its sequel.

MESSRS. OISHI AND INUKAI.

These gentlemen having returned from their trip in China and Korea, are furnishing some interesting materials to Tokyo journals. They both deny that their journey has produced any change in their views: it has rather confirmed them. They are still

convinced that war is scarcely to be avoided and that Japan has no reason to shrink from it. Mr. Oishi believes that the works now being pressed forward at Port Arthur with the aid of a multitude of Chinese coolies are designed to render the place a safe retreat for the Russian squadron in the event of war, but inasmuch as any announcement in that sense would produce a dispiriting effect upon the Russians at large, various other pretexts are assigned. He notes that Russia is rapidly increasing her fleet in these waters, but he expresses doubts as to the quality of the personnel, and he points to the fact that with England maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality no stores of coal would be accessible to the Russian vessels and they must soon find themselves unable to keep the sea. In interviews with Viceroy Yuan and Chang the Japanese travellers appear to have convinced themselves that China would be actively on Japan's side in the event of a conflict. Viceroy Yuan they judge to be particularly resolute, and although they did not elicit any definite declaration from him, they carried away a confident faith in his determination. They are further of opinion that the idea of progress is making steady headway all over China, and it was a matter of sincere satisfaction to find that the Japanese who are engaged in various capacities throughout the Middle Kingdom have the entire confidence of the Chinese, and are successfully fostering the spirit of enlightenment. Mr. Inukai observed that whereas Japanese influence in Korea was very great alike in the field of politics and in that of commerce and industry, the substantial profits of the situation were reaped by foreigners. The Japanese acted the part of pioneers and had the usual reward of the pioneer, toil without commensurate reward: just as they had opened the path and seemed to be on the point of making a success, in stepped the foreigner with his command of unlimited resources, and the Japanese pioneer had to see others monopolise the fruits of the crop planted by him. Mr. Inukai found that in Tientsin the Japanese community was remarkable for orderliness and unity. Mr. Consul Ijuin appeared to be a very able official. None the less the special Japanese settlement there showed few signs of enterprise. It served only as the site for a few wooden shanties and much of it was wholly unutilized. At this point Mr. Inukai drifts into politics. He does not regard this stagnation of Japanese enterprise as attributable to either the people themselves or their consular officials. He lays the blame on the Government's policy of self-suppression; a policy which dispels Japanese nationals and restrains them from engaging in any large undertakings. Concerning Mr. Uchida, Japan's Representative in Peking, Mr. Inukai commends his diligence and intelligence, but damns him with faint praise and denies to him any pre-eminent place among the *Chefs de Mission* in Peking. All this part of Mr. Inukai's comments might have been written before he left Japan. Among Chinese officials he appears to have been struck mainly by Viceroy Yuan and Na Tung. The greatest political power is in the hands of Prince Ching, but Yuan and Na are men of much activity and resolution, and Yuan's influence derives considerable increment from the strong military force he has behind him. Mr. Inukai recounts that high Chinese officials greatly resent the hints often published by Japanese journals about Prince Ching or other prominent officials having accepted bribes from Russia,

and are profoundly pained by the matter-of-fact talk of the same publicists about the partition of the Chinese empire. His own observations seem to have convinced him that the generally rumoured lines of cleavage between Russo-philos and Russo-phobes in China are greatly exaggerated and that no such marked division of opinion exists. Another subject discussed by him is the arrangement recently concluded between Viceroy Chang and Mr. Uchida for subjecting to certain restraints all Chinese students privately visiting Japan for the purpose of studying military science, law, politics or sociology. He interprets this arrangement as indicating that Viceroy Yuan, who originated the reform movement in China, has been won over to the side of Kang Yu-wei's enemies, and is oppressed by a nightmare of rebellion and internal commotion in his country if Chinese students be allowed to imbibe undiluted draughts of Japan's atmosphere of free research. Mr. Inukai earnestly insists on the necessity of removing these restrictions, his opinion being that to educate the masses is much more important than to educate the chosen few.

YOKOHAMA STATISTICS.

We have received from Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, a copy of the "Summary of Yokohama City Annual Statistics," being the 1st volume of what we trust will hereafter develop into a valuable record issued year by year. The compilers in a prefatory note apologise for any errors that may have crept in and say that they will be pleased to receive suggestions for improvements; the only suggestion we have to offer at the moment is that a list should be inserted in future issues of the business houses, firms, and partnerships of foreigners, the compiling of which would be an easy matter if the Kencho officials would but co-operate. The book is divided into thirteen chapters or parts, dealing first with the History of the port, then with Meteorology; Land and Population; Education; Religion and Charities; Public Health; City Administration and Finance; Commerce; Manufactures and Industries; Banking, etc.; Communications; Police; Lighting and Water Supply.

From the Chapter on History we learn that when Commodore Perry landed at Uraga, Yokohama was a semi-deserted village, having only 87 dwellings, the denizens of which supported themselves by fishing or farming. The opening of Kanagawa, under the treaties of 1854 and 1855, took place on June 2, 1855, but Yokohama was not opened as a port till June, 1859. We append a few dates which should prove of interest, taken from the chapter under review:—

- 1859, June. Yokohama Port opened.
- " " First Noge-bashi built.
- 1860, April. Sales of raw silk: first transaction between foreigners and Japanese.
- 1862, August. British subject was murdered in a Japanese rebellion at Namamugi.
- 1863, March. Arrival of a British squadron consisting of seven men-of-war at the port caused excitement among the people.
- 1864, January. Opening of East pier.
- 1868, March. Restoration of the Imperial Government.
- 1870, November. First Iron bridge built.
- " " Japanese Newspaper founded.
- " December. Telegraph Office established.
- " " Jinrikisha made and operated.
- 1871, July. Post Office opened.
- " October. Gas Office established.
- 1873, September. Opening of the Railway operated from Tokyo to Yokohama. First traffic in Japan.
- 1874. Kuboyama Cemetery established.

- 1875, February. Branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha established.
- 1878, November. Yokohama Ward Office (Present City office) opened.
- 1880, February. The Yokohama Specie Bank opened to business.
- 1882. Commercial School established.
- " The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce established.
- 1885. Small-pox ravages (434 cases).
- 1886. Cholera in Yokohama: fatal cases, 2,199, total number of cases 3,087.
- 1887, September. The water works completed; first adoption of the foreign system in Japan.
- 1888, January, 31st. Large fire at Noge-cho: 1,120 people rendered homeless.
- 1889. Post and Telegraph office established.
- 1889, April. The law on organization of cities came into effect, the first election of the members of the city assembly.
- " December. Electric Light Plant opened.
- 1896, May. The breakwater of the harbour completed.
- 1899. Memorial Ceremony of Treaty Revision.
- 1899, August. Large fire in Kumocho extending over 27 cho; 15,000 people homeless, more than ten lives lost.
- 1901, April. Kanagawa and other suburbs having altogether 70,000 people, incorporated as the city of Yokohama.
- 1901, October. Hiranuma Station established.
- 1902, October. Pest first appeared.
- 1903, January. Mr. M. Ichihara, Ph.D., accepted position as Mayor in succession to the late Mr. Y. Umeda.

The area of Yokohama we learn is a little bigger than that of the city Kobe, covering an area of 1,608 square *ri*; it is 2 *ri* 7 cho in length, from Kanagawa on the north to Honmoku on the south, and from east to west extends 1 *ri* 21 cho 20 ken. The residential Japanese population in 1901 was 299,202, living in 54,674 houses; while the foreign population, exclusive of consular officials, totalled at that date 4,137 males and 1,652 females=5,789. In 1901 the amount of taxes collected in Yokohama was *yen* 1,185,331, showing an average burden per dwelling of *yen* 21.680 and per capita of *yen* 3.962. The taxes we note are steadily growing year by year. The expenditure, both ordinary and extraordinary, amounted in 1901 to *yen* 1,035,568. Seeing that the former foreign settlement has now been completely absorbed in the Japanese commune, it seems strange that no attempt is made to enumerate any of the public, or semi-public, bodies which still exist there, such as the Cemetery, the General Hospital, the Foreign Board of Trade, the charitable and religious organizations, etc. These, like the foreign business establishments, are entirely ignored, though they form a very integral part of Yokohama. It is a pity, too, that the figures in the returns do not deal with a later year than 1901; but a start has been made and henceforth we may expect more expedition. Meanwhile we congratulate the compilers upon the result of their labours.

DEATH OF MR. N. P. KINGDON.

News of the death of Mr. N. P. Kingdon, which occurred at an early hour on Thursday morning, will have come as a shock to a very large number of foreign residents in Japan. Mr. Kingdon was one of the oldest foreigners settled in this country, having come out here in 1863 after a somewhat adventurous career, great part of which was spent in Mexico, where he was once Master of the Mint at Lacateras. Some of the now veteran residents remember well the generous kindness and genial hospitality displayed during the sixties and seventies by this typical English gentleman who has just passed away. In those early days he was one of the first sportsmen in Yokohama; indeed as to the turf, and specially as to Japanese horses, he was an unquestioned authority, and his

stable was deservedly lucky. He was one of the promoters of the first Bluff race-course, which was laid out in the neighbourhood of the Public Hall, and he was one of the founders of the Yokohama United Club, which had quarters at No. 66 and later on the Creek.

As Dent and Co.'s agent and silk inspector Mr. Kingdon had his first place of business at No. 5, where the Club Hotel now is. Later he entered into partnership with Mr. R. S. Schwabe, and though the partnership was severed some years ago, the firm name remained. Mr. Kingdon was always exceedingly popular in every aspect that such a many-sided man could present. He was one of the soundest of business men and his advice was often invoked and, it may be said with safety, seldom refused. His Sunday evening dinner before age and increasing infirmities beset him, formed a recurring event in the "bourg," where the leading men were present and clever talk was the rule. He was President of the Yokohama United Club years ago and his picture in oils by Mr. F. Yates, R. I., and also as a crayon drawing, hang in the library and magazine room respectively of the Club. Latterly Mr. Kingdon divided his interest in horse-racing with yacht-sailing and with his late son Mr. King Kingdon owned and sailed craft that absorbed a large share of his attention day by day. As a prominent and well-known foreign resident he of course found a place in the old-time caricatures, first of Wirgman and later of Bigot, the latest being perhaps a sketch taken at the famous anti-treaty revision meeting, which doubtless old hands well remember.

The deceased gentleman was married to a Japanese lady, who predeceased him, and leaves one son, Mr. Arthur Kingdon, and a daughter, now residing in England, to whom our sympathies are extended.

THE LATE LORD ROWTON.

The late Lord Rowton was the first baron to hold the title. He was the second son of the Rt. Hon. Henry Corry, son of the second Earl of Belmore and of Lady Harriet, daughter of the 6th Earl of Shaftesbury, and was born in London on Oct. 8th, 1838. We take the following from *Men and Women of the Time*:—

He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree in 1860. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863, he practised for three years on the Oxford Circuit, and in 1866 was officially appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. After Mr. Disraeli's defeat in 1858 he declined offers of public appointments which were made to him, and rendered voluntary service to that statesman till his return to power in 1874, subsequently continuing to act as Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary till his death in 1881. He accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Congress of Berlin, being then appointed one of the joint-secretaries to the Special Embassy of Great Britain, and, at its close, received the Companionship of the Bath. At the termination of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in 1880, he was raised to the peerage, taking his title from his estate at Rowton Castle in Shropshire. Lord Beaconsfield bequeathed to Lord Rowton the whole of his letters, papers, documents, and manuscripts, leaving it to his absolute discretion to destroy, preserve, or publish any of them, at such time as, in his uncontrolled judgment, might seem fit. It was at first inferred from the terms of the bequest that Lord Beaconsfield had left behind him some sort of diary or memoirs for publication. This, unfortunately, proved not to be the case, and it became evident that the only manuscript, the publication of which was distinctly contemplated by the testator, was that of "Endymion." This work was almost completed at the date of the signing of the will, and was afterwards published during the lifetime of the writer. Lord Rowton was chairman of the Rowton Houses Company, formed for the purpose of providing large and cheap hotels for poor single men of all classes in London.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

A Vladivostock telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the East Asiatic Council, which is to be directly under the Tsar, has been constituted with Viceroy Alexieff, the five Ministers of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, the Navy, War and Finance, the Vice-Chief Chamberlain and the head of the Mercantile Marine Bureau. Our Tokyo contemporary analyses these members of council and comes to the conclusion that three out of the eight are avowed supporters of Viceroy Alexieff's imperial policy, and that among the four whose complexion is less definite, two may be regarded as inclining in the Alexieff direction.

A telegram from Tientsin to the *Asahi* says that Viceroy Alexieff will leave for St. Petersburg on the 15th instant, and that the negotiations with Japan will probably be delayed in consequence. If the Viceroy meant what he said to our Port Arthur correspondent—whose letter, dated October 22nd, appeared in our issue of the 9th instant—his presence in St. Petersburg will not add to the chances of peace. But when the Viceroy declared that Russia would arrange with China about the evacuation of Manchuria, we can not reasonably assume that he intended to intimate entire indifference to Japanese opinion and Japanese demands. There are rumours that among certain Russian officials an opinion prevails in the sense that Japan is not minding her own business when she claims to have a voice in Manchuria's destiny. How would Russia have felt in 1895 if the Japanese had returned that answer to her when she formulated her celebrated proposition that the tenure of any part of Manchuria by a foreign Power must imperil the peace of the East? Yet at that time Russia had no shadow of interest in Manchuria that could compare with Japan's actually acquired rights. Japan was in military possession of the Liaotung Peninsula and of the whole coast from thence to the Yalu, and her permanent tenure of those districts had been formally conceded by the Chinese Government. Russia, on the contrary, had not a soldier in Manchuria, had not a ship in its ports and had virtually no trade with its marts. To her comparatively gratuitous protest the Japanese Government might have justly replied, "We have settled that with China, and your interference is superfluous." But Japan yielded to the representations of Russia, Germany and France. She did not yield without some effort to secure the situation. She asked from China a guarantee that no part of Manchuria should henceforth be ceded or leased to a foreign Power. Russia thereupon declared that she must consider such a demand as directed against herself, whereas she had no designs whatever on Manchuria; France pointed out that the demand, if persisted in, must offend Russia, and England sat with folded hands. So Japan had to dispense with all guarantee. Had she been in a position to insist upon receiving one, she would also have been in a position to retain the fruits of her victories. And it is with this record fresh in their knowledge that some Russian officials—among whom our Port-Arthur correspondent places Viceroy Alexieff—would "turn down" as unwarranted and meddlesome Japan's intervention in the fate of Manchuria. We require some confirmation before we construe Viceroy Alexieff's words in such a sense.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY

His Britannic Majesty's Minister and Lady MacDonald gave a garden party on the 7th instant to celebrate the King's birthday. The weather was not ideal, but happily the rain which had been hanging overhead all day, did not begin to fall until people were thinking of taking their departure, and even then there was nothing like a heavy downpour. Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald received the guests—of whom there were probably five hundred—on the main lawn, and after about an hour had been spent listening to music and witnessing juggling and other forms of entertainment, the party repaired to the eastern lawn where refreshments were served *al fresco* as well as in a large marquee. At the same time dancing commenced in the salons within and was kept up until half-past six. All nationalities were liberally represented and the Japanese mustered in marked numbers, among those present being Count Matsukata, Count Inouye, Count Okuma, Viscount Aoki, the Prime Minister, Baron Komura, the members of the Cabinet now in Tokyo, and many prominent officials and business men. It need scarcely be said that all the Chefs de Mission and the staffs of the various Legations were of the party, which was certainly one of the most numerous attended and the most animated ever given in Tokyo.

At noon on Monday the large fleet of warships now at anchor off the port of Yokohama fired a royal salute of 21 guns in honour of the anniversary of the birth of his Majesty King Edward VII. The weather was beautifully fine, almost too warm for the time of year, and the vessels, lying broadside on to the town, presented a very handsome and inspiring spectacle. Most of the merchant vessels in harbour were dressed rainbow fashion all day. Throughout Yokohama there was a liberal display of bunting and it must have been highly gratifying to every British resident to see how lavishly the purely Japanese portions of the city were decked out with Union Jacks, or the red or the white ensign, in conjunction with the national flag of the Empire of the Rising Sun. The usual official calls were paid by the higher functionaries of Yokohama upon the acting British Consul.

TO HAMLET.

Oh mighty soul! though set in mortal frame
Too fragile for thy stern appointed task,
'Twere hard from thee harsh Destiny should ask
The strength to avenge a murdered father's name,
And rouse a mother from her heartless shame;
Should call thee from thy mystic realm of thought,
To strive 'gainst ills the sins of others wrought—
And that, in failing, thou should'st bear the blame.

Yet those who know the conflicts of the soul,
And learn how reason points men to delay,
Will never blame thy sorry self-control;
For thou, they know, wert human, e'en as they;
Thy crisis came, as it must come to all,
Thou saw'st it not and, faltering, thou did'st fall.
* * *

CHANGES IN THE CHINESE MINISTRY.

Monday, November 9.

There have been further changes in the Peking Government, the names of Ying Kin, Sun Kia-ching and Chang Peh-hi having been added to the Administrative Board. It is also announced that the privilege of entering the enclosure of the Palace on horseback has been granted to Na Tung and Ying Kin.

The rumour is confirmed that all these changes indicate the adoption of a strong policy towards Russia; a policy advocated by Viceroy Yuan, who is said to possess the confidence of the Empress Dowager in an extraordinary degree. It is at any rate evident that the so-called Russo-phils have been removed from power, but how far the programme thus suggested will be carried, who will venture to predict?

Tuesday, November 10.

A circumstantial account of the incidents immediately preceding the removal of Wang Wen-shao from office is sent to the *Asahi Shimbun* by its Peking correspondent. We learn that the Court having received a written statement of the views simultaneously entertained by Viceroys Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai with reference to the political situation, summoned Wang Wen-shao to the Palace on the 2nd instant and handed him this statement for perusal. Wang, having read it two or three times, said:—"I will proceed as here indicated." The Empress Dowager made no comment, but the Emperor, whose face showed that he felt much displeasure, addressed Wang, observing that his long acquaintance with and management of foreign affairs should have fitted him to deal with the situation, but that he seemed disposed to evade his responsibility by shifting it to other shoulders. Wang, much perturbed, explained apologetically that the weight of years had rendered him incapable of grappling with a crisis and that he hoped to be relieved of office. The result of this interview was a decree, issued on the 5th instant, which appointed Na Tung to take Wang's place.

Our readers will have remarked that the two men—Na Tung and Jung Ching—brought forward most prominently at this crisis are not pure Chinese. In connexion with this it is said that the Court has lost patience with Chinese officials, who show a marked want of patriotism and of willingness to accept responsibility, and that, consequently, the direction of affairs is now to be placed in Manchu hands.

Jung Ching—whose name has been hitherto read in Tokyo as "Yung Kin," a mistake explained by the difference between local and Mandarin dialects—is a Mongol. His record is that in 1898, having been up to that time a Reader of the Grand Secretariat, he was appointed Director of the Court of State Ceremonial; the following year he became Deputy Commissioner of Transmission, and in 1901 he received the office of Superintendent of the Peking Granaries. The general public had not been conscious of the special prominence he was attaining. Na Tung is a Manchu. He has held many high offices since he became Director of the Court of State Ceremonial in 1899. He was a Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen until 1901, but his connexion with that Department ceased on its re-organization in 1901. He was, however, appointed Acting Minister of the Board of Foreign Affairs in February of last year, so that his nomination to succeed Wang Wen-shao, who was a Minister of the Board, comes in not extra-

ordinary routine. The telegraph does not tell us whether Wang has also lost his post of Director-General of Railways and Mines.

LABOUR AND SHIPPING IN AUSTRALIA.

One of the most interesting speeches made in the House of Representatives of the Australian Federal Parliament with reference to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill, was that of Sir Malcolm McEacharn, who, while generally supporting the measure, indicated directions in which important amendments were desirable. Speaking of the losses caused by strikes he quoted from the report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade to show that the estimated annual loss in wages alone incurred through strikes in England—exclusive of the losses of the employers—is £1,500,000. The same authority stated that in 1892 there were 700 strikes, affecting 372,000 workmen; and that the loss which resulted amounted to £3,900,000. The report of the Commissioner of Labour of the United States showed that the losses incurred by the employés in twenty years through strikes in the United States were estimated at £55,000,000; whilst the employers lost more than £24,500,000. In Australia they had the shearers' strike and the great maritime strike. The shearers' strike alone cost the Queensland Government about £100,000 and the expense and suffering to the men and their families were very great. In the Broken Hill strike, which occurred in 1892, the wages lost to the men represented £200,000, whilst the temporary loss to the employers was £500,000. At the present time a similar dispute there was being settled by means of conciliation and arbitration. Were it not for the fact that a Conciliation and Arbitration Court had been established in New South Wales, he would undertake to say that there would now be a strike at Broken Hill quite as bad as that which occurred there in 1892. What, he asked, had been the effect of these big strikes upon the various States? How far had they been retarded in their progress? He ventured to say that it would be impossible to estimate the years that the States had been put back by the disputes which had occurred. At Newcastle, in New South Wales, the great strike lost that port the major part of its foreign coal trade—a trade which it has never recovered until this day. Moreover, these disputes proved nothing. Either the employer or the employés might have a perfectly just cause, and yet be defeated in a strike. Every one, therefore, favoured their abolition. It appeared to him that there were only three ways by which that object could be accomplished, namely, by voluntary conciliation, by compulsory arbitration, or by conciliation with the force of arbitration behind it, as was proposed in the measure under discussion. Voluntary conciliation had been tried, both in England and America, and had met with only a minimum of success. Sir Malcolm recalled examples of this, notably the great American coal strike which, he said, nearly resulted in civil war in New York and was terminated only by the intervention of the President. It had been said that the Bill was principally for the protection of those engaged in maritime pursuits, and the honourable member gave some interesting figures with reference to the Australian shipping trade. He estimated the steam tonnage engaged in the coastal trade of Australia at 190,000 tons and he put down the value of the vessels at £3,000,000, which included shore plant and other things that belonged to

the shipping business but the value of which was not actually in the steamers themselves. The earnings, including lighterage, towage, and the small coastal trade, he estimated at from £2,200,000 to £2,300,000 per annum. He put down the expenditure on wages arising out of repairs, at £1,100,000 to £1,200,000. The provisions, the supply of of which gave rise to a large amount of employment, he put down as worth £360,000 per annum. Then they must add the coal that was consumed and the labour in connexion therewith, the dues, the staff, insurance, and repairs, and all the other items with which it was unnecessary to deal. The number of seamen and firemen employed in the steamers belonging to the members of the federated steam-ship owners—leaving out those engaged in the river, bay, and small coastal trade—he estimated at 1,750. He did not think there were many foreigners employed in the coastal trade. He estimated the officers, stewards, etc., at 2,500, bringing the total number employed to 4,250, and the number engaged in the smaller trade he put at 1,750. There were 11,787 wharf labourers employed on the Australian coast, so that the total number connected with the trade was 16,787—and that figure did not include the enormous number of persons employed as carters and in the various small vocations that arose from that trade. Sir Malcolm cited figures to prove that the wages paid to officers on the coastal steamers were much in excess of those in operation on the P. & O., the Orient and the Norddeutscher Lloyd lines, and in reply to a question said he thought the rate of captains' wages on the coasting steamers would compare very favourably with those on the other lines. He went on to show how much higher were the wages paid in the Australian trade than those in any other part of the world, and speaking more particularly with regard to the bill, expressed the opinion that five instead of seven years should be the term of members of the Court to be appointed under the bill; declared himself in favour of excluding lawyers from cases where purely business matters were in dispute, and in conclusion said he thought that with the amendments he had indicated the bill would be well worth adopting as an experiment, because the prevention of even one strike would justify the passing of such a measure. At any rate he believed that in supporting it he was studying the best interests of humanity.

WHY WE WEAR CERTAIN GEMS.

Most people will assent to the statement that the two thousand years which have been passed in evolving what there is of Christian civilization, count for little in the scales as compared with the brief moment that suffices to dissipate the result of those centuries, and to cause the product to retrograde to the barbarian or even the savage. It seems as if this truism never appears so conspicuously true as when we think of the superstitions of our ancestors, which either persist in fact or indirectly influence the actions of those who, we usually think, are philosophic of philosophers. How many men quite unconsciously take note of a white horse, who would scout the idea that it will bring them good fortune because most people in England believed so not many centuries ago? How many count the steps when they go up a stairway, forgetting (perhaps not really knowing) that once upon a time it was believed an odd number would bring good results to whatever mission they had to execute at the top

of the flight? How many enter a doorway with the left-foot, influenced by the old superstition that it will bring luck? How many prefer to see the new moon over one shoulder rather than the other or without an intervening obstacle, such as a pane of glass? And how many prefer, they do not know just why, to leave a room or a house by the same door they entered? But perhaps the most persistent of superstitions are those connected with the wearing of gems. The very fact that we do wear them is indirectly the result of superstitions which not one in a thousand know anything about. From time immemorial man has attributed to certain gems miraculous powers, talismanic, curative, or supernatural. Certain of them were thought by our remote ancestors to preserve them from the assaults of vampires and all similar terrors; others were believed to shield them from the powers of sorcery, and when to-day so many mothers like to see their babies adorned with a coral necklace or pin, they rarely know that it was believed not very long ago throughout the known world, to be a charm against diseases of childhood. Coral is even now very extensively worn in Italy as a preventive against the "evil eye."

Nearly all women, and quite as many men, look upon a certain stone as especially appropriate to them, because that one happens to be their "birth-stone;" that is, in ancient times a particular gem was believed to be potent for good during a particular month. This survival of an old superstition appears to be more conspicuous in one sex than the other, simply because men have gradually discarded the extensive use of gems. Yet there are very many men who wearing finger-rings, would never dream of putting a particular stone upon their hands because it is not their birthstone. These birthstones, under proper astrological control, were supposed to have a mystical influence over the twelve parts of the human anatomy (still recognised by astronomers as the "Twelve Signs of the Zodiac"). They were more potent if the natal day of the wearer corresponded with its particular sign, and were supposed to attract, at all times, propitious influences and avert malign effects. The more important stones in this context were: Garnet, Amethyst, Blood-stone, Sapphire, Agate, Emerald, Onyx, Carnelian, Chrysolite, Aquamarine, Topaz, Ruby. A closely related idea is found in the twelve stones which, according to the Jewish cabalists, when engraved with an anagram of the name of God, were supposed to have a mystical power over, and a prophetic relation to, the twelve angels. The Jewish stones are: Ruby, Topaz, Carbuncle, Emerald, Sapphire, Diamond, Jacinth, Agate, Amethyst, Beryl, Onyx, Jasper. These stones also had reference to the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve parts of the human body, twelve hierarchies of devils, and other things, always in groups of twelve. Hence came the connection of certain stones with the twelve months of the year. The twelve Apostles were represented, symbolically, by precious stones: jasper, St. Peter; sapphire, St. Andrew; chalcedony, St. James; emerald, St. John; sardonyx, St. Philip; carnelian; St. Matthew; beryl, St. Thomas; chrysoprase, St. Thaddeus; topaz, St. James the Less; hyacinth, St. Simeon; amethyst, St. Matthias.

While every stone which, under the most liberal interpretation of the word, could be called a gem, was supposed to be emblematic of certain attributes, and to possess definite powers for good or for evil, there are now

comparatively few which are reckoned as true gems, and it will be found interesting to see what the ancients thought of some of the most important of them, so that we may compare their opinions with the prevailing ideas of the present time. The authority for the various antique opinions is not given, since they may easily be referred to. The amethyst was emblematic of sincerity. As an amulet it dispelled sleep, sharpened the intellect, prevented intoxication, gave victory to soldiers, and protected the wearer from sorcery. It lost its colour in contact with, and was an antidote for, all poison. The bloodstone was symbolical of wisdom, firmness, and courage. Used with the proper incantations, its owner was enabled to foretell fortune, and if rubbed with the juice of the heliotrope, it rendered its wearer invisible. The stone brought safety and long life to its possessor, stopped the flow of blood, and was an antidote for poison. As an indication of the persistency of superstitions, even among those who taught that such were evil, it may be noted that the Bishop of Rennes, in the eleventh century, writing on the talismanic efficacy of stones, asserted that the bloodstone endows its bearer with the gift of prophecy and renders him proof against poison. The Cat's-eye cheers the mind, cures pallor, brings on a safe delivery in case of protracted labour, especially if tied to the hair of the patient. Applied locally, it causes infants suffering from the croup to bring up phlegm. The Hindus group the cat's-eye into four castes, according to their quality, all of which are replete with lucky signs. The diamond, being of all gems the purest, hardest, and most brilliant, was considered to be the most powerful in spiritual influences and was consecrated to all that was holy and heavenly. It was symbolical of constancy, purity, and innocence, and hence was early used in betrothal rings. To the ancients the diamond represented inexorable justice and unchangeable fate; hence the judges of Hades were described as having hearts and bosoms of adamant. In Europe as late as 1700 the diamond was thought to be the most potent talisman against poison, pestilence, witchcraft, etc. Of this gem the legends and superstitions have filled many stout volumes. The emerald was emblematic of happiness. As an amulet it was a preserver of chastity, and betrayed or punished its violation by flying into pieces or losing colour. It was much used by astrologers for the purposes of divination. Mundella, a sixteenth century physician, calls attention to the purchase of a "fine emerald for use as a remedy in the treatment of a disorder which he [a certain Prince] was troubled with." One very quaint statement made as to the superstitions connected with the emerald, is that the possessor of one would never become poor. This gem, too, occupies a conspicuous place in literature. The garnet was emblematic of constancy. Its virtue was to dispel poisonous and infectious airs. During the Middle Ages it was considered to possess the same marvellous and medicinal properties as the ruby, though to a less degree. It gave and preserved health, drove away vain thoughts, and reconciled differences between friends. The agate was emblematic of health and wealth. It was considered an enemy to all venomous things, and was supposed to assuage thirst when held in the mouth, to give victory to its wearer, to repel storms, to sharpen the sight, to preserve and increase strength, and to render its wearer gracious and eloquent. The opal was

symbolical of hope. It was supposed to indicate the state of health of its wearer by change of colour, losing its brilliancy if the wearer were ill and vice versa: this superstition persists to this day among people of education and refinement. The idea that the opal is unlucky is based on a Teutonic superstition and is comparatively modern. The pearl was emblematic of purity, beauty, and nobility; yet this gem has given rise to some of the most conflicting superstitions: a French bride will not wear it on her wedding-day, since it would bring tears to her married life. The theories which have been advanced by the ancients to account for the existence of pearls are both numerous and extremely amusing. The ruby was emblematic of love. It was considered a sovereign remedy, an amulet against plague, poison, evil thoughts, nightmare, and diverted the mind from sadness and sensuality. It forewarned the wearer of the approach of any misfortune by loss of colour. Arabian and Persian writers taught that the wearer of a ruby obtained peace of mind and strength of brain. The sapphire was emblematic of wisdom. If placed on the heart, it was supposed to bestow strength and energy. Because of its extreme coldness it was thought to preserve the chastity of its wearer, hence it was especially suited for ecclesiastical rings. Many superstitions connected with this gem exist at the present day. The sardonyx was symbolical of conjugal bliss. It rendered its possessor virtuous, cheerful, and agreeable. The topaz was symbolical of friendship. It cooled boiling water on being immersed in it; became opaque on contact with poison; restrained anger and desire; cured insanity; checked the flow of blood, and averted sudden death. The turquoise was emblematic of success. It was, and is, highly valued by all Orientals, and is worn by them to insure health and success. It was supposed to preserve the wearer from injury through accidents. In the presence of poison the stone sweated profusely, a property thought to be characteristic of many of the noble gems.

By those who are in January born
No gems save *garnets* should be worn;
They will insure you constancy,
True friendship and fidelity.

The February born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind—
Freedom from passion and from care,
If they the *amethyst* will wear.

Who on this world of ours their eyes
In March first open, shall be wise,
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a *bloodstone* to their grave.

Those who in April date their years,
Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow. This stone
Emblem of innocence is known.

Who first behold the light of day
In spring's sweet flowery month of May,
And wears an *emerald* all her life,
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

Who comes with summer to this earth,
And owes to June her day of birth,
With ring of *agate* on her hand,
Can health, wealth, and peace command.

The glowing *ruby* should adorn
Those who in warm July are born;
Thus will they be exempt and free
From love's doubts and anxiety.

Wear a *sardonyx*, or for thee
No conjugal felicity;
The August born without this stone
'Tis said must live unloved alone.

A maiden born when autumn's leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze,
A *sapphire* on her brow should bind,
'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;

But lay an *opal* on her breast,
And hope will lull the woes to rest.

Who first comes to this world below,
With dull November's fog and snow;
Should prize the *topaz* amber hue,
Emblem of friends and lovers true.

If cold December gave you birth,
The month of snow and ice and mirth,
Place on your hand a *turquoise blue*—
Success will bless you if you do.

THE "TOKYOKU-MONDAI RENGU KONSHIN." KAI."

This long name—friendly meeting of persons associated to consider the question of the situation—was convened by thirteen gentlemen—among them being Messrs. Shimada, Taguchi, Zumoto, Kuroiwa, Sugawara, Ooka, Minoura, all newspaper editors—and held in the Imperial Hotel at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant. About 200 persons attended, and when we say that they included Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Miura, Viscount Akimoto, Baron Mayejima, Mr. Masuda Ko, Mr. Shiba Shiro, Mr. Kato Masayoshi, Mr. Sugita Teichi, Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune, Mr. Takata Sanaye, Mr. Hirooka Kotaro and so on, it will be seen that the assembly represented an influential section of public opinion. Viscount Miura was voted to the chair. Mr. Shimada Saburo opened the meeting by declaring himself an advocate of peace, and a man prepared to make large sacrifices for the sake of peace. But he could not accept peace at any price, or a peace that represented a mere momentary patching up of difficulties. Eight or nine years ago Japan had obtained such a peace, and had thus sown the seeds of a crop of troubles which she was now reaping. On that occasion Japan has been obliged to surrender Liaotung in the alleged cause of peace. If its partial occupation by Japan then constituted a menace to the tranquillity of the Orient, was there now no such menace in its complete occupation by the Great Northern Power? Already they knew that there was. Their enterprises were impeded, their business was interrupted, and if the crisis were again tided over imperfectly, a heavy legacy of sorrows would be bequeathed to the country. Japan has the heaven-sent mission of preserving the peace of the East. She should have fought in 1895 to assert that mission. Now a second time the occasion presents itself. It will not present itself a third time. She has justice on her side; she has public opinion on her side; she has the sympathy of the nations, and the situation is in her favour. Heaven indicates the path she should pursue. No country loves peace more than America, yet America does not hesitate to fight when the free pursuit of peaceful trade and industry is imperilled. Japan must eschew any imperfect peace that has in its bosom the seeds of future and larger troubles. There is no room for farther hesitation. The country should rise as one man and urge its officials to adopt an unflinching course.

Viscount Miura declared that the meeting was constituted irrespective of parties or coteries; that it comprised all shades of opinion, and that it must be regarded as representative of the nation. Therefore its opinion would have corresponding weight.

Mr. Ooka Ikuo then read the following resolution:—"We believe that to suffer the situation to remain unsettled as at present is not the way to safeguard our country's interests or to preserve the peace of the Far East. Therefore the whole country unites in urging that the officials concerned have

recourse at once to a decided policy. (*Sumiyaka ni dansen naru shochi ni ideshimen koto wo kisu*.)

This resolution was passed without a dissentient voice and amid universal acclaim, men like Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Masuda distinguishing themselves by the vigour of their applause. The meeting then adjourned to dinner and broke up at half-past eight o'clock.

Dansen naru shochi is the expression used in the resolution unanimously adopted by the meeting on the 10th instant in the Imperial Hotel and reported in these columns on the 11th. It is an expression which may signify the *ultima ratio*, or may be read merely in the sense of "resolute procedure." Probably it was chosen because of this ambiguity, inasmuch as many of the most influential men at the meeting would not have endorsed a declaration in favour of immediate war. The *Kokumin* answers the terms of the resolution if read in a belligerent sense, but rightly, as we think, arrives at the conclusion that importance really attaches not to the exact phraseology employed but to the significance of the meeting itself. When such a meeting takes such a line the plain inference is that the nation is weary of the long protracted negotiations, and that its patience will break down altogether if they be continued without a speedy result. Certainly we do think that the people's patience is surely tried. We ventured to express that opinion some time ago, and by some local newspapers we were strangely interpreted as having declared that war was assured. To such interpreters it would perhaps be idle to point out the difference between saying that patience is nearly exhausted and saying that it is actually and completely exhausted. Our own fear—and it must be the fear of every thoughtful observer—is that the situation, if it remain much longer undefined, may at any moment be carried beyond the reach of diplomatic control. We are very far from predicting such an issue, but to deny the danger would be fatuous. The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that the situation has now been carried very close to completion, and that the Authorities will surely put forth their full strength to achieve the remaining portion.

"THE EDUCATIONAL REFORMATION OF CHINA."

That is the title of a short article in *The Independent* of Oct. 15th. It is written by Mr. Leong Kai-cheu, for whose head, according to the editor of *The Independent*, the Empress-Dowager has offered 150,000 yen. We do not know why the figure should be stated in yen, but it is. Mr. Leong, under these circumstances, is not a friend of the Empress-Dowager, and frankly speaks of China's "yoke of tyranny" being "particularly felt under the present illegitimate rule of the Empress-Dowager." At the same time he says "as a body we defy her." The "body" to which he here alludes is the Chinese Empire Reform Association, organized under Kang Yu-wei with the Emperor's approval in 1898. Kang was president of the Association and Leong was its Vice-President. Many people imagine that the deposition of the Emperor and the beheadings and persecutions inaugurated by the Empress-Dowager put an end to the movement. Leong says not. He declares that it is going on vigorously and that many of the principal provincial officials sympathise with

it, though they are obliged to hide the sentiment. After describing how the Emperor's warnings saved Kang Yu-wei's life by inducing him to fly from Peking, and how the British Consul at Tientsin secured for him a safe passage to Shanghai whence a British man-of-war conveyed him to Hongkong, Leong proceeds to make the following interesting remarks:—

My own life was saved by Marquis Ito, ex-Prime Minister to Japan, and through his authority I escaped to Japan. Since that time Mr. Kang Yu-wei and myself have been carrying on the work abroad and also in China through our trusted agents. We have succeeded in arousing the Chinese people everywhere. The movement meets with especial enthusiasm and support in this country, where the Chinese are better able, by actual demonstration, to understand and appreciate the value of education. I first landed at Vancouver, where Mr. Charles Yip Yen was appointed president of the association for the Dominion of Canada.

Our funds are drawn from voluntary contributions and from membership fees, which are nominally placed at \$1. Though the members of our association run into the millions, our chief revenue is obtained from generous gifts on the part of the many wealthy Chinamen who have cast in their lot with us at home and abroad.

I have often been asked whether the Boxer movement is in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with our work. Most decidedly not. Originally the Boxers were bands of robbers who preyed upon travellers much as the brigands of badly governed countries. Owing to national poverty and disorganization these robber bands could not be suppressed and increased rapidly. During the late uprising the Empress Dowager, who hates all foreigners because she fears the introduction of advanced ideas, encouraged the Boxers to drive out the "Western Invaders" and recognized them, unofficially, but none the less emphatically, as a part of her soldiery, thus precipitating the conflict with the allied Powers which threatens the dismembering of the Empire.

For obvious reasons I cannot describe in detail or statistically the extent or character of our work in China, nor name the localities or men most friendly to our movement. I may say, however, that the interior provinces are the most hostile, and in these we find it necessary to work very, very quietly. We have a number of newspapers allied to our cause which are exerting great influence. We have established numerous schools where they are most needed and are circulating widely all sorts of educational literature. We shall continue this work and increase its scope as rapidly as conditions warrant, and until our ideal of religious and political liberty is realized. This will not take as long as might be imagined. The Empress-Dowager is an old woman and cannot live much longer. With the resumption of sovereignty by the Emperor, we shall carry on our work under the protection of the Crown, and, once fairly started, shall be enabled to survive any political upheaval that may arise.

China is working its way, slowly but surely, toward the light of a far greater civilization than it has ever enjoyed before, and I hope to live long enough to see it recognized among the world's foremost nations.

ART AND ACTUALITY.

The typical American of the caricaturist, the world over, is a gaunt, cadaverous individual of a stature long drawn-out. We all know him on sight, and yet after a somewhat extensive acquaintance with the masculine products of the land of Brother Jonathan we must confess to never having met in the flesh a specimen of the "typical sort." Strangely enough the only President of the United States who by any possibility can be said to meet the bill was Abraham Lincoln. He was a lean man all his days, but the worries that attended the years of his Presidency made him if anything more cadaverous still. Since Abraham Lincoln the Presidents of the United States have all been big, burly men, as though the nation had agreed with Julius Caesar in that famous colloquy with Mark Antony:—

Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;
Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous.

Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends deny that

he weighs two hundred and twenty pounds, insisting that he tips the level at 196 pounds, which is about the proper weight for a man of his height and years. General Garfield and Mr. Cleveland were heavier men, perhaps at his age; Mr. McKinley was much inclined to stoutness, and so was Mr. Arthur; General Grant and Mr. Harrison were reasonably fat, as were Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hayes. But American Presidents, from George Washington downwards, have been believers in St. Paul's advice, "Be ye temperate in all things." They have been men of moderation both in food and drink, and many resorted to exercise in an effort to preserve health and strength. Not another one of them, however, has been a practiser of athletics and strenuous exercise to the extent that Mr. Roosevelt carries out his theory at every opportunity, and probably none of his predecessors had such physical vigour as Mr. Roosevelt enjoys.

But if the typical American does not exist outside the imagination of the caricaturist, what must be said of that other type which American illustrators have made familiar to our eyes in the pages of magazines, illustrated journals and books—the typical American girl? She also, it must be acknowledged, does not exist outside the imagination of her creators. This is a fact, painful though it be to write it, which the press of America recently went out of its way to print, and then supported its ungallant declaration by proofs the truth and substantiality of which could not be controverted. As a witty American speaker said at one of the Yokohama Literary Society's meetings last year, "America does not export the typical American girl, because she doesn't produce her. Gibson does his best to give our girls an idea of what they should be like, but unfortunately they can't work up to him."

ENGLISH VITAL STATISTICS.

The blue book issued recently by the English registrar-general gives the latest vital statistics available for England. As summarized by the London *Daily News* the most interesting part of the report is that dealing with the marriage rate. This was 15.9 per thousand of the population in 1901 as against 16.1 in 1862, 17.6 in 1873, and 14.2 in 1880. There has been a decided decline in the marriage of minors. "Twenty-five years ago, in every thousand marriages, 77.8 of the husbands were under age, and 217 of the wives. In 1901 the proportions had declined to 50 and 160 respectively. This is excellent. There is no more fruitful source of misery than child marriages, and the disposition to wait until years of discretion is a satisfactory sign of the times. It is gratifying also to watch the gradual disappearance of the illiterate. He is still with us, but he is fast approaching the vanishing point, as the following figures indicate:

Signed by mark in 1,000 marriages.

	Husbands.	Wives.	Both.
1876-80	148	199.8	74.6
1901	95	29.0	8.0

The women still preserve a bad eminence in illiteracy, but another decade or two will make the mark in the marriage register of history.

When we turn to the vital statistics we find decline everywhere. The birth rate, 28.5 per 1,000 of the population, is the lowest on record; the death rate 16.9 per 1,000, the lowest but one on record. In connection with the birth rate it is remarkable that the fewest births in proportion to population seem to be among agricultural

peoples, the greatest number in the mining districts. For example, we have a birth rate of 22 in Sussex and Westmoreland, against 36 in Durham, 34 in Monmouthshire, and 32 in Staffordshire, Northumberland, and South Wales. In regard to illegitimacy there is a decline to 39 per 1,000 births, and in this matter one must congratulate Essex in having the cleanest bill in England and Wales. Perhaps it would be too much to assume that it is the most moral county, but its rate of 26 compares strikingly with those of Shropshire and North Wales (59), Herefordshire (61), and Norfolk (64). For the whole period 1838-1901 the annual rate of mortality has been 21 per 1,000 of the population.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The funeral of Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi took place in Kochi on the 5th instant in the Christian Church, and a simultaneous commemoration service was performed in Tokyo at the Kanda Seinen-Kan. In Kochi about ten thousand mourners assembled, and in Tokyo about a thousand, a number of foreigners being conspicuous in both instances. In the latter city appreciations of the deceased were read by Mr. Sugita on behalf of the Seiyu-kai, and by Mr. Minoura on behalf of the Progressists.

According to present appearances Russia will have a fleet of about four hundred thousand tons in the Far East at the close of 1906 or the beginning of 1907. The *Fiji Shimpō* takes that fact as the basis of a leading article written in its usual convincing style. Possibly Russia's financial perplexities may interrupt her programme; possibly she may find difficulty in manning such a squadron; possibly European complications may hamper her. But it is not for Japan to rely on such fortuitous contingencies. Japan must rely on her own readiness. Her second programme of naval increment has been concluded. She is now about to enter upon her third. That means that for some 18 months hence no additions whatever will be made to her fleet. And in the meanwhile Russia's squadron will be steadily growing. Next year its strength will exceed that of Japan's navy. There is nothing for it but a determined effort. The present eleven-year programme must be shortened to three years. Some may regard such a proposition with alarm. Yet it would only involve an outlay of some thirty million yen annually, whereas if war were forced on Japan she would have to expend from 200 to 300 millions. The insurance of strength is the best economy conceivable. Thus the *Fiji*.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Tientsin saying that the British Thibetan Frontier Commission has been grossly insulted, and that, as a consequence, Colonel MacDonald is about to lead a large force across the border. It seems strange that news of such importance should reach us via Tientsin.

Some idea of the enormous size of the capital of the British empire is given in the thirteenth volume of "London Statistics," constituting the County Council's report for 1902-3, and covering the whole field of the Council's work. The population of the administrative county is given as 4,536,541, and of Greater London, which includes the areas of the City and Metropolitan Police, and of "every parish the whole of which is within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, or of which part is within twelve miles of Charing

Cross," as 8,581,402. This population, it may be noted, is being added to yearly to the extent of more than 20,000, twenty per cent. of whom are foreign-born. This means, of course, a gradual extension of the limits of "Greater London," now rapidly overflowing into the more distant suburbs. Thus the increase in the case of Fulham and Wandsworth is at the rate of 49 per cent., and of Wimbledon at the rate of 61 per cent. London's financial burden is in proportion to its size, for we read that the debt secured on the rates amounted in March, 1901, to £49,910,029; in March, 1902, it amounted to £54,257,005. Truly big are the interests with which the County Council has to deal; and proportionate seem the methods which it is obliged to adopt to deal adequately with them all. Not the least interesting of the smaller points touched in the volume under notice is the information about the places where the 81,000 marriages of the year took place. It is surprising to see that only four-and-a-half per cent. were solemnised at Nonconformist places of worship, while as many as seventy-two per cent. took place at the Established Church. The figures do not carry out an assertion lately made that the popularity of the registry office was on the increase.

The inexpressibly wearisome squabbles of the Street Railway Company seem to have at length reached a natural issue, namely, that the shareholders themselves are to take the matter in hand. They will hold a general meeting on the 25th instant to elect 10 new Directors or to re-elect the old ones, and they will then be asked to vote a solatium of 30,000yen to the outgoing board. Let us hope that R.I.P. may now be written over their unworthy wrangle.

The annual dinner of Cambridge graduates and degree possessors took place in the Bankers' Club on the 5th instant. Barons Suyematsu and Kikuchi were the chief promoters, and among those present were Count Matsukata and Mr. Hamao, both of whom have honorary degrees conferred by the University. Sir Claude MacDonald was the guest of the evening and the gathering appears to have been of a most cordial description.

It is reported from Nagasaki that one of the steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet ran on a rock in the neighbouring sea, and that, her boiler exploding, three men were killed and one severely injured. The name of the vessel is the *Yaroslavl*.

Writing in the first week of October, the *Independent* had this to say of the man who has defeated Mr. Seth Low in the election for Mayor of New York:—"Satisfactory as he may be to the rank and file of Tammany, there is nothing about this young man, Congressman George B. McClellan, that can commend him to Reform Democrats. His nomination was undoubtedly 'suggested' by Croker, from that peaceful dairy farm in distant Berkshire, where he plays the rôle of an English squire. To Croker Mr. McClellan owes his seat in the House. At this Boss's bidding he shifted easily from gold to silver. In the last campaign he publicly defended all the Crokerism and foul Deverysm of Van Wyck's administration. That carnival of indecency and corruption was, he asserted, 'a splendid government,' and in no part of it was there anything for which he should 'apologize.' To gain independent Democratic votes for McClellan, and incidentally to punish the

complaining and aged Boss of Brooklyn, the Tammany leader tempted Grout and Forney. They fell. To accept Tammany nominations under the restrictions clearly indicated in their letters of defense to the leader of the reform party, was nothing short of treachery. They are now on the Tammany ticket with McClellan, and they are to be removed from the ticket of the Fusionists, where their names would never have been placed if it had been known that they were engaged in negotiations with Murphy.

THE PLAGUE.

Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, is opening a public subscription for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the plague prevention measures now being conducted in certain quarters of this City. Sums of 10 sen and upwards will be received and thankfully acknowledged by the Yokohama City Office. The Mayor in fixing the limit at such a low figure is animated with the desire to make the subscription popular and such as every person in the community can contribute to. He will close the list on November 30th.

While on this subject we would respectfully suggest to Mr. Ichihara that now is a favourable opportunity for removing the pest hole at Kame-no-hashii which has been so frequently alluded to in our correspondence columns. It is a scandal which the Sanitary Authorities should wipe out at once, and we can assure the Mayor that the foreign community will respond much more readily to his appeal if it be known that he will take measures to remove the rubbish barges and the unspeakable filth accumulated at this spot to a place less frequented by the public at large.

Two cases of plague appeared on Nov. 5th at Koyasu. The patients are sons of a farmer named Y. Kayama. One died on the night of the 5th, but the other was removed to Manji Hospital.

A case of plague appeared on Nov. 5th at the village of Koyasu near Kanagawa. The patient is a man named H. Kayama, 42 years old. He died the same night.

The sanitary authorities were to remove, on Nov. 7th and 8th, 713 inhabitants of Matsukage-cho, to the Nagahama Quarantine station in order that they should undergo disinfection and thence be removed to the isolation house at Minami-Ota. The local people have presented to the Kencho a petition requesting (1) to be assisted with half the amount of their living expenses for sixty days after the segregative measures are abandoned; (2) to replace the property damaged in the disinfection; (3) to purchase the whole of the goods stocked in their dwellings; (4) to give the sufferers the medical treatment at official expense; (5) to supply the people in isolation with better food; and (6) the expenses of removal to the isolation house to be paid by the Kencho. The three latter demands were accepted by the Kencho but the others were refused.

To-day and to-morrow (the 9th and 10th) the people at Urashima-cho and Koyasu are to be transferred to Nagahama and thence to the isolation house at Minami-Ota.

A case of plague was again reported, on Nov. 10th, at Yoshihama-cho, near Kame-no-hashii bridge. The patient was a young girl named Haru, 9 years old. She died on the night of the same day at the Yokohama Hospital.

The sanitary authorities commenced on Nov. 12th to burn over 160 houses having thatch-roofs at Urashima-cho, Kanagawa, and at the village of Koyasu.

Y. Iseno and two other inmates of the isolation house, Minami-Ota, Yokohama, escaped on the night of Nov. 10th by breaking through the enclosure.

EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

AN interesting custom among the peoples who inhabit the British Isles—a custom whose origin belongs to a time to which the memory of man runneth not back—is the bestowal by the popular voice of a title upon such of their **KINGS** as make an impression, whether for weal or woe it matters not, upon the somewhat sluggish imagination of the nation. These titles, needless to say, are not officially engrossed upon the Acts of the various Kings, but nevertheless they linger in the memory better than all the pedantic phrases of the State scribes, for in each and every case they hit off the leading, or distinguishing, characteristic of the men to whom they were applied. In the lists of the Saxon Kings we find one the recipient of a nickname which historians of the present day deem to be merely a mistranslation from the old Saxon tongue; still for all that the man in the street will perpetually recall him as **ÆTHELRED** the Unready. The Saxon line of our Kings practically expired with **EDWARD** the Confessor, while the incoming Normans began appropriately with **WILLIAM** the Conqueror. His son is better known to the average schoolboy by the cognomen of **Rufus**, rather than as **WILLIAM II.**, and the last of the race, **STEPHEN**, some of us know as the Disturber. The second of the Angevin Kings will for ever shine out a heroic figure on the pages of English story, his grave faults of character notwithstanding, by reason of his popular appellation—the Lion-hearted; while his brother **JOHN** is as famous for his nickname of Lackland as he is for being the reluctant grantor of Magna Carta. The Plantagenets have on their bed-roll a Longshanks; the Scots have a **ROBERT** the Bruce, **JAMES** the GABERLUNZIE, etc., and so we might go on all through the stirring pages of history until we come to the more placid days of the House of Hanover. These furnished us with a Farmer **GEORGE** and with the First Gentleman of Europe—though the latter was distinctly a title of derision. The house of Coburg, which now occupies the Throne, began with the gracious lady who undoubtedly will be known to posterity as **VICTORIA** the Good; and who shall say that the name was not thoroughly well earned during her long, useful life? Public opinion seems already to have decided upon what we shall call her successor, and his title, we think, is the proudest of any in all the long line of popular names bestowed on the British Kings. It is **EDWARD** the PEACEMAKER. Coming to the Throne in the plenitude of his powers, with a long and ripe experience of men and things already behind him, possessing gifts but little understood or even divined by the nation at large, it must now be freely acknowledged that in the two short years of his reign, **EDWARD** the SEVENTH has risen to the supreme level of his unique opportunities and more than justified the high hopes formed of him by those closest in touch with the inner life of

the Royal Family. The writer of this article, still far on the sunny side of forty, can remember when the **PRINCE** of WALES was looked upon with distrust by the great and preponderantly influential middle-class section of the British Isles, and looking back upon those years it seems passing strange that the nation should have been so egregiously misled in its rough and ready estimate of the man. But the feeling of mistrust, even positive dislike, was deep and sincere and well can we remember how a pious, deeply stirred Nonconformist divine presiding at a public meeting in the Eastern Counties, denounced the heir-apparent as a profligate, a gambler, a frequenter of race-courses and other questionable resorts, a man and a prince who sullied the fair fame of England by his flagrant disregard of the purer ideals of life and by his scandalous actions. Time has brought its revenge. Even the most intolerant of his former traducers now gladly acknowledge that their **KING** is worthy of the high position to which under Providence he has been called. Perhaps the long years of obloquy and misunderstanding served a higher purpose than we dreamt of at the time in fashioning and moulding the character of our **KING**. He has passed through the ordeal and is the better for it. But to consider wider subjects. When **EDWARD** the SEVENTH came to the Throne he found the relations between his own country and France strained and fretful; Italy stood coldly aloof, repelled by England's attitude at the time of the Adowa disasters; Portugal also was hurt at the want of consideration shown her at various times and in divers places; while, coming nearer home, the pacification of Ireland seemed more hopelessly impossible than ever. But to-day, mainly through the personal intervention of the **KING**, all this is changed and we find "our ancient enemy" sending a commercial deputation over to London, and London returning the compliment; treaties of arbitration exchanged between the two countries, while the **PRESIDENT** of the Republic has received from the hands of Londoners a reception heartier than any ever before bestowed upon a visiting potentate. Italy—alike in the Quirinal and the Vatican—is once more in friendly accord with English policy; Portugal is again in her ancient place as our oldest ally, and one and all have been charmed back into relations of cordial friendship by the gracious courtesy of the British **KING**. As for the revolution effected in Ireland, a recent visitor there, now touring the Far East, says that the change which has come about within a year is most wonderful; that the visit of the **KING**, following on the passage of the new Land Act, has inaugurated an era of intellectual activity, of social aspirations and of political ideals in Ireland; the old animosities seem to be dying out by mutual consent, and the improvident south and west are stiffening their backbones to face the new order of things with a larger faith and a more confident outlook. The Celtic imagination was fired by the deep compassionate manhood of

the **KING**, who moved among his Irish subjects as a father among his children, and as such freely gave evidence of his sympathy with them in all their trials and tribulations.

Such is the brief record of two years, but it is sufficient, we think, to justify the nation in bestowing the title upon their **KING** of **EDWARD** the PEACEMAKER. The fierce light that beats upon a Throne has so far only served to show the admirable qualities of heart and mind that regulate the course of his life and actions. That he may be spared many years to reign over the British empire is the fervent wish of all his subjects in Japan to day.

THE "GENRO" AND THE MINISTRY.

IT may be considered inevitable that a country which has had such an extraordinary career as Japan, a career of sweeping transformations crowded into the briefest possible intervals of time, should show in its polity some abnormal elements. The most conspicuous of these are the *Genro*. Only four of them survive, **Marquis Ito**, **Marquis YAMAGATA**, **Count INOUE** and **Count MATSUKATA**, but inasmuch as they represent the intellect and resourcefulness which have made Japan what she is, their influence is paramount in the State's councils. No Cabinet can work independently of them, or hope to ignore them and survive. The *Genro* have no organized machinery for giving effect to their views. The *Seiyun-kai* may perhaps be regarded as such an implement; but every thoughtful student of Japanese politics will admit that the *Seiyun-kai* was never formed with any idea of giving support to the *Genro*. It was essentially the offspring of **Marquis Ito's** conviction that, some kind of party Government being inevitable, the abuses evidently incidental to the system should not be suffered to develop themselves uncontrolled. Indeed, so far as the *Genro* were concerned, the organization of the *Seiyun-kai* tended to lessen their influence by impairing their union. But even without any organized machinery their services to the country command such recognition from public opinion that the *Genro* can not be ignored by any Ministry, above all at times of national crisis like the present, and it is well appreciated that their advice is sought and respected to-day. One imagines that the country should be gratified to possess such a reserve of experience and proved wisdom, but it is evident that objections exist in some quarters, and we are surprised to see that they find expression in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*. Two circumstances evoke our contemporary's condemnation. One is that the Cabinet itself seems to be divided, inasmuch as the Ministers of Home Affairs, of Communications, of Justice and of Education take no part in meetings held to discuss foreign politics; and the other, that the Cabinet does not adopt any definite course without consulting the *Genro*, who, nevertheless, do

not figure visibly upon the stage. These criticisms have no direct connexion, and if we cite them both it is only because they occur in the same article. Concerning the former, it really appears to us that if any complaint has to be made, it should come from the excluded Ministers, not from an outside source. There is not much difficulty in conceiving that Mr. OURA, Mr. KUBOTA and Mr. HATANO are willing to entrust the direction of foreign affairs just now to the hands of men like Count KATSURA, Baron KOMURA, General TERAUCHI, Admiral YAMAMOTO and Baron SONE, and if that arrangement be judged likely to give the best practical results, the nation need not trouble itself about points of academical etiquette. As for the *Genro* question, will it not be time enough to murmur when one of two things happens; that is say, either when the advice of the *Genro* is proved to be plainly detrimental to the State's interests, or when a Cabinet attempts to shift its responsibility to the shoulders of these camera councillors? Certain folks are disposed to contend that the former conjuncture has already arisen; that had not the influence of the *Genro* restrained the Cabinet, a satisfactory settlement with Russia would have been effected long ago. It is sufficient to observe that associated with these critics are the war party. No one, however, so far as we are aware, has ever accused a Cabinet of hiding itself in the shadow of the *Genro*; or of placing its own sins upon their shoulders. Were such a course pursued, the nation would be justified in complaining of divided responsibility, which is always incompatible with practical efficiency. It appears to us, indeed, that the *Fiji Shimpō*, when it urges the advisability of giving permanent seats in the Cabinet to the *Genro*, ignores a cardinal feature of the situation; ignores that the *Genro* are entirely without political ambition, that they are in no sense self-seeking, that they lend themselves to no intrigue, and that if they are content to sit in the green-room of a stage where they once played such great parts, it is because they value their country's interests far above the dignified ease to which their services justly entitle them. Thus we come round again to our original proposition that the country's sentiment towards the *Genro* should be one of profound gratitude, not merely for what they have done in the past—that goes without saying—but also for their continued willingness to do work which can bring them no reward except a sense of duty fulfilled.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY.

VARIOUS articles and essays are appearing in Western newspapers and periodicals about the Far-Eastern crisis. They are doubtless the materials upon which future historians will draw. One such essay in an American periodical is written in a forcible and broadly-viewing manner. The writer, Mr. CHAS. JOHNSTON, deems that a conflict

between Japan and Russia is inevitable because it springs from economic and ethnical causes. He bases his opinion on statistics. European Russia has now 140 millions of population, and at the present rate of increase will have 200 millions within 27 years, 400 millions within 75 years and 500 millions by the end of the century. This immense mass of people will be distributed in the ratio of 200 millions to Siberia and 300 millions to European Russia, and Mr. JOHNSTON truly says that the pressure of such a multitude "can no more be resisted than the progress of an avalanche or the flow of the Amazon." But at this point of the argument we find a marked lacuna. He does not attempt to show that the pressure has commenced. On the contrary, he tells us that the density of population in European Russia is only about 50 to the square mile; and that for the whole of Russia it is only 15, while, quoting M. DE WITTE, he adds that "there is any amount of good available land in Siberia, both arable and forest, which will provide ample room for Russia's colonists for a long time to come." In fact, Siberia has at least 2 millions of square miles inviting colonization. So then we reach the inevitable conclusion that, according to the showing of Mr. JOHNSTON himself, Russia is not suffering in the remotest degree from plethora of population. On the contrary, she is suffering from a very exceptional paucity of population. Now what about Japan? "Japan," says Mr. JOHNSTON, "is at the other pole. She has an average density of 300 to the square mile." Her case is comparable with that of Germany "and the comparison helps us vividly to understand the storm and stress of the Japanese nation," for Germany's "strenuous efforts" to establish colonies are prompted by the same impulse that drives Japan.

All these figures seem accurate enough. But what is the conclusion to which they obviously point? Mr. CHARLES JOHNSTON takes a very curious view of the data lying before him. He seems to take the view that Russia's present policy of aggression is altogether justified by her economic necessities; that it "springs wholly from the life and growth of the Russian nation." At the same time, the incidental tone of his essay is plainly hostile to Japan. He speaks of her "getting off the Asian mainland with the worst grace in the world"; of the "rage and fury" that impelled her to build big battleships and organise a large army after being compelled to "get off," and of her "fiercely resenting her forced withdrawal." It were waste of time to discuss the propriety of such expressions. They are persiflage or prejudice—little matter which. What has real interest is the situation depicted. Russia with a population of only 15 per square mile of her huge empire is altogether justified in appropriating an immense piece of another country's territories, an area of 360,000 square miles, whereas Japan, with a population of 300 to the square mile, is depicted as the truculent, aggressive party because

she objects to this colossal act of appropriation which would deprive her of nearly all easily accessible arena for expansion. We should really like to hear some serious publicist attempt to formulate a defence of Russia's Manchurian procedure. Never was her case more injured than it is by Mr. CHARLES JOHNSTON's advocacy. If ethnical or economic causes be the sole warrant for territorial aggression, then Russia, according to Mr. JOHNSTON's showing, will not have the shadow of such a warrant for the next hundred years, whereas Japan has it already. It is of no use to say, as Mr. JOHNSTON naively hints, that Russia, by way of reward for rescuing Manchuria from Japan's clutches, obtained a lease of a port and a concession of a railway, thereby acquiring vested rights which justified her in subsequently getting the whole district into her own clutches. That is child's talk. One might as well affirm that a constable who drives out a burglar becomes himself entitled to "burglarise" the rescued property. If some one with a clearer perception of logic than Mr. CHARLES JOHNSTON's essay displays would compose an *apologia* for the Manchurian payment he could be sure of rivetting public attention. For our own part we have never been able to detect in the incident any evidence of economic or ethnical necessities. It seems to be purely imperialistic.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Those interested in the affairs of the General Hospital will be gratified to learn that the New Operating Room may be considered an accomplished fact, an "Anonymous" contribution of the entire cost of the construction of the building, through Mrs. James P. Mollison, having enabled the Committee to accept the offer of the cost of equipping same, first mentioned at the meeting of subscribers in July last. It is, we believe, a record incident for Yokohama to find itself the recipient of such a beneficent and useful gift from "Anonymous" friends of the community, and it behoves residents to show their appreciation of this exceptional generosity by responding freely to the appeal that is now in course of being made to enable the Committee to place the General Hospital on a substantial and permanent footing. A full report of the present position of affairs is being printed and will be in the hands of the public in a few days.

SENDOES' RACES.

Two races for sendoes, one provided for by programme and the other improvised, as it were, took place on Saturday. Six of the cruisers were started in the first mentioned contest. *Asagao* got away with a good lead which she retained till well out in the bay but *Dainyo* then came in front, and finished an easy first. On handicap, however, the prize falls to *Asagao*. Times:—

	m.	h.m.s.	Hand.	Corrected.
<i>Dainyo</i>	5.12.05	—	—	5.12.05
<i>Molly</i>	5.44.30	10	10	5.34.30
<i>Mosquito</i>	5.45.00	15	15	5.30.00
<i>Surprise</i>	6.00.40	15	15	5.45.40
<i>Asagao</i>	5.25.50	18	18	5.07.50
<i>Virginia</i>	5.37.30	25	25	5.12.30

Eight "Larks" started, each with two sendoes on board. No. 13 got well away at the start, No. 9 in second place. Rounding the home mark first time No. 11 which had got in front of No. 9 refused to gybe and split her sail on *Spray's* bowsprit. No. 13 held her lead to the close No. 12 being in second place.

FOOTBALL.

The game of Association football played on Saturday afternoon between the Navy and the Y.C. & A.C., resulted in a draw, both sides scoring a couple of goals each. The first half of the game was rather dull, neither team managing to score, and the men seemed strange to their work and places, but things changed considerably after half-time. Yokohama began to press at once and made several attempts at keeping the ball in their opponent's territory, but no matter how well the wing-play down the ground had been they went to pieces time and again when in front of goal, and so lost several excellent opportunities. The Navy played a sound game throughout, though their wings at times suffered from over eagerness.

The Association match between the Y. C. & A. C. and H.M.S. *Albion* on Tuesday ended in a victory for the latter team by 6 to 3, although the game was not as one-sided as would appear from the score. The Navy man obtained a commanding lead, 5-0, in the first half, but directly after half-time Yokohama opened its account, and, although they were bombarding most of the time, only scored two more goals whilst the Navy added one more, the final score reading 6-3. There was a very high wind which rather spoilt good combination. The Navy centre and left wing played very well together. The Yokohama goal-keeper was not very brilliant, but in the second half got more used to his position. E. W. Kilby played his usual game and Drummond made a welcome reappearance in the team.

The game of Rugby Football played on Wednesday afternoon between H.M.S. *Albion* and the Y. C. & A. C., resulted in a win for the Club by 6 points (two tries) to nil. Within five minutes of kick-off a piercing hailstorm came down but the game went on. Cartwright scored the first try, struggling through the Navy back lines by sheer determination, having no chance to pass. Moss failed to convert what was an easy kick, the ball passing just under the bar. Early in the second half H. W. Kilby scored from a neat pass by one of the local forwards, but Stuart failed to convert. Yokohama were pressing hard during almost the whole of the second half but no further score was made, although the Navy men were within an ace of scoring at one time. The hall was very greasy during the first-half and neither side excelled in passing, but with a new ball (the first-one having burst) both sides did better in this respect, the Navy being however far more clean and accurate in their passing. The match was keenly contested throughout and had it not been for the hailstorm at the beginning of the game would probably have been faster than it was. One or two of the Yokohama forwards, however, looked (and probably felt) as if they were thankful it was not so. Our local players have still to learn how to play the game when in their opponents' territory.

A football match, part of the series in the British Naval League, took place on Thursday on the Cricket ground by permission of the Y.C. & A.C., when the following teams competed:—

"ALBION"		"CRESSY."	
Mr. Barr.	Goal.	Mr. Trotter.	
Mr. Oliver.	Backs	Mr. Briggs.	
Mr. Train.		Mr. MacDonald.	
Mr. Spencer.	½ Backs	Mr. Hermans.	
Mr. Hargreaves.		Mr. Smith.	
Mr. Holmes.	Forwards	Mr. Martin.	
Mr. McGuinness.		Mr. Townsend.	
Mr. Wallace.		Mr. Bridgens.	
Mr. Williams.		Mr. McCoy.	
Mr. Forman.		Mr. Jackson.	
		Mr. Noyes.	
		Mr. Hill.	

This game resulted in four goals (*Albion*) to two (*Cressy*).

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The second meeting for the present session of the Yokohama Literary Society was held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening when a very clever and entertaining lecture entitled "China, in Peace and War" was delivered by Mr. T. Cowen. Mr. Cowen accompanied the Japanese army in its victorious march from Pyong-yang to Port Arthur in the China-Japan War; was present during the operations which resulted in the relief of the Legations at Peking in the sequel of the Boxer disturbances; and has also made several extensive tours through parts of China seldom visited by the average foreign resident. He had therefore abundant material at hand and needless to say he used it right skilfully. The lecture was illustrated by some forty lantern slides, many of which were of unique interest. They showed the condition of parts of Tientsin and Peking before and after the Boxer disturbances; gave glimpses of the Forbidden City when the armies of the Allies made their famous march through its grass grown and shamefully neglected courts—courts wherein are carvings of stone and marble of untold value which are falling to decay for the lack of a little foresight and care; these were followed by some gruesome pictures of Chinese executions, the whole concluding with some snapshots taken in the vicinity of the Great Wall of China. On the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Cowen for his capital lecture and well-selected illustrations. The rest of the programme was as follows:—

Pianoforte Solo....."Pierette".....Chaminade.
Mrs. R. J. Ward.
Song....."The Skye Boat Song".....Jacobite Air.
Mr. Kenneth Dodds.
Recitation....."Little Rocket's Christmas".....{ Vandyke
Brown.
Miss Cameron.
Violin Solo....."Gavotte".....F. Ries.
Mr. H. A. Poole.

We understand that the Committee have arranged so far for the following papers:—

November 20.—"Robert Browning" Mr. T. Satchell.
December 4.—"The Land of the White Elephant".....Mr. T. Petrie.
December 18.—"Antique Coins of Japan" (Illustrated).....Dr. N. Gordon Munro.
December 31.—Christmas Meeting.
January 15.—"An Evening with Sullivan" Mr. W. Karl Vincent.
January 29.—"The Canadian Habitant" (Illustrated).....Rev. L. J. Bates.
February 12.—"North Wales" (Illustrated) Mrs. W. Kirkland Wilson.
February 26.....Rev. G. Wallace.

BOXING CONTESTS.

It is a pity that the men from American ships in Yokohama harbour who had put down their names to take part in Wednesday evening's boxing contest at the Public Hall found it impossible to attend, and it is also to be regretted that longer notice was not given of the event, which certainly would have secured a much larger attendance. The hall, however, was about half-filled and where it became necessary to revise the programme because of absentees quite satisfactory boxers were substituted.

The first event was a set-to between (heavy-weights) J. Morgan of H.M.S. *Vengeance* and T. Pook, a marine from the *Ocean*. Morgan in every way outclassed his opponent (who indeed should not have entered the ring in his unprepared state) and the contest was a disappointment, Pook being knocked out after about 1½ minutes fighting in the first round.

F. Fido, of H.M.S. *Albion*, faced H. Thompson of the *Vengeance* (welter-weights) in the next 6-round bout. This was really one of the best turns of the evening and apparently the referee had some trouble in awarding the verdict, for a seventh round was accorded and by this Thompson—who was the fresher of the two, won on points.

Following should have been a light-weight "go" between P. Gordon of the U.S.S. *Wit-*

consin and H. Batley of H.M.S. *Cressy*, but in the American's absence his place was taken by Franks of the *Cressy*. The last named is a clever young boxer and with added experience should do very well. He was altogether too strong for Batley, who, however, made a game attempt to turn the tide of affairs in the second round but went to his corner in a pretty groggy condition. After that Franks had it his own way and knocked his man out in the fourth round.

An extra event was provided in which two feather-weights, Armstrong of the *Vengeance* met Simpson of the *Cressy*. This was a very good set-to and was given in Armstrong's favour.

After the interval the "Star" bout of the evening took place. In this Tim Halligan, of the *Vengeance* faced P. Murry, of the *Albion*, to decide in 12 rounds the middle-weight championship of the China Station. Both men stripped in good condition, Halligan looking, perhaps, the harder of the two. During the first three rounds both sparred for an opening. The first and second rounds were distinctly in favour of Halligan. In the third, fourth and fifth Murry had perhaps slightly the advantage, but Halligan kept him moving all the time. In the seventh and eighth rounds Halligan did all the leading although Murry was still going strong. Unfortunately at the conclusion of the eighth round Murry was forced to throw up the sponge, not from inability to fight further but because his left hand glove being too small bound the muscles and practically deprived him of the use of that member. Although Halligan appeared to be the keener of the two Murry is a strong fighter and it seemed an open question as to whom the decision would have gone in the eighth round. It would be a treat to see these two men pitted against each other under favourable conditions.

H. Gayler of the *Albion* (light weight) met Dick Crane, a marine from the *Vengeance*, in an 8-round "go," which proved quite the best of the meeting. Both men were exceedingly keen and both seemed to be in the pink of condition. Crane, who is a very clever boxer, appeared to have the fight well in hand in the first round but Gayner turned the tables completely in the second—the spectators indeed being mostly apprehensive that Crane would hardly be able to come to scratch in the third. However, by good ring tactics Crane kept his opponent off in the third, and considering the punishment he had received in the second he appeared remarkably fresh in the fourth round. Thenceforward it was a ding-dong battle with the advantage slightly in favour of Crane who got the verdict by a narrow margin. Both men deserve praise for the fine fight they put up, and certainly no discredit attaches to the loser.

Y. Armstrong of the *Vengeance*, should have fought T. Mullen of the U. S. S. *Oregon*, but for this event another was substituted in which Sewell of the *Cressy* faced T. Parker of the *Ocean*. This was a fast bout at the outset, too fast in fact to last. Parker came perilously near having an adverse decision in the second round on a foul but the referee gave him another chance and he had his man going all over the ring before the conclusion of the third round. Sewell distinctly had enough and very wisely decided to throw up the sponge. This closed a very good evening's entertainment.

It should be added that the prizes were liberally supplemented by subscriptions from residents present.

A NEW JOURNAL.

We have received the first number of a new journal published in Hongkong under the title of *South China Weekly Post*. It is edited by Mr. Douglas Story, a journalist well-known in Fleet Street and at Johannesburg, and is managed by Mr. Alfred Cunningham, late of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. The new paper is very attractively got-up, and its selection of news is all-embracing. The illustrations are rather unsatisfactory, but these, like the letter-press printing, at present rather smudgy, will doubtless improve as the journal increases in age.

AUTUMN MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya:—

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. Wheeler, Vice-President; R. D. Robison, Esq., Jas. Dodds, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., Governor Sufu, T. Thomas, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., A. Bianchi, Esq., M. Pors, Esq., and T. Taniguchi, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—A. G. Morey Weale, Esq., Chairman; A. Bianchi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., P. de C. Morriss, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., and L. Mottet, Esq.

CLERK OF THE COURSE:—B. Runge, Esq.

SECRETARY:—Mr. S. H. Somerton.

The autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club opened under highly favourable conditions. The course, it is true, was crumbly, lacking elasticity, but everything else was admirably propitious. The sky was clear, the sun shone with sufficient ardour to forbid overcoats and hardly any breeze stirred the air. The racing was close and nearly every event furnished excitement. It is permissible to congratulate the officials on the way in which they carried out the arrangements, every event being rather ahead of than behind time. Mr. L. Mottet was Judge, Mr. F. J. Hall, Assistant Judge, Mr. A. R. Riddle, Starter, Mr. A. J. McClure, Assistant-Starter, Mr. D. Marshall, Handicapper, Dr. Wheeler, Clerk of the Scales, and Mr. S. H. Somerton, Timekeeper. The fine weather drew out a large number of spectators, the Paddock and Grand Stand being well filled while horses were on the course. The ladies wore pretty frocks and the scene was quite animated during the day. Sir Claude MacDonald arrived on the course early in the afternoon and witnessed most of the races. The new building erected by Mr. E. Kildoye was open for this meeting and undoubtedly contributed largely to the comfort of those attending the meeting. Upstairs a large luncheon room has been added to the accommodation appertaining to the Grand Stand and below a branch of the Pari Mutuel offers opportunity of backing one's choice without the crush inseparable from such an operation formerly.

Following were the events:—

1.—THE COSMOPOLITAN PLATE, for All Subscription Horses; winners of more than 10 races excluded; winners of four races or less at date of entry 3lb. extra per win, of more than 4 races 15lb. penalty in all. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 350. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. May's May-mie, 141lb. (Ichi) 1
Mr. B. Runge's Desdemona, 149lb. (Kato) 2
Mr. Yodo's Cameo, 138lb. (Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France (late Melbourne), 147lb. (Comte de Perigny) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Suzon, 143lb. (Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Kawakita's The Beetle, 149lb. (Sugiura) 0

The starting was very tedious, Desdemona being the chief offender. Eventually, however, they were got off, Desdemona in front, Rose de France, the favourite, far behind. May-mie and Cameo collared the leader at the turn and the finish was a close one, a neck separating first and second and about the same distance second and third. Time, 1.25.7.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Rose de France 261, Suzon 11, May-mie 103, Cameo 129, Beetle 12, Desdemona 204; 720. May-mie paid 31.50.

2.—THE CRITERION STAKES, for All China Ponies, to be ridden by full members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 300. Second Pony yen 50. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Two Percies' The Leader, 144lb. (Mr. Cox) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Sunrise, 150lb. (Mr. Mottu) 2
Mr. Swarby's Moth, 147lb. (Mr. Riddle) 3
Mr. Iris' Murakumo (late Nippon), 147lb. (Mr. Makita) 0
Mr. Betts' Pinto (late Oneida), 147lb. (Mr. Catto) 0
Mr. Alexander's Mark (late Max Willem) 150lb. (Mr. Hughes) 0
Mr. St. Leger's Aberdeen, 150lb. (Mr. Elliott) 0
Mr. Unverzagt's Bauernfaenger, 150lb. (Comte de Perigny) 0

Bauernfaenger had the best of the start and kept the lead till The Trees when the others came up in a bunch. Murakumo being first to collar the leader. In the Straight Sunrise took first place, but The Leader, well hidden out, came up and won by a bare half length. Time, 1.40.5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Murakumo 41, Pinto 43, Mark 86, Sunrise 171, Aberdeen 11, Moth 34, Bauernfaenger 10, The Leader 359; 760. The Leader paid 9.50.

3.—THE CHINA GRAND PRIX, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1903; a forced entry of yen 30, non-starters half forfeit; weight as per scale. First Prize yen 700; Second Prize yen 150. One Mile.

Mr. K. I. S.'s Tanuki, 156lb. (Kobayashi) 1
Mr. Yezoye's Yakumo, 144lb. (Tsubouchi) 2
Mr. Satsuma's John Bull, 153lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. May's Mayonaise, 150lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Alexander's Settler, 150lb. (Yasu) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Harima, 147lb. (Sugiura) 0
Mr. R. Runge's Fra Diavolo, 147lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. Tytherleigh's Swift, 141lb. (Mr. Easton) 0
Mr. Unverzagt's Hans Sachs, 141lb. (Higaki) 0

Yakumo, next the rails, had a good start, but Fra Diavolo kept close alongside down into the Dip and up the ascent. As they gained the crown of the hill, however, it was difficult to pick out the leader, though Yakumo seemed to be best placed. But as they approached the Shakespeare John Bull drew up and Tanuki almost at the same moment showed in front. At the Trees Tanuki led and into the Straight he still had the field in hand. A hard race in gave John Bull an opportunity but the effort only brought him up to Yakumo's shoulders and so they finished, about a length and a half between first and second. Time, 2.20.5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Mayonaise 97, Settler 60, Yakumo 384, Harima 83, Fra Diavolo 29, Tanuki 100, Swift 39, John Bull 290, Hans Sachs 11; 1,093. Tanuki paid 49.00.

4.—THE GRIFFINS GRAND PRIX, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1903; a forced entry of yen 30, non-starters half forfeit; weight for age: First Prize yen 1,000, Second Prize yen 200. One Mile.

Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 130lb. (Takahashi) 1
Sir Claude MacDonald's Stella, 130lb. (Horikoshi) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's La Friponne, 134lb. (Comte de Perigny) 3
Mr. Iris' Mistletoe, 132lb. (Rikizo) 0
Mr. Alexander's Jupiter, 132lb. (Yasu) 0
Mr. M. John's Akatsuki, 130lb. (Higaki) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pilgrim, 140lb. (Hakodate) 0
Mr. J. W. Thompson's Reliance, 130lb. (Mr. Catto) 0

Some disapproval was manifested as to this, and, though in a less degree as to the previous race, because of apparent failure on the part of the starter to get his horses off at favourable opportunities. Mistletoe went away with a good lead and kept it till they were approaching the trees, Stella lying second. Here, however, Suma rushed, up and passing everything easily won by many lengths. La Friponne was a poor third. Time, 1.53.5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—La Friponne 203, Mistletoe 93, Jupiter 37, Suma 551, Akatsuki 32, Stella 124, Pilgrim 95, Reliance 72; 1,167. Suma paid 9.50.

5.—THE SYDNEY STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1903; weight for age; winners at date of entry 3lb. extra per win. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 350. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Yezoye's Izumo, 136lb. (Tsubouchi) 1
Sir Claude MacDonald's Ivy, 136lb. (Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Alexander's Brisbane, 140lb. (Yasu) 3
Mr. Yezoye's Yashiro, 133lb. (Nihonyanagi) 0
Mr. St. Leger's Seabreeze, 130lb. (Sugiura) 0
Mr. K. I. S.'s Hatsukaze, 130lb. (Kobayashi) 0

Mr. Yezoye declared best to win. Izumo led all round, Hatsukaze second, Ivy third. In the straight both challenged the leader and a fine race ensued. Ivy came up too late and lost by a neck. Time, 1.21.5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Brisbane 25, Izumo 330, Yashiro 19, Ivy 562, Seabreeze 17, Hatsukaze 194; 1,077. Izumo paid 15.00.

6.—THE MONGOLIAN PLATE, for China Ponies of Autumn, 1903; winner of Grand Prix excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 300. Second Pony yen 50. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. B. Runge's Fra Diavolo, 147lb. (Kato) 1
Mr. Alexander's Settler, 150lb. (Yasu) 2
Mr. Yezoye's Yakumo, 144lb. (Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Gaulois, 153lb. (Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Tytherleigh's Redstart, 144lb. (Mr. Easton) 0
Mr. Swarby's Willoughby, 147lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. Mess' Flutter, 144lb. (Mr. Cox) 0

Gaulois led at the outset but at the five furlong post Fra Diavolo was alongside and in a few strides more took first place. There he kept till the end. Yakumo and Settler lost their chance by lagging the outside rails, for which it may be safe to suppose that Settler's jockey was not responsible, as being the farther out he could not get away. As it was Settler all but reached the leader, a bare neck separating them; a good third. Time, 1.43.5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Gaulois 26, Settler 46,

Yakumo 457, Fra Diavolo 132, Redstart 35, Willoughby 91, Flutter 9; 796. Fra Diavolo paid 27.00.

7.—THE NEWCOMERS PLATE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1903; winner of Grand Prix excluded; weight for age. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 300, second Horse yen 50. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kawakita's Osaka, 130lb. (Sugiura) 1
Mr. Iris' Mistletoe, 130lb. (Rikizo) 2
Sir Claude MacDonald's Stella, 132lb. (Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Iris' Morning Glory, 140lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. May's May-sie, 132lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Yodo's Mikasa, 130lb. (Nihonyanagi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Akashi, 130lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Fiorentina, 135lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. G. Barclay's No Trump, 130lb. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. John Peel's Starlight, 130lb. (Mr. Cox) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pathfinder, 130lb. (Hakodate) 0
Mr. Scherz's Annemarie, 130lb. (Sasaki) 0

Mr. Iris declared best to win. Again there was trouble in starting and Anne Marie had the worst of the start when they got off. Mistletoe led all the way round to the Trees where Stella came away and led handsomely in the Straight. Fifty yards out, however, Osaka was started going and easily overhauling the leader won by a length, half a length between second and third. Time, 1.28.5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Mistletoe 52, Morning Glory 21, May-sie 251, Mikasa 10, Osaka 361, Akashi 36, Fiorentina 46, Stella 148, No Trump 29, Starlight 13, Pathfinder 25, Annemarie 19; 1,011. Osaka paid 12.50.

8.—THE QUEENSLAND STAKES, for all Subscription Horses; winners of more than 10 races excluded; winners of four races or less at date of entry 3lb. extra per win, of more than 4 races 15lb. penalty in all; winner of Race No. 1 an additional 5lb. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 350. One Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 142lb. (Comte de Perigny) 1

Mr. Yodo's Fujikawa, 155lb. (Tsubouchi) 2
They went off quite level, but at the bottom of the Dip Fujikawa, next the rails, had the better of the turn. As they breasted the hill Rose de France came up and they raced in beautiful fashion along to the Shakespeare where Rose de France showed in front momentarily, being displaced by the other till the Trees. There the brown drew out a lead and kept it to the finish, winning by full five lengths. Time: 1.57.5.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Rose de France 546, Fujikawa 257; 803. Rose de France paid 6.50.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

The races on this, the Ladies' Day, were started by Mr. McClure, assisted by Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin, and later by Mr. A. R. Riddle. The skies were rather overcast in the early part of the afternoon, but shortly the sun shone out and the southerly wind lulling a bit the later part of the programme was raced in fine weather. There were two accidents, Seabreeze jumping the outside rail, but without hurt to the rider, and Cameo tilting her jockey over the inside rails and getting inside also.

Among the large assembly present were Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, Baron Sannomiya and Baroness Sannomiya, Baron and Baroness Rosen, the French Minister, Governor Sufu and Madame Sufu, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, of the British Legation, etc.

The Emperor's Prize was presented for No. 7 Race, and the trophy was given by Baron Sannomiya. The crush of ladies at the ceremony prevented this journal's representative from listening to the speeches, but it is understood that Baron Sannomiya gave the prize—a fine silver bowl—on behalf of the Emperor. A response was made for Rose de France and cheers were given for the Emperor.

The following were the events:—

1.—THE CHAMPAGNE CHALLENGE CUP, (Presented by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Company); for Australian Subscription Horses of 1901 and thereafter, that have not run at more than two meetings; to be won three times in all by Horses the *bona fide* property of same owner or owners, with yen 300 added by the Club until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Horse will receive the added money; weight 145 lbs.; winner at the Meeting 7 lbs. extra; entrance, yen 10. One Mile.

Mr. R. Field's Therapis, 145lb. (Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. R. Field's Thracia, 145lb. (Kurosaka) 2

Mr. Field declared Therapis to win if able. Therapis took the lead at the outset and increasing it as they went round won easily in a canter. No time was taken.

There was no Pari Mutuel on this race.

2.—The ALL-COMERS HANDICAP, for all Subscription Horses; winners of more than 10 races excluded; Handicap; weight to be published at close of First Day; entrance, yen 5. Winner yen 350, Second Horse yen 50. One Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Suzon, 139lb.(Kurosaka) 1
Mr. B. Runge's Desdemona, 140lb.(Kato) 2
Mr. May's May-mie, 142lb.(Ichi) 3
Mr. Alexander's Brisbane, 133lb.(Yasu) 0
Mr. Yodo's Cameo, 139lb.(Tsubouchi) 0

Suzon and Cameo had if anything the best of a fine start and the latter had the rails and the lead as they turned in the Dip, and retained it to the Shakespeare, Desdemona last of all but closing up. Suzon challenged the leader at the turn into the Straight but could not get level, Cameo won by four lengths. Time: 1.54. A protest was lodged by the owner of May-mie against Cameo for a foul alleged to have occurred when the latter took the lead. This was sustained, so that Suzon was awarded first prize, May-mie taking third place and Desdemona second.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Suzon 89, May-mie 558, Cameo 251, Brisbane 47, Desdemona 226; 1,171. Cameo paid 21.00.

3.—The MANCHURIAN STAKES, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1903; weight as per scale; Entrance, yen 5, winner yen 350, Second Pony yen 50. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Alexander's Settler, 150lb.(Yasu) 1
Mr. Satsuma's John Bull, 153lb.(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. K. I. S.'s Tanuki, 156lb.(Kobayashi) 3
Mr. Yezoye's Yakumo, 141lb.(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Harima, 147lb.(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Runge's Fra Diavolo, 147lb.(Kato) 0
Mr. Tytherleigh's Redstart, 144lb.(Mr. Easton) 0

Harima got away in front and kept there well round. As they passed the Grand Stand Settler was in second place, Fra Diavolo next with Yakumo close up. As they approached the Trees Harima fell into third place and a close race ensued to the finish, Settler winning by about a length, John Bull second and Tanuki third. Time 3.34.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—194, Yakumo 417, Harima 47, Fra Diavolo 48, Tanuki 438, Redstart 18; 1391. Settler paid 38.00.

4.—The COLONIAL STAKES, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1903; weight for age; winner at date of entry 3 lbs. extra per win; winner of Race No. 5, First Day 5 lbs. extra; Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 350, Second Horse yen 50. One Mile and a Quarter.

Sir Claude MacDonald's Ivy, 136lb.(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Yezoye's Izumo, 136lb.(Tsubouchi) 2
Mr. St. Leger's Seabreeze, 130lb.(Sugiyama) 0

Seabreeze bolted and jumped the outer rail. As the others passed the Grand Stand Izumo led by a couple of lengths. This order was maintained to the crest of the hill where Ivy came away fast and at the Shakespeare was three lengths ahead. They finished in this way, some four lengths separating them. Time 2.26.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Izumo 488, Ivy 932, Seabreeze 130; 1550. Ivy paid 7.50.

5.—The ADELAIDE CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1903; weight for age; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra. Entrance yen 5. Winners yen 300, Second Horse yen 100. Third Horse yen 50. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Kawakita's Osaka, 135lb.(Sugiyama) 1
Mr. May's May-sie 130.(Ichi) 2
Sir Claude MacDonald's Stella, 130lb.(Horikoshi) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's La Frigonde, 135lb.(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Alexander's Jupiter, 130lb.(Yasu) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Fiorentina, 135lb.(Kato) 0
Mr. M. John's Akatsuki, 130lb.(Higaki) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pilgrim, 140lb.(Hakodate) 0
Mr. J. W. Thompson's Reliance, 133lb.(Mr. Hughes) 0

Mr. Scherz's Annemarie, 132lb.(Sasaki) 0
May-sie led nearly all the way round but was collared as they approached the Straight by Osaka and a splendid race resulted in a win for the latter by a neck, Stella a close third. Time, 2.15.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—La Frigonde 356, May-sie 44, Jupiter 62, Osaka 508, Fiorentina 53, Akatsuki 12, Stella 360, Pilgrim 38, Reliance 20, Annemarie 33; 1,486. Osaka paid 13.00.

6.—The NANKIN STAKES, for All China Ponies; Handicap. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 350, Second Pony yen 50. One Mile.

Mr. Two Percies' The Leader, 156lb.(Mr. Cox) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Sunrise, 148lb.(Mr. Motu) 2
Mr. Alexander's Mark, 146lb.(Yasu) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Gaulois, 134lb.(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Betts' Pinto, 143lb.(Takahashi) 0
Mr. St. Leger's Aberdeen, 140lb.(Mr. Elliott) 0
Mr. Swarby's Moth, 147lb.(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Unverzagt's Bauernfaenger, 135lb.(Higaki) 0
Mr. Satsuma's John Bull, 147lb.(Horikoshi) 0

Moth led most of the way round, Yakumo lying close alongside as they neared the Shakespeare. Here Sunrise came out in front but was challenged by The Leader in the Straight. A dingdong race in resulted in the latter catching Sunrise almost on the post and winning by a bare neck. Time, 2.15.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Gaulois 30, Pinto 16, Mark 95, Sunrise 347, Aberdeen 40, Moth 130, Bauernfaenger 20, John Bull 34, The Leader 165; 1,483. The Leader paid 8.50.

7.—The NEW SOUTH WALES CUP, for All Subscription Horses; winners of more than 10 races excluded; Handicap. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 400, Second Horse yen 100. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 155lb.(Yasu) 1
Sir Claude MacDonald's Ivy, 136lb.(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. Kawakita's The Beetle, 127lb.(Sugiyama) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Suzon, 139lb.(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Yodo's Fujikawa, 139lb.(Higaki) 0
Mr. Yodo's Cameo, 139lb.(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. St. Leger's Seabreeze, 128lb.(Sugiyama) 0

Mr. Yodo and Mr. Loonen declared best to win. Cameo got off with the lead but Rose de France, The Beetle and Ivy were close up as they took the Dip. Along the road Rose de France showed in front and having once acquired the lead kept it to the end, winning by ten lengths, the same distance between second and third. Cameo's rider was thrown over the inside rail but sustained no serious injury. Time 2.54.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Rose de France 1164, Suzon 16, Fujikawa 106, Cameo 271, The Beetle 63, Ivy 275, Sea Breeze 16; 2001. Rose de France paid 7.50.

8.—The BRISBANE CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1903; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra, of 2 races excluded. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 350, Second Horse yen 100, Third Horse yen 50. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 135lb.(Takahashi) 1
Mr. Alexander's Jupiter, 130lb.(Yasu) 2

Suma took the lead at once and the race was a pure procession. No time was taken.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Jupiter 140, Suma 954; 1,104. Suma paid 5.00

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

Fine weather again smiled on the third day of the Autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club. The chilly southerly breeze that prevailed during the previous afternoon gave way to a northerly wind which was not hard or cool enough to incommode anybody, and the weather held up well till just after the seventh race, when some rain and hail fell and the temperature followed suit, but the proceedings were over quickly and the sky cleared again at the close. There was a good attendance of ladies, though of course they were much fewer in number than on the afternoon of the second day and the racing was on the whole good. There were some popular wins, notably that of the British Minister with Stella, and of May-mie in the first race. Sir Claude MacDonald was present during the afternoon.

The officials in charge of the arrangements were as on the previous day and everything went off satisfactorily. As will be found from the advertisement, there will be an off-day on Saturday, particulars as to which will be found in another column. Following were the events:—

1.—The PRIX DES HARAS, Handicap; for all Subscription Horses entered at the meeting, Australian and Country Breds; a forced entry of yen 10, non-starters half forfeit; Handicap weights to be published at close of Second Day. Winner yen 500, Second Horse, yen 100, Third Horse, yen 50. One Mile.

Mr. May's May-mie, 147lb.(Ichi) 1
Mr. Kawakita's The Beetle, 135lb.(Takahashi) 2
Mr. Yodo's Cameo, 147lb.(Higaki) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Suzon, 142lb.(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Alexander's Brisbane, 136lb.(Yasu) 0
Mr. Kawakita's Osaka, 130lb.(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Yezoye's Yashiro, 124lb.(Nihonyanagi) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Desdemona, 142lb.(Kato) 0
Mr. Kawakita declared best to win. As Rose de France and Therapis did not accept for this race, weights were put up 5lbs. all round, resulting as given above. Eight horses went out and Desdemona caused some trouble before they could be got off. Eventually, however, they were sent away, Desdemona in front. In the Dip she was still ahead but as they reached the level ground Osaka came up and led. At the Bend, however, May-mie, The Beetle and Cameo rushed forward and raced hotly in, finishing in that order, with about a length between them. Time 1.54.

PARI MUTUEL—Suzon 39, May-mie 127, Cameo 227, Brisbane 5, The Beetle 33, Osaka 199, Yashiro 4, Desdemona 162; 796. May-mie paid 28.00.

2.—The PEKING CUP, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1903; to be ridden by full members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra, of 2 races excluded. Entrance, yen 5. Winner yen 350, Second Horse yen 50. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Yezoye's Yakumo, 144lb.(Mr. Cox) 1
Mr. Alexander's Settler, 155lb.(Mr. Makita) 2
Mr. Satsuma's John Bull, 153lb.(Mr. Catto) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Harima, 147lb.(Mr. Motu) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Fra Diavolo, 152lb.(Mr. Elliott) 0
Mr. Tytherleigh's Redstart, 144lb.(Mr. Easton) 0

A field of six and a good race all the way. Harima went off first and so passed the Grand Stand, leading up the Dip with Fra Diavolo a few lengths off. Leaving the Trees Fra Diavolo went back and several horses came away with a rush and raced in from the Bend in exciting fashion. In the result Yakumo won by about three lengths from Settler, John Bull close up. Time 2.39.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Settler 166, Yakumo 232, Harima 67, Fra Diavolo 36, Redstart 34, John Bull 467; 1,002. Yakumo paid 19.50.

3.—The MELBOURNE CUP, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1903; weight for age; winners at date of entry 3 lbs. extra per win; winners at the Meeting 5 lbs. extra, of 2 races excluded; entrance yen 5, winner yen 300. One Mile.

Mr. Yezoye's Izumo, 141lb.(Sugiyama) 1
Sir Claude MacDonald's Ivy, 141lb.(Horikoshi) 2
Mr. K. I. S.'s Hatsukaze, 130lb.(Kobayashi) 3

Izumo took first place, Ivy and Hatsukaze close together. After galloping along the Dip, Izumo had spun out a long lead from Ivy. At the Trees the latter began to come up and they were neck and neck at the Bend. A close race in ended in Izumo winning by about a length. Time 1.54.

PARI MUTUEL—Izumo 389, Ivy 901, Hatsukaze 165; 1456. Izumo paid 17.00.

4.—The SENIOR CHAMPIONS, for all Subscription Horses except those of 1903; winners of more than 10 races excluded; weight for age; a forced entry for winners at the Meeting, of one race yen 10, of two races yen 20, of more than two races yen 40; optional to beaten horses at an Entrance Fee of yen 25, winner yen 600. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 135lb.(Yasu) 1
Mr. R. Field's Therapis, 140lb.(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. May's May-mie, 135lb.(Ichi) 3

Therapis jumped off with the lead and maintained it past the Stand with May-mie close by. At the top of the Dip the favourite came up alongside and all three raced along to the Shakespeare. There Rose de France showed in front and gradually drew away to the Bend. Therapis made a good try but failed to catch the leader, which won by 6 to 8 lengths, May-mie a bad third. Time 2.24.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—May-mie 202, Rose de France 1,240, Therapis 581; 2,023. Rose de France paid 7.50.

5.—The CHINA CHAMPIONS, for All China Ponies; weight as per scale; a forced entry for winners at the meeting, of One Race yen 10, of Two Races yen 20, of more than Two Races yen 40; optional to beaten ponies at an Entrance Fee of yen 25, winner yen 600. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Two Percies' The Leader, 144lb.(Mr. Cox) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Sunrise, 150lb.(Mr. Motu) 2
Mr. Alexander's Settler, 142lb.(Yasu) 3
Mr. K. I. S.'s Tanuki, 156lb.(Kobayashi) 0

Tanuki led the field along the Straight, and down the Dip, Sunrise second. The latter got a little in front as they reached the top of the hill but The Leader was coming up, though manifestly kept in. Nearing the Shakespeare the yellow jacket shot out in front and thence home had the race easily. Sunrise was many lengths behind and Settler was a bad third. Time 2.50.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—The Leader 1,349, Tanuki 257, Settler 195, Sunrise 335; 2,136. The Leader paid 7.00.

6.—The JUNIOR CHAMPIONS, for Australian Subscription Horses of 1903; weight for age; a forced entry for winners at the Meeting, of One Race yen 10, of Two Races yen 20, of more than Two Races yen 40; optional to beaten horses at an Entrance Fee of yen 25, winner yen 600. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 134lb.(Takahashi) 1
Mr. Yezoye's Izumo, 132lb.(Yasu) 2
Sir Claude MacDonald's Ivy, 130lb.(Mr. Catto) 3

Izumo made the running, with Suma close behind, till round past the Shakespeare. There, however, Suma came up and got in front, but Izumo made a strong bid and only a length separated them at the finish. Ivy a poor third. Time 2.25.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Suma 1,043, Ivy 330, Izumo 150; 1,523. Suma paid 6.50.

7.—The GRIFFINS SOLACE, for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1903, that have started during the Meeting and not won a race: weight for age. Winner yen 250. One Mile.

Sir Claude MacDonald's Stella, 130lb. (Horikoshi) 1
Mr. R. Loonen's La Friponne, 135lb. (Kurosaka) 2
Mr. May's May-sie, 132lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. Iris' Morning Glory, 135lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. Iris' Mistletoe, 132lb. (Rikizo) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Akashi, 133lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Fiorentina, 135lb. (Kato) 0
Mr. M. John's Akatsuki, 132lb. (Higaki) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Pathfinder, 130. (Hakodate) 0
Mr. Scherz's Annemarie, 130lb. (Sugiura) 0

Mr. Iris declared best to win. All ten horses were got off to a good start, Stella in front, but in the Dip she was passed by Mistletoe, which then led to past the Shakespeare. There Stella, La Friponne and Maysie pushed up and a good race took place to the post, the first named winning by a length from La Friponne, Maysie a middling third. Time, 2:54.1.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—La Friponne 87, Morning Glory 17, Mistletoe 153, May-sie 521, Akashi 15, Fiorentina 8, Akatsuki 13, Stella 410, Pathfinder 4, Annemarie 10; 1,245. Stella paid 13.50.

8.—The CHINA CONSOLATION, for China Subscription Ponies of 1903, that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. Winner yen 250. One Mile.

Mr. Satsuma's John Bull, 153lb. (Horikoshi) 1
Mr. Swarby's Moth, 147lb. (Takahashi) 2
Mr. May's Mayonaise, 150lb. (Ichi) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Gaulois, 153lb. (Comte de Perigny) 0
Mr. Iris' Murakumo, 147lb. (Rikizo) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Harima, 147lb. (Sugiura) 0
Mr. Tytherleigh's Redstart, 144lb. (Mr. Easton) 0
Mr. Swarby's Willoughby, 147lb. (Mr. Cox) 0
Mr. Mess' Flutter, 144lb. (K. Takahashi) 0

Mr. Swarby declared best to win. Moth shortly assumed a good lead and kept pretty well in front but was collared by John Bull; a close finish, Mayonaise being near at hand. Time 1:51.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Gaulois 14, Murakumo 130, Mayonaise 74, Harima 109, Redstart 3, Willoughby 15, Moth 460, John Bull 470, Flutter 3; 1278. John Bull paid 12.00.

THE KODZU MURDER.

On Nov. 9th at 8 a.m., Mr. Akizawa, the President of the Kodzu Bank, was murdered by his nephew named T. Ishikawa, 24 years old, while on his way to the bank. The murderer fired three times with a revolver, inflicting fatal injuries in the head and breast. The police authorities at Kodzu notified by telephone the Yokohama District Court at noon when Judge Danno, Public Procurator Sudzuki, and Dr. Fujii left immediately for the scene to investigate the affair.

It seems that the murderer of Mr. Akizawa, president of the Kodzu Bank, was a wealthy farmer and had been highly educated in Tokyo. About four or five years ago he requested the banker to give him his daughter in marriage, but was refused. Since then he has been suspected of brain disease and is reported to have attempted to commit suicide on the railway. The murder of his uncle is now ascribed to insanity. He was arrested on the day of the murder in the dwelling of a poor farmer who was formerly a servant of his father's.

FIRES.

Early on the morning of Nov. 7th, fire broke out at the dwelling of Dr. J. Osawa, living at Tobo, Yokohama, destroying the building.

Fire broke out on Nov. 1st at the village of Takashima near Otaru, Hokkaido, burning down over 50 buildings. One child was killed.

Fire was reported to have occurred on the morning of Nov. 6th at Ichigaya, Tokyo. One building was destroyed.

Fire broke out on the morning of Nov. 8th at the Senyu-Kwan Bazaar, Utsunomiya, destroying 15 houses. A merchant named S. Inouye, his wife and their three children were killed, and another man was severely injured. Nearly all the burned buildings, says the *Jiji*, were insured.

MATTERS AMERICAN.

The French jewellery exhibit at St. Louis already amounts to \$4,000,000, and includes a pearl collar valued at \$500,000.

Major-General Charles Heywood, Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, was placed on the retired list of the Navy on Oct. 3rd, after about 46 years' active service.

It is rumoured in Manila that Mr. Israel Putnam, editor of the *Manila Cablenews*, is to be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Civil Commission caused by the appointment of Governor Taft to the Secretaryship of War and consequent promotions of other members of the Commission.

Mrs. Alberta Hill, who is staying with friends at No. 109 West 105th Street, New York, appeared on Oct. 2nd in the West Side Police Court to press a charge of non-support made against her husband, Marcus Stowe Hill. She is said to have followed her husband from Kobe, Japan, to New York, but lost her first case in the police court as Magistrate Denel dismissed the complaint.

General Bradley T. Johnson died on October 5th at Rock Castle, Goochland County, Va., the residence of his son. He was a native of Maryland and at the outbreak of the Civil War cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, rising to high rank in the Confederate Army by reason of gallantry. After the war he was prominent in Richmond and Virginia politics for some years. He was born in Frederick City, Md., in 1829.

The official statistical report of lake commerce through the United States and Canadian canals, for the month of September, shows a total freight movement of 4,265,650 tons during the month against 4,673,532 tons for the corresponding period in 1902. East-bound freight decreased 731,498 tons, while the westward increased 323,616 tons, making a net decrease of 407,882 tons for the month. Articles of notable decrease were flour, iron ore and wheat on east-bound traffic, the latter commodity falling off over one-half, or 4,803,214 bushels.

Despite delays caused by the great strike, the port of Montreal has this year surpassed all records up to October 7th, and bids fair to do still better till the end of the season. Six hundred and forty-nine vessels have been cleared, a gain of forty-three on last year, while the tonnage is much increased. Not only have the exports grown to an enormous extent, but the imports also show a great increase. The Custom House returns to the end of September for this year show receipts of \$6,897,818, as compared with \$4,935,041 at the same date last year.

The United States Steel Corporation announces that it will at any time during January or February, 1908, pay to every subscribing officer and employee who shall have retained his stock for the full period of five years and otherwise complied with the terms of the circular, \$82.50 per share for the stock less the rebates and benefits he shall have been entitled to under the circular (not including benefits received on account of difference between interest and dividends, which he will in any event retain), provided he wishes to sell the stock for that price at that time. Unofficial estimates of the net earnings of the corporation for the September quarter are now made at \$34,000,000.

Notwithstanding the scare advertisements of health substitutes for coffee, says the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, there is no cause for apprehending danger to the race at large from coffee-drinking. After generations of almost universal coffee-drinkers, our own times see men of gigantic intellect in all realms of activity, our athletes are able to make sudden bursts of effort equal to any in history, and our soldiers acquit themselves manfully in fatiguing campaigns in torrid climes. The life insurance companies, constantly warring against all that lessens longevity or conduces to abnormal organs, nerves,

and actions, seem content to accept the use of coffee as one of the ordinary elements of every-day life.

President Angell, of the University of Michigan, in his annual report to the board of regents, asserts his loyalty to the cause of coeducation. He says: "The discussion of the expediency of coeducation of the sexes has been reopened in some quarters because one large university has decided to try the experiment of separate instruction of the sexes during the first two years of the undergraduate course, and two or three other privately endowed universities have been considering the wisdom of limiting the number of women whom they will admit. It is safe to say that the state universities are not likely to change their policy with respect to the admission of women. So far as I know nothing in their experience suggests the necessity of considering the question whether their long established policy needs to be modified."

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of September, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, shows a total of \$9,939,450. The following comparative table will show the losses for the first nine months of 1901, 1902 and 1903:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.
January	16,574,950	15,032,800	13,166,350
February	13,992,000	21,010,500	16,090,800
March	15,036,250	12,056,600	9,907,650
April	11,352,800	13,894,600	13,540,000
May	22,580,150	14,686,000	16,566,800
June	9,590,000	10,245,350	14,684,350
July	15,740,000	10,028,000	12,838,600
August	8,334,000	7,425,550	8,428,350
September	7,645,200	9,945,000	9,939,450
Total	120,645,350	114,504,400	114,971,450

"It is stated that an organization has been formed to operate at least 200 automobiles between the hotels and the union station in St. Louis and the fair grounds," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The largest will be trolleyhoes, to carry forty passengers, and the smallest will be runabouts, to seat two persons. Steam, gasoline, and electricity will furnish the motive power. Visitors will be taken direct from their hotels to the entrance to the Exposition or on the grounds, as the case may be. Coupon tickets will be issued entitling passengers to a ride and also to admission to the fair, and those holding such tickets will be deposited at stations provided for collecting and discharging passengers within the grounds. The automobiles will be run through the prettiest residence thoroughfares of St. Louis. It is expected that the proposed automobile service will be popular, as enabling people to reach the fair otherwise than by crowded street-cars. The views of the trolley companies on the subject are not cited. The street-cars will probably have all they can do."

Mr. S. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General to the United States, is quoted as saying that the time is coming when rice will be shipped from the United States to the Far East and sold at a profit. It is not possible now, because the expense of raising crops is greater than in the East and because freights are too high. "With the completion of the Panama canal and the increase of manufactures in Japan, I believe," says Mr. Uchida, "that in future years the United States will ship rice to Japan." Impressed with the suitability of land in Louisiana and Texas for the growing of the best quality of rice, he is planning to interest Japanese capitalists and bring over labourers. It is not the idea of the Consul-General to induce the cheap labour of Japan to emigrate to the United States. He does not believe in the introduction of cheap labour there, and the class of men he means to bring cannot be classed as either common labourers or capitalists, but have sufficient resources to purchase large tracts of land in the rice belt of Louisiana and Texas at the prices that are quoted for such land, and they will bring to the work a thorough knowledge of rice culture.

According to the *National Provisioner*, con-

siderable interest has been manifested recently in the development of the corn-oil manufacturing industry. As an article of commerce maize oil has become of so great value that many millers are investigating the process of manufacture and establishing plants for its manufacture and production with their milling business. The oil is pressed from the germ of the grain when meal, grist, etc., are made. This portion of the seed was practically lost until the present processes of extracting oil were applied. In its preparation the germ is ground and expressed in much the same way that flax and cottonseed are prepared in the manufacture of linseed and cottonseed oil. In removing the germ the corn is first steamed, when it passes to degermination. There is no secret in the process of corn-oil manufacture, although each manufacturer endeavours to keep certain parts of his process secret, much in the same way that certain processes in the manufacture of flour are kept. The machinery for the extraction of the germ is patented, but the process can not be said to be a secret in any sense of the word. It is said that the annual output of corn oil in the United States is about 140,000 barrels, the principal consumers being white-lead and putty manufacturers and soap makers. It is also extensively used by the manufacturers of prepared paints, although few of them will admit it. Its use in the foreign market is said to be principally among the manufacturers of soft soap, and it is said to make a superior quality of soap. The oil is also employed as an adulterant for table oil. It is easily purified, forming a light, amber-coloured, perfectly transparent liquid, without rancidity, and having a pleasant taste. It is also used for lubricating purposes, and may even be used as a lamp oil.

THE LAW COURTS.

G. BOOTH v. DURAND, COBB & CO.

The hearing of this case was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Nov. 6th when Shiobara, a former *betto* of Mr. Booth was examined.

He stated that, at the request of Mr. Booth, he took delivery of the horse on June 30th at the stable of Messrs Durand, Cobb and Co. The following day, he took the horse to the office of a veterinary surgeon at No. 37, when the latter advised the new owner to change the shoes for new ones. Subsequently the groom, under orders of his employer, changed the shoes at a Japanese stable in Chinese town. After having examined the horse, Mr. Benney gave the *betto* a tin of ointment to be rubbed on the hooves, and witness did this for about six days. After that period, witness found a crack on the left hoof from which there was a slight flow of blood.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to inspect the horse in the Court compound for which examination he asked the Judge to summon a professor of the College of Agriculture as an expert.

Defendants' Counsel asked that Ch. Takatsu who changed the horse-shoes should be called. The Court gave consent to both requests and adjourned the case till Nov. 18th.

DOERING v. KANNHAUSER.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kato, the hearing of this case was resumed on Nov. 6th.

Counsel entered into a brief discussion, after which the case was again adjourned.

MENDELSON BROS. v. FUJIBOKI KAISHA.

The hearing of this case instituted by Messrs. Mendelson Bros. against the Fuji Boeki Kaisha, claiming yen 1,564.99 and interest from April 2nd, 1902, till execution began in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Nov. 6th. Mr. H. Sato, plaintiffs' Counsel, stated that defendant promised on June 13th 1901 to pay back a total amounting to yen 1,774.99, by monthly instalments—during 1901 at yen 20 per month, 1902, at yen 30 per month, 1903 at yen 50 per month, and at yen 50 per month after the year 1903, until the full sum should have been paid. Defendant, after contract, paid only yen 210 leaving a balance for which the present claim was lodged. Mr.

Ideura, defendant's counsel, contended that the Japanese firm did not owe the money for which the other party sued but that it was a debt incurred by a member of the firm named I. Hirano. He purchased a quantity of curios from Messrs. Mendelson Bros., which amounted to yen 1,774.99 of which a certain amount was paid down and the remainder was set-off by several transactions with the foreign firm.

The parties in presenting their evidence gave explanations, after which the case was adjourned till Nov. 13th.

GROSSER & Co. v. YAZAWA SHOTEN.

The hearing of this case came up again in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Nov. 6th.

A Chinaman and a Japanese employed by Messrs. Grosser & Co. were summoned as witnesses. Defendant's counsel refused to receive the witnesses on the ground that they were employees of one of the parties. The Court sustained the objection.

The case was then adjourned again.

The Agent of the Tokyo branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company, says the *Nichi Nichi*, has raised an action in the Tokyo District Court against H. Suzuki, living at Sakumacho, Kanda, Tokyo, on the ground that the latter had pawned three sewing machines which the foreign firm had leased to him. The cost of the machines is said to be yen 210.

GROSSER & Co. v. YAZAWA SHOTEN.

In the Yokohama District Court, this case, in which plaintiffs claim yen 6,470 for breach of contract to supply peppermint, came up again before Judge Kato on Nov. 9th when judgment was delivered dismissing the claim of plaintiffs and ordering them to bear the costs.

Mr. K. Amenomiya, directing manager of the Tokyo Merchandise Exchange, instituted an action in the Tokyo District Court on Nov. 11th against Mr. Y. Hotta, a broker belonging to the Exchange Office, petitioning for the return of Government loan bonds of the face-value of yen 8,000. According to the complainant, defendant purchased the bonds from Mr. T. Hirata, former manager of the office, who had stolen the same together with a certain amount of money belonging to the exchange.

NAVAL BOAT RACE.

A very interesting boat race took place on Thursday between crews from the U. S. F. S. *Wisconsin* and the U. S. S. *New Orleans*. The race, which was started at 10.45 a.m., was between double-banked whale boats, 12 men each and coxswain, over a course of three miles, straight away, from outside the Lightship and ending near the breakwater. It was a beautiful contest. The *New Orleans*' boat led slightly all the way, and finished one second, or 10 feet in distance, ahead of the *Wisconsin*. Both crews did splendid work. The time of the winning boat was 28m. 43s. The race excited much interest and enthusiasm among all the ships of the American Squadron now at anchor off the port.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH CHINA.

The Canton correspondent of the *China Mail*, writing under date of Nov. 2nd says:—It will be possible to run a train through from Canton to Fatshan by the end of this week, but this does not mean that the railway will be open to traffic at that time. Work on the bridges is being pushed day and night, Sundays as well as other days. I have recently had a ride on a velocipede over a considerable part of the line between here and Fatshan. As far as Five-Eye Bridge, the track is well ballasted with broken stone, but from there on sand ballast will have to be used temporarily, as it is very difficult to secure stone ballast. Large gangs of men are now at work straightening the grades and getting the track into condition for running the trains. The telegraph line is already complete as far as Fatshan, and it has

been well constructed. The long stretches of poles, in perfect alignment, make a fine appearance. It is hoped that the introduction of the railway will result in the improvement of the telegraph system in China. Very often now one is told 'wire down,' when a message is presented for transmission. Besides being uncertain and unsatisfactory, the system as now conducted is very expensive. The wire would certainly be greatly used if the service was made anything like what it should be. There are now five engines being used in the construction work between here and Fatshan. They are all small, and were formerly on the New York Elevated Railway. Larger engines will be used to haul trains. They are now *en route* from America. The canals (or borrow pits) on either side of the roadway are being found useful for conveying ballast and other construction material to points along the line. They were made by removing the earth that was needed to make the embankment through the paddy fields.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Crown Prince left Tokyo on Nov. 11th for the villa at Numadzu, where he arrived at 4 p.m.

The Russian Government notified in their *Official Gazette* of Nov. 7th that Nagasaki is cholera infected.

Telegrams from Fukui, Takano and other north-western places, report that hail fell on the morning of Nov. 11th.

The *Asahi* states that the Kwansei Railway Company will reduce its fares on and after Nov. 25th to compete with the Government lines.

The Crown Princess has donated yen 500 toward the repairing of the roads in the neighbourhood of Hayama.

A man named S. Watanabe (50), living at Shitaya, Tokyo, committed suicide on Nov. 5th by cutting his throat with a razor.

The first meeting of Toyama Prefectural Assembly was opened on Nov. 10th. The budget for next year amounts to yen 1,152,348.06.

A telegram dated Nov. 7th from Karatsu states that local coal dealers are in a distressed condition owing to the accumulation of stock.

H. Takawa and three other men were arrested on Nov. 9th by the Harbour police on board the *Hongkong Maru* on which they had attempted to leave for abroad without having passports.

The appeal of Mr. R. Naito, ex-president of the Aichi Prefectural Assembly, who was connected with the text book affair, was rejected on Nov. 5th in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

Mr. Veitaro Komatsuhara, editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*, retired from the post on Nov. 11th. It may be remembered that he was formerly Vice-Minister for Home Affairs.

A case of cholera was reported on Nov. 5th in Osaka. The sufferer is a merchant named K. Tsuyumine who has just returned from Nagasaki where he was staying for some days on business.

The Premier, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Inouye paid a visit to Marquis Ito on the morning of Nov. 7th. The Marquis is expected to return to-day (the 9th) to his villa at Oiso.

A telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the Russian warship *Cesarevitch*, which started from Toulon on Sept. 12th, and the *Bayan*, which left the Baltic on Aug. 11th, left Colombo on Nov. 3rd for Port Arthur.

A telegram dated Nov. 8th from the Japanese Agent at Bombay says that owing to orders from Europe and Japan, the price of cotton for future delivery rose temporarily but subsequently fell to the condition of the previous week. Another official telegram under date of Nov. 7th from

Lyons states that there was no change in the raw silk market, and that the quotation for Japanese Filature No. 1 was 40 francs and 50 centimes.

The promoters of a new Gas-light company at Sakai, with a capital of yen 200,000, recently decided to commence construction work. Mr. Nakagawa, chief engineer of the Osaka Gas Company, will superintend the scheme.

The Harbour police arrested a Japanese passenger named S. Adachi, who arrived at Yokohama on Nov. 10th by the steamer *Siberia*, from Honolulu, under instructions of the Japanese Consul. The man was removed to the Court. The charge against him is not known.

Some bluejackets of the U.S. warship *Albany* recently presented a sum of money to Mr. G. Sano, Harbour police officer, who was injured by one of the sailors of the ship in a dispute at the English Hatoba, and since then has been staying at the Rokkaku Hospital.

The London *Daily Telegraph* asserts that Hartland & Wolff, the shipbuilding firm of Belfast, have signed a contract to take all the iron and steel they require from the United States Steel Corporation. It is estimated that this will amount to 150,000 tons yearly.

Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, gave an interview on Nov. 11th at 10 a.m. to some leading members of the House of Peers, when he showed them the summarized plan of the Budget for next year, minutely explaining the same, after which he entertained his visitors.

A gold watch belonging to Rev. E. R. Woodman, living in Tsukiji, Tokyo, which was stolen on Nov. 10th while the reverend gentleman was on his way from Asakusa to Kyobashi by omnibus, was received by Mr. Sakai, police-inspector of the Kyobashi station, by parcel post, addressed to him. The watch was at once returned to the owner.

At the end of October, the amount of savings deposited at post offices in the Empire was reported by the *Asahi* to be yen 31,709,260. The figures show an increase of yen 220,386 over last month. Compared with those of the corresponding period last year there is an increase of yen 2,506,973.

S. Watanabe, an official in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who was charged with having received a bribe from the merchants patronized by the office, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on Nov. 5th to 4 months' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of yen 15 and the bribes, amounting to yen 1,494, were ordered to be confiscated.

I. Hirai, director of the Tokyo-Yokohama Fire Insurance Company, who was charged with having obtained yen 4,000 from a well-known merchant named H. Kurashima, Hanakawado, Tokyo, by means of a forged draft, was sentenced, on Nov. 9th in the Tokyo District Court, to six years' confinement with hard labour. S. Tanabe, of the same firm, was discharged on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

Mr. Albert Dresden Vandam, the Paris correspondent of the *London Globe* from 1882 to 1887, has died in London, aged 60. His principal books were: "Amours of Great Men," "An Every Day Heroine," "The Story of the Coup d'Etat," "Behind the Scenes of the Comedie Francaise," "An Englishman in Paris," "Paris Notebook," "French Men and French Manners," "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," "A Court Tragedy."

According to the *Official Gazette*, the authorities of the Board of Patents in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, rendered a decision on Oct. 23rd on a protest brought by Mr. F. E. Giffield, representative of the St. Charles Condensing Company, Illinois. The American firm applied to the Patent Bureau for registration of a trade mark but the officials refused to accede on the ground that the mark of the applicant was

similar to that of trade mark No. 5,558, which was registered in February this year. The applicant insisted that his mark should be patented under the provisions of the 1st clause of Art. 6th of the Conventional Treaty protecting possessive rights. The protest was rejected.

According to the investigation of Nov. 11th, states the *Yorodan*, the stock of raw silk on the Yokohama marked is very heavy. The following shows the accumulation:—

	Bales.
Filatures.....	28,728½
Re-reels.....	6,844½
Orikaishi.....	1,370
Hamatsuki.....	65
Sundries.....	53

Of these figures, 1,374 bales are sold to foreign firms but not yet delivered.

About a hundred and eighty fishermen living on the shore of Samukawa, Chiba prefecture, on Nov. 10th visited the Prefectural Office, petitioning for the prohibition of the *kozarashi* fishing-nets which have been used since a few years ago by the fishermen of neighbouring localities. The authorities endeavoured to pacify them and promised that their complaint should be presented to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Tokyo papers state that the fishermen of Funabashi, Kisaradzu and other places are about to support the demonstration, against which the police authorities at the places concerned are taking precautions.

Special telegrams to the *Straits Echo* state that Mr. A. F. G. Tilleke, the managing proprietor of the *Siam Observer*, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for feloniously receiving a number of precious stones and jewellery which had been stolen from Mr. Graehert, Bangkok, and that his Burmese clerk has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. A further telegram is that Mr. H. G. Gough, editor of the *Observer*, has been tried on a charge of contempt of court by making certain allegations in a leader commenting on the trial. Mr. Gough was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, "it being added in the order of the Court that in the event of defendant failing to give satisfactory assurances for good behaviour in the future he will be deported from Siam." Execution of the judgment of the Court has been stayed for one day to allow the Editor time to publish an ample retraction of the statements made in the leading article in respect of which the contempt of court proceedings were instituted.

WHERE THEY FIND THEIR PREACHERS.

There were last year in the United States 540 preachers or ministers, 452 churches, and 71,000 members in the Unitarian Church. On Sept. 23rd this year they held their National Conference at Atlantic City, and from reports "there was much talk from experienced speakers about the training of ministers, the kind of ministers needed, and what the Theological Seminaries could do to supply them." The laymen have a large voice and much authority in the councils of this church. In their speeches the laymen seem to lay the blame or a part of the blame for a lack of ministers upon the theological schools. In defending the theological schools one man as head of the best of their seminaries, said that the schools were not the soil in which ministers grow; the schools can only train them, and then he added this interesting statement:—"Among the twenty-five students who have entered the Melville Theological School during the last two years, not one has come from a Unitarian home. And I am led to believe the condition is similar at Harvard." The natural inference from this remarkable statement is that Unitarian homes are not the soil where preachers grow, they must look for their supply elsewhere. One layman said that he thought it important that there should be a special call to the ministry, and he thought this call was most likely to occur "in connection with evangelical ideas and supernaturalist theology." "And perhaps," he added, "this will account for the superior religious fervour and

power of many of the Unitarian ministers who come to us from Orthodoxy." A prominent layman also called for "ministers who had, not merely ethics, but religion; who had a sense of reverence, and a true call; who were unselfish, and who had, above all things a real gospel to proclaim, and could send it home." These remarks of the various speakers taken from a report in *Harper's Weekly* will be found interesting and instructive to all readers of the *Japan Mail* who take account of the religious problems and difficulties now going on in Japan.

WILL PATILLO.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The *Scientific American* laments the devastation of forests caused by the increasing novel-plague. Four thousand pitch pines and fir trees had to disappear to produce the paper for the 1,600,000 copies of dime novels recently published.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lyttelton, widow of the late Bishop of Southampton, is about to join the staff of the *Guardian* to conduct the women's section of that paper. The *Churchwoman*, for which she has been largely responsible, will be merged in the *Guardian*.

Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's new book of stories has for its hero one "McTodd," a ship's engineer—Scottish, drunken, and pugnacious. He has adventures in the Far North, on whaling trips and the like but eventually strikes the road to a fortune, on which he retires.

"Smith of the Shamrock Guards," by "Officer," is a play dealing with "ragging" in the British Army. It has been twice before the Censor, but has failed to receive his benediction. It is published by Messrs. Greening, and the story of its adventures is told in a preface.

Dr. Sven Hedin's next great work, "Central Asia and Tibet: Towards the Holy City of Lassa," will be issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett on November 18. It will be in two volumes, containing over 1,200 pages, 420 illustrations from drawings and photographs, eight full-page coloured illustrations from paintings, and five maps.

The book-thief has his apotheosis in a bookcase end which is being carved by the Guild of Handicrafts at Chipping Campden for Lord Beauchamp's library at Madresfield. The general subject of the carving is "The Tree of Knowledge," and the book-thief, in top-hat and livery, is placed among the reptiles at the base of the tree. The design is by Mr. C. R. Ashbee.

Messrs. James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow, have in the press in twelve volumes "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffics, and Discoveries of the English Nation made by Sea or Overland to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the Earth at any time within the compass of these 1600 years," by Richard Hakluyt, Preacher and sometime Student of Christ Church in Oxford. It was intended to publish Vols. I. and II. in October, and the remaining vols. at intervals of two months.

English translations of Dumas' romances are to be issued by Messrs. Methuen at the price of sixpence each, save in the case of the longer tales, for which a shilling will be asked. The first six are—"The Three Musketeers," "The Prince of Thieves," "Robin Hood the Outlaw," "The Corsican Brothers," "Otho the Archer," "Georges; or, The Isle of France," and "Amaury." To the "Musketeers" is prefixed a very readable account of Dumas and his work, from the pen of Mr. Andrew Lang. The translations are by Mr. Alfred Allinson.

An interesting correspondence was proceeding when the last mail left England, in *Notes and Queries* on John Gilpin's route on the day of his famous ride. The discrepancies in the ballad now being pointed out were discussed some years

ago in a London morning paper, and this article was resuscitated the other day by *T.P.'s Weekly*. It is, perhaps, not very generally known, or is pretty generally forgotten, that the inscription "Here lies John Gilpin" was to be seen until fifty years ago in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where it must have met the eye of the poet in his schooldays.

The many friends of Miss Hesba Stretton will be glad to hear that two volumes bearing her name on the title-page will be published almost immediately. Messrs. Skeffington and Son are bringing out a collection of carefully selected passages from the Apocrypha, arranged under various heads. The title is "Good Words from the Apocrypha." "The Parables of Our Lord" is the title of the second volume, in which the authoress of "The Doctor's Dilemma" and many other standard novels retells and discusses in her own graceful and lucid manner the "good stories of old." The Religious Tract Society are the publishers of this volume.

Correspondents of the *Academy* are discussing with much vigour the admissibility or non-admissibility of such words as "reliable," "laughable," and the like. It is urged, for example, that "reliable," strictly speaking, means only "able to rely," whereas it is actually used as signifying "able to be relied upon." In the same way with "laughable": etymologically it means "able to laugh," but it is used as synonymous with "able to be laughed at," i.e., provocative of laughter. That is to say, "reliable" and "laughable" are words coined arbitrarily, rather than with respect for etymology. To scholars they, and others like them, are offensive because, indefensible from the scholastic point of view. Unhappily, that is a standpoint from which few words nowadays are coined. What is desired in a word is that it shall be, above all things, brief. We talk of sending a "wire," instead of a "telegram," because "wire" is the shorter word of the two, though, in a literal sense, a "wire" cannot possibly be "sent." Admittedly the English vocabulary grows daily less and less classical, but at the same time it gains in conciseness and in force. One would have been glad if the language could always have been drawn from a "well undefiled"; but the modern spirit has decreed otherwise, and in these rapid and strenuous days one cannot stop to be strictly academic.

Mr. Charles Whibley has written for the "Modern English Writers" series (W. Blackwood and Sons) a little book on Thackeray which is based on a full command of the existing material. It is agreeably judicious in its tone, being the work of one who is neither an enthusiast nor a carper. Mr. Whibley is neither Thackeray-ite nor anti-Thackeray-ite. He has evidently done his very best to be fair and just. He will not please any partisan, but he will give satisfaction to the independent reader. The main theory on which he works is that, both as writer and as man, Thackeray embodied two differing personalities. "The truth is," he says, "there were always two men in Thackeray—the sentimental moralist, whose obvious 'lessons' were long since forgotten, and the keen-eyed ironist, for whom life was an amusing game, whose rules were independent of virtue, and in which the scandal was most often victorious. . . . And as the writer was perplexed by a twofold character, so also was the man. It would be easily possible, without suppressing or twisting a single fact to draw two distinct and opposing Thackerays." More generally, Mr. Whibley accepts the verdict on Thackeray of Carlyle—"a big mass of a soul, but not strong in perfection"—"a beautiful vein of genius lay struggling about in him." Mr. Whibley fully appreciates Thackeray's style. "Despite its occasional inaccuracy, despite its loose texture, it has many shining qualities. It is graphic, various, and at times eloquent." It is the style, essentially, of a man—of a gentleman, of a man of the world, of a man of genius. Mr. Whibley further recognises Thackeray's great versatility—that, not only of a novelist, but of a magazinist, an essayist, a versifier, a lecturer, and

so forth. Of Thackeray's verse this little volume says very little.

Mr. Fletcher Moss, of Dedbury, has just brought out a handsome volume entitled, "Pilgrimages to Old Homes, mostly on the Welsh Border," which gives some account of the beautiful old timbered houses to be found in the Marches of Wales. Time has not dealt kindly with the great majority, but here and there the author came across one which has been maintained in all its pristine splendour and thus remains a priceless heirloom for the nation. One such is Moreton Old Hall. It is a house of many gables and overhanging windows. Its gatehouse, which you approach by a stone bridge over the moat, is a mansion in itself. But the great glory of Moreton is its famous octagonal bay windows, which are as sumptuous in decoration as they are elegant in proportion. "The quadrangular pebbled courtyard," to quote Mr. Moss, "surrounded by a bewildering maze of cornered windows, dim recesses, infinite inscriptions, doorways, stairways, carved sentries, ornamental details, all as it was three hundred years ago, is unique." The inscriptions are not the least interesting adornments of the house. Over one window you may read the following:—"God is al in al thing. This window whire made by William Moreton in the yeare of oure Lorde MDLIX." Over another may be seen these simple words:—"Rycharde Dale Carpeder made thies window by the Grac of God." 'Tough the Moretons no longer live in this wonderful house, traces remain of their occupation. The tiny church with a priest's room over the nave, and a rood screen, is as it was on the day of its construction. Even the kitchen has its ancient furniture, its spice-chest, and its pewter decorated with the Moreton arms. Nor does this exhaust the interest of Moreton Old Hall. "The newel post," says Mr. Moss, "round which the stairs wind to the ballroom over the gate house; is one straight oak to the top of the three stories. The doors from the stairs to the rooms all have primitive fastenings, with great bars of oak to bolt right across them into holes in the wall. The ballroom itself is a most beautiful old room. Long and narrow . . . it is panelled with oak to about four feet high, and above that is nearly all windows with richly patterned lead lights, through which the sun and moon may cast fantastic shadows on the rocky floor or oaken walls. The floors are of cement, which time has caused to roll up and down . . . the ceiling is diapered with timber in pattern, and the ends of the room have figures and mottoes. A blindfolded figure of Fortune, with wheel over her head, has 'The wheele of Fortune whose rule is ignorance,' the wheel bearing 'Qui modo scandit corruet statim.' At the other end of the room a figure of Destiny or Fate transfixing a globe has 'The speare of destiny whose ruler is knowledge.'" Though Moreton Old Hall is the best of its kind, it does not stand alone. Oreton Court, Albright Hussey, Lemster Grange, Diulacres Abbey, the Staick House, are worthy competitors. Nor are the towns unworthy the houses in their neighbourhood. The splendour of Ludlow is familiar. But who, remarks the *Spectator*, has visited Ledbury or Weobley? Yet these towns are as strange and as beautiful as anything Brittany has to show us.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE LATE SOIREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—On behalf of the Committee I wish to express my sincere thanks to the communities of Tokyo and Yokohama for the kind support given to the performance on Thursday evening in aid of the *Société Française de Secours*.
I desire particularly to thank most heartily the ladies and gentlemen who, by selling the tickets, contributed so much to the success of the Soiree, also to the Amateur Dramatic Club for their generosity in putting at our disposal the properties of the Society. The kind help of Mr. J. P. Mollison and Mr. E. Beart was much appreciated, while for the hearty and talented manner in which Mr. Brady gave his invaluable support the Committee are particularly grateful.

To Admiral Bayle, who most kindly lent the band of the *Montcalm* for the occasion, and permitted the sailors to render much assistance, to Mr. and Mrs. Manley, who were so generous as to decorate the hall; to Mr. E. J. Moss for furnishing chairs, tables, etc.; to Mr. C. H. Thorn, who had the kindness to translate so cleverly the synopsis of the plays; to all those ladies and gentlemen who assisted, the Committee desire to express their most sincere thanks.
Yours, etc.,
R. JAMIN, Secretary.

A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—Permit me through your columns to warn the charitable public against a Eurasian who is going round begging. He gives the name of James Symonson, is dressed in foreign clothes, and speaks in Japanese, saying he does not know English, which is apparently correct. His story is that his father, an Englishman, died in Tokyo about 30 years ago, when he was three years of age, and that he was brought up by his Japanese mother in Nagasaki. He left there a year or two ago to go to Tokyo to try and better himself with the help of his father's old friends, but has not succeeded in this, and now wants to return to his mother's friends in Nagasaki; but for this he has not enough money, hence his appeal.
A friend of mine gave him ten yen to get to Nagasaki on the 29th September, but to-day he turned up at another friend's house with the same story: so he is evidently a fraud.
I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,
November 5.
A. F. CAHUSAC.

[We know him!—Ed. J. M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—Referring to Mr. Cahusac's letter regarding a young man named Symondson, I beg to say that, as a result of enquiries, I have received information from his father's relatives in England stating that they will do what is right and proper for them to do in the case.
His begging proclivities are only what one might expect from a waif and stray dragged up under such conditions; nevertheless, as they should not be encouraged, I have advised him of your correspondent's "warning," which I hope will be for his benefit.
The young man's story of his life is, I am inclined to believe, substantially correct.
I am, Yours faithfully,
ALAN OWSTON.
Yokohama, 9th Nov., 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—I am glad to learn from Mr. Owston's letter that James Symondson's relatives are going to look after him.
The man's story of his life may be substantially correct, but the fact remains that he has been trying to obtain money under false pretences. If he begged openly for his support it would be one thing, but it is quite another to obtain a sum like 10 yen for the specific purpose of going to Nagasaki, and then never going there. I may add that he denied ever having received the money when taxed with it, maintaining that it must have been "hoka no hito," and tried still to get more.
Passing on my warning to him was a trifle superfluous, as he had evidently already taken fright; for I had asked him to come to my office to go with me to someone who might help him, but he never turned up.
Having then satisfied myself by further enquiry of his identity with the "hoka no hito," I reported the matter to the Police, as he seemed to me to be a man who wanted looking after. But on seeing Mr. Owston's letter this morning I showed it to the Superintendent and asked him to take no further steps in the matter at present, as I trust Mr. Owston's kindly interest in the man will enable him, with the help of his relatives, to make a fresh start in life.
I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
10th November.
A. F. CAHUSAC.

AN INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, October 22.
On Monday last I had an interview with Admiral Alexieff. The Viceroy is not inaccessible, but he is extremely busy, so that it is no easy matter to see him; and I was very much pleased in consequence on being informed last Saturday that I could call on him at 8.30 on Monday morning. The Admiral's house is in Old Town, and stands on a gentle eminence above the Little Park (or Boulevard as they

call it), commanding a good view of Golden Hill, from which it is separated by the smaller of the two basins composing the harbour. It is a two-storied edifice, new, built of stone, with a gravelled court in front and a naval flag with two anchors waving overhead. It has something of the air of an Indian bungalow about it, with its verandahs in both storeys. Only that the second-storey verandah is shut in by glass and the lower storey is not so open as in India. For a man whose position so nearly resembles that of the Czar, the Viceroy is not strongly guarded. At the gate there are two soldiers who seem to let anyone in unless, as the notices in some public buildings in Japan put it, they are "drunk or insane." These soldiers are accommodated with white sentry boxes traversed diagonally by a large number of broad black bands. At the door there is no guard but in the entrance-hall a few unarmed soldiers in the usual top-boots and loose white blouse fastened at the waist by a leather belt assist visitors to struggle out of their great coats and into them again, and relieve them of their hats and sticks.

The Viceroy's ante-chamber is always filled with people waiting for an audience. Two officers of the Viceroy's suite are also in attendance, one a young naval officer, the other a military man. At the end of this room is a large desk piled with documents; on the walls are maps and plans, old notifications with new notifications placed over them and lists which look like time-tables; while bundles of newspapers are scattered about. One bundle contained the *Temps*, another a miscellaneous collection of Russian papers, a third the "Hongkong Government Gazette."

At the time of my visit this room was filled with a number of the biggest men I ever saw in my life. Most of them were Generals or high military officers, one was a naval officer, two were civilians, two were clergymen. The clergymen wore long flowing robes like lawyers and around their neck were suspended crucifixes of gold. I think one of them was a Lutheran clergyman who had arrived in town the previous day from Vladivostok to attend to the religious needs of the few hundred Letts among the Russian soldiers and civilians in Port Arthur. I may here remark that there are five Russian churches here, mostly for the use of the military; one Jewish synagogue, and no Roman Catholic or Protestant church, although in Port Arthur and Dalny there are about 4,000 Roman Catholics, mostly, I suppose, Poles.

I said that the ante-chamber contained a collection of the biggest men I ever saw in my life. Some of them were giants and their enormous beards, swords, and uniforms made them look striking. Most of them wore decorations, some a very large number of decorations. Two of them were asked to go upstairs at once to see the Viceroy, the rest of us waited about half-an-hour and then went up in a body. We drew up in line along one side of a sumptuously-furnished drawing-room, evidently connected with the Viceroy's private apartments.

I must say that I awaited with great interest the coming of the Czar's representative in the Far East. The extraordinary extent of his power and the reports I had heard of his ability, tact, and endurance excited my curiosity to an unusual extent. I felt that I was about to see a historical personage, a man destined to make history, bloodstained or the reverse. I had been told that during the Boxer troubles the Admiral had worked for sometimes twenty hours a day and that at present the amount of business—naval, military, civil, etc.—that he gets through every day would make the average man break down in a week and would make the average British workman go on "strike" in half that time. And his business does not consist merely in signing papers. He thinks for himself. An American man of affairs once asked him, for instance, why he established his headquarters in Port Arthur and not in Dalny. "I want to buy the stores for my fleet in a large market," said he, "I don't want to pay more for them than is necessary. Now I would certainly have to pay more for them in Dalny than in Port Arthur."

This practical answer might have been made by the first Napoleon. It shows that solicitude for the fighting man which is the foundation of victory. On the whole that American of whom I speak was profoundly impressed by the Admiral's common sense and grasp of detail. He came to the conclusion that he had no mere martinet to deal with, that Admiral Alexieff could cope with matters far beyond the ken of the average naval commander.

The Admiral kept me waiting about two seconds. Then he came in, a man of medium height, pleasant eye and smile, slightly upturned face (perhaps on account of his having to speak so much with abnormally tall men) and short beard. He wore a simple naval uniform and his manner was very quiet and natural. Everyone was standing up and the Admiral walked down the line, shaking hands with each and conversing with each a few moments. When my turn came, he asked me what I thought of Port Arthur and I candidly confessed that it was a

somewhat rough place, adding, however, the saving clause (and not out of more compliment either, for I thoroughly believe it) that I thought the city would be a fine one in about two or three years. He thoroughly agreed with me on this point, but as this is not an important matter I shall pass on. I asked him about the Russian operations at Yong Am-pho, said that it had been distinctly stated the Russians were constructing a fort there, that they had landed cannon during the night. The Viceroy emphatically contradicted this. "We have no fort there," he said, "not a single cannon, not a single officer, not a single soldier. All reports to the contrary are false. They have been fabricated with the object of creating a sensation."

His Excellency did not seem to be alarmed by the opening of Moukden, provided by the American Commercial Treaty. "O, there's nothing in that," he said hastily, "that will be all right. We'll arrange that with America . . . without interrupting our friendship with the United States. . . . International commerce must have its way."

Then I gently approached the most ticklish subject of all—the evacuation of Manchuria. The Viceroy did not say right out that his troops would remain in Manchuria until the Greek Kalends, but indirectly he gave me to understand that Russia would as soon think of evacuating Siberia. "We have much trouble still," he said, "with the brigands in Manchuria, especially in East Manchuria between Harbin and Vladivostok. . . . Many unfortunate incidents occur in the railway zone there."

I asked him if he had not received many petitions from the Chinese inhabitants of various districts in Manchuria begging that the Russian troops be not withdrawn, and pointing out that such a withdrawal would expose the petitioners to the wrath of the bandits. He confessed that such was the case; he had received many such petitions. "And I should have received many more," he said, "if it were not for the mandarins—the mandarins in Manchuria itself. They terrorise the people. They prevent them sending us as many petitions as they would otherwise send." "Then, Your Excellency," said I, "I suppose that on account of this lawless state of things, you will not evacuate Manchuria just yet?"

His answer was short but full of meaning. "We'll arrange that matter with the Chinese," he said.

This phrase settled it. This apparent forgetfulness of the fact that Japan is moving heaven and earth to make Russia settle the matter with her, this implication that no outsider has any right to interfere and that if he did interfere he would gain nothing by it,—this, I say, was enough. It was unnecessary now to ask how the negotiations with Japan were getting on (especially as I felt sure that I would not get an answer to that question) or if there was any probability of a war between Russia and Japan. My interview with Admiral Alexieff convinced me that the Russians will remain in Manchuria.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

(FROM THE TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT OF "COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.")

Wei-hai-wei, August 14.
An agreement has just been signed by the British Municipality and the Tientsin Gas Company, whereby the latter obtains the right to instal electricity for lighting and power purposes in Tientsin for a period of fifteen years. Under the agreement the Gas Company is empowered to make a charge of (based on the present rate of exchange) eight pence per Board of Trade Unit, and a charge of £8 4s. 9d. per annum for each 32 candle-power lamp for street lighting. The Gas Company is under obligation to furnish electric light within eighteen months after date of the agreement being signed, but should the Company not be able to raise sufficient capital within three months of the signing of the agreement, the same is to be cancelled. I may mention that the Gas Company has had the lighting concession for Tientsin for the past fifteen years, but the undertaking has not been a very successful one. The gas is obtained from kerosene oil, and sufficient allowance had not been made for an increase in the price of oil, or for a fall in exchange. Electrical firms at Home desirous of securing the contract should make application at once to the Tientsin Gas Company, Tientsin. A firm sending out a fully qualified representative to draw up estimates would be in a much better position to get the business. Tientsin can be reached from London, via the Siberian Railway, in twenty-one days, and the return journey would cost about £100.

KIAU-CHOW.

For some time past the trade returns of the German territory of Kiau-chow have puzzled business men in China. According to these returns the trade of the port was increasing at a rate unprecedented in the history of any other port in China. The mystery has just been solved. It appears that the German authorities are in the habit of entering in the returns the whole of the cargo of every ship calling at Kiau-

chou—that is to say, not only the cargo consigned to Kiau-chou, but also all the cargo in the vessel destined for other ports. But the German authorities are not even satisfied with this system, for the same cargo is put into the returns as cleared from Kiau-chou. This is a beautiful system. Say a vessel enters with 1,000 tons of cargo on board, and 100 tons for Kiau-chou, the whole 1,000 tons are entered as consigned to Kiau-chou, and 900 tons are cleared from the port. As a matter of fact, with all their efforts the Germans are unable to attract trade to the port, and have adopted this plan of making people believe the prosperity of the place is greater than it really is. As a leading German business man in Shanghai said to me a few weeks ago, "the authorities are too busy 'colonising' to attend to genuine business."

BRITISH RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

In the February number of the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, in an article on "Railways in China," stated that "British railway enterprise in China after a long halt is, therefore, about to make a practical start under favourable financial conditions." This start, according to Mr. Boulger, was to be made by the "powerful syndicate represented by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.," on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Six months have elapsed, and the start has not yet been made. This scheme is typical of all British railway enterprise in China. Let us glance at the history of the concession for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, a line which would be less than 180 miles in length, and which presents no engineering difficulties whatever, while it promises to be the most remunerative railway in China. This concession was obtained in 1898, but nothing was done to carry it into execution. Eighteen months or more were absolutely wasted, and then the Boxer rebellion broke out. Three years have since gone by, and still no work has been done on the line. The new final contract was signed last month, and work was to be commenced within one year from the date of signing. Why the work was not started four years ago is a mystery. Out of the many railway concessions obtained by Britishers since 1898, not one is being worked. It is true the Peking Syndicate is building some short lines in connection with its coal mines, but the right for these was obtained in connection with the mining concessions. The British-China Corporation (represented by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson) obtained concessions for building the following lines:—Shanghai-Nanking, Nanking-Hsio Yang, Soochow-Hanchow, and Kowloon-Canton. After nearly five years, not a sod has been turned on any one of these lines. Let us see how this state of affairs compares with what other nations are doing. The Peking-Hankow, or Lu-Han Railway, is making rapid progress, work being pushed on from both ends, and it is expected that the entire line, with the exception of a large bridge, will be open for traffic next year. The Germans are pushing the Shantung Railway, and about 300 miles are open to-day. The Canton-Hankow Railway, originally obtained by Americans, but sold to the Belgians, is going forward, and work has been commenced from the Canton end.

Mr. Boulger says that "it is impossible to acquit the concessionaires of apathy in commencing operations on at least one of the sanctioned lines," and I think he might well have used stronger language. Granting that the Boxer troubles stayed operations in 1900, what reason can the British-China Corporation give for having wasted eighteen months previous to the outbreak and then three years since? Then, again, the Boxer troubles did not interfere with matters in the south, and there is no reason why the Kowloon-Canton line should not now be in full working order. In obtaining the four different railway concessions and not commencing work on any one of them after five years, the British-China Corporation exhibits a dog-in-the-manger spirit which is unworthy of the two great firms of which it is composed. It is all very well asking for the assistance of the Government, but the Foreign Office and the British Minister at Peking have gone as far as possible in aiding British subjects in the matter of railway concessions, and it is the fault of the British concessionaires if they are supplanted by foreigners. We claim the Yangtze Valley as our sphere of influence, but what influence can we claim after the Germans, French, and Belgians have established themselves there by means of railways and mining rights?

By our apathy and neglect we are rapidly losing prestige, not only in the Yangtze Valley, but all over China. It stands to reason that the Chinese will have a greater opinion of people they see building railways and opening mines all over the country, than they will of the British, who are content to do their trading at the Treaty Ports. Nowhere is it more imperative for the British capitalist to "wake up" than in China. Generations of our countrymen have devoted themselves to opening up China, and now we allow other nations to reap where they have not sown, while we look calmly on. As Mr. R. K. Douglas says in "Society in China," "our vast com-

mercial interests in that empire are apt to be unduly minimised when viewed from the opposite end of the world. But if our trade is to be maintained and our Treaty rights are to be observed, it will soon become necessary for us to take a far stronger line than we have lately adopted in our relations with the celestial empire. . . . Our commerce in the Far East is not what it was; and this is the more important since signs are not wanting that there is a danger of further contraction, owing to the advance made by other nations, and the growing hostility of the Chinese Government."

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Two or three years ago there was almost a panic in England, owing to what was termed "the American invasion." It was soon seen, however, that American competition was helpless against a resolute front. This fact has been emphasised by American proceedings in the East during the past couple of years. Three years ago Americans swarmed into China, and all sorts of goods were thrown on to the market at ridiculously low prices, in order to "get a footing." The footing was obtained, but to-day, except in the heavier classes of cotton goods, American competition is conspicuous by its absence.

Even in kerosene oil, America has a hard fight to hold the market against the imports from Sumatra, Borneo, and Batavia. Americans obtained a concession for constructing the Canton-Hankow Railway, but soon found that they could not compete with Europeans. Their interest was sold to the Belgians, and now a pretty fight is going on. The Belgians claim the building of the line, in view of the fact that they are to finance it, but the Americans claim that their engineers must be employed in the construction. It seems that the Americans have not a leg to stand upon in support of their contention—they have sold their rights without any stipulation, and the Belgians are, rightly, claiming the whole control. Unless Americans have the field to themselves, they do not seem to be able to hold any market. They have grown up so accustomed to having their own market to themselves, that they can only do business where they can get the same conditions. Take the Philippines. It is only by putting an export duty on hemp that they can attract this to their own markets, but in all else in the islands they are unable to hold their own against their British competitors, and this fact is deplored by all their writers. In the same way they tried to get a footing in the tin industry in the Straits Settlements, but failed; whereupon they bought the tin at fictitious rates to ship to America, thus destroying the flourishing smelting industry of Singapore and Penang. Then the local Government stepped in and levied a heavy export duty on the ore, which effectually put a stop to American tactics. Now the Americans are howling because the Straits Government have adopted their own plans for protecting an industry.

This tin question has a wider significance. It is notorious that American tin-plate makers have never been able to successfully compete with British makers under the existing drawback system in America, and if the Standard Oil group had not control of the tin produced in the Malay Peninsula they would have been able to dictate their own terms to British makers. The same tactics were tried by the Standard Oil Company in Burma last year, and were again foiled by the Government. Their openly expressed intention was to close down the Burma oil wells, so that American oil could be sold in India. A further illustration of the fact that Americans cannot fight open competition in a legitimate manner is given in the case of the Chartered Bank at Manila. The bank brought in an accountant for its service, but the man was refused admission into the island on the plea that he was being brought in on a contract. It is notorious that American banks have never been able to secure business either at Manila or any other Eastern port. What would the American Government do if we were to prohibit the International Bank at Singapore or Hongkong from bringing in American citizens under contracts? Americans are fine traders when everything in the way of tariffs, freights, and monopolies are in their favour, but are unable to fight competition on equal terms. Perhaps this is the result of high tariffs, trusts, and legislative interferences with natural trade conditions. It would be a bad day for England if tariffs were to kill the spirit of enterprise and doggedness in our traders. The American spirit is seen plainly in England. They could not make any headway in the tobacco, match, or photographic materials industries unless they obtained control of the output. When a bold front is displayed, as in the tobacco fight, they retreat. In an open, equal fight our traders have nothing whatever to fear from American competition, and all round the East proofs of this can be seen.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, November 2.

Russian newspapers are much disturbed apparently about the Yellow Peril! At least, there is a good deal published at the present moment on this original subject not only in the St. Petersburg Press but in the Russian Press on this side of the world.

The Port Arthur paper has a leading article in its issue of 8th October (21st), the gist of which is that unless the Russians hasten to colonise the Primorsk, the Chinese will colonise it with results that will in course of time prove bad for Russia's Far Eastern possessions. In the district alluded to, says the *Norv Krai*, the natives get "by an evil irony the richest land and the Russians the poorest. It would be uncandid to deny that the economic prospects of the Primorsk are improving, but the improvement is slow and hardly visible. The place is almost full, too, and this filling up, which must be placed to the account of the Chinese labourers who have been pouring into the district, cannot but be regarded as a serious danger because . . . it is seriously disadvantageous for us to have on our hands a foreign army in the shape of a multitude of the Chinese population."

The Port Arthur paper then goes on to show that the danger is not visionary, and it recommends the sending to the Primorsk of Russian artisans as well as Russian labourers. Judging by the tone of the Port Arthur article, matters must be becoming serious in the Primorsk.

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* seems to be a confirmed believer in the reality of the "Yellow Peril" for it frequently publishes articles on that alarming subject. Its latest harps on the old theme, the impossibility of the Russian labourer competing with the Chinese on account of the latter's low standard of living. Although the writer of the article claims to know the Far East thoroughly he shows that his acquaintance with it is merely superficial by the idealised Chinaman that he presents to us,—a being able to live on a handful of rice per day and having almost no wants whatever. If he had had any lengthy experience of the Far East he would know that as the Chinaman or the Japanese advances in the scale of civilisation his wants become more, and that if he does not advance in the scale of civilisation he cannot compete with the European.

Again, the latest issue of the *Norv Krai* contains a long article by a Mr. Goreinoff who shows that the "Yellow Peril" is, so to speak, thundering at our very doors. He warns Europe that Chinese cheap labour will soon knock them out of the ring, bankrupt them, crush them. As for the Chinese army, everything leads one to believe that a formidable army will be created. Japanese are helping to build arsenals. Chang Chih-tung has got detachments of soldiers trained in European style under the direction of Japanese officers. China is preparing for war; and in the mad "drang nach Osten" that has seized on them, the European Powers do not see, it seems, these terrible graves that are yawning for future generations. And what will you see, once the Chinese army is fully equipped, well-trained, and ready to fight? How many soldiers do you think it will be able to put into the field? As many as you like, 10 millions? Let it be ten millions. Why, a Chinese army can then crush all the armies in Europe. For the Chinese also will be equipped with all the latest engines of destruction invented by Herr Krupp, etc., etc. In short Mr. Goreinoff considers the Chinaman about as peaceful as a live shell. He may explode at any moment and scatter destruction—economic, social, and material,—on all sides of him.

The Russian papers announce that conferences are being held at the Ministry of Finance in St. Petersburg with the object of doing away with some of the formalities connected with the passport system for the benefit of travellers passing through Russia on their way to and from the Far East.

The *Irkutsk Government Gazette* hears that the preliminary surveys of the railway from Kiakhta to Peking through Urga have been completed and sanctioned, and that in August next the work of building the new railway a distance of 1,500 vests will be in progress. Mr. F. O. Hirschmann is to have the principal direction of the works. He will be assisted by Mr. Ammosoff, another engineer.

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* of 14th September (27th) has a long article from a correspondent in Japan who signs himself "Z." The letter is headed "Talks from Japan" and that title suits it, for it is mostly a peaceful, grandfatherly monologue in which much is said about the School of Foreign Languages at Tokyo and especially about a Russian drama, "The Niggardly Knight," that was played there some time ago by the students of the Russian language in that school. The writer, who seems to be a resident in St. Petersburg, says that he has just received a letter in Russian from Mr. Kitazima, who describes himself as just received a letter in Russian from Mr. Kitazima, who

describes himself as a student of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages. "Z" says that he has not the honour of being acquainted with Mr. Kitazima, but that he is thankful to him all the same for his letter. It seems absurd to notice such a slight thing as the reception of a letter from a Japanese student in a *Vedomosti* article, but perhaps the writer's object is to show the intense mental activity of the Japanese at the present moment for he goes on to say:—"Every time we hear that the Japanese have increased their fleet or brought their army into a better state of preparedness for war, we are alarmed. 'There is nothing to be alarmed at, however, for we can also increase our fleet and our army is always ready. But why, I wonder, do we never become alarmed at the mental preparation which the whole Japanese nation is making, at the stern scholastic discipline to which it is voluntarily subjecting itself? Why do we carefully watch one army, the army of the sword, and not the other, the army of students and thinkers who are silently arming themselves with a knowledge of their opponents with a knowledge of our country—an army rich in initiative and tenacity? In fighting that latter army, the weapons to be used are not those with which we are always armed,—the fight, will be more complicated and will require a special kind of strength which it is needful for us to cultivate. Victory does not always crown the efforts of him whose army and navy are the strongest at a given moment, who despises and abuses his opponent, laughs at his youthful culture and his tendency towards wholesale imitation; victory is for the one who displays the most energy and goes to the greatest pains in making himself acquainted with the exact position and resources of the other. Even if it is to be a war with swords and guns let not that fact prevent us from recognising the wisdom of this Government which forced the nation to dissemble its hatred of Europe, which gave its people civilisation and every organ that could ensure its prosperity, which is not dazzled by ambition. But there is going to be no war with guns and swords. A war is beginning in the Far East in which guns and swords and the policy of Governments will not be of much avail. Are we ready to take part in that war?"

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CENTRAL AMERICA REVOLUTION.

London, November 4.

The Panama revolutionists, resenting the non-ratification of the Canal treaty, have seized the federal warships and imprisoned all the naval and military officers. A Government has been organized under a triumvirate. Several American warships have gone to Panama and Colon to maintain free transit across the Isthmus. Colombian warships from Bogota are bombarding Panama. The United States Vice Consul has been ordered to protest.

THE U.S. ELECTIONS.

The elections show the Republicans to be victorious in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Nebraska, while the Democrats have been successful in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland.

THE TROUBLE AT COLON.

November 5.

Fifty American bluejackets landed at Colon, where the Government troops refused to acknowledge the provisional Government. The inhabitants are panic stricken.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

London, November 7.

The State Department at Washington has received a telegram from Panama formally announcing the establishment of the new government. The U.S.S. *Nashville's* blue-jackets have again landed at Colon, which the revolutionists are marching to attack. When Colon is captured the Republic of Panama will be recognized by the United States, and it is expected at Washington that Great Britain and France will also recognize it.

THE DARMSTADT CONFERENCES.

Count von Bülow and Count Lamsdorff

have had a three hours' conference at Darmstadt.

THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

Later.

The United States have recognized the new Government at Panama and it is expected that this means a virtual American protectorate. The Government of Colombia have sent to Washington a strong protest against the United States' encouragement of the revolution. The Colombian federal troops have quitted the field, leaving the Isthmus in the hands of the revolutionists.

Several New York papers are vigorously accusing President Roosevelt of conniving at, and even indirectly supporting, the revolutionists at Panama.

RUSSIA, GERMANY AND THE FAR EAST.

London, November 8.

The *Temps* says that M. Delcassé informed the Cabinet council that pacific prospects predominated as regards the Far East.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says that the result of the conference between the Tsar and the Kaiser was a distinct agreement insuring Germany's support in the event of Japan declaring war against Russia and being supported by England.

OPERATION ON THE KAISER.

London, November 9.

The Kaiser William has been successfully operated upon for a polypus in the larynx. The polypus was removed and the medical report emphasizes the non-cancerous nature of the polypus.

The morning bulletin was to the effect that the Kaiser passed a satisfactory night; his temperature was almost normal.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The report that Germany is promising Russia active support in the Far East is doubted. It is believed that the main outcome of the conference between the Emperors will be German support for the Austro-Russian scheme in Macedonia.

GERMANY AND THE SULTAN.

London, November 8.

It is significant that the German Ambassador was the only diplomatist received on the Sultan's Birthday last Friday.

THE KAISER.

London, November 9.

The bulletin regarding the Kaiser's condition is good. The wound will take eight days to heal.

SUICIDE OF AN ITALIAN MINISTER.

The new Italian Minister of Finance has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The rash act was due to bitter Socialist attacks on his moral character and his son's dissipation.

MR. BALFOUR ON PEACE PROSPECTS.

A WARM TRIBUTE TO OUR ALLIES.

London, November 11.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall on November 9th, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister of Great Britain, said that in the Far East as in the Near East there are subjects giving food for thought if not profound anxiety. But with regard to the Far East no one more passionately advocates peace than does the Tsar, and our Allies in Japan are certain to show moderation, discretion, and judgment in making their demands. The Macedonian question was far more complicated. It had been the cause of infinite political complications. It was impossible that Austria and Russia, representing the Signatories

of the Berlin treaty, could allow the reform scheme to be rejected by direct repudiation or incessant delay.

ECCLESIASTICAL TROUBLES IN RUSSIAN ARMENIA.

Later.

The agitation in the Armenian provinces of Russia, owing to the Government's confiscation of Church property, is intensifying. Soldiers surrounded the residence of the Catholicos at Etchmiadzin and forced an entrance. They seized the entire treasury of half a million roubles. The Armenians are bitterly incensed.

The following telegram, received in Tokyo from London, has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

Speaking at the Guildhall banquet on November 9th, Mr. Balfour said that, as regards the two Powers in the Far East, one could feel assured by reflecting that there was no more ardent advocate of general peace than the Emperor of Russia, and that our Allies in Japan were, he was convinced, as certain to show moderation, discretion and judgment in the demands they make as firmness in carrying those demands into effect. With all these influences making altogether for peace, he thought one could look without any undue anxiety at the difficulties not yet solved but, he hoped, to be solved without undue delay.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

A VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE.

Saigon, November 6.

There has been a violent earthquake at Turschitz in Persia; 350 people were killed.

THE PORTE AND THE BALKANS.

The Porte has replied to various of the points in the Austro-Russian note with reference to the reforms in Macedonia.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

It is telegraphed from Rome that Sr. Giolitti has reconstructed the Cabinet.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the budget of the Interior and of the Religiousists. It has adopted by 314 to 225, the appropriation of the secret fund, M. Combes, the Prime Minister, having made this a question of confidence.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Later affairs in Panama are quiet. The *Bogota* has left the port. The bombardment did little damage, the lives of foreigners are not threatened.

THE U.S. ELECTIONS.

The Republicans have been victorious in the States of Iowa and Colorado. The Democrats have carried the Governorship of Rhode Island.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Saigon, November 8.

M. Delcassé has informed the Council of Ministers that pacific impressions predominate on the subject of Oriental affairs.

THE KAISER'S OPERATION.

Saigon, November 9.

The Emperor of Germany has been operated on for a polypus of the vocal chords. The operation succeeded perfectly. The state of His Majesty is very satisfactory.

(RECEIVED AT THE IMPERIAL GERMAN LEGATION.)

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Berlin, November 9.

A growth on the vocal chords of His Majesty the German Emperor led to an operation, which was performed last Saturday

without any incident. His Majesty's state of health is satisfactory. The microscopical examination showed the growth to be of a perfectly harmless nature. There is no reason whatever for anxiety.

(The above has been kindly placed at our disposal.—ED. J. M.)

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE TWO EMPERORS.

Berlin, November 6.

At the gala dinner held at Wiesbaden in accordance with the wishes of the Kaiser and the Tsar, no toasts were given.

Count Bulow yesterday at Darmstadt had a few conferences with Count Lamsdorff. The German chancellor offered his visitor assurances of the neutrality of Germany concerning the Near as well as the Far East. The Russian Minister expressed his full conviction that peace will be maintained in Eastern Asia, but the Balkan question has become more acute.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* emphasizes the importance of the two Emperors' interview, stating that the same must result in the most favourable effects for the maintenance of peace.

THE PANAMA REPUBLIC.

Berlin, November 7.

The constitution of the Panama Republic as a preparatory step towards the great mercantile waterway at Panama, is cordially acclaimed in Germany. German interests so far have not been violated, and Germany does not deem it necessary to order men of war to Aspinwall.

THE LATE PROF MOMMSEN.

The funeral of Professor Theodor Mommsen took place in Berlin. The crown Prince was present as a representative of the Kaiser and left a wreath on the steps of the coffin.

THE FAR EAST.

The *Times*, London, has published an article of a provocative nature saying that Germany urges on the Russo-Japanese conflict. This statement is rejected here in the sharpest terms. Germany is for a peaceful arrangement of the dispute.

From Lyons it is reported that the French East Asiatic Commercial Union has expressed the wish that France, supporting French commerce, may watch the developments in China and Japan.

GERMAN COLONIAL RIOT.

Berlin, November 8.

Riots have broken out in German South-west Africa. The Bondelzwaarts attacked Warmbad. A military expedition is going to punish them. Many reports coming via Capetown are exaggerated.

MOROCCO.

Commercial circles in England object intensely to the monopolization of Morocco by the French.

THE FAR EAST.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé communicated at a Cabinet Council that a conciliatory settlement of the Tokyo negotiations may be expected soon.

MACEDONIA.

The European Powers support generally the Macedonian programme arranged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors at Murjsteg near Vienna. A discussion of details will not be necessary.

The Sultan anticipates the demands of the Powers by granting a general amnesty in Macedonia.

PANAMA.

The new Panama republic has already opened semi-officially negotiations with the United States. No other Power objects to the conclusion of a Canal treaty between the United States and the Panama republic.

END OF THE CONFERENCE.

Kaiser Wilhelm and Count Bulow after the meeting with the Tsar returned to Berlin.

THE KAISER.

Berlin, November 10.

Kaiser Wilhelm, who underwent an operation last Saturday on the larynx, must avoid using his voice for some time to come. It was a polypus, a non-malignant hypertrophy of the cellular tissue. The operation was performed with great success, and the general feeling of the Kaiser is good. He is working hard, writing and listening to the reports of the Chancellor and the Chief of the Civil Cabinet. It is expected that the healing of the wound will be finished in a few days.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The report from Vienna that Kaiser Wilhelm has promised help to the Tsar in East Asia, is nonsense. The Tsar does not consider the situation in the Far East as critical. The principal worry for Russia is the Balkans, and for this matter the German Emperor has promised his support.

SAN DOMINGO RIOTS.

At San Domingo riots have broken out. The consuls of the foreign nationalities demand that men-of-war be sent there. A German vessel is being despatched to the island.

A FALSE REPORT.

The report that the Russian Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, has ordered the tenth army corps to be mobilised for East Asia proves false.

SUICIDE OF AN ITALIAN MINISTER.

The new Italian Minister of Finance has shot himself.

THE KAISER.

Berlin, November 11.

The Kaiser Wilhelm's health has so far improved that he has already been able to work in the open air.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Siberian railway has added a further express train, making the fifth. This month an international congress will meet in St. Petersburg to discuss all kinds of questions regarding communication between Europe and China via Russia.

THE KAISER.

Berlin, November 12.

Kaiser Wilhelm is in good health, but he must still be careful in using his voice. He listens every day to reports and is working hard. The foreign press, especially the English newspapers give expression to very sympathetic remarks regarding the Kaiser's illness.

GERMANY AND JAPANESE POLICY.

Reuter's reports concerning the war feeling in Japan are answered in Berlin by a declaration of confidence in Japanese policy.

M. ISWOLSKY.

The report of the *Figaro* that the Russian foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, will be replaced by Mr. Iswolsky, Minister to Copenhagen, is unconfirmed.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The second reading of the Russo-German commercial treaty will begin in Berlin on November the 16th. The discussion will last three weeks.

THE WEST AFRICAN TROUBLE.

The rebellious Bondelzwarts in German Southwest Africa were attacked by a German military column and fled across the boundary to the Cape Colony.

RECALL OF AN AMBASSADOR.

The Russian ambassador to Rome, Mr. Nelidoff, has been recalled and replaced by Mr. Urussov, until now ambassador to Paris.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO")

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

London, November 4.

A revolution has broken out in the Panama isthmus the promoters of which declare for independence and have arrested the Military and Naval officers of the Colombia Government. The cause is supposed to be the non-ratification of the Canal treaty. The U.S. squadron is in the vicinity in order to protect American interests.

NEW MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

In the election for the Mayorality of New York, the Tammany section has gained the victory. Mr. Macellan was elected by a large majority.

RUSSIA.

According to information from Russia with regard to the Manchurian question, the Russian Government is prohibited the giving of passports to officers in service. Three regiments are now being mobilized in a view to being sent to Manchuria.

FIRE AT THE VATICAN.

By the recent fire which occurred at the Vatican, thing of artistic or historical importance was ruined.

TSAR AND KAISER.

London, November 5.

The Tsar and the Kaiser have met at Weisbaden. The German press believe that Germany will have thing to fear from the Franco-Russian alliance as many has revived the confidence of Russia by adherence to neutrality with regard to Russo-Japanese relations.

THE PANAMA TROUBLE.

Panama has been bombarded. The insurgents captured a number of warships and are using government ammunition. A temporary government has been organized. Three thousand revolutionists are advancing toward Colon which is still held by the Government.

The U.S. Government is concentrating a powerful squadron in order to avert the interference of many.

London, November 6.

The Colombian Commander-in-Chief has evacuated Colon. The revolutionists hold the whole isthmus.

It is expected that the United States will recognize the independence of the Panama Republic.

AN IMPERIAL INTERVIEW.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that the interview between the Tsar and the Kaiser which took place yesterday at Wiesbaden, and the meeting between Count Lamsdorff and Count von Bülow have a specially important relation to political conditions. The Foreign Ministers exchanged their views as to present political questions.

Other Russian papers publish similar views.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AND MUKDEN.

According to trustworthy information from Washington, the U.S. Government is decided on the Mukden question, and resolved to maintain the interests secured by the U.S. Chinese Commercial Treaty.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

London, November 7.

According to information from Vienna, the Tsar and the Kaiser have concluded a convention in which it is provided that Germany will support Russia with regard to the Far Eastern question should Great Britain assist Japan. This rumour is received with reserve however.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

A Commission enquiring into military affairs has been organized. Viscount Esher, Admiral Fisher (? the original says *Sotoku*, which means Governor-General or Commander-in-chief) and Colonel George Clarke who is now in Australia have been appointed members.

RUSSO-GERMAN CONVENTION.

London, November 9.

The rumour from Vienna to the effect that the Tsar and the Kaiser had concluded a convention with regard to the Extreme East is contradicted.

THE PANAMA REPUBLIC.

A representative of the Panama Republic has reached Washington. Negotiations with reference to the Canal Treaty will immediately be opened. On account of the Canal works, the U.S. Government will secure a perpetual lease of the land involved in the Canal construction.

Great Britain has asked the U.S. Government to protect the interests of British residents in the Isthmus.

The new Government has been firmly established.

ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

The King and Queen of Italy are expected to go to England on Monday next.

THE OPERATION ON THE KAISER.

The Kaiser of Germany has undergone a successful operation of the larynx.

DEATH OF BARON ROWTON.

Baron Rowton is dead.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 1	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Hyades	F. Nov. 13
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Nov. 15
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 2	M. Nov. 16
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 3	W. Nov. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 4	F. Nov. 20
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich 5	Sa. Nov. 21
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Nov. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	King of India	Th. Nov. 26
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 6	Sa. Nov. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Dec. 3
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Dec. 3
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. Dec. 6

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 3rd inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 31st inst.
- 4 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 14th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Sa. Nov. 15
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hamburg	Sa. Nov. 14
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	Sa. Nov. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Nov. 14
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Hyades	Sa. Nov. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Nov. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. Nov. 17
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Nov. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Nov. 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	Th. Nov. 19
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Nov. 21
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. Nov. 23
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Th. Dec. 3
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	F. Dec. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Dec. 7

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jaguar (10 guns), German gunboat, 900, Com. Wilbrandt, 6th Nov.—Kobe.

Tzifanas, Dutch steamer, 3,200, P. Lowarts, 6th Nov.—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, De La Lande, 6th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Airic, British steamer, 1,492, St. John George, 6th Nov.—Manila, Rice.—Carnes & Co.

Loyal, German steamer, 1,237, Burmann, 6th Nov.—Hilo, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 6th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 6th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, S. Muramatsu, 6th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Williams, 7th Nov.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 6th Nov.—General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mitaka Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,364, F. W. Horton, 7th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hermiston, British steamer, 2,839, Bain, 7th Nov.—Fusan, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, W. E. Filmer, 9th Oct.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Suevic, German steamer, 2,663, Borch, 8th Nov.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Elze, British steamer, 2,612, E. S. Baker, 9th Nov.—Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 9th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hamburg, German steamer, 6,598, E. Burnmeister, 9th Nov.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 8th Nov., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 10th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, R. J. Craven, 10th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 8th Nov., Mails and General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Wisconsin (40), U.S. Flagship, 11,525, Capt., Sebree, 10th Nov.—Yokosuka, 10th Nov.

Cincinnati (19), U.S. Cruiser, 5,138, Capt., N. E. Mason, 10th Nov.—Uruga.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,332, I. Higo, 10th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,623, G. Lapraik, 10th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Ternaka, 10th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrani, British steamer, 3,226, R. N. Hill, 11th Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Polyphenus, Dutch steamer, 1,822, M. Young, 11th Nov.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lavohill, British barque, 2,749, Jarvis, 11th Nov.—New York, 5th May, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Thetis (8 guns), British cruiser, 3,400, Capt. J. C. A. Walkinson, 12th Nov.—Kobe.

Rinaldo (10 guns), British sloop, 980, Com. D. St. Aubin Wake, 12th Nov.—Kobe.

Phenix (6 guns), British sloop, 1,015, Com. W. H. Nicholson, 12th Nov.—Kobe.

Vestal (10 guns), British sloop, 980, Com. Stuart St. J. Farquhar, 12th Nov.—Kobe, 10th Nov.

Louther Castle, British steamer, 2,961, P. Watson, 12th Nov.—New York via ports, and Kobe, 10th Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tai Sang, British steamer, 1,544, R. C. D. Bradley, 12th Nov.—Hongkong, 4th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Bombay Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,830, T. Murai, 12th Nov.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, E. W. Haswell, 12th Nov.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 12th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 12th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 12th Nov.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Original from

DEPARTURES.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 6th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 6,096, H. Fraser, 7th Nov.—Kure, Stores.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 412, N. Teranaka, 7th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manche, French steamer, 1,251, Moirans, 4th Nov.—Marseilles via ports.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Williams, 8th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kokuri Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,596, T. Sakai, 8th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 8th Nov.—Hongkong via Kobe and Shanghai, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Malta, British steamer, 3,900, C. L. Daniel, 8th Nov.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,047, W. E. Filmer, 9th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 9th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikie Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 9th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, H. Sakimoto, 9th Nov.—Otaru via Kobe and West coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,152, R. J. Craven, 10th Nov.—Portland, Oregon, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Tijuanas, Dutch steamer, 3,200, P. Lowarts, 10th Nov.—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop.

Hermiston, British steamer, 2,839, Bain, 10th Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Vettor Pisani, Italian cruiser, 6,700, Capt. R. Cali, 10th Nov.—Nagasaki.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 11th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, M. Teranaka, 11th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 11th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suezia, German steamer, 2,663, Borck, 12th Nov.—Havre, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 12th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapnik, 12th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Polypheenus, Dutch steamer, 1,822, M. Young, 12th Nov.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Talbot (11 guns), British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. Bayley, 12th Nov.—Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lum, Miss M. J. Fraser, Mrs. Austin, and Major Chas. Woodruff, in cabin; Mr. Y. Kimura, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. Fuhuman, Mr. Alletit, and Mr. M. Eki, in second class; 11 Japanese, and 28 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. Dos Remedios and servant, Mr. K. Nakayama, Mrs. Th. de Berigny infant and servant, Mr. Daniel, Mr. M. J. Adamson, Mr. F. E. Robbins, Mrs. Robbins and child, Mr. R. E. Edlison, Mr. G. Lefevre, Mr. F. S. Goodison, Mr. T. Sagara, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. H. Field and Mr. C. Furuta in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. Goodnow, Mrs. Goodnow and servant, Mr. H. G. Macfarlane, Mr. G. Brockmann, Mr. F. E. Elton, head, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Dr. Shipp and Mrs. Theilkult in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hamburg*, from Europe via ports:—Mrs. M. Heckert, Mrs. C. Voigt and child, Mr. Edm. O'Neill, Mr. P. Smith V. Gelder, Mr. Vajasarinda, Mr. Harrison and family, Mr. F. Speidel, Capt. Deuarey, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. E. F. Bracker, Mr. Bain and family, Mr. C. Law, Mr. G. Boles, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. O. H. Lambert, Mr. F. Ratsey, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. G. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. J. Blakman, Mr. C. Hurst, Mr. G. Morton, Dr. Diddens, Mr. G. Kenyon, Mr. C. Engelbrechts, and Mrs. Willet, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Kenneth Bailey, Mr. C. C.

Keiller and wife, Miss F. Quimby, Mr. T. F. Barne, Mr. M. Katayama, Dr. H. N. Allen and wife, Mr. E. A. Semenza and wife, Mr. H. K. Tetsuka, wife and child, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. L. H. Gray, wife and child, Mr. C. A. Bailey, Miss Cora V. Bailey, Mr. J. B. Tangeman, Mr. E. C. Rew and wife, Mr. H. C. Rew, Mr. R. H. Crunden, wife and infant, Mr. J. J. Fisher, Miss A. P. Duncan, Miss M. E. Kremer, Mrs. H. Duryea, Mr. F. H. White and wife, Miss M. Harvey, Mrs. J. C. Chahoon, Mrs. A. C. Swabins, Mrs. A. D. Welch, Miss C. Lopez, Hon. Beckman Winthrop and wife, Miss Edith Smith and maid, Mr. S. Haywood, Madam Azoulay, Misses L. and J. Robinson, Mr. C. F. Holcomb, Dr. N. Russell, Mr. E. W. Ford, Mr. C. E. Rapelyen, Mr. J. D. Williams, Mr. J. B. Fishburn, Mr. J. Howard Holes and wife, Mr. G. D. Malone and wife, Commander F. Osterhaus, Com. G. B. Harber, Mr. K. Okura, Mr. M. Okura, Miss B. H. Babcock, Miss M. Henderson, Mr. J. R. Harry, Mr. J. E. Wilson and wife, Mr. L. L. Collyer, Mr. C. M. Dietz and wife, Mr. Gould Dietz, Mr. M. H. Walker and wife, Mr. H. L. Beatty, Mr. J. C. Thompson, Mr. C. E. Pierce, Mr. L. S. Smith and wife, Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. John Eaton and wife, Mrs. M. A. Crossley, Mr. W. B. Faris and wife, Mrs. E. E. Custer, Mrs. M. S. Seeley, Mrs. L. Babb, Mr. Edward Sterling and wife, Miss Mary Nichols, Mr. O. Ruelhausen, Mr. Theodore Lewis, Mr. H. H. Robinson, Mrs. R. Beaumont, Mr. F. H. Hart, Mr. H. Horstean, Mrs. E. W. Ford, Mrs. C. Rapelyea, Mrs. J. D. Williams, and Mr. E. L. Stone, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. G. E. Albrecht, Rev. H. C. Whitney and wife, and Miss N. Whitney, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss N. A. Thomas, Miss B. Munday, Mrs. R. Powers, Miss I. Munroe, Mr. R. H. Sargent, and Rev. G. Hondelink, in cabin. For Manila:—Mrs. A. P. Preston and two children, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. M. M. Velose, Mr. F. Abren, Miss A. L. Ide, Miss M. Ide, Mrs. J. Schick, Miss A. M. Frothingham, Miss R. Reeve, Mr. E. Worcester, Rev. C. E. Bath, Miss G. Granger, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Miss M. McLean, Mrs. Ashton Howard Potter, Mrs. H. C. Cabell, Mr. Ellen Swanson and servant, Miss Lillian Horn and servant, Rev. G. W. Wright, Mr. F. S. Clarke and wife, Miss M. A. Kolp, Mr. Joseph Bailey, and Master H. F. Cabell, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. L. S. Bleck, Dr. C. K. Edmunds, Mrs. E. A. Wellman, Rev. H. F. Boot and wife, Mr. F. H. Buck, wife and son, Mrs. M. P. Keane, Mr. J. H. Gill, Dr. C. L. Bare, wife and two children, Miss I. M. Cartwright, Miss M. Means, Rev. W. G. McClure and wife, Miss P. McFarland and servant, Mr. M. G. Miller, Rev. F. Eckerson, Mr. P. P. Van Vleet and wife, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Rev. R. H. Brown and wife, Mr. Chas. Schlesinger, Mr. T. B. Lowler, and Miss M. Tennant, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hezlet, Mr. John D. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Mocker and infant, Mr. Robert E. Manly, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Lenton, Mr. J. C. H. Mitchell, Mr. C. D. Harman, Mr. C. Yasaki, Mr. G. D. Little, and Mr. C. S. Hughes, in cabin; Mr. S. Yamakata, Mr. R. Wilson Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Lo Doon Kok, and Mr. Ho A. Sa, in second class; 12 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. W. Piper, Mr. Borisoff, Mrs. G. Gamble, Mr. K. G. Chin, Mrs. Rogers, Capt. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, and Mr. Rizzine, in cabin; Mr. K. Kajikawa, Mr. K. J. Ka, and Master K. Ka, in second class; 31, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Manche*, for Marseilles via ports:—Rev. J. P. Ost and native servant, Mr. M. Müller, Mr. J. Hagehorn, Mr. G. Guidote and child, Mr. V. Guidote and native servant, Mr. G. Guillemoto, Mr. P. Heon, Rev. Farier, Mr. Robert T. Baker and valet, Lieut. A. Fortoul, Lieut. P. Engel, Lieut. G. Brokan, Mr. H. le Rolland, Mr. G. Bigot, Mr. R. Le Ven, Mr. Petis, Mr. G. Le Perff, Mr. G. A. Botorel, Mr. H. Alike, Mr. J. Hressange and Mr. H. Durfin in cabin.

Per British steamer *Malta*, for London via ports:—Mr. F. Andrews, Miss Andrews, and Mrs. Russell, 2 children and Japanese amah, in cabin; 1 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. Becker, Dr. E. Bedloe, Mr. G. Brockmann, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr. J. Wilbur Cate, Lieut. Domingo Cavanagari, Mr. F. E. Eltonhead, Sir David Evans, Mr. J. P. T. Evans, Mr. Montague Evans, Miss K. Evans, Mr. J. Fuji-hira, Mr. John Goodnow, Mrs. John Goodnow and maid, Mr. Thos. C. Jenkins, Mrs. Thos. C. Jenkins, Mr. O. Kai, Mr. John Graeff Kennedy, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Lieut. H. G. Macfarlane, Mr. J. B. McCloskey, Rear-Admiral Carlo Mirabello and valet, Mr. R. M. Paton, Mrs. R. M. Paton and maid, Lieut. Carlo Pfister, Dr. E. M. Shipp, Miss Mabel Sinclair, Mr. A. H. Stewart, Mr. K. Tatum, Mrs. Tatum, Mrs. M. D. Tielkult, and Mr. K. Umedara, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via

ports:—Mr. J. Abeles, Mr. M. Abeles, Mr. E. Abren, Rev. G. E. Albrecht, Major D. M. Appel, Mr. Joseph Bailey, Dr. C. L. Bare, Mrs. C. L. Bare, Master Bare, Miss Bare, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. L. Barnes, Consul E. C. Bellows, Mr. L. S. Bleck, Rev. H. P. Boot, Mrs. H. P. Boot, Mrs. E. L. Brown, Mr. R. H. Brown, Mrs. R. H. Brown, Mr. F. H. Buck, Mrs. F. H. Buck, Master Buck, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mrs. H. C. Cabell and 2 servants, Master H. F. Cabell, Mr. E. H. Campbell, Miss I. M. Cartwright, Mr. F. S. Clarke, Mrs. F. S. Clarke, Mrs. E. H. Davenport, Miss E. Davenport, Mrs. L. P. Davenport, Rev. F. Eckerson, Dr. C. K. Edmunds, Ensign E. Ellis, Miss A. M. Frothingham, Mrs. J. N. Gill, Miss M. Goodfellow, Mr. W. H. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss G. Granger, Mr. E. C. Gregory, Mrs. A. W. Hastings, Rev. C. Hondelink, Mr. W. C. Hoskyn, Miss A. L. Ide, Miss M. Ide, Mrs. H. M. Jones, Mrs. M. P. Keane, Miss M. A. Kolp, Mrs. S. G. Lane, Mr. R. B. Lawler, Mr. G. H. Malone, Mrs. G. H. Malone, Mr. Jas. F. McConnoche, Rev. W. G. McClure, Mrs. W. G. McClure and servant, Miss M. McLean, Miss M. Means, Mr. M. G. Miller, Miss B. Munday, Miss I. Munroe, Mr. C. F. Osborn, Com. H. Osterhaus, Mr. F. W. Paterson, Mrs. Ashton Howard Potter, Mrs. R. Powers, Mrs. A. P. Preston and 2 children, Miss F. Quimby, Rev. C. E. Rath, Miss B. Reeve, Mr. E. dos Remedios and native servant, Mr. R. H. Sargent, Mrs. J. Schick, Mr. Chas. Schlesinger, Mrs. L. A. Seaton, Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Miss M. Tennant, Miss N. A. Thomas, Mr. M. M. Veloso, Paymaster G. R. Venable, Mr. P. P. Van Vleet, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse, Mrs. E. A. Wehlman, Rev. H. C. Whiting, Mrs. H. C. Whiting, Miss N. Whiting, Lieut. P. Williams, U.S.N., Mrs. P. Williams, Dr. H. D. Wilson, U.S.N., Mrs. H. D. Wilson, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Mr. E. Worcester, Rev. G. W. Wright, Mr. Ed. Yule, and Mr. Wm. Yule, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Manche*:—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Italy.	Lyons.	Marseilles	Opton.	London.
Bernardin & Co. ...	—	—	33	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet, Guil-	—	—	—	—	—	—
lee Co.	15	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	—	16	—	—	—
Herbert Dent & Co.	—	—	23	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	10	39	—	—
Jardine, Matheson	10	—	—	—	—	—
& Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomet Kaisha	—	—	5	—	—	—
Nahholz & Co.	71	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pils & Co. ...	—	—	25	164	—	—
Robison & Co.	—	—	20	—	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co. ...	—	—	20	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	18	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co. ...	—	—	26	—	—	—
	122	—	183	—	203	—

Per British steamer *Malta*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 136 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 85 bales.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

NAME.	FROM.	RECEIVED.	
		STEAMERS.	
Amberg	Hamburg	Left	Oct. 17
America Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 10
Aragonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Oct. 16
Armand Behic	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Nov. 9
Athenian	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	Nov. 12
Benmohr	London	Leaves H'kong	Nov. 17
Bingo Maru	London	Left H'kong	Nov. 6
Ch. Tiberghien	New York	Leaves	Sept. 20
Changsha	Australia	Left Sydney	Oct. 17
Coptic	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 31
Empire	Australia	Leaves S'hai	Nov. 8
Em. of Japan	Vancouver	Left	Nov. 3
Flintshire	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 5
Formosa	London	Left	Nov. 2
Glenfarg	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 12
Glenroy	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 21
Hakata Maru	London	Left	Nov. 6
Hudson	New York	Passed Canal	Oct. 15
Hyson (1)	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Nov. 2
Idzumi Maru	Bombay	Left H'kong	Nov. 9
Indrasamba	Portland	Left	Nov. 3
Iyo Maru	Hongkong	Left Moji	Nov. 10
Kaisow	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 3
Lugano	New York	Left	Sept. 29

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Manila	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 19
Nubia	New York	Left S'pore	Oct. 31
Nuernberg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Oct. 22
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Oct. 19
Prometheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 22
Sagami	New York	Left Manila	Nov. 5
Sanuki Maru	London	Left Suez	Nov. 7
Strassburg	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Oct. 18
Tacoma	Tacoma	Left	Nov. 5
Tamba Maru	London	Left Colombo	Nov. 4
Tosa Maru	Seattle	Left	Nov. 3
Ulysses	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Nov. 1
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Leaves	Nov. 4

(1) For Tientsin.

UNDER SAIL.

A. G. Ropes	New York	Loading	Japan
Cannebiere	Phila.	Aug. 25	Japan
Daylight	New York	July 31	Y'hama
Kenilworth	Philadelphia	Aug. 17	Hiogo
Lyndhurst	Philadelphia	Aug. 11	Hiogo
Marechal de Gontant	New York	Aug. 6	Y'hama
Peter Rickmers	Barry	April 22	N'saki
Renee Rickmers	Bremen	Aug. 25	Japan
Rickmer Rickmers	Bremen	Aug. 16	Japan
S. Margherita	Phila.	Sept. 6	Kobe
S. P. Hitchcock	New York	Aug. 12	Y'kaichi
Tourville	New York	Loading	H'date
Ville du Havre	Phila.	Sept. 18	Kobe

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market continues depressed and there is no change to record.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.09 to 0.10

Grey Shirting—8½ to 38½ yds. 39 inches	2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—90, 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00

Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
	0.20 to 0.40

WOOLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD.
	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards,	
30 inches	0.16 to 0.33

Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.60 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
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Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5th	
per lb	0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	PER PIECE.
	9.50 to 12.00

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
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Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards,	
30 inches	1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5th, 24-25 yards,	
32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER BALL.
	Y. 140.00 to 150.00

Nos. 28/32, Singles	
	145.00 to 150.00

Nos. 38/42, Singles	
	155.00 to 160.00

Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
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Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
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Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
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Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
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Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
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Nos. 2/60, Gassed	245.00 to 255.00
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Nos. 2/80, Gassed	295.00 to 305.00
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Nos. 2/100, Gassed	425.00 to 435.00
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RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	31
Indian Broach	26
Chinese	23

METALS.

There is a small business but nothing to note.	
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Round and square ½ inch and upward	PER PIECE.
	Y. 3.95 to 4.25

Iron Plates, assorted	4.25 to 4.45
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Sheet Iron	4.45 to 6.70
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Galvanised Iron sheets	10.10 to 11.10
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Wire Nails, assorted	5.30 to 5.90
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Tin Plates, per box	6.40 to 7.30
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Pig Iron, No. 3	1.95
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Hoop Iron (½ to 1½ inch)	4.95 to 5.45
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KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.	
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American	\$3.08
Russian	2.95
Langkat	2.75

SUGAR.

No change to report.	
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Brown Takao	PER POUND.
	Y. 5.90 to 6.25
Brown Manila	5.80 to 6.80
Brown Daitong	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton	5.50 to 7.50
White Java and Penang	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

The market is still dull.

Java, Medium to best	PER POUND.
	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Kierpak), Medium to best	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Hardly any business to test prices which, however, continue to decline. Stock, 18,400 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Y. 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 970
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,025 to 1,035
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	970 to 980
Re-reels—No. 1½	945 to 950
Re-reels—No. 2	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910
Kakedas—Extra	965 to 970
Kakedas—No. 1	—
Kakedas—No. 1½	935 to 940
Kakedas—No. 2	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2½	890 to 900

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet, some demand at prices slightly below quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good	210 to 215
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	220 to 230
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	205 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	190 to 200
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	160 to —
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	155 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	135 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	165 to 170
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	105 to 110
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	85 to 95

TEA.

Nothing new to mention.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	56
Choice	49 to 48
Finest	44 to 43
Fine	39 to 55
Good Medium	36 to 38
Medium	32 to 35
Good Common	28 to 31
Common	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 12.

London silver ½ down, and China sterling quotations lower accordingly, have caused local rates on China to rule higher, whilst all other rates have given way and are quoted lower.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256
— Private 4 months' sight	261 1/2
— 6 months' sight	262 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 88 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	86
Shanghai—Bank sight	82
— Private 10 days' sight	84 1/2
India—Bank sight	152 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	155 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	213
Bar Silver (London)	26 3/4

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[Vol. XL.]

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1903.

BIRTH.

At Kamakura, at 5.43 a.m., on the 19th inst., the wife of J. E. DE BECKER, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BARON G. MIURA died on Nov. 16th at Wakayama.

An old woman was run over by a train on the evening of Nov. 16th near Shinagawa.

A LARGE number of gamblers quarrelled on Nov. 15th at Nara. Four of them sustained severe injuries.

THE *Asahi* states that the Ryugasahi Railway is in such a defective state that the night trains have been suspended.

K. NISHIWAKI and Y. Takai, students of the Imperial College of Law, were arrested on Nov. 13th on suspicion of fraud.

THE *Official Gazette* states that money orders issued during the year 1902 amounted to 9,299,849, yen 96,174,220. The fees paid for them reached yen 185,597.75.

ACCORDING to official investigations, between January and September, this year, in Yokohama city, births numbered 3,909; deaths, 2,377; marriages, 1,248; and divorces, 216.

THE reconstruction of the British Ministry was completed by Mr. Charles Scott Dickson becoming Lord Advocate, and Mr. David Dundas Solicitor-General for Scotland.

TSURU KURAYASHI (86), living at Hayashi-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, was found on the morning of Nov. 17th, strangled to death. Since her husband

died many years ago, she had been keeping a small retail shop.

THE Emperor despatched a telegram from the Nagoya detached palace to the Kaiser expressing sympathy in the latter's indisposition, to which the German Court cordially replied on Nov. 13th.

THE Osaka Municipal Assembly held a meeting on Nov. 16th when a resolution was passed to the effect that the city office will manage the street electric railway which it is proposed to construct.

THE Russian Administrator at Newchwang proposes to organise a municipal council there with two British and one American members, their decisions to be subject to the Administrator's approval.

FROM the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 3rd inst we learn that it is feared that some two thousand lives were lost in the wholesale destruction of fishing-boats in the recent typhoon off Swatow.

THE construction of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Ceylon Maru* (6,000 gross tons) at the Nagasaki Shipbuilding Yard will be completed in January. The ship is to be employed on the Bombay line.

D. YANAGAWA (24) formerly in the employ of the Tokyo Gassed Yarn Company, Tokyo, was arrested at Honjo, on Nov. 16th, on a charge of having counterfeited *sen* 50 silver with two *sen* copper pieces.

THE Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen has decided to award the Nobel prizes this year as follows: Literature, Henrik Ibsen and Bjornstjerne Bjornson; physics, Signor Marconi, and medicine, Dr. Finsen.

THE Imperial Court despatched on Nov. 11th a telegram to the Italian Court offering birthday congratulations in connexion with the anniversary of the King, to which the latter cordially replied on the following day.

PROBATE has been granted of the will of Phil May, the artist, a native of Leeds. The sole executrix is Mrs. Lillian May, the testator's widow, by whom his estate has been valued at £803, with net personalty nil.

A CONVICT, T. Sato (20), escaped on the night of November 14th, breaking through a part of the Negishi jail, Yokohama. He was arrested however, on the following morning in the compound of the Bugenji temple, Kanagawa.

ON charity and religion, it appears from his books that the late Mr. Gladstone spent from 1831 to 1890 upwards of £120,000, and in the rest of his life £13,500, and these sums do not include the £30,000 left for the hostel and library at St Deiniol's.

MR. D. ISEYAMA, a mechanical engineer, was taken off the train at Altoona, Pa., on Oct. 18th, suffering from smallpox. He had been sent to the States to make a study of some railroad matters, and bore a letter from the Japanese Minister. He has been in America less than a year.

AN official report from Formosa, states that on Nov. 3rd over thirty savages attacked the district of Linci, in Yee-Ran prefecture, destroying fourteen houses by fire and killing nine male and eight female inhabitants. Mr. Nakada, Governor of the prefecture, proceeded to the scene accompanied by police.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, which originated the report that Harland & Wolff, the Belfast ship-

builders, had contracted to take their iron and steel exclusively from the United States Steel Corporation, has since withdrawn the statement without reserve.

A TELEGRAM under date of Nov. 15th from Tsuchiura, Ibaraki prefecture, states that the district office of Nihamu was entered and a watchman murdered. The intruders stole an amount of money belonging to the office. No arrests have yet been made.

MR. K. INOUYE, M.P., who was charged with an infringement of the Election Law for Prefectural Assemblies, was sentenced on Nov. 13th in the Otsu District Court to six years' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of yen 50 and to four years' suspension of election rights.

COUNT OKUMA and over eighty members of the Progressionists held a welcome dinner party on the afternoon of Nov. 14th at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo, to entertain Messrs. Inukai and Oishi, who recently returned from visits to China and Korea. Mr. Inukai made a speech with regard to his observations in the two countries.

MR. BALFOUR is said to have mortally offended the Commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, by his appointment of Mr. Bromley-Davenport as Financial Secretary for the War Office. Mr. Bromley-Davenport is at variance with the Commander-in-chief on several military questions, and Lord Roberts is said to regard his appointment as a personal affront.

MR. K. MEGITA, M.P., and two others were arrested on the night of Nov. 15th. The charges are reported by the *Jiji* to be connected with those against the officials of the Hamada Tax Office, who are now undergoing trial in the Court. It may be remembered that the latter are charged with having forged official documents, with fraudulent intent.

Y. YOOSHI (25), committed suicide on Nov. 14th by drinking a quantity of morphine, at a hotel called Muneya, Kyobashi, Tokyo. The cause is reported by Tokyo papers to be that he was suspected in connection with the loss of yen 10 which was missed at the shop of a confectioner named K. Tamura where he had been employed.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL, who has been appointed Papal Secretary of State in succession to Cardinal Rampolla, is 38 years old. He was made Bishop of Nicaia in 1900 and a year later was prominently mentioned for the post of papal delegate to the United States. He is to be made a cardinal at the next consistory. Mgr. Merry del Val is of English extraction on his mother's side; his father is Spanish.

THE Annual Autumn Athletic Sports took place on Nov. 14th in the compound of the Imperial University. Before the sports commenced Mr. Kubota, Minister of State for Education, delivered a speech congratulating his hearers on the occasion. Many foreign and Japanese ladies and gentlemen were present. The various events passed off pleasantly in the fine weather.

A WOMAN named Yoshi (49) living at Haneda, Tokyo, is alleged to have attempted to murder her husband by giving him poisoned tea on several mornings. Being rendered ill by the beverage the man at length informed the local police station and handed over a bottle of the tea. The woman was arrested on Nov. 22th. Tokyo papers, allege she wanted to get the property of her husband.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, November 14.

We must be getting very near the psychological moment in the negotiations between Russia and Japan. Of course, in consequence of the discreet and remarkably thorough silence hitherto observed in official quarters, it is impossible to say what kind of proposals have been formulated and what reception they have met. But, piecing together the fragments of intelligence that have leaked out, we can arrive with tolerable certainty at the conclusion that when *pourparlers* were originally opened in St. Petersburg the Russian Government showed a placable spirit and did not afford any indication that serious objection would be taken to Japan's suggestions for a basis of understanding. Difficulties would seem to have arisen after the transfer of the negotiations to the East, a result easy to comprehend since Viceroy Alexieff's councils are subject to influences not so directly potential in St. Petersburg and since the statesmen of the central Government would naturally be willing to accept diplomatic responsibilities from which negotiators on the distant scene might shrink. Be that as it may it does not appear that when Japan formulated her proposals under the new conditions they were considered altogether acceptable, and some modification would seem to have then been made. It is for Russia's answer to that modification, apparently, that Japan is now waiting. The reply was evidently postponed until after the Tsar's visit to neighbouring States where, it may be assumed, the Far-Eastern question formed a topic of discussion. But Count Lamsdorff is said to have returned to St. Petersburg on the 9th inst., and we are now at the 14th, so that there ought to have been time to learn at least what final attitude Russia assumes, if not to receive her definite official reply. Japanese journals still speak as though Baron Rosen's visit to the Foreign Office on the 11th instant was for the purpose of communicating that reply. We do not perceive how that can have been possible, and indeed nothing of the kind seems to be believed in well informed circles. Possibly before these words come under our readers' eyes, the Russian Government will have answered, but even in that event and even supposing the answer to be generally favourable, there may be, and probably will be, some further delay. Nevertheless the final issue can not be much longer delayed. Japan appears to be fully prepared for any eventuality, and that she will stand to her guns rather than accept any humiliating settlement may be taken for granted.

Monday, November 16.

The *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* leaders are said to be much dissatisfied with the position into which they have now been thrust. They have lost credit with the public altogether since the Premier's definite denial of their conception as to Marquis Ito's attitude, and they are reported to be consequently planning some emphatic assertion of their views. The fact is that a certain element of mystery attaches to this association. Some publicists profess to believe that if not directly inspired by the Cabinet, it possesses at least the latter's secret sympathy. That hypothesis has probably no basis other than the fact that some of the prominent figures in the *Tai-Ro Doshi-Kai* are men who have hitherto been reckoned supporters of the Katsura Ministry. But it is of course easy to conceive that even politicians favourable to the Cabinet may

exceed the latter in strength of view as to a particular phase of foreign policy, and one need not have had much experience of Japan to know that connexions attributed to a Ministry by its enemies are often of the most imaginary nature. No one ventures to suggest that there is more than a leaven of pro-Cabinet yeast in the ranks of the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai*. What the mystery-mongers pretend is that the latter's recent attack upon Marquis Ito was prompted by these friends of the Cabinet, and that the leader of the Cabinet having repelled the attack with crushing directness, the *Tai-Ro* folks are at once discomfited and discredited. It appears to us that they would be more discredited were there any confirmation of these charges of fatuous obedience to interested wire-pullers. They can easily reassert themselves, however, by breaking away from their false advisers, supposing the latter to have any existence. Meanwhile Count Okuma has been turning the occasion to clever account as is his wont. Through the columns of the *Yomiuri* he suggests that Marquis Yamagata is the Cabinet's father and Marquis Ito its mother, which is quite as it should be. Why then does the Cabinet profess to be independent of these Elder Statesmen? And why does it cry out when its mother behaves unkindly? That is the key-note of the Count's comical refrain. He makes himself heard from Waseda now and again with all his familiar sarcasm.

According to a telegram from the *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent, the foreign diplomats in that city interpret Mr. Balfour's recent utterances to mean that a convention will soon be signed between Japan and Russia, favourable to the latter and unfavourable to the former. They base this conclusion on the hypothesis that whatever secrecy may have been observed by Japanese statesmen, England must be in their confidence, and Mr. Balfour must consequently have been speaking of things familiar to him when he alluded to the moderation of Japan's demands. These diplomats go on to infer that Japan is abandoning all attempt to rescue Manchuria from becoming a part of Russia's dominions, and that so far as the Three Provinces are concerned, the policy of China's integrity and the open door is a thing of the past.

Very likely Mr. Balfour does know what Japan is asking for. We can scarcely suppose him ignorant. But he is familiar also with the declaration made by himself some time ago in Parliament—a declaration received by the Opposition with a certain measure of derision—that Russia has interests in Manchuria which must be practically acknowledged. The Japanese Government, we have no doubt, entertains the same view, and is consequently indisposed to constitute itself the sole champion of an unwarrantably exclusive policy. But whatever proposals Japan may have formulated we are altogether confident that they do not sacrifice the empire's interests or impair its honour. It is an old but a true saying that no settlement of a dispute can be sound or lasting unless both parties find it reasonably satisfactory.

Tuesday, November 17.

The *Fiji Shimpō* continues to employ its leading columns for the purpose of advocating the enrollment of the *Genro* in the Cabinet, or at any rate their addition to it. Evidently our contemporary appreciates the difficulty of giving practical effect to its own proposition, for it leaves the choice open

between two methods, namely, the giving of portfolios to the *Genro* and their admission to Cabinet Councils as direct nominees of the Emperor. We can not see, for our own part, that anything substantial would be gained by the latter method. The *Fiji* fully admits that the advice of the Elder Statesmen is invaluable and that neither the Ministers of the Crown nor the people can have any idea of dispensing with it. But there seems to be an idea that the giving of that advice should carry with it a certain measure of responsibility. How would responsibility attach to counsels given by men independent of Ministerial changes; men who, as Imperial nominees, would retain their seats in every Cabinet? Evidently no greater responsibility would attach to advice given under such circumstances than attaches to *Genro* advice now given in camera. On the other hand, if the Elder Statesmen had seats in the Cabinet and were held answerable for the Cabinet's doings, then they would naturally insist on the Cabinet following their direction, and in the end they would occupy the position of virtual dictators. That seems perfectly plain. For surely if they are to hold portfolios, it can not be expected that they will consent to occupy subordinate positions. The *Fiji Shimpō* thinks that their patriotic sense of the country's needs would easily reconcile them even to that sacrifice. Well, we have some idea of Japanese patriotism and our admiration for it is sincere. We have seen its practical working of late, when Baron Kodama gave up the high position of Minister of Home Affairs to become Vice-chief of the Head-Quarter Staff—a Major-General's office—and Vice-Admiral Togo descended to the post of commander of the Standing Squadron. But we can not quite conceive men like Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Inouye and Count Matsukata accepting portfolios in a Cabinet presided over by one of the junior statesmen. It would have been as easy to conceive Lord Salisbury becoming Foreign Secretary under Mr. Balfour's premiership. The fact is that if the Elder Statesmen be enrolled in the ranks of a Cabinet, they must inevitably control it; and if, without holding portfolios, they take responsible part in a Cabinet's council their advice must be accepted by that Cabinet. In the former case we should merely have a *Genro* Ministry; in the latter it is doubtful whether the country could have any Ministry at all.

Wednesday, November 18.

The *Chuo* and the *Asahi* both complain loudly of the long delay in settling the pending question with Russia. They call the present state of affairs a merely nominal peace, and they deny that a pacific solution is by any means assured. What is certain is that Japan will not accept any dishonorable solution.

The growing bitterness of this cry should not be underrated.

Thursday, November 19.

The opening of the Diet being now imminent, political parties are beginning to raise their heads. For the moment they will doubtless find some occupation in deciding who shall be the new President of the Lower House, but whatever may be their inclination to maintain a quiet and unobtrusive demeanour, we can scarcely hope that they will refrain altogether from approaching the question of the political situation, unless, indeed, it be definitely solved before the session commences, a consummation scarcely to be looked for. It would certainly be

better in every way could a solution be reached ere that time, for, when all is said and done, the responsibility of delay rests wholly on Russia. Certain proposals have been made to her, proposals which, though unknown to the public, have been described by the British Premier as "moderate," and until she gives some definite reply to these proposals, it is impossible for the negotiations to progress. One can easily understand that from her point of view nothing presses. She has comparatively little to gain by a speedy settlement and she has much to lose by precipitating a collision. But Japan is suffering—suffering not economically alone, but also from the sense that her claims are slighted and her proposals treated with *insouciance*. If any one can undertake to guarantee that when the country is in a position to speak through the Diet, it will remain content to endorse the Government's markedly courteous patience, he must be a sanguine man. There are few that do not sincerely desire a peaceful solution of this business, and since we ourselves are strongly animated by that wish, we can not but express uneasiness at the prospect of the Diet's meeting before the basis of an *entente* has been clearly agreed to by both sides. The Diet is not absolutely amenable to reason, nor can we think, in view of the recent action of some of its members, they will refrain from endeavouring to commit the Lower House to some resolution or some demonstration dangerous to the placable conduct of the negotiations. We do not profess to understand the inwardness of Russia's leisurely procedure, but we are emphatically persuaded that she may carry her procrastination too far, and that the amicable settlement which the Tsar doubtless desires will be imperilled if the Diet opens on a continuance of the present uncertainty.

The *Seiyun-kai* held a meeting at Nagoya on the 17th instant, and passed two resolutions, one that the Party should labour for the achievement of administrative and financial reform; the other that the problem of foreign policy should be settled at once. These somewhat colourless declarations were supplemented by a speech from Marquis Saionji, the gist of which was that the Party's present duty was to preserve silence as to foreign politics and to leave the officials a free hand. The Marquis plainly declared his confidence in the competence of those now having the direction of affairs, and in view of such confidence was evidently disposed to counsel a patient, trusting attitude on the part of his followers. He took care, however, to deny emphatically that the *Seiyun-kai* is in any way connected with either the Government or any other political party. The somewhat brief reports of his speech telegraphed to Tokyo represent him as having dwelt on the fact that the present is a transition period, but we fail to detect the connexion between that part of his remarks and the main import of the speech.

Journals like the *Hochi Shimbun* are beginning to contend that the Cabinet has assumed an unwarrantably yielding attitude towards the Manchurian problem, and that the *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* are planning a coalition with the Progressists for the purpose of impeaching the Government. These papers predict that the session will be stormy from its outset, and some anticipate a change of Ministry, the control of affairs being placed in the hands of Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata.

This kind of commotion is evidently inevitable. What it portends is that the

nation, growing weary of suspense, which is inflicting heavy losses daily, may force the Government's hand and precipitate a collision with Russia. The latter may then be disposed to disavow the responsibility of a bloody issue. But unless the public are greatly mistaken it is Russia and Russia alone that causes the delay. Rumour says that Baron Rosen has again been obliged to refer to St. Petersburg for instructions, and probably St. Petersburg will behave with its wonted leisure in formulating them.

Thirty newspaper representatives who attended the autumn manoeuvres are reported to have given an entertainment on the evening of the 15th instant in Akashi to Major Arita and the other officers upon whom had devolved the duty of caring for the members of the press. There were altogether fifty persons present at the entertainment and they passed the following resolution:—"In view of the present situation we consider that there is no longer any margin for diplomacy, and we believe that the best interests of the country would be consulted by the Government adopting a final decision." It must of course be understood that Major Arita and his brother-officers had nothing to do with the passing of this resolution.

CHINA.

Saturday, November 14.

News from Peking and Tientsin suggests that a pro-Japanese and anti-Russian feeling is growing in the capital and elsewhere throughout China. Princes Shu and Kung are said to have memorialized the Emperor strongly with reference to the necessity of adopting that policy; and Viceroy Yuan, after his return to Tientsin, is reported to have addressed a long document to the Court declaring that although China had suffered much, she still ranked among the great Powers of the world, and that it would be an everlasting disgrace to her should she allow Manchuria, the birthplace of her sovereigns, to be permanently over-run by Russian soldiery. The document pointed out that England, America and Japan were unequivocally opposed to the absorption of Manchuria into the Russian empire, and that an additional duty devolved upon China inasmuch as she had declared that certain parts of that region should be opened to those nationals. Yuan's memorial would seem to point to immediate war, and it is added that several of the high Chinese officials in the south of the empire have lost patience with Russia and have addressed the Throne urging a resolute policy. But what can be the outcome of it all? China is virtually powerless. We read in a recent article published by the *N.-C. Daily News* that a combat between Russia and Japan would be greatly complicated for the former did China interfere actively in the latter's favour, since, in the first place, that conjuncture would necessitate a division of Russia's forces in order to guard against an attack from the West, and would also mean such hostility on the part of the native population of Manchuria as must greatly increase the task of guarding the Russian lines of communication. It is certainly undeniable that if Viceroy Yuan could move thirty thousand men to the eastern frontier of Chili, and menace Manchuria from the direction of the Shanhai-kwan-Kinchow line, the Russian forces available for repelling a Japanese attack from the east would be proportionately reduced. But as to the inhabitants of Manchuria, we can

not forget that at the time of the Japanese invasion of that region in 1894-5, these same people never moved a finger to assist the troops of their country. What reason is there to suppose that they would show themselves more helpful in the event of a war against Russia?

Meanwhile it is alleged that the Peking Government has instructed its Representatives abroad to ascertain the latest phase of the various Powers' sentiment toward the Manchurian question.

It is stated that in consequence of the recall of Taotai Yuan to Peking the Russian soldiers—now reported as 3,000—who had occupied Mukden, withdrew from that city. Yuan would have started at once, but in order to arrange some dispute about timber felled in the Yalu forests he agreed to have a meeting at Antung with M. Stromiloff before setting out. It would seem, however, that owing to the presence of an unexpected number of Chinese troops at that place M. Stromiloff did not proceed thither, and as to what subsequently happened we can not decipher the purport of the news. At any rate it does not seem to be of cardinal importance, for although the statement as to the withdrawal of the troops from Mukden is positive, little credence is said to be attached to it in well-informed quarters.

Monday, November 16.

It is reported that the district outside the "front gate" of Peking is infested with bandits, and that the police seem powerless to repress them. But the latter statement is not easily reconciled with the fact that on the day before the despatch of this intelligence, forty of the bandits were executed in a batch. This is one of those shocking events which folks have come to regard as normal in China. The lesson it teaches, we believe, is that the struggle for existence in some parts of that densely populated empire taxes men's faculties to the verge of desperation, and renders them callous to the issue of any course which promises temporary relief from imminent starvation. The working man of the West does not reason very closely. Who shall say, however, that instinct does not guide him wisely—wisely, that is to say, from a selfish point of view—when it impels him to postpone, even by apparently uncivilized legislation, the advent of that cruel ordeal which nature has prescribed as the route to survival?

From Fen-hwang news comes that the number of Russian troops there is 900 of all arms, and that barracks for the accommodation of 3,000 have been prepared. We presume that the concentration of Russian forces in the direction of the Yalu is not merely fortuitous. They do not march hither and thither at their own sweet will. What then are they doing at Fen-hwang and Antung? Viceroy Alexieff, in his remarks recently made to our Port Arthur correspondent, alleged that the activity of Chinese brigands in the northern part of Manchuria rendered it impossible for Russia to withdraw her forces without exposing important interests to obvious peril. Northern Manchuria is a far cry. No one knows accurately what is happening there, and though we may all wonder that if Tartar brigands are making themselves so active as to necessitate the posting of a hundred thousand Russian soldiers in the Three Provinces, the veil of impenetrable secrecy thrown over the "excursions and alarms" of these formidable *basoku* should be so complete, still we are bound to credit what the

Viceroy says. But places like Antung and Fenhwang are under immediate observation. Nothing is heard or seen of the bandits there, except, indeed, that they seem to be utilized by the Russians, and that Chinese officials are in serious trouble for executing peremptory justice against one or more of their leaders. What, then, we can only repeat, is Russia doing along the northern bank of the Yalu?

A telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpō* quotes the *Svet* as saying that the re-occupation of Mukden by Russian troops is St. Petersburg's answer to the importunity of the United States with reference to the opening of that place. The same telegram represents the *Novi Krai* as attributing the occupation to the conclusion of the revised treaty between America and China, which provides for the opening of certain places in Manchuria.

Such are the interpretations put upon Russian acts by Russian journals. We should hesitate greatly ourselves to assign to the re-occupation any such import. If the *Svet* and the *Novi Krai* be credible, Russia is showing herself to the world in a very invidious light, for at Seoul we see her opposing the opening of Yong Ampho where her own subjects have established themselves by methods which, so far as our knowledge goes, are flagrantly illegal, and now we are asked by her own newspapers to believe that the distant contingency of Mukden's opening has provoked her to re-assert her dominance in Manchuria by a thunder-clap coup. The public will hesitate to take Russia at this estimate suggested by the *Svet* and the *Novi Krai*.

Tuesday, November 17.

Accounts from Peking continue to indicate that an element of unwonted firmness has been imparted to China's attitude by the Russian re-occupation of Mukden. The new Foreign Ministers, Na Tung and Jung Ching, are now reported to be consulting as to the steps to be taken in the sequel of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. Recently the subject of their reflections was said to be union with Japan, but it is now described as association with Japan. We recognise no difference except one of nomenclature, nor do we imagine that any real hope can exist of saving Manchuria except at the point of the sword.

A collision between a Japanese steamer and a Russian steam-launch is reported to have taken place at the entrance to Port Arthur on the afternoon of the 13th instant. The Japanese vessel was the *Kwanko Maru* (348 tons), the property of a German-Japanese firm—so, at least, we infer from the name—and was going out of the harbour when, in order to avoid the *Askold's* tender she starboarded her helm. Seeing, however, that her new course would involve collision with a hospital ship, she went full speed astern, but her momentum carried her against a launch which seems to have been in tow by the *Askold*. The launch was sunk and two lives were lost.

A telegram from Shanghai says that a Belgian syndicate has just obtained a concession for a railway from Kai-fong in Honan to the city of Honan, and that it will probably be ultimately carried to Hsiang in Shensi. This line would be a connecting link between two of the already conceded roads from Peking to the Yellow River and the Yangtse. Both systems of roads are represented by a single line from Peking as far as Ching-ling, whence the Yellow River lines trend westward and the Yangtze line

runs nearly due south. The projected Kai-fong-Honan road would cross the Yangtse line *en route* for Honan, which is on the Yellow River system. That is intelligible enough, especially as the Kai-fong-Honan road might ultimately be carried eastward so as to form a junction with the German line from Shantung to Nankin. But we do not understand the statement as to a concession for ultimately pushing this new road from Honan to Hsian. The Honan-Hsian line has already been conceded and has long been regarded as an imminent enterprise; hence there is something inexplicable in this talk of its forming the object of a new concession. It may be observed, *en passant*, that the Kai-fong-Honan road, like its now newly indicated prolongation to Hsian, would run almost parallel to and within a short distance of the course of the Yellow River throughout the line's entire length. The interest of that position consists not merely in the serious competition that the river must offer to any rival machinery of transport, but also in the physical question of the Hwang-ho floods. The districts between Kai-fong and Honan are notably subject to those terrible inundations which have rendered the Yellow River a name of terror in Chinese ears. It must be assumed that the Belgian experts see some method of securing their work against dangers which have afflicted China since the twentieth century before the Christian era.

Wednesday, November 18.

There are rumours that the people in the south of China are growing very much disquieted about the progress of events in Manchuria, and that many public-spirited men are making their way to Peking. It is added that the Central Government has issued orders to the provincial authorities to watch this unrest carefully.

The onlooking public can not be disposed to pay much attention to these reports. Were there to arise some influence capable of welding the Chinese nation into a patriotic unit, its force would at once command the world's attention. But the vital spark seems to have been buried under the indifference of accumulated centuries.

News from Mukden says that the Russians are issuing proclamations to ease the people's minds and that steps are being taken to lighten imposts, especially those in the nature of *likin*. Every house in the city is said to have been compelled to raise the Russian flag, and extensive barracks for occupation by the troops are in process of erection outside the walls. All this bears no kind of resemblance to evacuation. The execution of the Tartar bandits seems likely to prove a most opportune incident from Russia's point of view. Perhaps the re-occupation of the capital of Manchuria could be explained upon grounds entirely remote from bandits or other visible reasons. But hypotheses are futile things in the face of accomplished facts.

Major-General Wogack has arrived in Peking from Port Arthur, and as he has become an important figure in Far Eastern affairs there are various conjectures about the cause of his visit. Most general, apparently, is the impression that some difference of opinion has arisen between M. Lessar and Viceroy Alexieff, and that the Major-General has been sent to effect an understanding.

Intelligence from Peking sent by the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent says that since France succeeded in obtaining a concession for a railway in the south, Great Britain has

been pressing for the Szechuan concession, and that there is now a good prospect of her obtaining it. Szechuan is incomparably the largest province in China. Its population is estimated at 80 millions and its productive capacities are enormous. But among all the provinces of China, not even excepting Yunnan, it is the most difficult of access, and were it tapped by railways, the consequent development could scarcely fail to be enormous.

Thursday, November 19.

Viceroy Yuan is said to have addressed a warning to all his subordinates, urging them to spare no effort in preparing themselves for an emergency. This Viceroy is now the eminently resolute statesman of China, but we greatly doubt whether his resolution can sensibly affect the situation.

The telegraph says that the first section of the Canton-Hankow railway has been completed and opened to traffic, that is to say, the section from Canton to Fatshan. This line is in the hands of an American syndicate and is regarded as a work of the utmost importance. We recently reprinted from the columns of the *China Mail* an interesting report upon the progress made by the engineers of this line.

Friday, November 20.

News from Peking continues to indicate that Chinese statesmen are much perturbed about the situation, and that memorials are constantly addressed to the Throne urging the necessity of a strong course towards Russia and impeaching the vacillation and incompetence of those charged with the conduct of the empire's foreign affairs. These latter, on the other hand, are depicted as doubtful about the true character of the Russo-Japanese negotiations and about the ultimate attitude of France and Germany—questions which they are seeking to have resolved by Mr. Uchida. But when all is said and done what can unfortunate China effect with Russia in the field? To use her own proverb, she might as well be spitting against the wind. The only policy for her, we venture to think, is to set her house in order so that what remains to her of sovereignty and dominion may be preserved intact. Manchuria is gone from her grasp—irrevocably gone. Any attempt to recover it would only involve further sacrifices and useless blood-shed. If its loss awakes her, she may still arm herself so that her residuum of goods shall be in safety, but that is about the limit of her feasible ambition.

KOREA.

Saturday, November 14.

In the *Jiji Shimpō's* Seoul telegrams it is stated that whereas the affair of the recent fracas between Russian marines and Japanese residents at Chemulpo remained at first in the hands of the consuls of the two Powers, M. Pavlov has suddenly addressed himself to Mr. Hayashi, who happens to be the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique in Seoul, asking that a meeting of Chefs de Mission be held to consider the question. The *Jiji's* correspondent attributes this remarkable action on the part of the Russian Representative to the alleged fact that Japanese detectives have been stationed, since the incident, in restaurants frequented by Russian marines, but an account given by the *Asahi* appears more intelligible, namely, that certain residences of Russian subjects at Chemulpo having been visited and searched

by the Japanese at that port. M. Pavlov resents what he considers a violation of domicile, and has deemed the matter of sufficient importance to be submitted for consideration by a Council of Ministers. It is now stated that ten Russians were wounded in the affray.

It is alleged that the United States Representative in Seoul has been instructed by his Government to officially ask for the opening of Yong Am-pho simultaneously with that of Wiju, the former to serve as the latter's port. This action on America's part has greatly strengthened the hands of the advocates of opening, and, indeed, Russia alone stands resolute in the opposition. Our information comes from the *Nippon's* correspondent. Russia knows her own business, of course, but it certainly seems a pity that her interpretation of her interests impels her to assume such equivocal positions. She represents herself by her acts as hostile to all expansion by which other Powers might benefit, and determined to be herself sole mistress of the situation in the Far East. We may not assume that she deliberately formulates such a rule of conduct, but others must inevitably read it into her proceedings when they observe her doings in Manchuria and the Yalu Valley and contrast them with her opposition to the opening of Yong Am-pho. Truly in the face of these circumstances very little confidence can be placed in assurances that the final inclusion of Manchuria in Russia's dominions will tend to the development of the world's trade with the Three Provinces.

Monday, November 16.

It appears that on the 11th instant a meeting of Foreign Representatives was held in the Japanese Legation at Seoul for the purpose of considering the question of the security of the foreign settlements. This meeting seems to have been asked for by the Russian Minister, who is said to have raised some objection to the conduct of the Japanese police subsequently to the recent fracas between Russian marines and Japanese residents. The point to be debated was the proper depository of executive authority in the event of any exceptional occurrence. Mr. Hayashi, Japan's Representative, is reported to have suggested that were the tranquillity and good order of the Settlements threatened, the Japanese police should have competence to enter houses and conduct the necessary investigations, but M. Pavlov urged that when marines landed from ships they should be accompanied by an overseer. Such is the bald statement sent over the wires, but it leaves a great deal to be desired in point of lucidity. For by what contrivance could any effective authority be exercised by a petty officer sent on shore in charge of a party of liberty men? So long as the men kept together under his orders he would doubtless be able to exercise restraint, but from the moment of their separating—as separate they certainly would from the nature of things—the petty officer would be practically impotent for disciplinary purposes. We can not suppose that M. Pavlov advanced any project so plainly ineffectual. The result is not without interest, for though this conference of Representatives had its origin in a drunken brawl possessing no direct importance whatever, the question at issue has its roots in a very old problem, the problem of governing without administering, which for many years defied the best intelligence of wise-heads in Japan.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Jiji Shimpō*,

dated the 14th instant, says that little success has attended the negotiations for which Mr. Hagiwara stipulated on the occasion of his recent visit to Yong Am-pho. The arrangement made was that a conference should be held *in loco* for the purpose of identifying the timbers said to have been taken from Japanese owners illegally by Russian subjects. We explained some time ago that before starting logs or rafts on their voyage down the Yalu, it is customary to put some distinguishing mark on them, and we also explained that there is a Japanese lumber company acting in cooperation with Chinese and Korean concessionaires. Originally some doubt appears to have been entertained as to the validity of this triangular association's alleged rights, but that question seems to have been solved in favour of the company. At all events, there has not been any interruption of their work, and from the fact that they are receiving Japanese official protection we must assume them to be duly entitled to it. For quite a long time they have claimed that timbers bearing their marks and floated down the river by them, were appropriated by Russian subjects, whose position on the embouchure of the Yalu affords special facilities for such enterprises. This claim having failed to obtain practical recognition, the Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking was sent to investigate it, and the public are already familiar with the difficulties he encountered at Yong Am-pho in the beginning. Finally, however, he reached with the Russian officials an understanding that the whole matter should be settled by joint commissioners. A commissioner was then duly nominated by the Japanese consular representative—Mr. Shinjiyo—at Wiju, but the latest telegrams say that when this nominee proceeded to Yong Am-pho, the Russian Consul there refused to acknowledge him, and further that whereas the Japanese lay claim to some 50,000 logs, the Russians admit their title in the case of a thousand only. It is a case, we suspect, of *beati possidentes*. The logs have passed into Russian hands, and Mr. Shinjiyo's efforts to recover them are not likely to be crowned with much success.

The *Jiji Shimpō* urges that Japan is much inconvenienced by having no coaling station in the northern part of Korea. She has a station on Zetsu-yei-to (Deer Island) at Fusan and on Wol-mi at Chemulpo, but she has nothing farther north, and she is considerably inconvenienced in consequence. Our contemporary recommends the Ta-dong as a convenient situation. It was used for the purpose in the war of 1894-5, and the *Jiji* thinks that no Power could reasonably object to Japan establishing a depot there now, as Russia has Port Arthur, England Wei-hai-wei, and Germany Kiaochow.

Tuesday, November 17.

The Japanese Representative in Seoul is said to have applied to the Korean Government for a whale-fishing concession in the waters of Phon-chong, which forms part of Kong-won-do. From the term employed we gather that the concession is to include a boiling station as well as fishing privileges.

The question of opening Yong Am-pho continues to be discussed in Seoul. It is stated that in reply to the Japanese Representative's urging, the Korean Foreign Office has explained that the matter is now under consideration by the Court, and that its indecision is the cause of the delay.

Some time ago there was confident talk

of Japan having obtained the concession of the Seoul-Wiju Railway. Concerning this the *Niroku Shimpō* now alleges that there has not been any direct transaction between the Japanese and the Korean Governments on the subject, but that the thing has been managed through the intermediary of a Korean Company. Our readers are aware that the Korean Government decided some years ago, to take the building of the line into its own hands and that work was actually commenced on the Seoul-Songdo section, an office being established under a Korean superintendent with a French technical adviser. The concession having originally been in the hands of a French Syndicate, it is not improbable that some hope of restoring that position animated the French adviser. In fact, when the works came to a virtual standstill for lack of capital, he is said to have endeavoured to obtain money in France, a resource which would have involved obvious consequences. But, from a financial point of view, there is nothing in this enterprise to tempt capitalists, and M. Lefebvre, if he ever really entertained such a project, could not carry it to maturity. Then a Korean Company is reported to have been formed, and the concession having passed into its hands, has been acquired by Japan, presumably for a consideration. That is the *Niroku's* account. But whence is the money to be obtained? Even for the purposes of the Seoul-Fusan line, which has a much better commercial outlook and is under the fostering care of dozens of Japanese bankers and business men, no little difficulty is experienced in procuring funds. Nothing short of State responsibility can be expected to succeed in the case of the Seoul-Wiju road. Twenty million *yen* is the sum considered necessary. Our Tokyo contemporary alleges that the Cabinet contemplates asking the Diet for 3 millions next session; but it is obvious that if the Diet be asked to make any appropriation and if it consents to do so, then virtually the country will stand pledged to carry through the undertaking, and it would therefore be more statesmanlike and prudent to seek parliamentary sanction for the whole scheme at once. The *Niroku* says that this problem is now receiving attention.

Should the above account be correct—and, speaking broadly, we see no reason to query it—an interesting question will ultimately arise as to the connexion of the Japanese railway system in Korea with the Russian in Manchuria. The new uses of railways, the uses invented and exploited by Russia, present some embarrassing features when their natural functions and their imperial potentialities have to be co-ordinated.

Exact details have now been officially furnished with regard to the recent fracas at Chemulpo. What happened was this:—On the 1st instant about thirty blue-jackets from the Russian man-of-war *Bobr*, while walking along the jetty, quarrelled with a Chinese fruit-seller. A Japanese having some knowledge of the Russian language happened to pass by. He tried to mediate, but was knocked down by one of the sailors. Thereupon several Japanese, whose attention had been attracted by the disturbance, ran to assist their country-man, and a collision of some magnitude ensued, in which ten of the Japanese were wounded, three of them very seriously. A few of the Russian sailors also are said to have been more or less injured, but as to that there does not seem to be any certainty. A Japanese policeman, while trying to

restore order, had his arm broken by the Russians, and another was hurt. After the fight, when the sailors had returned to their ship, a rumour went abroad that some of them were concealed in Russian residences, and a few of these were searched by Japanese subjects, whose indignation had been much aroused by the incident. The Japanese Consul immediately received instructions to deal with the trespassers according to law. The matter is now under discussion between him and his Russian colleague.

Wednesday, November 18.

Once again, in the face of a fresh exhibition of impurity by the Powers desiring to see Yong Am-pho opened, M. Pavlov is said to have addressed to the Korean Foreign Office a note inquiring by what State's desire this opening was to be effected. The answer elicited was—according to rumour—that such a step lay entirely within the province of Korea's sovereign choice and that she did not move at the instance of any outside Power. One of our Tokyo contemporaries interprets this to mean that the opening of Yong Am-pho and Un-kwi has been again deferred.

M. Pavlov's proceedings are not always easy to associate with the acts of a clever diplomatist. The question is, however, does he do all the things attributed to him. We doubt it. But even when the usual equation of error has been worked out, there remains enough to suggest that Russia's policy is to enhance the value of ultimate self-effacement in the Yalu Valley by accentuating the potentialities of present self-assertion.

Last year the Japanese Representative in Seoul—according to Tokyo newspapers—obtained from the Korean Government a concession granting to the Kawakita Company—a name that should be familiar to our readers in this context—privileges of whale fishing on the shores of Kyong-sando, Kang-won-do and Ham-gyong-do. In this arrangement Mr. Hayashi merely sought to have his countrymen placed in the position already occupied by a Russian firm. It appears that the agreement, though duly concluded, has not yet been carried through the stage of exchange of ratifications, and that no instructions have been issued to the local officials in the above three districts as to giving the necessary facilities to the Kawakita company. Mr. Hayashi is therefore pressing for a settlement of the question. It must be confessed that Japan, in her dealings with Korea, shows a great deal of patience. We hear of a question one year, an apparently simple question which a slight exercise of goodwill on the part of the Korean Government ought to settle at once; and we hear of it a year afterwards as approaching a settlement, the interval having apparently been passed in quiet expectancy on one side and exasperating dilatoriness on the other.

Thursday, November 19.

If M. Pavlov be really innocent of the many strange proceedings imputed to him by rumour, he is one of the most cruelly maligned diplomatists existing. In our last issue we quoted Japanese telegrams from Seoul saying that he had questioned the Korean Government as to the source of its project of opening Yong Am-pho. That intelligence is now supplemented by a cablegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, in which M. Pavlov, having received Korea's reply that in such matters she acted on her own authority and not at foreign instance, is

reported to have made answer in the sense that the opening of Yong Am-pho to foreign trade would injure the rights already acquired there by Russia, and that if the idea were not abandoned, his Government would adopt whatever measure the circumstances might indicate. This, if credible, would be a worthy sequel to the story of Yong Am-pho. The Russians have no recognised rights at Yong Am-pho, so far as we can see. They established themselves there in the first instance without in any way consulting Korea and under the pretext that the timber-felling concession in the Yalu Valley invested them with competence to establish whatever stations might be necessary for the prosecution of the lumber enterprise. We have never seen this timber concession. Its text is among the impenetrable arcana which would materially assist public judgment were they revealed. Not having seen it, we have no warrant for assuming that it does not assure to Russia the privileges of establishing stations in the Yalu Valley, though we are certainly justified in assuming that an indiscriminate title to exercise that privilege quite irrespectively of Korea's wishes can not have been conferred on Russian subjects. But even if the concession be construed as possessing the full scope asserted for it in this respect, the most that can be affirmed as to the Russian settlement at Yong Am-pho is that it is a station connected with the timber-felling industry. In that character it can not, by any stretch of reasonable imagination, be regarded as a place closed to all foreign trade except that of Russia. Such a contention would be plainly monstrous. Its logical sequel would be that Russia has obtained an exclusive right of entry to the Yalu Valley, for she claims competence to establish stations wherever she pleases in the Valley, and she further claims that such stations have the effect of closing the regions where they are situated against all other Powers. If M. Pavlov has formulated such a proposition, he must be singularly indifferent to public opinion, and if he has not formulated it he is very cruelly maligned. The *Kokumin Shinbun's* correspondent says nothing of this wonderful claim but does report that the Russian forces at Fenhwang and Antung are receiving accessions, that provisions and munitions are being landed at Yong Am-pho, that seizures of timber-rafts continue at Wiju, and that M. Pavlov is still obstinately resisting the opening of Yong Am-pho.

The incidents of the Chemulpo affair have already been reported in these columns. From the information officially collected there seems to be no doubt that the fracas had its origin in an innocent attempt on the part of a Japanese subject to mediate between some Russian sailors and a Chinese fruit-seller, and that the sailors behaved with great violence. The matter would have attracted no more attention than usually falls to the share of an open-port brawl, where the drunken escapades of foreign sailors have been perennially recurring incidents for centuries, had not some Japanese subjects subsequently taken the law into their own hands, and, in their search for the Russian sailors, violated the domiciles of certain Chemulpo residents. The Japanese Consul was immediately instructed to proceed against these law-breakers but, at the instance of the Russian Authorities, the matter was subsequently taken up by the consuls in conclave at Chemulpo. They had to consider two propositions: one for

investing the Japanese police with full powers to preserve order; the other for arranging that whenever a foreign warship allows its men to go on shore, they must be accompanied by a warrant-officer who will be held responsible for their behaviour. The conference rejected the former proposal and decided that the latter should be endorsed and submitted to the Ministers in Seoul for approval. It must be very doubtful, however, whether such a system can have any practical efficacy. We can not see how any warrant-officer could accept such a responsibility unless he subjects the men placed under his charge to a degree of restraint quite inconsistent with the idea of "leave." He would have to keep the party always together; to compel them to drink *en masse* at the same saloons and to enjoy in common whatever other legitimate pleasures they might desire. The thing seems quite comical. Were it proposed that every war-ship while in harbour must land a squad of blue-jackets to act as constables for preventing excesses on the part of liberty-men from the vessel, the proposition would be at least practical, but we have little doubt that if the Ministers in Seoul endorse and transmit this consular programme, the officers in command of naval squadrons will treat it with ridicule.

The Japanese subject Maki Rokuro, who was wounded by Korean soldiers some time ago at Wiju, where he remained for many days without medical assistance, reached Seoul on the 15th instant and was admitted to the Kanjo Hospital there. But he expired on the morning of the 17th. It will be remembered that according to the investigations made by Mr. Hagiwara at Wiju, the Koreans were the least guilty in the complications which led ultimately to the assault on Maki and his comrade. Mr. Hagiwara's inquiry showed that a kind of triangular spoliation had been going on. The Japanese had been purloining Korean timber-rafts and the Russians had been stealing the stolen property. Therefore Mr. Hagiwara ruled that the original robbers must compensate the Koreans, and that a commission should be appointed to identify the rafts taken from the Japanese by the Russians. This commission seems unlikely to contrive more than a very fractional measure of restitution, but that is still in the lap of the future. Under all the circumstances, however, Maki Rokuro's death, though pitiable enough, will not be greatly pitied.

VICEROY ALEXIEFF AND THE JAPANESE AT DALNY.

It is pleasant to read in these troublous times the addresses of welcome and goodwill presented by the Japanese residents of Dalny to Viceroy Alexieff on the occasion of his recent visit and the reply by the Viceroy to his welcomers. The former document alludes in warm terms to the protection the Japanese have received and to the liberty of trade they have enjoyed under the wise and prudent administration of the Viceroy, and expresses the hope that he will continue to extend the same degree of protection to them. The Viceroy, replying, declares that he has always entertained friendly feelings towards the Japanese; that he regrets to see any discrimination exercised against them in the matter of privileges as compared with other nationals, and that he is taking steps to have the defect remedied. The Viceroy's allusion is to the fact that Japanese subjects were not allowed to bid for land at the last auction sale; a disability which has now been removed.

MR. INUKAI.

On Saturday the 14th instant, Messrs. Inukai and Oishi were entertained by the Progressists at the Maple Club, on which occasion, by invitation of Count Okuma, Mr. Inukai delivered an interesting account of the impressions produced on him by his recent trip through China and Korea. Briefly summarized his conviction is that Japan is doing virtually nothing in those regions. Whatever fitful displays of activity she makes are prompted by Russia's acts. If the great Northern Power stretches out a hand, Japan is immediately galvanized into spasmodic action, only to sink back into quiescence when the exciting cause ceases to be operative. She has no settled programme of procedure; no tenacity of purpose; no purpose. Everyone can see how essential to the security of Korea is the maintenance of the Yalu and the Tumen lines. But Korea and Japan have stood idly by while Russia is gaining slow and sure possession of those lines. Folks talk of Japan's doings in China and Korea. What is she doing? Where are there any visible evidences of her activity? She has no basis of operations in northern China, whereas Russia in Liaotung and Germany in Shantung are steadily pursuing the celebrated *fugen jikko seisaku* (policy of deeds without words) which the Katsura Cabinet credits itself with pursuing. Should things continue in their present course Russia and Germany will presently be mistresses of North-China's destiny, and no outside nation will be permitted to trade without their permission. Mr. Inukai, returning from visual contact with these evidences of activity, is more than ever convinced that the situation is steadily setting towards a goal whence there will be no return. He wished much to get to Harbin but was unable to gratify his hope. Harbin evidently bulks largely in his imagination. He asks for what purpose Russia has planned the construction there of a city measuring 7 miles in every direction. Does that indicate any idea of evacuating Manchuria? On the contrary, everything goes to show that her 25-years lease of Liaotung is a mere figure of speech, and that she is there for all time. Possibly were Japan insistent St. Petersburg might consent to terminate the military occupation of Manchuria, but even in that event would there be any reasonable prospect of the development of Japanese enterprise on such a scale as to extend her influence materially in these regions? There are no earnest of such a result. Besides, evacuation, as Russia evacuates, is a mockery. There is an object lesson at hand. Recently she marched her troops out of Mukden. So far so well. But she left behind them a colonel who retained all the substance of administrative authority, abandoning the shadow alone to Viceroy Tso. It is easy to re-close one's hand when the grasp has never been relaxed. One may talk of evacuation and one may talk of war, but one ought to talk also of the sequel of evacuation and the sequel of war. One has to ask whether any hope offers that after war or after Russian evacuation, Japan could win for herself in the Three Provinces such a material situation as would justify her previous efforts.

Mr. Inukai found many views among Chinese publicists. Some held that the districts outside the Great Wall were irrevocably lost to China, but that she would be able to preserve the districts inside the Wall in consequence of the mutual jealousies of the

Powers. Others considered that Japan and Russia entertain equally ambitious views with regard to Manchuria, and that since in the event of their coming to blows, the district must belong to the victor, China's interests would be best furthered by keeping things in *status quo*. Mr. Inukai himself thinks that China's fate will not be settled until the Manchurian problem is solved one way or the other, but he is disposed to question the commonly urged assumption that community of race and literature induces China to place strong reliance on Japan. His conclusion is that the Japanese people should devote their whole energies to developing their material interests in Manchuria and China, since by no other means can the situation inure to this empire's advantage. He is inclined further to think that the enterprise of the Germans in Shantung tends to overshadow that of the Russians in Manchuria, and that the territorial aggressions of the latter will not be felt as much by the Japanese people in the long run as the commercial and industrial competition of the former.

"MY MEMOIRS."

Under this simple title is given to the reading public the autobiography of Henri Stephane de Blowitz, one of the most accomplished journalists the world has ever seen. The book had been eagerly anticipated and from the reviews which appear in the London papers we gather that the critics have not been disappointed, for the famous correspondent of *The Times* seems not only to have placed on record some of his journalistic achievements, but has also provided material of which future historians of Europe will be glad, nay obliged, to avail themselves. The personal note, of course, vibrates throughout, and it is, also quite naturally, a note of triumph and self-satisfaction. M. de Blowitz was not a Frenchman. He was a native of Pilsen, in Bohemia, and one of the most notable events of his childhood was the declaration of a fortune-teller that he would "sit down with kings and have princes at his table." That prophecy he did not forget, although it was not till very many years afterwards that he had the satisfaction of finding it come true. How he drifted to Paris and ultimately became attached to *The Times* he tells in the chapters, "Early Youth" and "How I became a journalist." In those days he was on friendly terms with M. Thiers, and these are the particulars he gives of his first journalistic hit:—

I went to Versailles. I found M. Thiers in a very irritable state of mind. He was indignant with all French political parties. . . . I left him without daring to speak of my new occupation, but on reflection on what he had said I drew up a note which I sent to Mr. Oliphant. He was very much pleased with it. "A genuine hit," he said. "There is not a word to alter in it. You are a born journalist." He then sent off my first telegram to *The Times*.

Next day M. de Blowitz read his telegram in the *Liberte*, experienced "one of the strongest emotions" that he had ever felt in his life, and there and then resolved that he would remain in Paris and become a journalist. Later, a lucky incident secured for him the approbation and good-will of the great Delane of *The Times*. They were present together at a sitting of the Chamber at Versailles, where Thiers made a great speech:

"What a pity," said Delane on leaving me, "that things are so badly organised! If we could have given that speech from one end to the other in tomorrow's paper, what a glorious thing it would have been!" When he had left a wild idea came into my head. . . . I went at once to the telegraph office. I obtained writing materials in an empty

room. There I put into operation my mnemonic process. Alternately I shut my eyes to see and hear M. Thiers, and then opened them to write out the speech for the wire. I was able to recall and report all the speech, which was, of course, instantaneously transmitted to London. When Mr. Delane next morning opened the *Times* in England he found in it two columns and a half reporting the speech he had heard on the previous afternoon at Versailles.

That was the beginning, practically, of a long series of triumphs. As the *Academy* points out, M. de Blowitz's only defect was one for which he was in no way responsible; his appearance was decidedly against him. "Figure and face did not make a favourable impression at first, but all this was forgotten as he talked, and his bright eyes flashed with intelligence. He was personally amused at his own insignificance, but declared that he had never found it an impediment in his work. That this was the case is obvious from the manner in which he was received and welcomed in circles absolutely closed to other journalists. Not only was the name of *The Times* in itself an almost magic *pass-partout*, but de Blowitz most worthily represented his employers. He never blurted out things by cable which had been told him confidentially. His account of the fall of Bismarck is a case in point. He was discreet, reliable, trustworthy—and statesmen knew it. Where others would have babbled he bided his time and much of his success was owing to this wise reticence. That he was vigilant, daring, resourceful, is proved by his *coup* at the Berlin Congress, of which, by the way, this volume of memoirs contains an interesting souvenir in the photograph of the historic fan, signed by all the diplomatic representatives and presented by *The Times* correspondent to Mrs. Walter."

Among the stories of the Berlin Congress which are printed for the first time is one relating to Prince Bismarck and Lord Beaconsfield. M. de Blowitz had been talking to the Iron Chancellor upon matters germane to the Congress, when Bismarck flashed out: "Beaconsfield has the most extraordinary presence of mind. He is accommodating and energetic, and never allows himself to be disturbed by anything." Such a compliment from such a quarter was rather unexpected, says the great journalist. To this Congress, M. de Blowitz owed another, perhaps his greatest, triumph, the publication in *The Times* of the Treaty of Berlin at at the very hour it was being signed. The circumstances of how the feat was achieved are told in the book at considerable length, but the discreetest of men does not give the name of the diplomatist who did him the good turn. Bismarck, five years afterwards, tried in vain to make him reveal the secret. Blowitz says, "Nothing more will ever be known," and we may take it, therefore, that the secret has gone to the grave with him. Perhaps the most absorbingly attractive of all the chapters in these "Memoirs" is de Blowitz' account of what happened at San Remo, when the old Emperor William was dying at Berlin, and when the doctors were trying to keep the Crown Prince Frederick alive, at least long enough to succeed to the Imperial throne. How *The Times*' correspondent happened to go to San Remo was rather curious. One morning he received the following anonymous letter in a mauve envelope:—

If you wish to know all about the tragedy of San Remo, why do you not try to find Madame Zirio?

He adopted the suggestion, went to San Remo, and found Madame Zirio. He showed her the mauve letter, and she at once said that the day before she also had received an anonymous letter to this effect:—

If you receive the visit of a celebrated journalist why not tell him the truth about the tragedy of San Remo?

Madame Zirio, it may be explained, was the proprietress of the villa occupied by the Crown Prince Frederick, and she told de Blowitz all that there was to tell of the struggles and rivalries of which her house had been the scene. After reading the sad, sad story one cannot help but agree with the narrator that those days at San Remo saw the enacting of "a great historical tragedy." M. de Blowitz had a fixed theory to govern him throughout life. He says in one impressive paragraph, doubly impressive by reason of its genuine sincerity, "I believe in the constant intervention of a Supreme Power, directing not only our destiny in general but such actions of ours as influence our destiny. When I see that nothing in nature is left to chance, and immutable laws govern every movement, that the faintest spark that glimmers in the firmament disappears and reappears with strict punctuality, I cannot suppose that anything to do with mankind goes by chance, and that every individuality composing it is not governed by a definite and inflexible plan. . . . Everything moves by a fixed law, and man is master of his own destiny only because he can accept or refuse by his own intervention and action the place he should fill and the path traced out for him by the general decree which regulates the movement of every creature."

We conclude our notice of the interesting volume by quoting and endorsing the *Academy's* critic, when he says:—"My Memoirs" is a book to be read straight through; it is full of information and anecdotes innumerable of historic personages. It is open to question which deserved the greater meed of congratulation, *The Times* for having been represented by M. de Blowitz, or M. de Blowitz for having represented *The Times*."

CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO TRAMPS.

Towards the end of August a book was published, simultaneously in London and New York, entitled "The Woman who Toils." It was written by Mrs. John von Vorst and Miss Marie von Vorst, two ladies of culture and refinement who, in order to obtain material for the book and also to get the "inside view" of the subject, voluntarily became working girls for a few weeks, braving the discomforts, hardships and privations which beset this class in their struggle for bread and clothing. The revelations in the book—told in the soberest language and unadorned by any "purple patches"—came as a great surprise to the outside world, particularly with regard to the conditions prevailing in the Southern States. Miss Marie von Vorst entered a Southern cotton mill as a worker and she found a terrible state of things existing. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that it is of modern America we are reading when we come across such a passage as this:—"I found these people degraded because of their habits, and not of their tendencies,—which statement I can justify. Whatever may be their natural instincts, born, nurtured in their unlovely environment, they have no choice but to fall into the usages of poverty and degradation. They have seen nothing with which to compare their existences, they have no time, no means to be clean, and no stimulus to be decent." It is under this system too, that little children of six, seven, and eight work long hours in the same mills and are quickly reduced like their unfortunate

mothers to the lowest depths of degradation it seems possible for poor human nature to reach. Here are some of the cases which Miss von Vorst saw in South Carolina:—

By my side works a little girl of eight. Her brutal face, already bespeaking knowledge of things childhood should ignore, is surrounded by a forest of yellow hair. She goes doggedly at her spools, grasping them sullenly. She walks well on her bare filthy feet. Her arms and hands are no longer flesh-colour, but resemble weather-roughened hide, engrained with dirt. Around the tangle of her hair cotton threads, and bits of lint make a sort of aureole. But there is nothing saint-like in that face, nor in the loose-lipped mouth, whence exudes a black stain of snuff as between her lips she turns the root she chews. "She's a mean girl," my little companion says, "we-all don't hev nothin' to say to her." "Why?" "Her maw hunts her to the mill; she don't want to go—no, sirc—so she's mad most the time."

Through the looms I catch sight of my landlord's little child. She is seven; so small that they have a box for her to stand upon. Even so her head is not high enough to be visible. I can only see her fingers as they cluck at the flying spools. I go over to her. "How old are you?" "Ten." She looks six. It is impossible to know if what she says is true. The children are commanded both by parents and bosses to advance their ages when asked. "Tired?" She nods without stopping. She is "a remarkable fine hand." She makes forty cents a day. See the value of this labour to the manufacturer—cheap, yet skilled; to the parent it represents \$2.40 per week.

Here is a little child, not more than seven years old. The land is a hot enough country we will concede, but not a savage South Sea Island! She has on one garment, if a tattered sacking dress can be so termed. Her bones are nearly through her skin, but her stomach is an unhealthy pouch, abnormal. *She has dropsy.* She works in a new mill—in one of the largest mills of South Carolina.

Here is a slender little boy—a birch rod is not more slender, but the birch has the advantage: it is elastic—it bends, has youth in it. This boy looks ninety. He is a dwarf; twelve years old, he appears seven, no more. He sweeps the lint and cotton from the mill aisles from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. without a break in the night's routine. He stops of his own accord, however, to cough and expectorate—he has advanced tuber-culosis.

Pneumonia and lung trouble are rife in these labour towns, where at certain seasons of the year the poor, unhappy children, die off like flies.

But their general health is bad all year round; their skins and complexions have taken the tone of the sandy soil of the southern country in which they are bred and in which their martyrdom is accomplished. I never saw a rosy cheek nor a clear skin: these are the parchment editions of childhood on which tragedy is written indelibly. You can there read the eternal condemnation of those who have employed them for the sake of gain.

Miss Jane Addams, one of the foremost among the band of earnest, practical philanthropists who are doing so much good through the agency of the Hull House in Chicago, declares in a recent issue of *Charities*, a New York magazine, that it is child-labour which is producing the large army of tramps which is now one of the great curses of America. An examination of the hundreds of tramps that apply for shelter at one of the boarding-places supported by Hull House, leads her to declare: It is surprising to find how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labour and begin to tramp in order to get away from it, as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business life. This inordinate desire to get away from work seems to be connected with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigour with which to overcome its difficulties, or the moral stamina which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not.

But an even more serious indictment is laid by Miss Addams against the door of child labour. It tends to pauperize the parents. "The parents, getting tired of work, become more or less dependent on the earnings of the child. For instance, Italian men who work on the railroads in summer find it a great temptation to settle down in winter upon the earnings of their children." Miss Addams tells of an Italian who was mourning the death of his twelve-year-old daughter,

and who remarked to her: "She was my oldest kid. In two years she could have supported me, and now I shall have to work five or six years longer until the next one can do it."

It was high time that light should be let into such dark places of America, for we feel sure that public opinion only needs arousing to make a clean sweep of these places of iniquity. For it is iniquitous that little children should become factory slaves like this. Fifty years ago England made such a state of things impossible for her little ones; America, for the sake of her fair fame, must do the same for hers.

DOWIE.

John Alexander Dowie, who made such a stir in and around Chicago by his Zionist propaganda, is now engaged in a campaign in New York. His first few days in the big city seem to have been crowded with disappointments and accordingly, in a sermon delivered in Madison Square Garden, he took an opportunity of "sizing up" the people of the huge metropolis. The trouble with New Yorkers, he said, "is that they know all about what the newspapers say; they know all about what everybody says, except God. New Yorkers are all busy listening to each other; they know what the politicians are doing, what the gamblers in Wall Street are doing, what the thieves and murderers are doing; how the walking delegates are stealing labour's birth-right." He then personified New York as sneering at him and jeering and asking: "Who are you? What authority have you? If you say to me, here in New York, 'Get!' I won't get. I'll stand still. They said to me in Chicago, 'We'll drive you out!' I said 'If Christ lets you kill me, you may drive me out in a hearse.' When I was ready I got. And now they come 42½ miles out of Chicago to see me." There are several Australian residents in Japan who remember Dowie when he was a Congregational Minister in Sydney. They will be interested no doubt to read how he appears in these latter days of his notoriety. We quote the *New York Commercial*:—"Dowie was attired like an Episcopalian bishop. His outer robe of black was lined with purple. The sleeves of his surplice were very full and soft. At his back hung a hood lined with the colours of Zion, blue, white and gold. It was explained later that though this looked exactly like an academic hood, it was not one at all. It was simply the hood of the General Overseer of the Restoration Host." That Dowie's crusade at Chicago has brought him a very great deal of this world's goods is shown by a statement made by Mr. Benj. J. Ridgeway, of Cincinnati, who was sent to Chicago on behalf of the Book-keepers Association to disentangle the accounts of Zion. Mr. Ridgeway finds that Dowie has in his absolute control \$35,000,000. The value of the properties held by the Christian Catholic Church of Zion he places at \$20,000,000. When Mrs. Dowie arrived in New York it was announced that she had been robbed of a diamond and ruby brooch of the value of \$1,500. Sceptical persons at once asked if this was only another of her husband's advertising dodges, a dodge resorted to by *prima donne* when about to open a stalling tour. Reading the accounts of Dowie's doings, whether in the secular or religious press it matters not, one cannot help wondering what fanatic zeal directed by Yankee 'cuteness, will do next.

MR. KONDO REMPEI'S SPEECH.

The following is a translation of the speech delivered by Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at a meeting of the Bankers' Club:—

My recent journey gave rise to misconceptions at home and abroad. At home it was reported that, having received secret instructions from the Government, I was travelling for purposes relating to the political situation, and when I reached Vladivostok people at once began to say that this pleasure-trip taken by the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha might be interpreted as a sign that peace was assured. I need scarcely say that these expressions were the purest conjectures. My journey was for no other purpose than to inspect the properties recently acquired by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from a British firm in the Yangtze Valley. It happened to be the hot season, and as I had been advised to make some change to cooler latitudes, I thought that I would examine the East-China Railway also and the effects it is likely to produce on the intercourse of the nations, so I went by that line *via* Vladivostok to Peking, and thence travelling to Shanghai. I finally ascended the Yangtze. Such being the circumstances I have nothing particularly novel or strange to relate, but I may be permitted to speak of two or three features of my trip.

When I visited these regions in 1899 it was just the time after the China-Japan war and all countries were competing to obtain privileges in matters of mining, railways and navigation. Viewing the situation from the stand-point of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, I concluded that it was a matter of cardinal importance to secure for Japan the principal place in the navigation of Far Eastern Waters, and after my return I carefully explained that conviction to the Ministers of the Cabinet, which led to a minute discussion as to what should be done for opening lines and what steps should be taken with regard to the financial machinery of trade. Since then five years have passed, during which the Government has interested itself largely in the maritime carrying trade of the Far East and has promoted its development in various ways. The Yusen Kaisha also has had its own programme. Thus it has established the Honan S. S. Company and it recently purchased a line of steamers on the Yangtze, which measures are nothing more than the practical application of one part of that programme. As to the financial machinery of commerce, the Specie Bank has established branches in China and has made considerable efforts to extend its operations there. The Government, too, is at last planning the establishment of a China-Japan bank and is taking active steps to promote it, all which facts furnish ground for much satisfaction with regard to our enterprises in China. Turning to statistics of China's foreign trade, we find that it aggregated 500 million dollars in 1898, of which Shanghai did 300 millions' worth. But in 1902, the total was 700 millions, an increase of forty per cent. in 5 years. It had been anticipated by me that when the various railway-schemes and other enterprises so diligently pursued by the several Powers reached completion, the development of China would make extraordinary progress, and an incalculable growth would be witnessed in her trade. But even before those enterprises are accomplished, we are to-day confronted by a rapid growth of 40 per cent., from which fact the nature of her future development may be inferred, and as the railway projects now in hand approach completion traversing the whole Yangtze Valley, it can not be long before China's foreign commerce reaches the figure of 1000 million dollars. A trade of 700 millions and a population of 400 millions, gives an average of less than two *yen* per head. In Japan, the foreign trade represents an average of from 12 to 13 *yen* per head of the people, and in India the figure is said to be 5 *yen*. It may be several years before China reaches the degree of Japan's development in this matter, but that she should attain the level of India can not be called an idle hope. In that event her commerce would amount to 2,000 millions of dollars, a prospect the significance of which need not be dilated on. In the face of these facts, what enterprises has Japan planned in China during the past five years? Examining the matter at the actual scene of the work, there are no discernible evidences that any enterprises have been projected. On the other hand other nations are actively pushing their undertakings to completion and are daily extending their prestige. Five years ago when I travelled through these districts I concluded that there were grounds for great energy on Japan's part, and I entertained the same sentiment on the present occasion, so that I was all the more disappointed when confronted by facts. My travels led me to an inspection of the Korean coasts *en route* for Vladivostok. I did not find that those coasts had undergone any marked change since my visit five years previously. The population

and the trade of Fusan do indeed show some development and doubtless the prosperity of the place will receive an impulse on the completion of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, which is looked forward to, the inhabitants being engaged in making preparations. At Yuen-san and Söng-jin no change was perceptible. Vladivostok, as compared with its state on my preceding visit, seems to be a more complete town, the former wooden buildings having been largely replaced by brick edifices and the aspect of the streets altogether improved. As to the place's capabilities in the sense of a military station, I have no competence to form a judgment, but in the character of a trade port it has much to attract notice. The wharves have been greatly improved and their connexion with the railway established, among other things. Having seen Vladivostok I travelled by the East-China Railway and in passing through Manchuria I observed many places of great natural resources. Harbin and its vicinity were especially noticeable in that respect. Owing, however, to paucity of inhabitants it is inevitable that the progress of productive industry should be displayed. The world is already aware of the great producing capacities of Manchuria and of its abundance of gold mines, but at present its output is limited to agricultural products. Of these the total is said to be 15 million *koku*, including 8 million *koku* of millet which is used for the people's food; 4 million *koku* of beans, the greater part of which goes to Japan; and 3 million *koku* of barley and miscellaneous cereals. In short, the actual products of the region do not bear any visible ratio to its natural capacities.

When I saw the East-China Railway five years ago, only one small section of it was open to traffic, but now I found trains running over the whole line, and was astonished at the rapid progress the work had made; for it was progress representing 300 miles yearly, or nearly a mile a day. It is true that the districts traversed, being, for the most part, level, offered few engineering difficulties, but none the less this rapidity of construction is unparalleled. Of course the exact cost of the enterprise is not publicly known, but 430 millions of *yen* are said to have been spent on it. The laying out of Dalny also is reported to have cost 18 million *yen*. But the correlated structures and works have not yet been carried to completion, and it would seem that a large outlay must still be incurred on their account. I had heard that the Railway was inconvenient and disagreeable, but I found that the first-class carriages were 9 feet wide and 9 feet high, that the sleeping cars were well furnished and that the oscillation was small, so that I did not experience any discomfort. The speed was from 12 to 13 miles an hour and the stoppages at stations were from 20 to 40 minutes, which figures are doubtless due to the incomplete condition of the line. I had been informed that the journey from Dalny to Moscow could be performed in ten days, and that mail matter sent from Japan would be delivered in Europe in 18 days, and from what I saw I formed the impression that this estimate was not incorrect. At present letters by the trans-Pacific route take 24 or 25 days to reach Europe, and however much the transit be accelerated hereafter it can scarcely be made shorter than 20 days. If, then, matter can be sent by the other way in 17 or 18 days, an important question presents itself for future consideration.

As to Dalny, it is declared by the people of Vladivostok to be unsuited for the purposes of a commercial port, whereas Vladivostok, they say, is suitable, and consequently to spend labour on the former place is futile. Probably the inhabitants of every locality have the same remark to make about other places, and I presumed that the people at Dalny would take the opposite view to that of Vladivostok. But when I went to Dalny and examined it, I felt that what the Vladivostok folks said might be correct. It is true that the breakwater is a very fine affair, 5,000 feet in length; that the wharfrage measures 1,900 feet, and that an area of 400,000 *tsubo* is included in the harbour; but no merchants are to be seen carrying on business on Dalny. The reason may be apprehended after a little thought. European products can not find a large market there. Rates of transport by rail are high at present and the total population of Manchuria does not exceed 20 millions, most of whom wear cotton clothes, eat cheap food and live in an economical manner. Under the circumstances whatever Japanese goods find their way thither are merely for the use of the railway officials and employees, and there is no reason to think that such goods will go there increasingly in the near future. As to exports again, I learned that it is in contemplation to divert to Dalny the 4 million *koku* of beans now shipped at Newchwang, but I think that Dalny will find difficulty in depriving Newchwang of the position the latter has long enjoyed as a place of exit. Besides, the cost of transport is very different, and even though reductions be made, I do not look to see Dalny a flourishing harbour of export in the near future. Thus Russia has spent already 430 million *yen* and is still occupied in building stations

and carrying out other work which will require large outlays, but there seems to be no hope of her obtaining a return commensurate with the amount of capital sunk, and from this point of view it may be that the judgment of the people of Vladivostok is correct. On the other hand, at Port Arthur a new town is now in process of construction, and handsome edifices are being built by Vladivostok merchants who were engaged mainly in supplying the wants of the garrison troops and their families. Vladivostok and Port Arthur being alike, this business relation is not unnatural. It would seem to me that the spending of four hundred and odd million *yen* upon the railway was inspired by some ulterior purpose. If the money be regarded as the purchase-price of Manchuria, it may not be a bad bargain, but as a financial enterprise looking to future profit I deem it questionable.

With regard to Chinese railways, the line from Newchwang to Peking and that from Peking to Chinging are finished. Of the Lu-Han road the section of 130 miles from Hankow to Kioh-shan is constructed, and in two years more the whole will probably be finished with some small exceptions. At Kiaochow the Germans are working, their project being to carry a line from Chinkiang on the Tsin-chin road *via* Shanghai and Hangchow to Nanking and to connect it with the Chin-tsu railway.

The Yangtze Valley is an object of ambition to the various Powers. Here when the Lu-Han and the Yueh-Han lines are completed, communication with Canton by rail will be effected. Szchuan is not easy to get at, and in connexion with that various efforts were made to effect the navigation of the river to Chungking. But they have not been altogether successful. An English steamer reached Chungking without difficulty, but a German steamer was lost *en route*. England has been trying to obtain a concession to build a railway to Sichuan, but according to recent newspaper reports the Chinese Government is about to do the work itself. When these various railways are built the question is, what relation will be established between the Yangtze Valley and the development of China. The Yangtze is one of the largest rivers in the world. It has a length of some ten thousand miles, and steamers of 3,000 tons will be able to get as far as Hankow, it is said, which forecast, should it prove correct, will place the Yangtze first among the world's navigable waterways. The chief business centres along the Yangtze are Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, and Kiukiang. Chinkiang has beautiful scenery and a large trade. Nanking is one of the old capitals of China. It has a population of 900,000, and its future development is expected. Wuhu has recently become prosperous. It exports 2 million *koku* of rice alone. Kiukiang is at the entrance of the Hanyang Lake, and there also commerce seems to be growing. Hankow, with Wuchang and Hanyang has a population of 1,200,000, and constitutes the great station of central China. This river is of the utmost importance to China, and even without railways is her chief artery of transport. The people along its banks are notably liberal and the soil is very rich. England appears to regard the Valley as within her sphere of influence. Hankow may be compared to Chicago and Shanghai to New York. The effect that the development of the Yangtze Valley must exercise upon the prosperity of Shanghai is said to be incalculable, and I must say that I received that impression. China's future is full of hope. So soon as the railway from Canton to Hankow, on the one hand, and that from Chinkiang to Hankow, on the other, are opened, so as to establish complete communications between the north and the south, with concomitant exchange of products and manufactures, the development of the interior will probably reach a point not easy to estimate. That Japan, separated as she is by only a narrow sea from this land of promise, should take no share in the privileges that the various Powers are obtaining, but should look on with folded hands is indeed regrettable. What I would hope is that some enterprise in China, no matter what, may be taken up and capital invested so as to lead to work of great profit. A day's delay now means a year's regret hereafter. Whenever I go to China I am struck by this thought. How is it that the Japanese do not get to work? There are a considerable number of them in China, but it must be confessed that many of them, being without capital, are engaged in menial trades or professions. Thus they give the Chinese a bad impression. For instance, they attach themselves to the Russian troops and travel from place to place selling lemonade, doing washing, acting as barbers, and some are carpenters or masons. All are working as individuals, and there is practically no one that contracts for a big job. Japanese contractors seemed to be confined to Sato Masahisa, of Dalny, who sells milk; for the rest, they all follow the Russian troops from place to place. In northern and southern China alike the Japanese settlements have not undergone the least change during the past five years. At Tientsin alone, as a consequence of the

Boxer affair, there is some improvement, the Japanese settlement there being fairly on a level with its foreign competitors. But everywhere else weeds are in occupation and Japanese trade is conspicuous by its absence. Can we expect that Japan's interests, her prosperity and her prestige will thus hold their own in China's future? I fear that we can not. If without appearing presumptuous I may be permitted to speak to you about the Yusen Kaisha, I would say that we have already made appropriate arrangements in the Yangtze Valley. Again, as to financial machinery, if the Specie Bank put forth its strength and if the Government start the China-Japan Bank, there will gradually cease to be any deficiency in that respect. It is a great pity that the Japanese people should stand idle at this juncture. May I be allowed to say that it was with the hope of helping to put an end to that state of affairs and of assisting to promote the trade of China and Japan, that I employed my summer leisure in travelling through those districts. I wish that many of my countrymen instead of spending their time at Hakone or Ika would visit China and observe it thoroughly for themselves. There is nothing new in what I have told you. Every one knows it, but I wish that such words had not to be spoken. (Loud applause.)

SOCIAL FESTIVITIES IN TOKYO.

On the 17th instant Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda held a reception in Tokyo to celebrate the wedding of Miss Sonoda and Mr. Hayashi, grandson of Viscount Hayashi. The scene of the fete was the Imperial Hotel, and so great was the number of persons who assembled that even the extensive space available in the chief salon of the building and on the lawn outside barely sufficed to accommodate the guests. As tribute to the universal popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda the affair was most striking. It would be altogether beyond the limits of our space to give any list of the many notables present, from the Maharajah of Kapurthala downward, but certainly we may say with truth that almost every prominent person in Tokyo was included. After about one hour devoted to conversation, refreshments were served in the large dining room on the west of the building. His Excellency Baron d'Anethan, Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, proposed the health and perpetual prosperity of the happy couple in a few well chosen words, and the bridegroom replied suitably, concluding his speech by inviting the Japanese guests to drink to the health of their foreign friends. This brought to a close a party which Mr. and Mrs. Sonoda may justly regard as the heartiest possible demonstration of respect and affection, and which will prove, we trust, a true omen of the future lying before the beautiful young bride and her fortunate husband.

On the 16th instant His Excellency the British Minister and Lady MacDonald gave a reception and ball at the Legation in honour of their Imperial Highnesses the Maharajah and Naharani of Kapurthala who are now staying in Tokyo. Their Imperial Highnesses the Princesses Higashi Fushimi and Kanin were also present. The guests numbered about four hundred, and dancing, which commenced at ten o'clock, was kept up until the small hours. For supper was a spacious marquee—entirely closed except on the side of the main salons, and draped completely with flags—had been erected in the manner of an extension of the western verandah; an arrangement which afforded special facilities of ingress and egress. The British Legation no longer lacks that essential of modern buildings, a ball-room. Such a defect would have been intolerable to a Minister of Sir Claude MacDonald's hospitable instincts. But there yet remains the inconvenient necessity of some special construction for refreshment purposes when large parties like that of Monday last are

given. The Indian Prince and Princess, as well as the members of their suite, wore the costume of their country, and very picturesque and beautiful it looked in comparison with the sombreness of the European gentleman's equestrian "swallowtail" and the undress of the Western lady. Many of the high dignitaries of the capital being absent at the Autumn manoeuvres, the assemblage at the Legation was not as fully representative as it would have been at another time, but in all other respects the party was brilliant. Yokohama was largely *en evidence*, and for its convenience a special train left Shimbashi at half-past one o'clock.

A brilliant ball was given by Viscount and Viscountess Aoki at their Naka-roku-bancho residence in Tokyo on the 14th instant. It was attended by most of the notables in the capital, and was marked by all the pleasant features that invariably grace the hospitality of the Viscount and Viscountess.

Count Okuma's Chrysanthemum Party shares with the Imperial Garden Party and the Birthday Ball the honour of being one of the great annual fetes of Tokyo. It took place on the 16th instant in ideal weather. Count and Countess Okuma received the guests, of whom there were about two thousand, and after the orchids had been viewed, the magnificent collection of chrysanthemums attracted delighted attention. There were nearly a thousand different varieties, many of them exceedingly rare. The garden itself looked beautiful in its autumn dress, and the interior of the handsome Japanese building being fully exposed to view offered a feature of special interest. Refreshments were served with the wonted profusion, and the party may fairly be described as a brilliant success.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BULLER.

Many old residents of Japan will read with regret the news which we publish below, recording the death of Admiral Sir Alexander Buller. These words are written with reserve, but it seems to us that young Buller, as a newly promoted lieutenant, was on board the *Princess Royal* when that ship landed parties to deal with the great Yokohama fire of 1866, and that he himself was among those deputed to arrest the progress of that conflagration. In 1877 Captain Buller returned to this station and it should be matter of considerable interest to local Free Masons that, having been initiated elsewhere, he joined the Yokohama Lodge on Jan. 16th, 1878, being only a few months junior in that sense to the late regretted District Grand Master, Mr. E. Flint Kilby, who joined in Oct. 1877. Captain Buller resigned membership at the end of his commission and was elected an honorary member of the lodge; and in 1895 as Commander-in-chief on this station, he visited the Yokohama Lodge and renewed his relations with the brethren. Admiral Buller was the first president of the Hongkong Devonian Society.

The following is from the *Tiverton Gazette* of Oct. 6th:—

It is with great regret we record the death of Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B., of Erle Hall, Plympton St. Maurice. The gallant admiral had been staying at the Crown Hotel, Exford, hunting with the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds for the first time for eleven seasons. He was accompanied by his two sons, Lieut. Henry Buller, of the Indian Army, who is at present on leave, and Mr. Herbert Buller, and all were looking forward to an enjoyable time, especially deceased, who was one of the keenest sportsmen in the country.

The run on Saturday was a very fast one, from Yard Down to Badgery. In the course of the hunt in the afternoon the Admiral was riding in company with two ladies near Black Pit, one of the widest parts of the moor. The party became hopelessly involved in the boggy district, and had been trying for some time to find an exit, leading their horses. Suddenly the Admiral fell down while endeavouring to extricate his horse from a bog into which it had sunk up to its girths. Uttering a groan, the Admiral remained motionless. One of the ladies, with the greatest difficulty, managed to struggle to the roadway, where, fortunately, she met Mr. Fred Day and Miss Day, of Southmolton. Leaving his horse with Miss Day, Mr. Day immediately went to the spot where the body was lying. He could find no signs of life. The body was left in charge of Viscount Ebrington's groom. Mr. Day at once telegraphed for Dr. Holcroft, of Northmolton, and also for an ambulance from Exford. The Admiral's horse was extricated with the greatest difficulty by Mr. Day, the latter sinking nearly up to his waist in his struggles. Mr. Day took the animal to Simonsbath, and dispatched assistance to the scene of the sad occurrence. Lady Buller was away from home at the time, staying with her daughter, Mrs. Turner, of Newbury. The deceased leaves five sons and one daughter. He was 69 years of age. Admiral Buller had had a distinguished career, having seen service in the Crimea, and in other parts of the world.

THE BUDGET.

In some quarters it is stated that the Diet and the Cabinet will find themselves immediately in hostile camps about the Budget. The point of probable contention is that the Cabinet has included in its new estimates of revenue the income accruing from the proposed tobacco monopoly and the proposed amalgamation of prefectures. But neither can the monopoly be established nor the prefectures amalgamated without the Diet's consent. Hence the Cabinet, when it presents a Budget including these items, may be said to be acting in excess of its competence, and the House of Representatives will rise in rebellion against the irregularity.

Such technicalities are unworthy of serious attention. The Government will assuredly accompany the Budget with drafts of whatever laws may be necessary for giving effect to its provisions. As we understand the position taken by the Ministry, it is that certain measures are financially essential. These measures taken, a satisfactory Budget can be compiled. Otherwise the Finance Minister declines the task. If the Diet thinks the measures unnecessary and inadvisable, it should reject them on their merits, instead of seeking to whip the devil round the post by objecting to the form in which the measures are first brought to its notice.

THE MANOEUVRES.

In his general order to the troops after the manoeuvres the Emperor expressed satisfaction with the performance of the soldiers but reminded the officers that ability to handle large forces could be obtained by practical experience only. The order concluded with an exhortation to all ranks to be zealous in the discharge of their duties.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., was present at the manoeuvres, as were also Colonel Hume, Captain Troubridge, R.N., Captain Vincent, R.H.A., and Captain Jardine the last two being late arrivals in Japan, specially sent by the War Office to make themselves acquainted with the Japanese language and the Japanese Army.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

It was hardly to be expected that even so distinguished a writer and man of letters as Mr. John Morley should please everybody when writing the biography of such a man as William Ewart Gladstone. Gladstone played so leading a part in the controversies of his day, was so exceptionally gifted in many ways, and yet so strangely limited in others, that even now with the grass waving green above his quiet, secluded grave he is the subject of violent partisanship or equally violent dislike. To write the life of Gladstone there seemed only one man in English letters sufficiently qualified and he, by general consent, was John Morley. His qualifications were exceptional. A trained publicist, the master of a captivating style, not devoid of grim humour, he yet betrays in this biography a sympathy with ideals that are manifestly not his own which is at once a surprise and a gratification. For the last thirteen years of Mr. Gladstone's life Mr. Morley was the most trusted of his lieutenants, and towards the end of the long drama he had been drawn into a personal intimacy with him so close that, together with Lord Rosebery, he was the last person outside the household who was admitted to the bedside of the dying statesman. And so when it was known that Mr. Morley had accepted the onerous task, the reading public expressed content and quietly awaited the publication of the book. Now, all in due time, the Biography has appeared and is being as eagerly read and discussed in distant quarters of the world as in the old country. To the admirers of Gladstone the book is all that can be desired; to those who disliked him Mr. Morley's work is said to be an elaborate apologia; while those who are indifferent declare that a clever man of letters has contrived to be amazingly discreet and has displayed a reticence and wise suppression most highly to be admired in delineating the character of a man who was a past-master in the arts of making staunch friends, creating implacable enemies, and of explaining away "previous convictions." Mr. Morley tells us that when he applied to Queen Victoria for permission to publish certain State documents relating to his old political chief, Her Majesty strongly impressed upon him "that the work he was about to undertake should not be handled in the narrow way of party." The injunction has, on the whole, been very laudably obeyed, though in the nature of things it was impossible to always keep to the circumscribed path indicated by the Queen. The first volume opens with an autobiographic fragment of Mr. Gladstone's childhood, and carries his life down to the junction with the Liberal party in 1859. These recollections of his boyhood were prepared by Mr. Gladstone in his declining years. He appears to have been anxious to dispel the idea that he was in any sense a prodigy.

"The best I can say for it is that I do not think it was a vicious childhood. . . . But truth obliges me to record this against myself. There is no recollection of being a loving or a winning child; or an earnest, or diligent, or knowledge-loving child."

Mr. Gladstone goes on to say that he was a boy of singularly slow development. "There was more in me, perhaps," he adds, "than in the average boy, but it required greatly more time to set itself in order; and just so in adult and in middle and later life I acquired very tardily any knowledge of the world, and that simultaneous conspectus of the relations of persons and things which is necessary for the proper performance of duties in the world."

Religion was the principal controlling and

directing force of his career, and, as Mr. Morley points out, no estimate of the man could pretend to anything like completeness which did not take account of that fact. At all the most critical moments of his life, as shown by these posthumous papers and notes, he sought refuge in his spiritual beliefs, and tested every act by a high standard of religious conduct. The Bible was everything to him. "On most occasions of very sharp pressure or trial," he writes in one place, "some word of Scripture has come home to me, as if borne on angels' wings."

A chapter headed "Characteristics" contains an admirable panegyric of Mr. Gladstone expressed in a literary form that is unexceptionable.

"He was never very ready to talk about himself, but when asked what he regarded as his master secret, he always said 'Concentration.' Slackness of mind, vacuity of mind, the wheels of the mind revolving without biting the rails of the subject, were insupportable. Such habits were of the family of faintheartedness, which he abhorred. Steady practice of instant, fixed, effectual attention, was the key alike to his rapidity of apprehension and to his powerful memory."

It was well-known to the general public in his life-time that much of Mr. Gladstone's policy as Prime Minister in his later administrations was distasteful to the late Queen Victoria, and Mr. Morley has given some interesting particulars concerning the relations between the greatest Commoner of the nineteenth century and his Queen. It seems clear too that although he valued the Queen's advice very highly and placed perhaps a greater reliance upon her influence in the councils of Europe than did his rival, Lord Beaconsfield, Gladstone yet failed to conciliate her Majesty in private, and this failure is attributed to his habit of "addressing her as if she were a public meeting." The wise judgment of her late Majesty, as well as that of King Edward, has permitted the publication of many of the minutes and reports transmitted by Mr. Gladstone after Cabinet meetings and after nightly sittings of Parliament. These documents fully bear out the popular estimate. The Queen, as her Minister admits, was never failing in personal consideration, and more than once pressed an Earldom upon him, but there was constant constraint, and even her frequently-expressed solicitude for his health and suggestions that he should not over-exert himself contained a somewhat galling *arrière pensée*. The Queen was a stickler for punctilio, and on one occasion Mr. Gladstone was rebuked for paying an informal visit to Copenhagen without acquainting Her Majesty. The explanation, as Mr. Gladstone stated in a note to the Queen, was that he originally embarked for a cruise among the Western Isles, and never intended setting foot on foreign soil. As events turned out, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the King and Queen of Denmark, and the King and Queen of the Hellenes visited the ship, and there was a dinner with speeches. Mr. Gladstone replied to the Queen as follows:

"Mr. Gladstone presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has to acknowledge your Majesty's letter of the 20th, 'giving him full credit for not having reflected at the time' when he decided, as your Majesty believes, to extend his recent cruise to Norway and Denmark."

"He may humbly state that he had no desire or idea beyond a glance, if only for a few hours, at a little of the fine and peculiar scenery of Norway. But he is also responsible for having acquiesced in the proposal (which originated with Mr. Tennyson) to spend a day in Copenhagen, where he happens to have some associations of literary interest; for having accepted an unexpected invitation to dine with the king some thirty miles off; and for having

promoted the execution of a wish, again unexpectedly communicated to him, that a visit of the illustrious party to the *Pembroke Castle* should be arranged. Mr. Gladstone ought probably to have foreseen all these things. With respect to the construction put upon his act abroad, Mr. Gladstone ought again, perhaps, to have foreseen that in countries habituated to more important personal meetings, which are uniformly declared to be held in the interests of general peace, his momentary and unpremeditated contact with the sovereigns at Fredensborg would be denounced, or suspected of a mischievous design."

But the greatest estrangement of all arose when Mr. Gladstone, on the rejection of Home Rule, appealed to the country. The Queen objected to his oratorical crusades, as she "did not approve of the first Minister of the Crown addressing meetings outside of his own constituency," but he declined to be restrained, pleading the example of the leaders of the Opposition. The memorandum of the Prime Minister's final audience with the Queen is headed:—

"The conversation at my closing audience on Friday was a singular one, when regarded as the probable last word with the Sovereign after fifty-five years of political life, and a good quarter of a century's service rendered to her in office."

"The Queen was in good spirits; her manners altogether pleasant. She made me sit at once. Asked after my wife as we began, and sent a kind message to her as we ended. About me personally, I think, her single remark was that I should require some rest. I remember that on a closing audience in 1875 she said she felt sure I might be reckoned upon to support the Throne. She did not say anything of the sort to-day. Her mind and opinions have since that day been seriously warped, and I respect her for the scrupulous avoidance of anything which could have seemed to indicate a desire on her part to claim anything in common with me."

Mr. Gladstone's letter to Queen Victoria announcing his retirement from public life, contained the following:—

Mr. Gladstone will not needlessly burden Your Majesty with a recital of particulars. He may, however, say that although at eighty-four years of age he is sensible of a diminished capacity for prolonged labour, this is not of itself such as would justify his praying to be relieved from the restraints and exigencies of official life. But his deafness has become in Parliament, and even in the Cabinet, a serious inconvenience in which he must reckon on more progressive increase.

More grave than this, and more rapid in its growth, is the obstruction of vision which arises from cataract in both eyes.

Accordingly he brings together these two facts, the condition of his sight and hearing and the break in the course of public affairs brought about in the ordinary way by the close of the season. He has, therefore, felt that this is the fitting opportunity for the resignation which by this letter he humbly prays Your Majesty to accept.

The pathos of this letter must appeal to every reader. Scarcely less interesting than his relations with the Queen are the chapters which tell of Mr. Gladstone's manner towards his colleagues. It is strange, when one remembers his reputation for overbearing masterfulness, to read that in the judgment of his biographer he too frequently allowed himself to be over-ruled, adopting the practice of taking votes and counting numbers. "Lord Granville said to him in 1886, 'I think you too often counted noses in your last Cabinet.'" What he described as the fiercest fight that he had ever known in any Cabinet occurred in 1883 upon the removal of the Duke of Wellington's statue from Hyde Park Corner. A vote took place, and three times over he took down the names. He was against removal, but was unable to have his own way over the majority. During the crisis before the fall of his Government in 1885:

"Between the middle of April and the middle of May he jots down, with half-rueful humour, the names of no fewer than nine members of the Cabinet who within that period, for one reason or another, appeared to contemplate resignation. Of one meeting he said playfully to a colleague, 'A very fair Cabinet to-day—only three resignations.'"

One cause of his retirement from public

life in 1894, apart from his eyesight, was failure to induce his colleagues to dissolve upon the Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils Acts; but Mr. Morley definitely tells us that the last straw was the Naval Estimates, which, in his opinion, were unjustifiably and unwarrantably extravagant.

Of course Mr. Morley has much to say about Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy and he is successful in showing that Home Rule as a possible solution of the Irish question had taken tangible shape in Mr. Gladstone's mind prior to the dissolution of 1885. We print an extract from the book at this point which will astonish a good many people, we imagine.

"In October (1877) he paid his first and only visit to Ireland. It lasted little more than three weeks, and did not extend beyond a very decidedly English pale."

In the light of that remark it is strange to think that Mr. Gladstone was responsible for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passing of two Irish Land Acts, and the introduction of two Home Rule Bills.

We have not space to refer at length to the many activities outside politics which filled up Mr. Gladstone's busy life: his translations from Homer; his writings on purely theological subjects; his devotion to Dante; his unbroken record of devoted service to the High Church party (and this notwithstanding that he was the idol and rock of defence of the Nonconformists of the three Kingdoms)—for these things we must refer our readers to the three portly volumes themselves. We conclude with a quotation from Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's criticism of the book:—"One miscalculation Mr. Morley makes when he traces Mr. Gladstone's circumlocution and ambiguity of language—he thinks 'sophistical' and 'verbosity' rude words of Disraeli's—to the tortuous influence of the Oxford Movement. That was a bad school, says Mr. Morley, with its 'dreadful tangle of economies and reserves, so largely practised and for a long time so insidiously defended.' The Oxford Movement did not begin till 1833 and did not develop to 'Tract 90' till the 'forties, but already in 1832 Gladstone had given proof of his verbal legerdemain in his defence of the nominee system—himself the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle at Newark; and his first speech in Parliament is a defence of the slave-owners that owes, as it had to owe, all its persuasions to casuistry."

Mr. Morley's biography of his great chief will take a high place in English literature.

FUNERAL OF MR. N. P. KINGDON.

The funeral of the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon took place on Saturday morning, when the mortal remains of this old and greatly respected resident were followed to the Yokohama General Cemetery by a very large concourse both of Japanese and foreigners. Leaving the house, No. 16 Bluff, about nine o'clock a procession, which was marked by the great number of wreaths and other floral tributes to the memory of the deceased gentleman, was formed and made its way along the Bluff main road. Mr. Arthur Kingdon, the sole surviving son, walked behind the hearse as chief mourner, being followed by other relatives and the general body of mourners. The pallbearers were Dr. Wheeler, Messrs. H. C. Litchfield, Jas. Walter, Capt. Jas. Martin, Messrs. James Dodds, Thos. S. Baker, W. H. Percival, R. D. Robison and J. P. Mollison. At the grave side the last rites were performed by Rev. W. P. G. Field, and few of those pre-

sent could suppress emotion when their turn came to throw earth upon the coffin of one who has been so prominent a figure in this community.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Tokyo share market showed a marked appreciation of all kinds of securities—with very few exceptions—on the 11th instant. Few of the appreciations reached the dimensions of one yen per share, those that did being the *Densha Tetsudo Kaisha's* (Electric Tram) shares (a rise of 1.90 yen); the *Keihin Denki Tetsudo Kaisha's* (a rise of 7.20 yen); the Street Electric Railway's (a rise of 10.20 yen); the Tokyo Gas Company's (1.20 yen); the Electric Light Company's (1.50 yen), and the Stock Exchanges (1.40 yen). The quotations in the case of the Keihin Electric Railway and the Street Electric Railway are regarded as speculative. But the appreciation continues.

We understand that Mr. W. K. E. Vincent, Mus. Bac., has resigned the position of Organist of Christ Church, which he has held to such general satisfaction for several years. The news, we feel sure, will be received with regret by all who have the interest of the Church at heart. Mr. Vincent put in some excellent and devoted work at Christ Church, spending himself without stint, and the high standard of music which he set himself to maintain will be remembered with gratitude by past and present members of the choir and congregation.

It is rumoured that the new Port Arthur English journal will see the light of day at about the middle of December or the beginning of January, and that it is an enterprise started by Colonel Artemieff, proprietor and editor of the *Novi Krai*. There is talk that its object will be to bring about an Anglo-Russian entente, and that M. Levitoff, a well known literateur of Port Arthur, has prepared a long series of historical articles designed to show that the story of the past contains many reasons for the two Powers to come together. Presumably a corollary of this entente would be the severing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Indeed that is remotely hinted, but we do not for our own part see why the three Powers should not come to a clear understanding. Probably the main difficulty in the way would be that some, if not all, of them would be reluctant to confess exactly what they want.

London financiers are evidently apprehensive as to the outcome of the Far-Eastern complication. Japanese underwritten 5 per cents. are quoted at £96.9-4½; the stock of the 50-million securities is at £93.3-0½ and the 4 per cents are selling at £81-5. Considering that Chinese 4½ per cents are quoted at £90-15s. the figure for the Japanese 4 per cents is conspicuously low. And this, too, in the face of Mr. Balfour's optimistic speech at the Guildhall banquet.

It is stated that the Cabinet will ask the Diet to endorse the abolition of no less than 19 prefectures—Saitama (which will be incorporated in Tokyo); Shiga (incorporated in Kyoto); Nara (incorporated in Osaka); Wakayama (partly in Osaka and partly in Miye); Gifu (in Aichi); Yamanashi (in Nagano); Ibaraki (in Chiba); Gumma (in Tochigi); Yamaguchi (in Hiroshima); Yamagata (in Akita); Iwate (partly in Aomori and partly in Miyagi); Toyama and Fukui (in Ishikawa); Tottori (in Shimane); Ehime (in Kagawa); Tokushima

(in Kochi); Saga (in Nagasaki); Oita (in Fukuoka) and Miyazaki (in Kagoshima). This means that instead of 3 fu and 43 ken, Japan would have 3 fu and 24 ken, and that an annual saving of yen 489,000 would be effected. There are doubts whether the programme can be carried out, though it is founded on the indisputable fact that means of communication have been vastly improved since the original system was instituted.

China seems to have sent a great many officers to the manoeuvres in Hyogo prefecture. We find the names of no less than forty of these officers gazetted as recipients of Japanese Orders, from the First to the Sixth. It does seem a pity that when Japan followed the example of instituting decorations she did not ignore the evil precedent of making them so terribly common.

We need scarcely add that various European officers also have received Orders, two Germans, two Frenchmen, two Dutch and one Russian. English officers, of course, are conspicuous by their absence from these lists.

There is much talk just now about the poisonous nature of purple and red lead-pencils. In April of this year a student in Kyoto lost the sight of one eye in consequence of some of the dust of a purple-pencil having flown up to the eye-lid as he was paring the lead. Several medical experts took the matter in hand, and it has now been proved that these red and purple leads contain *gentiana violet* and *methyl violet*, which have the effect of producing decay in organic substances. In every-day language the fact appears to be that aniline dye-stuffs are used to colour the lead, and that such stuffs are poisonous. What happens, we wonder, when a child puts such a pencil into its mouth, as children habitually do. The Authorities are expected to take some action in the matter.

The *Straits Echo* publishes a statement from its London correspondent, dated the 14th of October, to the effect that the Tsar was favourable to a suggestion that the dispute with Japan should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal, but was over-ruled by his military advisers. From the same source we learn that Dalziel's agency in London was informed that Admiral Alexieff had assured the Tsar that Japan would back down if Russia were firm. It is not in our power to say whether these rumours be true or false, but as publicists sincerely desirous of peace we enter our protest against the notion that a firm attitude on Russia's part will eventuate in a "back down" on Japan's. Such a misconception is altogether opposed to an amicable settlement of the complication. If we know anything at all about the Japanese, they are as resolute in this instance as any nation ever was.

In connexion with a project to carry the Rhodesia railway across the Zambesi at a point just below the Victoria Falls, *The Times* mentions a fact with which the general public were not previously acquainted, namely, that the Victoria cataract is the largest in the world, being roughly twice the width of the Falls of Niagara and having a depth of descent between twice and three times as great. "They present, indeed, by far the most stupendous phenomenon of their kind in the world." They excel Niagara not alone in magnitude but also in special characteristics due to the remarkable conformation of the black basaltic bed of the Zambesi at this point. Immediately above the falls, the bed is about a mile wide, but at the point

where they commence "the rock is crossed by a transverse fissure between four and five hundred feet in depth, into which the water pours in one broad and unbroken sheet; but at the bottom of this fissure it finds only a single outlet, comparatively narrow, at the mouth of a gorge which is said to be about twenty miles in length, and which pursues a zigzag course deeply channelled through the rocks." There can not be much doubt that if this wonderful cataract were within reach of railway communication, the travelling public would soon make its acquaintance.

Baron Hisaya Iwasaki has returned from his three months' trip abroad. The manner of his journeying, without any interpreter or any suite, is made the subject of a leading article by the *Shogyo Shimpō*, which justly lauds the fine example set by the Barons Iwasaki to their compatriots. These gentlemen, who are among the wealthiest in Japan, eschew all ostentation or luxury, and work with as much diligence as though their fortunes had still to be made. Baron Hisaya Iwasaki not only attends his office with unfailing punctuality and oversees the affairs of an extensive business, but also, when he feels that his experience needs to be widened, takes ship for the West, entirely without attendants, welcoming the treatment and undergoing all the hardships of an ordinary traveller.

Mr. Marshall Field, the well-known millionaire draper and silk mercer of Chicago, and one of the shrewdest business-men in the States, spent his summer holiday in England. He stayed there something like three months and returned to America absorbed with the idea that Mr. Chamberlain will win over the English constituencies to his tariff policy, and that if he does it will be a punishing blow to American industries. "There seems to be in this country," Mr. Field said in an interview on reaching home, "an impression that a tariff in England would affect us very little; that we would hardly notice it, but it is wrong. Our export business in iron and steel, in textile fabrics and in breadstuffs would suffer. Since I reached this country I notice a general impression that Chamberlain is already beaten, but I certainly believe he will win."

News comes from London that a number of verses printed in a Russian periodical over the signature of Olaf, are generally believed to have been written by the Czar. They are said to be expressed in exquisitely poetical language in the original Russian. The following is a translation of the second and third stanzas:

My happiness was born at night and succoured in the gloom,
My pleasures have dissolved in flight, heart-stricken at my doom.
My soul strives blindly for relief, chilled as the drifting snow,
By doubts which scoff at the belief, of finding peace below.

The King and Queen of Italy are paying their first visit to the British Court this week, and the nation, we note from home papers, are prepared to give them a warm welcome. From an interesting article in *The Times*, written by Signora Paola Lombroso, we learn that King Victor Emmanuel has received an exceptionally thorough education, that he is no genius, but a prudent man who readily understands all facts brought before him, and is completely free from vanity. He is believed to swerve slightly towards the Liberal parties, detests Court parade, and has suppressed

much of it, and likes nothing so genuinely as quiet domestic life, unadorned, it would seem, by much feeling for the arts. The Queen entirely sympathises with him, and having been simply bred in Montenegro, makes it her pleasure to be a good wife and mother, and to occupy herself in works of charity. These are qualities to endear her to Englishwomen.

A passenger by the *Buyo Maru*, which arrived at Shimomoseki from Liaotung on the 16th instant, is said to have stated to a correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpō* that Viceroy Alexieff is likely to leave for Russia at the close of this month, and that he will probably be succeeded by General Kuropatkin. This informant adds that people at Dalny are persuaded as to a pacific issue of the Manchurian complication, and that everything is calm there.

In a recent number of the *British Medical Journal*, an article, entitled "Prehistoric Sanitation in Crete," draws attention to certain discoveries made by Mr. Arthur Evans, F.R.S., during the course of his excavations at the site of the ancient city of Knossos, in Crete. These discoveries, as we pointed out in the *Japan Mail* when the news was first known, are of great interest, not only to sanitary experts, but also to the general public, showing as they do that the early Cretan people, who lived and flourished about 4,000 years ago, put into practice methods of sanitation which were believed to be of modern growth. Our contemporary enumerates the remains of a complete drainage system for a water-borne system of sewage, the means taken to ensure a pure water supply, and, perhaps the most interesting find of the kind, the discovery of several sections of terra cotta drainage pipes still in situ. These pipes, besides being beautifully made, were laid with all the precautions presented by modern text-books on this subject. The article, we learn, was written by Captain T. H. M. Clarke, M.B., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., medical adviser to H.R.H. the High Commissioner of the Powers in Crete. He has been in Crete since the early days of the international occupation, and was wounded at Kandia during the massacres of September, 1898, when the military hospital was attacked by Bashi Bazouks. Prince George of Greece, whose younger brother has just been married, as Governor or High Commissioner of the island, is proving himself an able administrator. Under his rule the island enjoys tranquillity and justice.

Rear-Admiral F. T. Bowles, Chief Constructor of the United States Navy, devotes part of his annual report to some pungent remarks concerning the delays that are occurring in the building of American warships. Admiral Bowles asserts that progress during the past year has been far from satisfactory. "This," he adds, "is particularly the case with the five battleships of the *Virginia* class. In July, 1902, these vessels were about a year behind their contract dates. During the past year they have fallen still further behind, and, on the average, have progressed only about one-half as much as would be required to conform to the contract rates." The completion of the battleship *Missouri*, it is unofficially explained, has been delayed somewhat by necessary alterations in turret supports, while all the vessels under construction on the Pacific coast have been delayed considerably by strikes. Insufficient capacity for the production of nickel-steel protection deck plates has been the alleged

cause of inadequate deliveries by the ship-builders, and this is said to have embarrassed and delayed their work to a considerable extent in the past year, and it still exists. The United States now have forty-five vessels under construction.

The meeting of representatives of various Chambers of Commerce now sitting in Tokyo is discussing the question of protection. Nothing has been yet decided, but it is plain that the general tendency is in favour of protection, or, at any rate, discrimination. Mr. Chamberlain's new "break" has influenced the Japanese. At a meeting on the 17th instant, Mr. Okura Kiha-chiro alluded to this fact as a final proof that a protective policy was inevitable. The chambers of commerce throughout the empire are to be invited to give the subject their careful consideration within the next few months, and a representation has been presented to the Government urging that official steps also be taken in the nature of investigation.

An interesting romance of martial law was enacted in October before a military tribunal at Verdun. In 1889, one Sergt.-Major Le Bail, of the 162nd Foot, stationed in the town, after serious embezzlements, deserted, and was sentenced, in contumacy, to 20 years' penal servitude, to military degradation, and to 20 years' interdiction of domicile. While these stern measures were being taken, Le Bail re-enlisted in the name of Danserec in the Foreign Legion, in which he made the campaigns of Algeria, Dahomey, Siam, and Tonquin, was decorated with the military medal, rose to be major and adjutant, and finally, with his 14 years of meritorious service upon him, presented himself at Verdun the other day in his true name, made restitution of all embezzled money, and asked to be tried. Taking all which things into consideration, the court pronounced a unanimous verdict of acquittal.

The *Graphic* Christmas number, which came to hand by the Canadian mail, is as usual beautifully illustrated. There is a fine portrait of King Edward in his uniform as Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Prussian Dragoons of the Guard, and a variety of short stories written specially by well-known authors, which, taken with the mixture of serious and comic pictures, tend to make the publication quite readable and interesting.

Among the list of successful candidates in the public examinations of the London Academy of Music, held in July, appears the name of Miss Helen Lloyd Thomas, of Yokohama. There were over 400 candidates in the examination and Miss Thomas won the Silver Medal. We understand that Miss Lloyd Thomas and her sister are due back in Yokohama on December 20th.

His Excellency M. Harmand returned to Tokyo by the train arriving at 9.30 a.m.

Business continues to be in a depressed condition. All the best authorities in Japan appear to be agreed that if the war clouds lifted a wholesome recovery of activity would be witnessed in trade and industrial circles. It is not easy to learn exactly on what foundation they base that hope, apart from the splendid rice crop, which could scarcely have failed to produce some effect had it not been counteracted by exceptional influences in other quarters. Whatever may be the true measure of the effect produced by the political uncertainty, it is at all events unquestionable that the unemployed funds

lying in the banks are steadily increasing. The latest figures published are:—

	Yen.
First Bank.....	2,939,000
Mitsui Bank.....	2,837,000
Mitsui Bishi Bank.....	2,408,000
Fifteenth Bank.....	1,462,000
Third Bank.....	1,119,000
Yasuda Bank.....	1,069,000
Hundredth Bank.....	1,059,000
Imperial Commercial Bank.....	1,030,000

In this table are shown only the Banks having unemployed deposits of over a million yen. Many others are said to be similarly embarrassed though on a smaller scale.

On the evening of the 18th instant the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha gave a dinner to the Directors and chief members of the Head-Office staff for the purpose of testing the abilities of the cooks and stewards recently engaged in England, who are to serve as instructors to the company's officers in those branches of service. We append the menu, and add that according to the opinions said to have been expressed much ability was displayed by the new employees:—

WINES.

Sherry: Liebfrauenmilch. Chateau Margaux.
Heidsieck. Dry Monopole. Liqueurs.
Curacao. Brandy.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.

Tartines à la Danzic. Devilled Sardines.

POTAGES.

Mulligatawny. Consomme à la Royale.

FISH.

Fried Smelts sauce tomate. Salmon with Cucumber

ENTREES.

Larded Fillets of Beef with Champignons.

Lambs Tongues, sauce Epicurienne.

Quail on toast.

REMOVES.

Roast Saddle of Mutton, Red Currant Jelly.

Wild Teal Duck, Madeira Sauce.

Prawn Curry.

VEGETABLES.

Roast Potatoes. Mashed Potatoes.

French Beans. Asparagus.

SALAD.

SWEETS.

Black Cap Pudding. Gateaux Japonaise.

Fruits in Jelly. Parisienne Pastries.

SAVOURY.

Omelet au Fromage.

Dessert. Coffee.

VANILLA ICES.

COLD BUFFET.

Roast Baron of Beef York Ham.

The Japan Society of London issues the following forecast of its season's doings, showing that it has lost nothing of its vitality:—

Wednesday, November 11th—"The Japanese Soldier in the Field," by Frederic Coleman, M.J.S.

Wednesday, December 9th—"Hokusai from the National Geography of Japan," with Translations of the Prefaces and Description of the Contents of the Mangwa," by F. Victor Dickens, C.B., M.B., M.J.S.

1904.

Wednesday, January 13th—"The Bringing-up of Japanese Girls," by Chikuro Kadono, B.A., C.E., Member of Council J.S.

Wednesday, February 10th—"In Memory of Will Adams, the First Englishman in Japan," by Arthur Diosy, F.R.G.S., Chairman of Council J.S.

Wednesday, March 9th—"Japanese Sword Blades and Arrow Heads," by Miss E. R. Scidmore, M.J.S.

Wednesday, April 13th—"Is Interest in Japanese Art on the wane in Europe and America?" by Marcus B. Huish, LL.B., Hon. Librarian and Curator, J.S.

Wednesday 11th—"The Nun Rijōnen; Fragments of a Japanese Biography," by Lafcadio Hearn, late Lecturer on English Literature, Imperial University, Tokio, Hon. M.J.S.

Wednesday, June 8th Annual General Meeting. A Conversation will be held during the Session, the date and other particulars of which will be duly announced.

Thirteenth annual dinner—Wednesday, May 4th, in the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, His Ex-

cellency the Viscount Hayashi, LL.D., D.C.L., President. J.S., in the Chair.

CHARLES HOLME } Hon. Secs.
Gōji UKITA }

The *Chuo Shimbun* publishes a list of the articles of trade that would probably be affected by the protection proposals now under discussion by the Chamber of Commerce in Japan. The list is as follows:—

EXPORTS.	Yen.
Tea.....	10,000,000
Lily Bulbs.....	240,000
Straw Braid.....	3,000,000
Cotton Yarns.....	20,000,000
Cotton Fabrics.....	6,000,000
Soap.....	200,000
Cigarettes.....	2,000,000
Brushes.....	620,000
Fans.....	800,000
Glass.....	830,000
Camphor.....	3,500,000
Nankin-mame.....	350,000
Silk stuffs.....	82,000,000
Haburaye and silk handkerchiefs.....	30,000,000
Matches.....	8,000,000
Beer.....	500,000
Buttons.....	370,000
Umbrellas.....	1,000,000
Fancy matting.....	5,500,000

IMPORTS.	Yen.
Timber and Boards.....	540,000
Oil dregs.....	10,140,000
Machines.....	12,000,000
Steamers.....	1,400,000
Sugar.....	15,000,000
India-rubber articles.....	500,000
Cotton stuffs.....	18,000,000
Paper.....	3,700,000
Wines and Spirits.....	1,000,000
Plate glass.....	1,800,000
Rope and Twine.....	300,000
Barley and Potatoes.....	760,000
Iron.....	19,000,000
Railway Cars.....	2,500,000
Bicycles.....	1,000,000
Kerosene.....	16,000,000
Cotton Yarns (gassed).....	3,040,000
Woollen Fabrics.....	17,000,000
Pumps.....	570,000
Hats.....	230,000
Hemp Articles.....	2,000,000

HECTOR MACDONALD.

"The irreproachable character of so brave, so glorious and unparalleled a hero."—Commission of Enquiry.

"Man's inhumanity to man, makes countless thousands mourn"—Robert Burns.

"Blow, blow thou wintry wind

Thou art not so unkind

As man's ingratitude."—Shakespeare.

A LAMENT.

Peace to the gallant dead, beside his grave

The weeping willows wave;

The turf is green, that hid the hero's shame.

No refutation, cancelling of blame,

No tardy praise, to vindicate his fame,

No plaudits, such as used to greet his name,

Can bring him back, the Bravest of the Brave.

No sob of penitence, nor anguish deep

Can change eternal sleep

Or wring forgiveness from the silent clay.

The past lies with the past, and memory,

That binds the living to the dead for aye,

Dissolves in tears its woeful phantasy.

Yet Honour lives. This may we stainless keep.

N.G.M.

THE PLAGUE.

Two cases of plague were reported on Nov. 13th at the isolation house, Minami-Ota, where it may be remembered that over a thousand inhabitants from Yoshihamacho, Matsukagecho, Urashimacho and Koyasu are detained on account of disinfection arrangements. One of the patients is a youth named T. Noguchi from Yoshihamacho, and another is an infant girl named Fuku from Koyasu. They were immediately removed to the Manji Hospital.

BOXING CONTESTS.

The Boxing contests were continued on Thursday night before a good audience. The display made was capital and altogether these two entertainments were highly creditable affairs. Some dissatisfaction was manifested on Thursday in parts of the hall at a decision in which judges and referee were unanimous but this was a temporary "kick" and the proceedings generally were watched by a keenly appreciative and orderly audience.

The first bout was between Coleman of H.M.S. *Vengeance* and McCane of the U. S. S. *Rabigh* (feather-weights) and it proved a very fast fight. McCane was near disqualification for foul fighting, but nothing of this kind affected the decision, Coleman being knocked out in the fourth round.

Abbott of H.M.S. *Cressy* met Bellfield of the *Albion* (middle weights) and between them they put up a most plucky contest. After Abbott had been practically beaten he came up most gamely, but Bellfield was evidently the cleverer of the two and in all likelihood would have received the verdict. Most unfortunately, however, in the seventh round, and purely in the excitement of the moment he hit Abbott while the latter was getting on his feet, and as the foul was plain and palpable Bellfield had to be disqualified. A very plucky fight.

Two light-weights, Turner of the *Vengeance* and McNamara of the *New Orleans*, made a close fight during the first three rounds of the next bout, but Turner had slightly the better of it in the subsequent work. McNamara was twice warned by the referee and a clear foul in a clinch on the ropes disqualified him. Probably Turner would have had the verdict any way.

Gordon of the *Wisconsin* and Thompson of the *Vengeance* (welter-weights) went into the ring for the purse offered by residents to be fought for by a man from the British navy to meet an American at 142 lbs. This was a very fine bit of fighting in the first two rounds, but in the following four turns Thompson had the advantage as it appeared to the judges and referee and the decision was given in his favour. There was quite a loud protest against this action on the part of a considerable section of the audience. The fight was beautifully clean; there was scarcely a clinch, and the men broke away splendidly without any body having to say a word. It would be a pleasure to see them in a longer contest—this was only six rounds.

The Bantam championship of the China station was competed for by Layton of H.M.S. *Albion* and Lacey of the *Vengeance*, in a twelve round contest. When the men were called from their corners they went at it in ding-dong style, and the general notion was that they would not be able to last. But so evenly matched were the two that at the end of the bout the referee gave a draw, which seemed to indicate the general opinion. The fight was a game and gallant business from start to finish.

FIRES.

On the morning of Nov. 14th, fire occurred at Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo, destroying one house. The cause is reported to have been tobacco ashes.

A telegram dated Nov. 15th from Fusan, Korea, states that fire had occurred at Nanlin burning down about twenty buildings.

Fire broke out on Nov. 15th at 9 p.m., at the Akaike coal mine, Chikuzen province, where about eight hundred coolies were working. About thirty of the men are missing. Usually, over two thousand coolies work in this mine, but on the day in question many of them were waiting to receive their half-monthly wages. According to an official telegram, thirty-five coolies were burned to death.

A telegram from Yamashi states that Mum: Nakayama (22) living at Wakamatsucho, was found murdered on Nov. 17th. She was to have married a prominent merchant on the following day.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME AND
BRITISH SHIPPING.

IT is plain that if a system of preferential tariffs were adopted by Great Britain with the object of discriminating in favour of her colonies, there would be a diminution in the quantity of goods carried between the United Kingdom and the countries discriminated against. On the other hand, there would be an increase in the quantity of goods carried between the United Kingdom and the colonies. Would the increase in the latter case balance the decrease in the former? That is a question of great importance, for it concerns the shipping industry which is one of England's chief enterprises. The matter is admirably discussed in a series of essays published by *The Times*. A remarkable new departure made of late by the leading journal has been the employment of the most competent experts to examine minutely and fully any vital problem that presents itself. Such work can not be done satisfactorily within the compass of a leading article. It requires much more detailed treatment and much more space than editorial columns permit. Therefore *The Times* has adopted the serial method, with results which can not be too highly commended. It would be hopeless to attempt any summarizing of the great journal's essays in this particular instance. Every word they contain is material and must be carefully perused. But a few special points may be noted. One is that foreign tonnage is increasing more rapidly than that under the British flag, and that whereas the British share in the shipping at foreign ports has almost ceased to grow since 1896, the foreign share is developing at the rate of nearly 12 million tons a year. In a word, foreign nations are beginning to do their own maritime carrying business, and as their over-sea commerce increases, so also does the tonnage of the vessels they employ. But in colonial commerce, which increases at even a faster relative rate than foreign commerce, British ships fully retain their command. Unfortunately, however, the foreign carrying trade is at present much more important than the colonial. The writer in *The Times* goes into this part of the subject with great statistical accuracy, and the conclusion he reaches is that "a change in the British fiscal policy on the lines of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's proposals, would be a great and growing benefit to about 39 per cent. of British shipping, would injure 47 per cent., and would have little or no effect upon 14 per cent." But this calculation does not include the contingency of retaliation by foreign Governments in the form of tonnage dues. As to that, *The Times*' expert says:—"If foreign Governments desired to retaliate by hitting at our great shipping industry, it must be confessed that it offers a noble target. The total tonnage entered and cleared at foreign ports under the British flag is now 106,000,000

tons in a year. The total tonnage under foreign flags entered and cleared at British and colonial ports is now 48,600,000 tons. Tonnage dues could therefore be levied on twice as much British shipping as we could levy on foreign shipping. But—and here we have a pre-eminent advantage, which, at a pinch, would, I venture to think, give us the victory in a battle of tonnage dues—we could kill foreign shipping at our ports, while foreign Governments could not for a long time to come kill British shipping at their ports. Why? Simply because we could do all our over-sea carrying without the aid of foreign ships, and foreign countries could not do all their over-sea carrying without the aid of our ships. And so it follows that, until foreign countries have built up mercantile fleets sufficient for all their needs, the necessities of their over-sea trades and their desire for cheap freights must compel them to send goods in British bottoms. Splendid as is the target which British shipping offers to the world, it might still be too dangerous to attack it directly by tonnage dues, if it were adequately and persistently defended. If it came to a fight we have two powerful weapons—one, the roping off of the Empire's shipping trade for British ships; and, the other, the destruction by dues of foreign tonnage at the Empire's ports—and it would be saying little for British skill in diplomacy, if, with two such weapons in reserve, we could not prevent retaliation, should it be found desirable for us to alter our fiscal policy, and, at the same time, extort a greater degree of consideration for British shipping than it at present secures."

DISCRIMINATION.

THE *China Times*, quoted by the *N.-C. Daily News*, publishes a copy of certain rules which went into operation at Port Arthur on the 1st instant. The gist of them is that a non-Russian ship entering the port has to pay tonnage dues twelve times as great as those paid by a Russian vessel. Of course Russia is entirely within her right in exercising such discrimination, but the meaning of her procedure in its bearing on the Manchurian question can not be mistaken. If Manchuria come wholly in to her possession she will most unquestionably extend to it the system of discriminatory tariffs approved by the economical wisdom of continental Europe and of the United States of America. Why should she not indeed? Assuming that system to be the most advantageous in the judgment of the country applying it, then to adopt any other system would be suicidal folly. That is precisely what many publicists have predicted about Manchuria's commercial future in Russian possession, and it is precisely what we ourselves have predicted in the face of some adverse criticism. We fail to realize the probability of free trade being adopted in its outlying possessions by an empire which practises discrimination in

its dominions at home. Russia will unquestionably enforce a system of discriminatory tariffs in Manchuria if her hands be unfettered in the matter. How is that undesirable result to be averted—undesirable, we mean, from the point of view of outsiders, not from the point of view of Russia who is bound to consult her own interests first? Obviously the only avenue of escape is by means of open ports. The Powers of the West still hold China in a vise. They do not allow her, do not think for a moment of allowing her, to exercise in her tariff arrangements the discretion they claim for themselves. In their own cases they have recourse to protection, or to discrimination as suits their circumstances, but the Middle Kingdom they compel to be the arena of free trade. It may be hard upon China, but a great many things are hard upon China, and will become harder unless she develop the only means of safety a nation possesses in this enlightened age—brute force. It is plain that if Mukden, Tatung and Antung become open ports such as Shanghai is, and if Newchwang continue in the same category, then the possibility of applying discriminatory tariffs in the import trade of Manchuria will be very remote for Russia. That is the only shred of hope that remains for the spectators of the drama of colossal aggression now taking place in the Far East. They can save their trade from something like annihilation, and if they do not struggle so to save it, they will not deserve to have it. As to turning Russia out of Manchuria, no one, we imagine, is going to attempt any such task; and as to her walking out of her own free-will, to talk of anything of the kind is the merest persiflage. Russia might have invested this incident of her imperial progress through Asia with an air of much greater respectability than she has given it. She might have avoided the signing of futile conventions and escaped their flagrant violation. Her twentieth century diplomacy has failed as completely as her mediæval practicality has succeeded. But fast as her hand is closed on China's three Eastern Provinces, she has not yet brought the open-port question within reach of her own arbitrary control, nor is it apparent that she can do so in any way except by defeating Japan in arms. Should war break out, and should Russia be found in its sequel standing victorious in Manchuria, it is at least doubtful whether she would bow to any repetition of the San-Stefano episode. As a conqueror she would probably claim for herself rights which she can scarcely attempt to exercise now in the face of the promises she has allowed China to make. On the other hand, the value of Manchuria to Russia as a field for the development of her own commerce would be enormously diminished were she denied the privilege of applying discriminatory tariffs. Indeed she would then have acquired this vast tract of Asia chiefly for the benefit of nations with which her own people have shown themselves quite incompetent to compete commercially on equal

terms. It can scarcely be doubted that the problem is greatly exercising the minds of her statesmen, and that the commanding position conferred by a victorious war for fiscal purposes may tend to reconcile them to that means of eluding the dilemma.

THE OPENING OF YONG AM-PHO.

ALL accounts agree that the Korean Court had actually consented to the opening of Yong Am-pho and that instructions had been given for conveying the intelligence officially to the Foreign Representatives on the 17th instant, when the Russian Minister interfered in an almost peremptory manner, and in consequence of his strong action the EMPEROR suddenly ordered the Foreign Office to suspend the despatch of the proposed intimation. It appears that what ultimately moved the Korean Government in the direction of a liberal policy was a pressing application by the United States Minister, who, by his ability and tact, has enhanced the great influence naturally enjoyed by his country in Seoul. Dr. ALLEN's counsels, supplementing those of Great Britain and Japan, convinced the Korean Government of the wisdom of the step recommended, and the opening of the place would be by this time an assured fact, had not M. PAVLOW interfered. He is said to have gone so far as to detain a Russian warship at Chemulpo for the purpose of strengthening his protest, but we apprehend that no great credence attaches to that item of intelligence.

There can not, we think, be any second opinion about this action of the Russian Representative, taken, it must be presumed, at the instance, or, at any rate, with the approval, of the Government in St. Petersburg. Not only is it unlawful and illiberal action, but also it is in violation of Russia's conventions with Japan. The former phases of the question have already been elaborated in these columns. Russia's position at Yong Am-pho is indefensible even though her own defense of it be fully admitted. For although it were proved—and it has not by any means been proved—that the timber-felling concession granted to a Russian company in 1896 carried with it the right of establishing stations at any and every place in the Yalu Valley without previously consulting the Korean Government, such stations could have no *raison d'être* except as adjuncts to the special enterprise they are intended to facilitate. They are not in any sense settlements leased to the Russian Government and reserved solely for the uses of Russian subjects. Such a character can no more be claimed for them than a river can rise above its source. According to M. PAVLOW's interpretation, however, a station thus arbitrarily chosen by Russia within Korean territory, a station which can not possibly have any legal status except in so far as it contributes to the development of a Russian

timber-felling company's industry, is to be regarded as a place over which the Russian Government has acquired an exclusive right of control, and to which all other nationals must be denied access unless Russia sanctions their advent. No demonstration, however adroitly framed or with whatever goodwill received, can invest such proceedings with any semblance of legality, and as for the fact that Russia thus places herself deliberately in the path of Korean development and imposes a selfish barrier to the expansion of foreign commercial interests, there is no occasion to elaborate it. Then, in fine, there is the conventional question. In the last article of the NISHI-ROSEN Protocol of 1898, it is explicitly provided that "the Russian Government shall not impede the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea." Of that provision M. PAVLOW and his Government seem to have completely lost sight. For when the Russian Representative interferes peremptorily to prevent the opening of a port to which Japan desires access for trade purposes and which Korea is quite willing to open, how can it possibly be claimed that Russia is not impeding the development of the commercial relations between Japan and Korea? Thus M. PAVLOW's course is in direct violation of his country's treaty engagements as well as being illegal even on his own showing. We do not, of course, lose sight of the fact, or invite our readers to lose sight of the fact, that this question has features which raise it above the domain of mere trade considerations. Russia's political position in the Yalu Valley is plainly involved, and while emphatically condemning her action from the points of view of law or treaty, we make due allowance for its motive. Imperial ambition, however, must be draped in some garments of decency if it hopes to be tolerable in the eyes of the world, and in this case Russia makes no attempt to hide the nakedness of her aggression. She appears to be virtually reckless in the whole conduct of her Far-Eastern policy. At all events she has achieved with regard to Manchuria and Korea a record which shocks her friends and incalculably strengthens the hands of her enemies.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Our readers will have derived considerable satisfaction from perusal of the report of the General Hospital Committee, the chief portions of interest in which we published on Saturday. There is at last prepared a scheme which promises to be workable, and for this the thanks of the community are due primarily to the Committee. The arrangement between Mrs. Davies and the Committee, which was appended to the report, seems to be a fair and reasonable agreement. It recognizes the rights that Mrs. Davies undoubtedly had acquired and it places the community once more in control of the institution. The sum of yen 4,300 is to be paid to Mrs. Davies for her interests and rights, and she is to be employed for a term of three years as matron and head nurse, being provided with furnished residence on the

hospital compound (with board, firing, lights and servants) and will receive yen 125 per month. A proper nursing staff will be provided and paid for by the Committee, but the control, selection, engagement and dismissal of such staff are vested solely in the matron, who is to have the management and control of all the departments of the hospital and whose accounts of the expenditure and receipts are to be audited every month. In the event of the operating building being established, but not placed under the control of a resident physician, a special English nurse will be engaged as assistant matron, to have full charge of the building, under the supervision of the surgeon for the time being nominated by the committee, such English nurse being selected by Mrs. Davies with the approval of the Committee. Such are the chief points of what cannot but be regarded, we think, as a satisfactory settlement of the questions that had arisen.

Classed, like the payment to Mrs. Davies, under the head of "Immediate," the Committee place an item of yen 3,200 needed as a cash reserve to cover overdraft and provide for current expenses, and a third similarly pressing requirement, urgent repairs, sanitary apparatus, etc., calls for yen 1,500. These expenditures must be faced at once and so far as appears they must be incurred in full. The rearrangement of the hospital buildings, for which yen 4,000 are necessary, and the expense of a boiler, engine, dynamo, pump, etc., yen 4,000, are not put forward by the Committee as urgent in the same sense as the items previously referred to, but they are emphatically believed to be necessary or they would not be there. The Committee have decidedly done well for the community and it now remains for the latter to show its appreciation by generously supporting the scheme.

We have received the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In handing you a copy of their report, the Committee hope that you will give it as favourable a consideration as possible. It represents much time and thought on their part. The question of the Hospital is now squarely before the public and the crucial test of asking subscriptions applied. The Committee after full investigation is unanimously in favour of carrying out the proposed plans as quickly and completely as possible and to that end any assistance which you may render will be appreciated. The following amounts have already been pledged and authority obtained for publishing the names. An insertion in your paper would, it is thought, assist in stimulating others.

	YEN.
F. J. Lias	500.00
H. & S. Bank	250.00
Chartered Bank	250.00
Standard Oil Co.	200.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	250.00
Cornes & Co.	250.00
P. & O. S. S. Co.	100.00
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	50.00
O. & O. S. S. Co.	50.00
Toyo Kisen Kwaisha	50.00
Sulzer, Rudolf & Co.	100.00
H. W. Buckland	100.00
T. M. Laffin	200.00
M. Russell	100.00
M. Schellenberg	50.00
E. W. Frazar	100.00
H. K.	250.00
L. Motet	100.00
F. W. Horne	100.00
Messrs Findlay, Richardson & Co.	250.00
Messrs Bennett, Daniel & Co.	250.00
Messrs J. R. Simon & Co.	100.00
James P. Morrison, Esq.	100.00
Messrs Ulysse, Pila & Co.	50.00
Frank O. Stuart, Esq.	50.00
J. Williamson Jones, Esq.	50.00
J. S. Happer, Esq.	25.00
A. Coyle, Esq.	25.00
Compagnie General de Tabacos de Filipinas	25.00
J. W. R. Ward, Esq.	10.00
F. G. Peter, Esq.	10.00

Mrs. Bellows	10.00
N. Trolley, Esq.	5.00
Messrs. Hellyer & Co.	150.00
Messrs. Berrick Bros.	100.00
Messrs. Hutchison & Co.	100.00
Messrs. Boyer, Mazet, Guillu & Cie.	100.00
C. B. Stedman, Esq.	75.00
E. J. Moss, Esq.	75.00
Messrs. Strome & Co.	50.00
F. G. Sale, Esq.	50.00
Messrs. J. Witkowski & Co.	50.00
Messrs. Mendelson Bros.	50.00
D. Marshall, Esq.	50.00
The Japan Mail	25.00
E. Berard, Esq.	25.00
Wm. L. Merriman, Esq.	25.00
Estate late Julius Witkowski	25.00
Henri Blum, Esq.	25.00
E. Mendelson, Esq.	25.00
W. J. White, Esq.	25.00
Messrs. Chotermall & Co.	15.00
M. F. Stephens, Esq.	10.00
W. F. Balden, Esq.	10.00
J. J. Davies, Esq.	10.00
M. Mendelson, Esq.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown	10.00
H. Goldman, Esq.	10.00
H. Ivison, Esq.	5.00
W. R. Devin, Esq.	5.00
Messrs. Siber, Wolff & Co.	250.00
Messrs. Jewett and Bent	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. James	100.00
P. S. Bent, Esq.	50.00
"F. E."	50.00
H. Abegg, Esq.	50.00
J. Kern, Esq.	50.00
James Walter, Esq.	50.00
H. Lefebvre, Esq.	50.00
Wm. T. Payne, Esq.	50.00
Dr. A. G. Smith	50.00
E. M. H. Hampden, Esq.	30.00
Wm. H. McGowan, Esq.	25.00
Mrs. C. D. Harman	25.00
Theo. Schwarz, Esq.	25.00
A. E. McGlew, Esq.	25.00
Messrs. Brett & Co., Ltd.	25.00
"E. H."	25.00
Ed. Boschart, Esq.	25.00
"E. B."	25.00
G. W. Rogers, Esq.	25.00
H. Bethell, Esq.	25.00
J. H. Dinsdale, Esq.	25.00
"A. J. McC"	25.00
F. W. Thomas, Esq.	10.00
L. Eppinger, Esq.	10.00
U. Strome, Esq.	10.00
J. H. C. Goodban, Esq.	5.00
"A. I."	5.00
O. M. Poole, Esq.	5.00
J. H. Gillam, Esq.	5.00
B. Roberts, Esq.	5.00
A. Swanson, Esq.	5.00
E. J. Nelson, Esq.	5.00
J. Buchanan, Esq.	5.00
M. Karure, Esq.	1.00

With thanks in advance,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours Faithfully,

E. FRAZAR, Chairman,
Yokohama General Hospital.

We have pleasure in appending the Special Report alluded to above:—

A Special Report prepared by the Committee for the purpose of clearing up past complications, a presentation of present facts and an earnest appeal for contributions to enable improvements and alterations whereby it is hoped and believed the Hospital may be placed on a firm footing and possibly made self-supporting.

At the General Public Meeting held on the 17th August, 1903, the following Committee was elected:

E. FLINT KILBY.
H. W. BUCKLAND,
E. W. FRAZAR,
A. M. KNAPP,
T. M. LAFFIN,
L. MOTTET,
M. SCHELLENBERG.

The Committee held its first meeting on August 20th, and elected Mr. E. Flint Kilby as Chairman and Mr. E. W. Frazar as Treasurer and Secretary.

The general situation was discussed and plans laid for a full investigation. Following this, many meetings were held to consider reports regarding a settlement with Mrs. Davies, finances, ways and means, etc., etc.

Acting upon the power to add two more members, as conferred upon the present Committee by the general meeting, it was decided to invite the Hebrew Benevolent Society to suggest the names of two or three candidates, willing to serve. Their response was immediate and Mr. Maurice Russell was duly elected. A special House Sub-Committee consisting

of Messrs. Buckland, Knapp and Frazar was appointed to take charge of the General Hospital Buildings, Infectious Disease Ward and also to confer with the Ladies' Hospital Fund Association.

Another sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Knapp and Schellenberg was appointed to confer with Mrs. Reidhaar and Munro with reference to their engagement as visiting doctors.

By the death of Mr. Flint Kilby, which took place on October 4th, the committee experienced a sad and very severe loss. Mr. Kilby had been the active head and moving spirit of the new committee from the commencement of the organization. By his untiring zeal, his comprehensive knowledge of Yokohama public affairs, his intense interest in the welfare of the Hospital and his warm sympathetic nature, he had won not only the confidence of the committee but their individual personal admiration and esteem and his sudden death came as a heavy blow to all. It is a matter of record that his last public service was rendered in the cause of the Hospital on the occasion of the General Public Meeting held by the Ladies' Hospital Fund Association on September 28th. In continuing their efforts to carry out the plans so ably advocated by Mr. Kilby the committee feel they are assisting to honour the memory of one who has done much for the welfare of Yokohama's Foreign Community. At a meeting held on October 13th, Mr. E. W. Frazar was elected Chairman and Mr. M. Russell, Treasurer.

Briefly stated, the present situation is as follows:—Mrs. J. P. Davies has been carrying on the Hospital since the departure of Dr. Davies but for many reasons it is considered much better for the control to revert to the committee.

After repeated conferences, Mrs. Davies has consented to assign all her rights and properties as transferred to her from Drs. Meere and Davies for the sum of yen 4,300 and to accept the position of Superintending Matron upon certain conditions which will be found fully set forth in the copy of the proposed agreement herewith attached. It is the committee's opinion that she is well fitted to occupy this important position and under the proposed new arrangements can be depended upon to conduct the Hospital in a satisfactory manner.

The committee is informed by Mrs. E. C. Bellows, President of the Ladies' Association, that there remains in their hands a balance amounting to about yen 2,600 but which can only be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of bringing to Japan a European nurse and providing for her maintenance. The amount is sufficient to maintain such a nurse for about two years and if it is proposed to include this item in the general plan to reorganization. A special committee of three ladies has been appointed to work with the general committee and their advice and help will be gladly availed of.

Upon mature deliberation it is considered inadvisable to engage a resident doctor, for the following reasons:

1. There is not sufficient to occupy a doctor's entire time.
2. The expense would impose too severe a burden.
3. Local doctors are available, fully competent, close at hand, and having knowledge of several languages including Japanese. Later on if the need arises, a resident doctor could easily be secured.

An agreement has been made with Mrs. Reidhaar and Munro whereby each is to take charge of the hospital attendance on Ward and Charity patients for three consecutive months in rotation at a total cost to the Hospital of yen 200 monthly. Later on a fixed scale of charges for daily, weekly or monthly attendance on Room patients will be arranged for those who desire to avail themselves of their services.

The balance taken over from the old committee showed a slight credit. This has been gradually changed to a debit of yen 1,070.72 as will be seen from the accompanying balance sheet.

The main hospital building at No. 82 is in fair condition but sadly in need of sanitary equipment as well as an outside coat of paint. The other buildings on the compound are not only in great need of repairs but are so poorly situated that they are of little use, the narrow approach and entrance to the Hospital being extremely awkward.

To better these conditions it is proposed to entirely remodel the premises as shown by the accompanying plans. By so doing, an attractive and convenient approach from the main bluff road can be had and the present structures changed to provide many much needed additions, such as a detached ward for private patients able to pay extra rates, an isolated tuberculosis ward, an observation ward for suspected patients, and comfortable quarters for the Superintending Matron and two or three foreign nurses.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Nakamura Bluff, is in good condition and needs no further expenditure for the present at least.

The present room used for surgical operations at the General Hospital is good and sufficient for ordinary cases, examinations, etc., and would continue to be used, but there is no question in the minds of the

committee that a separate building erected on modern plans and fully equipped with the latest up-to-date appliances would not only prove of inestimable value to save life but serve to attract patients and also to secure the services of the best surgeons.

The committee are much gratified to be able to report that owing to the generosity of an anonymous friend the funds required to construct the operating building have been guaranteed while the previous offer of instruments and appliances has been confirmed. The success of the plan is therefore assured. Plans and estimates have been prepared (see sketch attached) for a brick structure with slate roof and concrete floor and the work will be put in hand as soon as the general subscriptions have reached an amount justifying the committee in proceeding. With this model building equipped with modern appliances in the charge of interested and competent persons, operations of the most serious and delicate nature can be performed with chances of success now beyond the reach of Yokohama residents.

The Committee have under consideration the establishment of a special ward for Chinese patients in a building to be situated at the extreme rear of the premises and separated by a wall from the Main Hospital grounds.

It is quite probable that the Chinese residents will subscribe sufficient to erect a suitable building including a substantial sum towards its up-keep with a certain proportion for the General Hospital support. Everything of course to be under the full management and control of the committee.

It is proposed to repair and enlarge the present plant to permit of electric light and power being generated on the grounds and to centralize the heating and cooking arrangements on a more economical basis.

To carry out such a programme means a large sum of money, but with this report before the public it is hoped a generous response will be met. Should the amount not reach the figures enumerated, then the committee must proceed with those parts of the programme most urgent, and in the order of their necessity but they earnestly hope the full amount will be subscribed so as to give them an opportunity of demonstrating their belief that the General Hospital can be made a success.

It seems not out of place to remind the public that should the Hospital have to be closed for want of support the land must, by the terms of the lease, revert to the Japanese Government, a contingency which everyone would surely regret.

With this statement the Committee places the decision in the hands of the public and by their subscription will be known the true vote of the community.

E. W. FRAZAR,
H. W. BUCKLAND,
A. M. KNAPP,
T. M. LAFFIN,
L. MOTTET,
M. RUSSELL,
M. SCHELLENBERG, } Committee.

Appended to the report is a statement of accounts showing the buildings (both at No. 82 and at Nakamura) furniture, etc., to be valued at yen 45,500, insurances being held by the Committee for yen 27,700 and by Mrs. Davies for yen 17,500.

The regular hospital expenses are estimated at yen 16,346 per annum, and the receipts at yen 16,620.

The following tables are given:—

GENERAL HOSPITAL SCHEME.—FUNDS REQUIRED.
[In the order of their necessity.]

IMMEDIATE.	9,000.00
To purchase 3 buildings and to cancel lease held by Mrs. Davies	4,300.00
To cash reserve to cover overdraft and provide for current expenses	3,200.00
To urgent repairs, sanitary apparatus, etc.	1,500.00
SECONDARY.	8,000.00
To re-arrange Present Buildings and Grounds	4,000.00
For Boiler, Engine, Dynamo, Pump and various Machinery.	4,000.00
	17,000.00

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH
YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

1903.	DR.	YEN.
Sept. 2.	To Cash Subscription	40.19
"	" Fees from Small Pax Patients	461.25
Oct. 31.	" Balance carried down	1,070.72
		1,572.16

1903.	CR.	YEN.
Aug. 21. By Balance at Credit, in H. & S.		
to Bank		102.45
Oct. 31. " Advertising		14.75
" Sundry Amounts paid for Furniture and Alterations		413.58
" Wages		555.30
" Water Works for installation		51.91
" Payments made for account of Repairs to Infectious Disease Ward		114.21
" E. J. Moss, Valuation Fee		25.00
" Dr. Reidhaar, for Professional Services		100.00
" Stationery		4.75
" Charity Patients		183.00
" H. & S. Bank Interest		7.21
		1,572.16

By Balance brought down 1,070.72

Plans are given of the proposed operating building, and showing proposed alterations in the hospital proper and the terms of the draft agreement between the Committee and Mrs. Davies are also included.

PRESENTATION TO MR. A. MASON.

Mr. A. Mason who leaves to-day for home on holiday after a stay of eight years in this country, was the recipient on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison of a handsome silver cigar box (bearing a suitable inscription), from the ladies and gentlemen who have been associated with him in recent productions of the Amateur Dramatic Club.

Mr. J. P. Mollison, who made the presentation, said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We are met this afternoon to do honour to our good friend, Mr. Mason, and to show our appreciation, in however small a way, of his unselfish, untiring and unfailing services as accompanist to the Amateur Dramatic Club, as accompanist to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted the Amateur Dramatic Club, and I may say in fact is accompanist to the whole community. Because whether for the Literary Society, for concerts, for theatrical representations or for entertainments of any kind he has always most willingly and most obligingly placed his talents at the disposal of all alike.

More unsparring devotion to the art of which he is such a past master, than Mr. Mason has shown in promoting the pleasure, and from an artistic point of view, I may say the profit of his fellow residents, it is impossible to imagine. In his departure I am sure we all feel that the community is suffering a real loss, and that his absence will create a blank difficult to fill. We can ill spare him from our midst, but console ourselves with the thought that his absence will be a brief one, and that in a few months we shall have him back again amongst us after what we know is a well earned, and we trust will prove a thoroughly enjoyable holiday.

A few of those present perhaps only know Mr. Mason in what may be called his public character, and others may know him both publicly and privately, but there are some of us, I am happy to say, my wife and myself amongst the number, whose privilege it has been to know Mr. Mason intimately, and I have no hesitation in saying that a truer character and a more lovable disposition it would be difficult to meet with. We both of us feel that a real friend is leaving us, and whilst we would not for a moment grudge Mr. Mason his well earned holiday we can say from the heart that we shall give him the warmest of welcomes on his return. I am sure that all present will do the same. With these few and altogether inadequate words, I would now ask Mr. Mason to accept from his friends present this little tribute of affection and esteem, with every good wish for his health, happiness, and prosperity.

Mr. Mason briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Trains collided on Nov. 18th at 9 a.m. at Ogaki station. Both locomotives were damaged and two cars derailed. Fortunately no person was injured. The accident was due to the negligence of a pointsman.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A highly successful concert was given at the Seamen's Institute on Monday evening to the men of the British squadron now in port. The room was well filled with an appreciative audience, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the excellent programme provided. We append the programme:—

1. Overture.....Band of H.M.S. Ocean.
2. Pianoforte Solo.....Mr. W. K. Vincent.
3. Song—"Life's Lullaby".....Mrs. Irwine.
4. Song—"What Care I".....Mr. B. C. Foster.
5. Song—"The Chimney Corner" by Frederick Cowen.....Miss Vincent.
6. Song—"The Storm Fiend".....Mr. S. H. Somerton.
7. Violin Solo.....Mr. H. A. Poole.
8. Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen".....Mrs. Irwine.
9. Band.....H.M.S. Ocean.
10. Pianoforte Solo.....Mr. W. K. Vincent.
11. Song—"The Water-Lily's Answer," Pinsuti.....Miss Vincent.
12. Song—"The Flight of Ages".....Mr. S. H. Somerton.
13. Recitation—"John Hardy".....Mr. G. Tremayne.
14. Pianoforte Solo.....Miss Poole.
15. Song—"The Mermaid".....Mr. B. C. Foster.
16. Song—"Annie Laurie".....Mr. Irwine.
- Finale—"God Save the King,"

Band of H. M. S. Ocean.

A Concert was given to the Seamen of the U.S. Fleet, at the Seamen's Institute, on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Deputy Consul-Gen., U.S., which, as usual proved most enjoyable. We append the programme:—

1. Overture.....Band of U. S. S. Oregon.
- 1.—Pianoforte Solo.....Mr. Bathgate.
- 2.—Song....."My Pretty Marquise" Mrs. Jas. Walter.
- 3.—Violin Solo....."Romanza".....Mr. C. H. Thorn.
- 4.—Song....."The Mermaid".....Miss Poole.
- 5.—Recitation....."Little Rocket's Christmas" Miss Rosie Cameron.
- 6.—Song....."Arabian Love Song" Madame Henckler.
- 7.—Quartette.....{ Miss F. Mendelson, Mr. F. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson.

BAND.

- 1.—Pianoforte Solo. { a. Air de Ballet..... } Miss A. Mendelson.
- { b. Song without Words..... } Mrs. Jas. Walter.
- 9.—Song....."A Winter Lullaby".....Mrs. Jas. Walter.
- 10.—Recitation.....Mr. G. Tremayne.
- 11.—Song.....Mr. S. H. Somerton.
- 12.—Violin Solo....."Pizzicati".....Mr. C. H. Thorn.
- 13.—Song....."What are they to do".....Mme Henckler.
- 14.—Pianoforte Solo....."La Polka".....Mrs. R. Ward.
- 15.—Quartette.....

"Good Night, Beloved".....{ Miss F. Mendelson, Mr. F. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson.

BAND—THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

"BLACK BEAUTY."

Kurouma Monogatari, by M. Honda, Tokyo, Naigwai Shuppan Kyokwai.

The following is a translation of a review appearing in the *Fukui Shinpo* of a rendering of *Black Beauty* into colloquial Japanese:—"This story of a horse, translated by Mr. Honda Masujiro, is certain to make its mark in the reading world. The original is a favourite book for family reading in Europe. The translator has rendered it in a beautiful easy style true to the original, in a way that can not be improved upon. Though the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has published this book for the purpose of furthering the aims of the society, the feelings aroused in us by the reading of the book go beyond and above feelings of pity for animals. The horse teaches us not a few lessons and, besides, John and Jerry, though only humble grooms, are true gentlemen. Of late *Sosen* has enriched the waste field of home reading by the translation of *Sans Famille* (*Madu Minu Oya*), and we believe that this work, together with Mr. Honda's will be of great benefit to many. Captain, an old horse who passed through the Crimean War, speaks thus:—"I, with my noble master went through many actions together without a wound; and though I saw horses shot down with bullets, pierced through with lances, and gashed with terrible sabre cuts; though we left them

dead on the field, or dying in the agony of their wounds, I don't think I feared for myself. My master's cheery voice as he encouraged his men, made me feel as if he and I could not be killed. I had such perfect trust in him, that whilst he was guiding me, I was ready to charge up to the very cannon's mouth."

Ore wa erai danna wo nosete iku do mo senji ni deta ga, hitotsu mo kizu wa shinakatta ga, tama de ita osaretari, yari de tsukaretari, osoroshii guni kintukerareta uma ga shinde oru no ya, shini-kakete oru no wo ato ni mite ita ga jibun de wa go mo kowai to wa omowanakatta. Shujin no isei ite koe de hagenasrete, shujin mo jishin mo keshite kotosareru koto wa nai to iu kokochi ga shita shin kara shujin wo shinyo shite ita kara kono hito ni mawabikarete nara taiho no kuchi made mo asosare kakugo de atta.

"Had we as strong a faith as that of this horse how happy we should be. . . . When we read this book we feel the strong love that exists between men and animals; and the ready pen of the translator makes the horses behave as if they were men. We can not help shedding tears when we come to the chapter which describes the close bonds between the man and the horse as they appear at the time of parting. We hope that many such books will be published and that this one will be widely read by boys and girls, men and women," F.M.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY CASE.

Under instructions from the Tokyo Appeal Court, to which Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. appealed against the judgment given in favour of the liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., the first hearing of which took place on Sept. 29th, counsel for the appellants asking the court to examine Mr. H. C. Pigott, which was entrusted to the Yokohama Local Court, Mr. Pigott was summoned and examined in the Local Court before Judge Nagatsuka on Nov. 13th.

Mr. Pigott stated that several transactions with reference to the camphor monopoly business had taken place between Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. and Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co., but he did not remember when they commenced. Of course a contract had been arranged between them. A contract certainly existed between the parties. The witness could not speak about the items of the contract as it consisted of over 20 pages. The principal point of the contract was that Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. should join Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. in the camphor monopoly business with a certain portion of its capital. The whole amount of the security for the monopoly to be deposited with the Formosan Government was yen 1,000,000. Out of this sum, Mourilyan, Heimann, & Co. paid one-eighth. It was paid in to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. in 3 instalments, viz. yen 12,500 in May, yen 106,875 in June and the same amount in August, 1900. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. received the sums from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and then delivered them to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. when the latter were obliged to deposit the security with the Formosan Government. The bankrupt firm received from the bank the cheques payable to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. in the name of the former. The security money was at first deposited in the Bank of Formosa from which Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. obtained in return Formosan Government loan bonds at market value corresponding to the sum of the security required. The Formosan Government did not take bonds of the central government. With regard to the cash transaction, Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. acted as the intermediaries between Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

At this point, Mr. Pigott said to the Court: interpreter that the explanation was very important for the case. The witness wished the interpreter to take great care in the translation, otherwise he would prefer to find a competent one to give a correct interpretation to the Court. This statement was not interpreted by

the interpreter to the Conri, and the Court was about to proceed with the further examination, when Mr. Akiyama, Counsel of the appellants presented to the Court the wishes of the witness. Mr. Hioki, the liquidator of the bankrupt firm, opposed the objection of the witness, insisting that the witness had no necessity to prefer an interpreter of his own selection when the Court recognized the competency of the Court official.

The examination was resumed. Mr. Pigott stated that Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. received the cheques from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and these were transferred to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. in order to enable the latter to purchase the Formosan Government loan bond. The sums received from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in May, June and August, 1900, were delivered to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. as a portion of the security to be deposited with the Formosa Government for the monopoly. Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. did not directly receive the money or cheques from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but the bank delivered it to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. in the name of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. The foreign Bank well knew the fact that the money was to be deposited with the Formosan Government as security for the camphor monopoly business, as there was a special arrangement between the three parties. The money was promised to be paid back to the bank after the expiration of the three years, which was the period of the contract between the Formosan Government and Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. The witness did not remember to whom the cheques were payable but may be to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. The receipts for the money were made by Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. He did not remember whether any arrangement was concluded between the three parties before the cheques were issued by the bank. Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. guaranteed to the bank the repayment of the borrowed money by the bankrupt firm—to be paid back after three years. For the promise of the bankrupt firm to pay back money to the bank and for the guarantee of the camphor monopoly contractors, both companies drew up a letter which was countersigned by each and presented to the bank. The letter meant that Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. would redeem the money if Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. failed to pay it back. The witness did not remember the date of the letter, but it might be in April, 1900. The exact date of the letter, would be found at the bank if applied for there. Beside the camphor business, the money borrowed from the bank was not employed in any other way. The witness knew well because he was confidential clerk of the bankrupt firm, being engaged there from 1893 or 1894 down to the end of 1901. He attended personally to the monopoly business and money transactions with the bank.

Cross-examined by Counsel for appellants—Witness knew the letter (Exhibit B. 5-1) which was sent by both firms to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The receipt for security deposited with the Formosan Government was given to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. He knew the letters (Exhibits B. 5-2 and 3) which he wrote while in the firm. He knew the letter (Exhibit B. 4-2) as he wrote it. He knew also two documents (Exhibits B. 6 and 7, the two receipts of the Bank of Formosa for the money deposited by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.) He believed that he had seen them but he did not quite understand their nature because they were written in Japanese. He knew the signature to the documents written in English. Witness sent himself the two receipts of the Bank of Formosa to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which documents Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., endorsed before delivery to the bank. The bank would not have received the two documents without the endorsement of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., under an arrangement between the parties concerned as shown by the letter (Exhibit B. 5-1). There was one more receipt for yen 12,500 besides the foregoing two documents. The witness knows the letters

(Exhibit B. 8-2, 3, 12, 14, and 15) whose contents he believed he had seen. The contract of the Campher business (Exhibit A-1), he knows. Beside the three sums, Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. did not invest more in the monopoly business. When there would have been necessity for any more funds, Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. promised to pay it on behalf of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. as to the proportion of the invested capital of the latter, who of course were to pay interest at a proper rule.

Cross-examined by the liquidator of the bankrupt firm, witness stated that it was a very strange question to be asked whether the bankrupt firm is the same as Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. who concluded a contract with reference to the Campher Monopoly business with Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co.

Mr. Hioki liquidator of the bankrupt firm, stated that one of the objections of the appellants was that there are two firms under the names of Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.—one is in bankruptcy and another is the one who made a contract with Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co.

Mr. Pigott replied that there is only one firm under the name of Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

Cross-examination by the liquidator followed. The witness stated that the sum of yen 226,250 borrowed from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was entered in the Cash Ledger under the heading of "Samuel, Samuel & Co.'s Account." Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. issued three promissory notes to the bank for the borrowed money. The notes are just the same as receipts for money. Even if the security should be confiscated by the Formosan Government the debtors are of course bound to repay the money to the bank under the promissory notes. The money was to be paid back to the bank after the expiration of the camphor monopoly business. Witness did not remember the date of its conclusion. Therefore when the security was to be paid back by the Formosan Government to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co., the firm will refund the money to the bank on behalf of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.

Witness stated to the Court that the question whether Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. were still responsible even if the security were confiscated by the Formosan Government is explained by the letter (Exhibit B. 5-1) which provides that Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. will be bound to pay back the amount with their own money.

Cross-examined by the liquidator—The witness stated that the bankrupt firm paid interest to the bank for the money borrowed in May, June, and August 1900. The fact was that Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. received interest several times from Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. for the invested capital of yen 226,250, for which the latter firm received the interest from the Formosan Government by coupons on the bonds. Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. paid the interest to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at the rate of 7 per cent. while the rate of that received from the Bank of Formosa through Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. was 5 per cent. The difference of 2 per cent. was paid by Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. with their own money. The interest from the Bank of Formosa was paid half yearly while that to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was paid every three months as was the business custom of the bank. The witness did not remember the entry in the "Private Ledger" of the bankrupt firm with regard to the money borrowed from the bank and consequently could not say anything unless he saw the book. He knew the sheet (Exhibit A-2, a copy of an extract from the private ledger, concerning the question on which he made the entry under the instruction of the partners of his firm.

Cross-examined by the appellants witness replied that the letters (Exhibits B. 9 to 11) are copies of the originals which he had seen.

The Court then rose, closing the examination.

MEDELSON BROS. v. FUJI BOYEKI KAISHA.

In the Yokohama District Court the hearing of this case in which plaintiffs claim yen 1,564.99, was resumed before Judge Kato on Nov. 13th when defendants' counsel insisted that Mr. Hirano, a representative of the Japanese firm, had promised to pay plaintiff on which contract defendants jointly arranged another promise with plaintiffs. As plaintiffs did not execute the joint promise, defendants hesitated to make the payment claimed by plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. I. Hirano, but the Court did not give a decision whether to examine him or not and again adjourned till Nov. 25th.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

The trial of Messrs. Le Prevost and C. Bremer, and of three Japanese—Nishida, Okazawa and Sawada—will be resumed on Nov. 18th, in the Yokohama District Court before Presiding Judge Watanabe. Mr. F. W. Eastlake will attend as interpreter for the accused.

INFRINGEMENT OF PUBLICATION REGULATIONS.

The appeal of Fong Yit-Nan, proprietor of the Chinese Printing office, Che-San Bros. No. 56, Yokohama, who was sentenced in the Yokohama Local Court on Oct. 23rd to a fine of yen 30 on a charge of having contravened the Publication Regulations in connexion with the recent circulation of anonymous sheets, was dismissed on Nov. 14th in the Yokohama District Court, and the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed.

LABEL CASE.

The hearing of the appeal instituted by Mr. A. Hofmann, of Kobe, against the three Tokyo journals, *Hochi*, *Yorodzu*, and *Niroku*, was resumed in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Mochizuki on Nov. 17th.

Mr. S. Kobinata, a member of the *Yorodzu*, was examined as a witness. He stated that he had seen on two separate occasions, Toyo, the girl concerned in the case. At first he was told by her that she had been insulted. The next time he saw her she replied very vaguely to his questions. She was deficient in intellect in his opinion. The witness based his belief in the matter on the replies given by her when he saw her first.

The Court thereupon declared that the hearing must be adjourned to obtain a declaration regarding the condition of the girl's mind, which it instructed the Kobe Local Court to procure.

S. NAKAMURA v. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

The case instituted by Mr. S. Nakamura, ex-employee of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, Yokohama against the firm claiming yen 192.55 with interest from July till execution of judgment, came up in the Yokohama District, Court before Judge Kano on Nov. 19th. Plaintiff was absent and not represented. Mr. Akiyama appeared for defendants.

For not entering an appearance the Court threw out the case and ordered plaintiff to bear the costs.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs delivered decision on Oct. 23rd on a protest filed by Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf, No. 29, Yokohama. The firm imported glass wares with the certificate of origin on which the Customs appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 172 of the general statutory tariff. The importers insisted that the goods were materials to be used for lens, and that the duty should be levied at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 496 of the tariff. The protest was sustained.

Another decision was given on Nov. 10th on a protest instituted by the same firm—Messrs H. Ahrens & Co.—who imported glass wares of milk colour on which the Customs appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under

No. 172 of the tariff. The importers held that the goods were materials for the measures of thermometer, and that the duty should be No. 496 of the tariff. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the goods in dispute were manufactured.

On October 26th, the director of the Customs rendered decision on a protest brought by Messrs. Cornes & Co., No. 50, Yokohama. The firm imported 14 cases of cotton tissue with the certificate of origin, on which goods the appraisers imposed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 17 of the conventional tariff between Japan and Great Britain. The importers insisted that the duty should be at *sen* 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ per square yard. The protest was not sustained on the ground that the goods in dispute differed from the tissue provided for handkerchief cloth for which similar protest the Minister for Finance gave decision on Oct. 27th, 1900, dismissing the appeal.

The Director of the Customs rendered decision on Oct. 23rd on protest brought by Mr. R. Schuffner, No. 25, Yokohama, who imported coloured leather on which the appraisers imposed 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 197-A of the tariff. The importer held that the duty should be imposed at the rate of *yen* 12.70 per 100 *kin* under No. 197-B. The protest was rejected on the ground that the coloured leather was not involved in No. 197-B which, however, provides for such leathers as colourings or any other works are added to.

Another decision was given on Nov. 10th by the Director of the Yokohama Customs on a protest brought by Mr. C. Bretschneider, Yokohama, who imported "balls" to be used for water works, on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under No. 497 of the general statutory tariff. The importer held that the article was one made of rubber and wood, and to be used on water-pipes, and that the duty should be at the rate of 10 per cent. under No. 20 of the tariff. The protest was rejected on the ground that No. 20 of the tariff provided only for pumps and parts thereof and that the goods in dispute were not included in the same provision.

Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, gave a decision on Nov. 16th in an appeal brought by the Nazawa-gumi, No. 24, Yokohama. The Japanese firm imported on May 20th a quantity of "ribbed glass" on which the Customs imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 172 of the general statutory tariff. The importers protested that the duty should be levied under No. 167-B as the goods in dispute were ribbed window glass of a thickness not exceeding 4 millimeters. The appeal was rejected on the ground that No. 167 of the tariff provided only for ordinary window glass, and that these goods were to be used for roofing.

The Minister delivered the same day another decision on an appeal brought by the Okura-gumi, Tokyo. The firm imported, on May 12th, 160 cases of iron and copper materials for an electric railway on which the Yokohama Customs imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty under No. 271 of the tariff, which provides for manufactures of metals not classified in the table. The importers claimed that the duty should be 10 per cent. under Nos. 10, 17 and 25 of the tariff. The protest was not sustained on the ground that Nos. 10 and 25 of the tariff are applicable to electric light and telephone apparatus or parts thereof, and No. 17 to various kinds of machinery.

FOOTBALL.

The game of Rugby football played on the Cricket ground on Saturday afternoon between the Y. C. and A. C. and a team from H.M.S. Ocean, turned out a victory for the local representatives by three goals to nil. The Navy men played an unexpectedly loose game and were entirely lacking in the combination that has characterized previous teams sent in to the field by His Majesty's ships. The home side, it must be acknowledged, are improving every game, and this also must be taken into account. Wheeler, as usual, was the pick of the bunch and all the goals were made from his tries, one in the first half and the other two in the second.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the *Taiyō* Count Okuma states his views on "The Policy to be adopted towards Russia." The following is the substance of his article. What steps our Government is taking to put an end to the present crisis it is impossible for an outsider to know. But if we are to judge by certain things that have leaked out, the policy pursued is not one that, were it fully known, would commend itself to the common-sense of the nation. Certain it is that the occasion calls for a thoroughly resolute and broad policy. Whether any policy adopted will prove successful is a matter that cannot be determined now. But we must do our best to settle the questions at issue by diplomacy before talking about appealing to the sword. The action taken by the seven bellicose professors cannot be defended. It was irregular. To advocate war while there is any possibility of settling disputes in an ordinary way is impolitic and mischievous. . . . It is said that our Government has warned China and Korea against certain dangers to which they are exposed. What attitude has it adopted to Russia? I attach no credit at all to the tale about alleged negotiations respecting the bartering of Korea for Manchuria. Of course Russia would only be too pleased to turn aside our attention from Manchuria and the promised withdrawal of her troops by raising knotty questions connected with Korea. But Japan must not allow herself to be diverted from the great Manchurian question by any attempt to make a separate issue of the fate of Korea. To me it seems that the fate of Manchuria will eventually decide the fate of Korea. For if Russia is allowed to settle in Manchuria and to govern it, she will have no difficulty in raising from among the 6 million inhabitants of that province an army of 500,000 men. And we must remember that Manchuria is inhabited by the descendants of the soldiers who fought with such success under the Great Genghis Khan and that this great general himself came from this part of China. If once Russia be allowed to settle herself in Manchuria, the fate of the whole of China is sealed. Is it not because Russia sees such grand prospects in this part of the world that she has decided to sacrifice her minor interests in Eastern Europe to the acquisition of the Far Eastern big prize? If Russia appropriates Manchuria, England will assume control over the Yangtze valley; Germany will govern Shantung; France, Kwangtung; and Japan will then have to concentrate all her efforts on Fuhkien. But if China is divided up in this way, the maintenance of peace in the Far East for any length of time will be very difficult. And such a state of things would be most disadvantageous to us. As long as we have the whole of China as a market for our goods, our industries will go on flourishing. But with protective tariffs set up by European powers all over China, Japan would be in a very poor way. Hence Japan must insist on China's not giving to another country power that will be used against her. Japan has right on her side in this Manchurian affair, and she has only to stand her ground in order to come off victorious, whether it be by diplomacy or by an appeal to the sword. . . . The notion that this country could not stand the expense of a great war with Russia is not to be entertained for a moment. We are more than three times as prosperous as we were when we went to war with China. And, moreover, if once war were determined on, the whole nation would back the Government.

Mr. Shimada Saburō discusses in the pages of the *Taiyō* the hackneyed subject, "Administrative Reform," in a somewhat new fashion. He contends that it is not so much new business methods or changes in organization that are demanded, but officials actuated by a new spirit. The officials of the various departments seem to be waiting for some outside agency or influence to bring about radical changes in methods of administration. We constantly hear it said that great things could be done were more money available, and

so on. But the truth is that it is not money that is wanted so much as the right kind of men. While this is so, there are several spheres which expenses might be reduced by the abolition or amalgamation of Departments. It is well known that when any sweeping reforms are proposed, the principal opposition comes from the War Office and the Naval Department. These two Departments seem to enjoy extraterritorial rights and privileges. Now one way of lessening the evil of this state of things would be to unite the two offices. One academy would suffice for both army and navy cadets and thus much expense would be saved. The Department of Justice and that of Agriculture and Commerce might well be abolished. The former Department was necessary when the codes were being compiled and the various courts were being organized, but now the country would get on very well without it. The existence of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is no longer conducive to the highest interests of agriculture and commerce. The state of things that led to the creation of this Department no longer remains, and many of the industries which began with Government patronage are now able to pay their way without State aid. And there are not a few particulars that could be named in which Government interference with private enterprise has done far more harm than good. The desire of the Department to have a finger in every pie is not one that can be commended. There are other ways in which expense could be curtailed. Every Department has its building bureau. Now it would pay better to have a Board of Public Works, as there used to be (the Kōbushō, abolished in 1880), and to entrust all building to its management. . . . To come to the Mombushō, had the Department adequately fulfilled the functions for the discharge of which it was originally created, instead of abolishing it, one would advocate the increase of its power. But it is felt throughout the country that as a superintendent of education it is inefficient. There is at the present moment a very strong feeling against the Department among Government high officials, among graduates of the University, and even among ex-officials of the Department. And so I say let it go. When we find that among even the teachers specially appointed to lecture on ethics to the scholars there were some who were involved in the text-book scandals, it is high time to agitate for placing the superintendence of schools in other hands. . . . What is wanted in government is simplicity in the means used, officials with minds and character, practical efficiency in the discharge of various functions. The radical improvement of methods of administration and the adjustment of finances, were they taken in hand resolutely by the right kind of men, could certainly be accomplished to the satisfaction of the nation. The notion that effecting of changes depends on a greater supply of money than the Treasury can find is a ridiculous notion. Let the Government act on the proverb, *Nai ya iken no sō-jinai** Isay to the Government officials, "Reform your own minds," and all else will come right. It is most unfortunate that all our political parties have become too eager to exercise much influence on the Executive. The pressure from without is insufficient; the movement within is feeble, and so it would seem that the clamour about reform will end in smoke. *Taisan meido* (鳴動) *shite, nezumi no dam, Parturient montes; nascetur ridiculus mus.*

Among the character sketches recently published in the *Taiyō* there are two of sufficient interest to foreign readers to be reproduced here. The first furnishes a short history of the career of a great Jingoist leader, Mr. Kōmichi Tomosune, a very well known member of the Shimpotō, from which we extract the following observations. When Disraeli was in power in England the English Government adopted what is called a "spiritual foreign policy," that is, became jingoistic, specially in its attitude to Russia. Mr. Kōmichi has for many years past acted the Disraeli in our

* The spending of the last penny is the last and most effective counsel that a good-for-nothing man receives. The absence of money is the final proof.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

politics and has recommended a stalwart policy *vis-à-vis* foreigners. Some 30 years ago when he served in the Yokohama Custom House under Mr. Hoshi Tōru he was an advocate for enforcing the letter of the treaties in every dispute with foreigners and was against the adopting of a conciliatory policy. Later on when Ito was in power Mr. Kōmuchi caused no little commotion by advocating in the Diet a new enforcement of the provisions of the treaties.* Though in his views on foreign policy Mr. Kōmuchi is decidedly flighty and unreliable, on the subject of finance, his specialty, as an old employee of the Finance Department, his views are most sober and thoroughly trustworthy. Though a member of the Shimpotō, he has no sympathy with the aspirations of the party, that is, with its desire to obtain political spoils, and hence there is no saying but what his connection with the party may cease at any time. It is his patriotism rather than his political views that keeps him in the party. He thinks to serve the country by using the party as a medium for making known his views on foreign policy and the like. Like the late Mr. Takahashi Kenzō, Mr. Kōmuchi is conservative and anti-Occidental in his general views. To the Occidentalization of Japan he is strenuously opposed and hence he always displays great hostility to that incarnation of the spirit of Europeanization, Marquis Ito. The late Mr. Takahashi and Mr. Kōmuchi for many years worked side by side against the pro-foreign section of the nation—Mr. Takahashi as the academical expounder of the principle of independent and somewhat exclusive nationalism; and Mr. Kōmuchi as the applier of the principle to the topics of the hour. The two constituted the backbone of the conservative party. . . . In personal character Mr. Kōmuchi resembles Mr. Takahashi. They were both serious-minded and very unsophisticated, holding in light esteem both pecuniary profit and the world's praise, and having supreme contempt for anything resembling vain display.

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The *Taiyō* publishes a full account of the views and designs of the present Minister of Education, Mr. Kubota Jō, which we can only transcribe in a very curtailed form. The new Minister is discussed in the various capacities or functions in which he has figured in the past. We retain the headings of the *Taiyō* article. (1) *The Minister as an assailant of the Mombushō*.—Though Mr. Kubota has opposed the notion of abolishing the Department of Education advocated during the past few months, he has for more than 10 years past figured as the leader of an anti-Mombushō party in the House of Peers. He is now placed in a position to carry out the reforms and reorganization which he has been advocating so long. The world expects much from him. (2) *The Minister simply as an Administrator of Education*.—Mr. Kubota is neither a great statesman nor a great educationist, but we do believe him to be what the age most needs just at present, a great administrator. The trouble with the Mombushō in the past has been that successive ministers have all had certain fixed principles and have endeavored to bring everything into conformity with these principles. So we have had constant change. We have had pro-Confucian and anti-Confucian Ministers. One Minister has been a strong advocate of thoroughly Europeanizing the schools. Another has held to time-honoured methods and doctrines. And so the whole of the educational world has been thrown into a constant state of unrest. We want this no more. All we need is efficient organization and administration. As to the nature of the teaching imparted, that should be left to the discretion of individuals. Constant official interference with the working of schools and with the teachers does nothing but harm. And as for the attitude of the Mombushō towards private schools in past years, it cannot be condemned too strongly. Mr. Kubota understands all this. He understands that hitherto the Mombushō has been run in the interest of cliques and not in the interest of the nation at

large. Unless we are much mistaken impartiality will mark the administration of education under the present Minister. (3) *The Minister as a leading Advocate of a new System of Education*.—Mr. Kubota has always maintained that the existing school course stretches over too long a period, including as it does at the very least, 6 years at a Primary School, 5 years at a Middle School, 3 years at a High School and 3 or 4 years at a University. He also thinks that there is too much mere cramming, and that there are too many subjects taught. He proposes to shorten the course and to simplify it. The Primary Schools, Mr. Kubota considers, should be run on an entirely different principle to that now acted on. The Primary School at present tries to accomplish too much and fails. It tries to prepare lads for Middle Schools while preparing the sons of the poor for a business life. Mr. Kubota is of opinion that the proper and main function of the Primary School should be to prepare the children of poor parents for the occupations they intend to follow, giving them what theoretical teaching they need and also supplying them with instruction in industry and handicrafts, &c. The practice of utilizing the Primary School as a preparatory institution for the Middle School, Mr. Kubota proposes to abolish. This work should be relegated to private schools or to local Government preparatory schools, says Mr. Kubota. As things are now, the interests of the whole nation are being sacrificed to the convenience of the comparatively few boys who desire to receive the highest education the country has to give. The higher education is a privilege that ought to be paid for by those who desire it, and it is undesirable for the State to lay out so much money on this item, when the poorer classes are still unprovided with suitable schools. It is the poorer classes that the State ought to help most. Other classes may well be left to shift for themselves. The present system of making the Middle Schools preparatory institutions for the High Schools he would change, converting the Middle Schools into preparatory schools to the Universities. The present High Schools he proposes to deal with in various ways. The First High School Mr. Kubota would connect with the Tōkyō University, making it a simple Preparatory School to the higher institution. The Third High School, situated at Kyōto, he would treat in the same way. The status of the other High Schools he would raise to that of Universities of a limited scope, none of them to have more than 3 separate colleges. The Second High School, to be called the Sendai University, and to have Science, Engineering, and Medical Colleges only; the Fourth High School to be called the Kanazawa University, and to have a Literature College and a College of Medicine only; the Fifth High School to be called the Kumamoto University and to have the same colleges as the Sendai University (Science, Engineering, and Medicine). This is the scheme which Mr. Kubota championed in the House of Peers and which we may see carried out later on. (4) *The New Minister as a veteran educationist*.—Mr. Kubota is essentially a practical man who has spent the best years of his life in attending to educational business. It is now 29 years since he was first appointed to the Mombushō as a very small official. He worked his way up and in 1892 became Vice-Minister. There are three men in the country who have had a long career in the Mombushō as prominent managers of its affairs; namely Mr. Tsuji Shinji, Mr. Hamano Shin and Mr. Kubota Jō. The present Minister of Education is not the kind of man to be content to take office and leave his promises to the public unfulfilled. He is far too earnest and too efficient a business man to allow of this.

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Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō publishes in the *Taiyō* a short history of the teaching of Philosophy in the Tōkyō Imperial University. The late Dr. Toyama was the originator of the movement for founding a Chair of Philosophy and also the first University Professor to lecture in Philosophy as distinct from Ethics. He championed Herbert Spencer's system and made it intelligible to the students. The first foreign professor was Mr. E. F.

Fenollosa, who was a strong Hegelian. He was followed by Mr. Charles James Cooper, M.A., LL.D., an English barrister, possessing a very genial disposition.* In philosophy Kant was his master. Dr. Cooper did not remain long. He was followed by Dr. Busse, who belongs to the Lotze school of philosophy, and who accordingly expounded the Lotze system. He is now a Professor in the University of Berlin. The present occupant of the chair, Professor R. von Koeber, is a follower of Schopenhauer, but is a man of broad views and is very well read, and hence the students may be congratulated on possessing such a lecturer.

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In our last Summary we gave an extract from the *Chūshōron* on the physical defects of the Japanese and proposed remedies for the same. Another article on this subject, written by Mr. Terata Yūkichirō, has appeared in that magazine. These are some of the facts given by this writer. Among the working classes it has been found that about 65 young men out of every hundred are physically fit for military service, but among the student class there are not more than 20 out of every hundred who reach the required standard. And, examining the careers of students, we find that the average age of the more intelligent of the University graduates is 27 or 28, but not a few do not graduate till they are 30. At 50 they cease to be of any use; so that the working life of such men does not exceed 20 years, that is, it is 17 or 18 years less than the lives of educated Europeans. The foreigner at 60 years of age is hale and full of energy. Our schools suffer much from the number of days in the year in which Japanese teachers absent themselves on account of alleged ill-health. Our foreign instructors are very seldom absent. In Germany many teachers, after working all day, take night classes, or give instruction in business and industry in addition to the discharge of ordinary school duties. Our teachers are not equal to any such protracted exertion. . . . In our present school system sufficient importance is not attached to gymnastic exercises. In Germany, England, Belgium and Switzerland physical training occupies the first rank in the school system. With us it stands third. In England, though the forenoon is spent in study, most of the afternoon of every day is spent in out-door games or in walking. . . . It would be well for us to establish some State gymnastic exercise schools, such as they have in Sweden, a country which has paid enormous attention to physical development. The calisthenics taught in Government schools now are very much disliked by both the students and the teachers. Most of the teachers take little exercise, spending their holidays in playing *go* or *shōgi*, or in idle talk. The teacher of calisthenics in State schools is always a poorly paid, inferior kind of an instructor, whose chief object it is to conciliate the students as much as possible, for fear they should start a school strike. . . . The origin of the weakness of Japanese women is to be found in the fashionableness of idleness. The ambition of Japanese women among the middle classes is to be able to do nothing but give orders to servants. Many of these say that they would lose their delicate looks and would get fat if they were to work. Hence the sickly children they bear. The men are greatly to blame for this state of things, as they openly express their admiration for pale-faced, slight, delicate-looking women. In order to reach the required standard many a girl forbears to take a hearty meal. While this fashion lasts physical improvement of the Japanese race will prove to be impracticable.

* * *

A very well-written article appears in the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* (Business Japan) entitled *Bummei Koku saru koto nao tōshi* ("We are still far removed from being a civilised county"). The writer says that the success of some nations and the failure of others are to be traced to national

* Relative to the tenure of land by foreigners under Japanese names, and the like.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* Dr. Cooper and Mr. Fenollosa were contemporaries, Dr. Cooper lecturing on Philosophy and History, while Mr. Fenollosa was lecturing on Political Economy in 1880-1881. After this Mr. Fenollosa lectured on Philosophy till he was succeeded by Dr. Busse.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

character. He then proceeds to speak in very flattering terms of the English nation, calling attention to the invariable love of fair-play and the unwillingness to act in an ungenerous manner even to foes which characterizes a typical Englishman. The article then proceeds to discuss the manner in which the miserable Electric Railway contest has been carried on in Tōkyō. Here, says the writer we are quoting, are a number of Japan's leading citizens engaged in discussing a highly important question connected with the future prosperity of the metropolis, and yet their behaviour is quite beneath contempt. Nothing could exceed the pettiness and meanness of their conduct. The whole affair is a disgrace to the nation. If the shareholders of whom we have heard so much are a fair specimen of the type of business man which modern Japan has produced; if this is the kind of stuff that the nation has to rely on in its competition with westerners, says the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*, then nothing could be more depressing than Japan's outlook in this 36th year of Meiji.

In the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* from month to month we find a number of interesting and important business questions discussed in a very sensible and liberal manner. We proceed to epitomize a few recently published articles. There is a call for a change in our manufactures, says one writer, in several particulars. (1) Our home market is now so fully supplied that there is no room for the starting of any more business concerns that aim at deriving profits from goods sold in the country. It follows that we must prepare goods for foreign markets. In doing this it is best for us to begin with the lowest grade countries, like China and Korea, and gradually work up to the higher grade Western countries. Our practice up till now has been to try and stop the importation of foreign first-class articles by manufacturing cheap, counterfeits here. This has been a very bad preparation for entering into competition with countries which produce first-class articles at moderate prices.

Mr. Katō Masayoshi, writing on Japanese business enterprises in China, says:—Our road to wealth lies in the direction of foreign trade and the nearest as well as the most advantageous countries in which to carry this on are China and Korea. Politically it is highly important that we should hasten to obtain railroad construction rights in both these countries to a greater extent than we have hitherto done. The nation should be prepared to cheerfully sustain pecuniary loss for a time in such enterprises for the sake of the subsequent political advantages to be gained. Southern China is still open to us, not having been appropriated by any Western Power. We might do much in the way of navigation on the great rivers of this thickly populated part of China. The construction of very long railway lines might prove too great an enterprise for our purse, but in connection with our river transport service in that country we might make any number of short railway lines. Many of the short lines which have been constructed in China by other nations have paid very well. In opening up river traffic we should be creating markets for our manufactured goods in the centre of China. Competent persons have asserted that capital laid out in such enterprises would certainly realize quite 30 per cent. per annum.

In the same magazine Mr. Ikeda Kenzō discusses Japanese emigration. He says that even including Hokkaidō, Japan now has a population of 1,800 to the square mile. Owing to the circumstance that machinery as compared with hand labour is so little used, Japan's 45 million people do not produce more than about the quantity turned out by 4 or 5 million Americans. What is needed is a much more extensive use of various mechanical appliances and a large diminution of the surplus population by means of emigration. Emigration has not hitherto been a great success owing to the fact that sufficient care has not been exercised in choosing emigrants. It is not young men with a knowledge of English, who can argue and theorize endlessly that are wanted, but farmers, carpenters, fish-

men and the like—men who can work without disputing. The raw youths who, with their smattering knowledge of English combined with no little conceit, go to foreign countries do not favourably impress foreign employers of labour. . . . It is a promising sign that of late years our consuls have been paying more attention to the subject of emigration and have been collecting information for transmission to our Foreign Office. Guided by fuller intelligence and exercising greater care in the choice of the men to be sent abroad, there is no reason why an exit for our surplus population should not be found by our Government which would prove a source of strength and revenue to the State.

* * *

A leading article in one of the most recent issues of the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*, entitled "A Welcome Turn of the Tide," notes that during the past few years Japan has shown clear signs of a desire to get hold of the mainsprings of Western civilisation. We are beginning to see, says this magazine, that it is quite impossible to get the real thing without possessing the mental qualities which in the past have gone to make Western civilisation so prolific in every direction. We are learning that in politics as in other lines we may have the form of government without the reality, and that the latter depends very much on the character of the people governing and governed. Local government in Japan has hitherto proved in many places a fiasco on account of the corruption rife among local officials. Business has been sadly interrupted by the lack of the right kind of moral stuff for making business men. This is now fully realised throughout the country and there is a serious effort being made to build up character in young men such as shall enable them to trust each other and to act together when occasion calls for it. The Bushidō does not supply all that is required for this purpose, but it is no difficult matter to devise a system of ethical teaching that shall be abreast of the age in which we live. This is actually being done and this is the welcome change which we have alluded to in the title of this article.

"The Times Call for Caution" is the title of an article from the pen of Mr. Sonoda Kōkichi published in No. 21 of the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*. There are at present, says Mr. Sonoda, not a few signs of coming prosperity in our business world which may be thus set down. (1) We have a good rice crop. (2) The demand for our silk is good and the market is very active. (3) The sale of tea is also most encouraging. (4) Our foreign trade returns show an excess of exports over imports. (5) The Bank of Japan's specie reserve is rapidly increasing. (6) The price of silver has risen. (7) The rate of bank interest is low. Against these have to be set the following:—The Manchurian question lowers like a big cloud across the sky of the business world. But not even this is sufficiently far-reaching in any of its possible consequences to nullify the prosperity alluded to above. The only part of the business world which is seriously affected by the unsettled state of this question is the stock-market. Capitalists are naturally distressed by the low rate of interest along with those who are engaged in promoting various money-making undertakings. The low-rate of interest is apt to tempt agriculturalists and others into starting enterprises somewhat rashly. Then the rice yield this year being 10 million *koku* more than it was last year, this means 100 million *yen* to the good. The danger of the present situation is that it will afford an opportunity to mere speculators to start a number of unsound concerns and it may even tempt sober-minded business men to launch out prematurely into various enterprises. The present financial situation calls for extreme caution.

Forged ten *yen* notes have again been found in Yokohama. It appears that a man purchased sundry articles on Nov. 17th at the tailor's shop of Y. Sudzuki, Hagoromocho, which cost *yen* 40 in all. The buyer gave four notes of *yen* 10 which were found to be counterfeits.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

THE OFF DAY.

Again splendid weather attended the proceedings of the Nippon Race Club, when the events of the Off Day were brought off on Saturday. The racing was on the whole good, though there were one or two disappointments. A conspicuous example was the match between Sir Claude MacDonald's Stella and Mr. Barclay's No Trump. The former could not be brought level and after a number of attempts they were sent off badly, Stella being two lengths behind. She was never again as close to her opponent and the race could properly be called a procession. Another disappointment was The Leader—Rose de France match—not in the sense that it was won by the latter, because most people expected that—but that the racing was not of more value. When the Australian came like a brown streak past The Leader and pacer alike and thundered up the Straight far in front there was quite a scene of excitement. There is nothing special to say of the five-furlong match except that Mark had the race in hand all the way round. As to the other match between Flutter and Willoughby it created a good deal of amusement. Mistletoe won the Tatsuta Trophy rather easily from Fiorentina. Mark and Sunrise made a good finish for the Leader Cup, but the former won by two lengths. No. 3 race fell to The Beetle, and No. 4 (for the Rose de France Prix) was probably the best of the afternoon and Mayonaise's victory was much cheered. The fifth race on the card was a game struggle between La Friponne and Annemarie, the former just getting the verdict by a bare length.

There was a moderate attendance of ladies, the paddock was fairly well occupied, and there was quite a good business at the Pari Mutuel.

Following were the events:—

1.—The TATSUTA TROPHY. Presented by Mori Kengo, Esq., with *yen* 50 added by the Club. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1903, that have started at the Meeting and not won a race. Handicap. Winner *yen* 150, Second Horse *yen* 75. Third Horse *yen* 40. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Iris' Mistletoe, 139lb. (Rikio) 1

Mr. B. Runge's Fiorentina, 130lb. (Kato) 2

Fiorentina jumped off the sooner in a fine start but at the top of the hill Mistletoe had raced in front and was increasing the advantage. At the Shakespeare half a dozen lengths separated them and thence it was easy business for the Blue and White stripes, which won easily by over 20 lengths. Time, 1:28.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—Mistletoe 534, Fiorentina 197; 731. Mistletoe paid *yen* 6.16.

2.—The "LEADER" CUP. Presented by "The Two Percies." For China Ponies (Subscription of Autumn, 1903, excluded) that have started at the Meeting and not won a race. Handicap. To be ridden by full Members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the Meeting and approved by them. Second Pony *yen* 50 added by the Club. One Mile.

Mr. Alexander's Mark, 146lb. (Mr. Hughes) 1

Mr. Kawakita's Sunrise, 153lb. (Mr. Motu) 2

Mr. St. Leger's Aberdeen, 140lb. (Mr. Elton) 3

Mr. Swarby's Moth, 144lb. (Mr. Easton) 0

Moth had the worst of this start, Aberdeen and Sunrise leading off. In the Dip Mark came up and at the crown of the hill he led. Aberdeen and Sunrise raced together to the Trees, where Mark led by a couple of lengths. Sunrise made a game effort in the straight but could not reach the winner. Distance between first and second a couple of lengths, Aberdeen a bad third. This was a delightful event to Mark's 64 backers. Time, 2:13.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 *yen*—Sunrise 563, Moth 163, Mark 64, Aberdeen 48; 828. Mark paid *yen* 58.

3.—For Australian Subscription Horses (Subscription of Autumn, 1903, excluded) that have started at the meeting and not won a race; handicap. Winner *yen* 150, Second Horse *yen* 50. One Mile.

Mr. Kawakita's The Beetle, 134lb. (Sugihara) 1

Mr. Alexander's Brisbane, 132lb. (Yasu) 2

Mr. B. Runge's Desdemona, 145lb. (Kato) 3

Desdemona had not a good start. The Beetle at once showed in front and kept there in the Dip, up the hill and along the back straight, Brisbane a length away. At the Shakespeare Desdemona was six lengths away from Brisbane, which was falling back, and at the Trees about half a dozen lengths separated the three horses. Brisbane came up in

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A telegram dated Nov. 12th from Nagasaki states that cholera has now almost disappeared.

Mr. T. Kimura, barrister, was arrested on Nov. 17th at Oita. The charge is reported by the *Asahi* to be one of fraud.

"Japanese Growing Naval Power" is the title of an article in the October *North American Review* by a Mr. A. S. Hurdy.

The directors of the Tokyo Electric railway were to meet on Nov. 16th in order to discuss the rate of fare between Shimbashi and Uyeno.

On the morning of Nov. 12th snow visited Kyoto. The thermometer read 37.4 degrees Fahrenheit and the pressure showed 760.2 millimeters.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, publish a book on "Japanese Art" by Sadakichi Hartmann. It contains 288 pages, is illustrated in colour, and sells at \$1.60 net.

Six hundred and twenty-four soldiers were expected to leave Ujina on Nov. 16th for China by the steamer *Omi Maru*, to take the place of the present garrison.

Yasu (23), wife of a tin-smith living at Shin-Sakurada-cho, Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide by drinking an ounce of chloride acid. The couple had lately quarrelled.

The Victors' Cup at Tientsin on the 4th inst. was won by Sweetrush from a large field. He had only one backer in the pari-mutuel, who carried off the whole pool, amounting to \$324.

The ordinary meeting of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly was held on Nov. 12th at 4 p.m. when Mr. Usugi, the president, suddenly tendered his resignation. Mr. I. Ooka was elected to the chair.

A telegram dated Nov. 12th from Kanazawa states that the property of Barons Y. Okumura, S. Okumura, and K. Mayeda have been seized by their creditors. The property will be sold at auction.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul at Bombay, on Nov. 14th telegraphs that in sympathy with the rise in America, cotton quotations at Bombay have risen from 10 to 15 rupees. The market is very steady.

The raw silk market at Lyons, says a telegram dated Nov. 14th from Mr. T. Yamada, Japanese Consul at that city, is still dull. Japanese filatures, No. 1, 9 to 11 deniers, are quoted at 48½ to 49 francs.

A telegram under date of Nov. 14th, from Mr. Ijuin, Japanese Consul at Tientsin, states that the Chinese Government notified that day that vessels from Newchwang will hereafter not be examined at quarantine stations.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Mikawa Maru*, which had her boiler damaged on the way to Nagasaki and put into Aburatani bay, was expected to arrive on Nov. 17th at Shimonoseki in tow of the steamer *Kosai Maru*.

An official telegram from Formosa states that savages attacked the district of Harisa, Yuran prefecture, and seven were killed, and five others captured, three being women. In the trouble a policeman and a native coolie were injured.

G. Masuko (42), who was sentenced to death on a charge of murder, applied to the Superintendent of the Ichigaya Jail, Tokyo, on Nov. 16th for a reprieve. The execution was temporarily suspended and his appeal transferred to the Department of Justice.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram, dated Nov. 13th, from Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at New York, stating that the raw silk market remains unchanged. Buyers seem awaiting the lowering of prices. Demand is scarce. Cotton transactions are very active.

Prices closed at \$11.50 on the 13th. Stock amounts to 34,295 bales. Speculative transactions in futures continue brisk despite disease.

The approach of another year is heralded by the first of the insurance companies' calendars—that of the New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which we receive through Messrs. Frazer and Co. We note that the net revenue of the company for 1902 was £408,923.

A. Toriyama and another policeman of the Koishikawa station, Tokyo, were severely injured on the night of Nov. 15th by two men, while watching Hisakata-cho. It appears that the officers found two suspicious men walking slowly along the street and when they began to examine them the men drew swords. The culprits escaped.

Miss Anna Duncalfe, of Spokane, has again broken the world's record for women throwing a league baseball. On October 22nd, before four witnesses she threw the ball 214 feet and one inch, surpassing her former mark at 212 feet, which was 24 ahead of Miss Burgett, the former champion. She now stands in a class by herself, with no competitor nearer than 26 feet.

A man named M. Tanaka (27) living at Kyobashi, Tokyo, attempted on the evening of Nov. 14th, to murder a woman named Nobu Watanabe (32) who lived at the same place, by inflicting severe injuries on her with a short sword. The culprit gave himself up to the police. The cause is reported by Tokyo papers to be money matters over which the woman had taunted Tanaka.

The prize given by Mr. F. J. Bardens for presentation to the member of the K. R. & A. C. Cricket Club who during the past season gave the best exhibition of fielding, has been awarded to E. C. Jeffery. Mr. H. E. Bottlewalla's Cup, designed for the player adjudged to have shown the best all-round play during the Inter-port cricket match at Yokohama, has been won by A. H. Gillingham.

Professor Robert H. Thurston, who, since 1885, had been the head of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University, and was one of the best-known engineers in the United States, died of heart disease on Sunday, Oct. 25th at his home in Ithaca, under painful circumstances. He was 65 years old, and friends had gathered to celebrate his birthday when he fell dead.

The strange death of Charrere, a wine grower of Aosta, may interest the drinkers of Italian wines. Each season Charrere was accustomed to take a bath in the juice, with the object of securing a year of prosperity. This year he entered his cellar as usual. His sister found him unconscious in the wine. She was also overcome by the fumes, and both died before assistance could be summoned.

The office of the Sango-Shokai, sharebrokers, 55, Yokohama, the principal proprietor of which is Mr. Y. Hayashi, was entered by a thief on the night of Nov. 16th. Over ten thousand postage stamps of different values, a small amount of money, and sundry articles were stolen. The following morning Mr. Nakajima and another detective of the Kagacho station examined the place but no traces of the thieves were found.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A METEOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—Last evening, about 8.20 p.m., while walking along Uchi-Hon-machi, not far from the castle, I was startled by a bright light that suddenly shone all around me. It was sufficiently brilliant to light up the road, which is a dark one,—and create well defined shadows of trees and other objects. At first, I supposed some one had turned on an electric light and so glanced around. I then looked toward the zenith when I saw a rapidly disappearing meteor which left a train of vivid white light, tinged slightly blue. The "tail" was fully 60°, or more, in length but was very soon dissipated.

the straight but was full three lengths to the bad at the finish, Desdemona arriving in time to make it a close call for second place. Time, 1.53½.

PARI MUTUEL 5 yen—The Beetle 602, Brisbane 174, Desdemona 402; 1.178. The Beetle paid yen 9.
4.—The "ROSE DE FRANCE PRIX." Presented by R. Loonen, Esq., and le Comte de Perigny. For China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1903, that have started at the Meeting and not won a race. Handicap. Second Pony yen 50 added by the Club. One Mile.

Mr. May's Mayonaise, 150lb.(Ichii) 1
Mr. Swarby's Willoughby, 144lb.(Takahashi) 2
Mr. Tytherleigh's Redstart, 143lb.(Mr. Easton) 3
Mr. Tatsuta's Harima, 148lb.(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Mess' Flutter, 134lb.(K. Takahashi) 0
Mayonaise led from the outset and was still ahead in the Dip. Flutter second. On the hill Harima came up but Mayonaise drew away again and Harima came once more at the Trees. They ran together round the bend and up the straight, a fine race resulting in Mayonaise's favour by a length and a half. Time, 2.20.

The Rose de France Prix was presented to the wife of the owner of Mayonaise by Mr. Loonen after the race and cheers were given for the donors.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Harima 441, Mayonaise 196, Willoughby 56, Flutter 36, Redstart 78; 777. Mayonaise paid yen 18.00.

MATCH—½ MILE.

Mr. G. Barclay's No Trump, 130lb.(Miyagawa.) 1
Sir Claude MacDonald's Stella, 133lb.(Horikoshi.) 2

After some trouble with No Trump they were sent away but Stella was two lengths behind as they passed the starter. It was a procession after that, for though Stella wiped off some of the lengths that lay between them at the Bend she fell back in the Straight to her former position.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—No Trump 370, Stella 693; 1.003. No Trump paid yen 12.

5.—For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1903, that have started at Meeting and not won a race. Handicap Winner yen 150. Second House yen 75. Third Horse yen 40. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. R. Loonen's La Friponne, 135lb.(Comte de Perigny) 1
Mr. Scherz's Annemarie, 130lb.(Sugiura) 2
Mr. M. John's Akatsuki, 135lb.(Miyagawa) 3
Mr. Iris' Morning Glory, 133lb.(Goto) 0

Morning Glory led as they passed the Stand, La Friponne second and Akatsuki third. In the back straight La Friponne had come up. Annemarie moving into second place. The leaders raced almost level past the Trees, and in the Straight, but La Friponne retained her advantage and won by a length. Time, 2.14½.

PARI MUTUEL, 5 yen—Annemarie 156, La Friponne 316, Akatsuki 89, Morning Glory 100; 671. La Friponne paid yen 9.50.

MATCH.

THE LEADER V. ROSE DE FRANCE.—Distance One Mile and a Furlong. The leader having a furlong start and 5 lbs. allowance, also two pacers.

Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 148lb.(Yasu) 1
Mr. Two Percies' The Leader, 143lb.(Mr. Easton) 2

Rose de France started before The Leader at the mile post had got in motion. There was a pacer in the Dip and another at the crown of the hill, but the first was very slow to move, and could have been of little assistance. The other, when set a-going, kept The Leader in motion but Rose de France was only twelve lengths away at the Shakespeare. Coming out in fine style the Australian was level half way to the Bend and easily ahead in the straight, winning a sensational race by ten lengths.

PARI MUTUEL 5 yen—Rose de France 650, The Leader 273; 923. Rose de France paid yen 6.50.

MATCH—5 FURLONGS.

Mr. Alexander's Mark, 150lb.(Yasu) 1
Mr. Unverzagt's Bauernfaenger, 150lb.(Mr. Mottu) 2

Mark led all the way and though it was a good race in the straight Bauernfaenger having early taken second place, Mark won by three lengths.

MATCH—¼ MILE. CATCH WEIGHTS.

Mr. Swarby's Willoughby(Mr. A. J. McClore) 1
127 Mess' Flutter(Mr. F. E. White) 2

Flutter had the better of the start but went to the outside rails, consequently Willoughby won by many lengths.

We understand that Mr. G. G. Brady has been robbed of a valuable collection of songs which were handsomely bound. Suspicion is cast on a former house-boy who has already been convicted of purloining his master's wines and cigars.

The light of the meteor far surpassed that of any of the fixed stars, or even Venus at her maximum. I have never seen a more brilliant one. I hope others of your readers enjoyed this remarkable sight.

Judging from the brightness of its tail, I think the meteor was near the earth. It probably dissipated itself wholly into tail, or fell into the sea. Its direction was towards the north-east.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Osaka, Nov., 10th, 1903.

PORT ARTHUR NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, October 31.

The Yalu Timber Company has now had notices printed in Chinese and Russian announcing that it has obtained from the Korean Government the privilege of cutting timber along the Yalu and its tributaries, and that anyone not authorised by the Company who cuts timber in these places, will be prosecuted and have his timber confiscated. The Timber Company is now prepared to sell its timber to the public at Dainy, Port Arthur, Yingkou, and in all other places where it has agencies. I suppose Japanese and American timber merchants will suffer to some extent in consequence.

Writing under date of 14 (27) October, the Shanghai correspondent of the *North China Herald* attacks his countrymen and the non-British residents of the settlement in general for humouring the English so much by a simulated enthusiasm for cricket. Here is what he says:—"At the beginning of this year, I informed you that with the departure of the foreign troops from Shanghai, the non-English part of the community, lost much of the sense of support they derived from the presence of these troops, a presence which encouraged them to live in their own way and relieved them from the necessity of a slavish submission to the fads of the English society in which their lot was cast. The non-English portion of our society tended more to unite, inasmuch as it is more numerous than the English portion but this union, a union exhibiting what I may call a manifestation of the national life of each group that composed it, was hardly born when it began to disappear and this notwithstanding the fact that none of its component parts are very sympathetic towards the English."

"To what an extent we all servilely imitate the English may easily be seen from the following facts. Yesterday afternoon and all day to-day, all the banks and offices were shut just because the English people of Shanghai took it into their heads at that time to amuse themselves by looking at the game of cricket played by the Shanghai exponents of the game with Hongkong players who came here expressly for this match. The strangest part of the whole proceedings was that most of the people present of the non-English part of the community had not got any idea at all of how the game was played and did not even care to look at it. They simply celebrated the occasion in order to please the English. Now I do not object to the English having their relaxation in this way but it may be asked why, because the English community takes it into its head to go to see a cricket match, that all business must be stopped? In this connection I may say that according to the Custom House reports, only 0.6 of the trade belongs to the English, the rest of the Shanghai trade being in the hands of Russians and of merchants belonging to other nations. As to the number of banks there are only two English banks here, while on the other hand there are Belgian, Dutch, German, Russo-Chinese, French, and Japanese banks, all of which, with the exception of the Russo-Chinese, employ only men belonging to their own nationality if we do not count the Portuguese from Macao who, as a general rule, occupy all the inferior offices in the local banks. The Portuguese do not, however, take any absorbing interest in the game of cricket; hence my amazement that all the non-English establishments I have just mentioned, closed their doors in honour of such an event."

"The English, seeing that all endeavour to imitate them, become day after day more and more insupportable in their dealings with other nations. The strangest part of this strange state of things is that while one finds everywhere hatred of the English social yoke, or rather, I should say, the Anglo-Jewish yoke, there are to be found foreigners who obligingly chime in with the English instead of making a determined effort to shake off that yoke."

Now, I do not think that this represents the sentiments of the average foreigner (meaning by that, non-Britisher) or even of the average Russian in Shanghai. It certainly does not represent the views of the Russians with whom I am brought in contact here. I find that these Russians desire nothing so much as a rapprochement, social and otherwise, between the two great white races that, between them, practically rule Asia. I also find that there is a cricket club here to which some Russians belong. At the same time it must be confessed that the Russian

gentleman whose letter I have just translated, is right in insisting on fact that a slavish pretence of liking games that you do not like in order to please people of another nationality is strongly to be reprehended; and I think we would be the last people in the world ourselves to welcome foreign spectators who are attracted to our cricket matches by these motives. But if there is no servility in the intention, but only that amiable desire to please which makes the gentleman, no matter of what nationality he may be, often hide his real feelings and pretend to interest where none exists, I think that foreigners are only performing an act of courtesy when they attend cricket matches in which they take no interest in the play and do not understand it. I think that the foreign banks in Shanghai were animated by these feelings on the occasion in question and not by a servile desire to propitiate John Bull; and I think that the English community would be glad, from similar motives, to oblige the Russian or any other community. Of course there is the broad question of whether we are not paying too much attention to cricket. Some of our most earnest and well-intentioned critics at home are quite as fierce in their denunciation of "the flannel'd fools at the wicket" as the Shanghai correspondent of the Port Arthur paper could desire. There is also the question of whether the banks do not give themselves too many holidays as it is; and I may here remark that the bank in Port Arthur seems to have a fair number of holidays as it is, and if it also began to close on the occasion of cricket matches it would only be open on rare occasions. These, however, are questions apart.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

London, November 11.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors on Tuesday handed to the Porte their reply to the Porte's answer, renewing their recommendations in connection with the latest reform scheme.

Later.

Telegrams from Constantinople sent by an indirect route to avoid the censorship, show that the Austro-Russian reply insists on the acceptance of the proposals.

THE KAISER WILHELM.

The Kaiser's condition continues to be favourable, and the wound is healing.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour's Guildhall speech has created the most favourable impression on the continent; his endorsement of the Macedonian reform scheme; his pacific remarks regarding the Far East; and his advocacy of arbitration alike evoking the most cordial comments.

ITALIAN ROYALTIES TO VISIT ENGLAND.

London, November 12.

It is officially announced that their Italian Majesties, King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helene will arrive at Portsmouth on the 17th of November on board the King's Yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*. They will be escorted from Cherbourg by a British squadron.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

Seven hundred and eighty men of the Prizend battalion have been tried at Salonica for atrocities committed in the vilayet of Adrianople. Out of this number 75 were acquitted and the remainder were banished to Yemen.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

A SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION.

Later.

M. Coombes, President of the French Council of Ministers, speaking in the Senate, said that in the course of the session the Government would introduce a bill prohibiting any members of Congregations from engaging in education in any form. The Government had deferred applying the prohibition to the

ordinary clergy, pending a decision of the question of the separation of church and state, which would probably come before parliament in 1904. The Government was determined to end the present situation which was disturbing the moral tranquillity of the country.

THE KAISER'S OPERATION

London, November 11.

The Kaiser has prohibited the press who operated on his throat from giving an account of the operation to the Medical Society of Berlin.

HUGE EUROPEAN PETROLEUM TRUST.

Preliminary arrangements have been made to combine all the European naphtha springs into one gigantic petroleum trust in opposition to the American oil trust.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

London, November 11.

President Roosevelt, in receiving the credentials of Senor Varilla, as Minister of the Republic of Panama, hoped that a new state in harmony with the United States would be a providential instrument of benefit to the civilized world, through the opening of a new highway for universal commerce.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LONDON.

London, November 11.

The King and Queen of Italy will start for London to-morrow. In connection with their visit the police have arrested a dangerous anarchist at Cherbourg. He arrived there on Thursday. He has already been imprisoned for anarchist offences.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Four thousand Abyssinians will co-operate with General Egerton. They comprise some of King Menelik's old regiments.

THE ISTHMUS TROUBLE.

London, November 11.

Colombia threatens to attack Panama. General Neyes, who is nominally the Panamanian Commissioner, is reported to be marching on the Isthmus with the Colombian forces.

The American authorities are determined not to allow any hostile encounter between the forces anywhere near the rail-road, and will if necessary expand the neutral zone as far as the northern and southern boundaries of the New Panama Republic.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

The elections for the Cape Legislative Council at present indicate that the Afrikaner Bond will have a majority.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLE.

London, November 11.

It is stated that the Colombian President has issued a strong appeal to the Latin American republics asking them to support in a war for the purpose of retaining Panama. The United States Government has decided to place a warship at the disposal of General Neyes on the arrival at Panama in order to avert unpleasantness. A warship will also be assigned to the Panama Government if the latter desires to confer with General Neyes. (? Neyes).

THE KAISER.

The German Emperor's wound is almost healed but he is able to speak only in whispers.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

M. Sarafoff (the Bulgarian leader) was reported to have been killed and returned to Sofia and received an ovation.

in thousands. He addressed the people and declared that the revolution was unsubdued and was only beginning.

CRUZON'S VISIT TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Later.
Lord Curzon has started for the Persian Gulf, escorted by four cruisers.

ACCIDENT TO LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener was riding alone through a tunnel near Simla when his horse took fright, and the General was thrown against a projecting tree, and lay there helpless with both bones (? of the knee) broken for an hour before he was discovered.

TIBET.

Reuter is informed that it has been decided to occupy the Bhumba valley, which is a key to Tibet, and to advance to a point which is 150 miles from Lhasa. It is possible that the expedition will include British troops.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

London, November 18.

It is explained in Washington that the United States is co-operating with Great Britain and Japan to secure the opening of Hong-Ampho, in addition to Wiju.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Richard Seddon has proposed in the New Zealand Parliament that an increase should be made over the existing duties of 10 per cent on tea grown in foreign dominions, and of grown in British dominions to be free.

THE ISTHMUS REPUBLIC.

Later.

A Commissioner from the Republic of Panama has arrived at Washington to negotiate a new Canal Treaty.

France recognizes the new republic.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

Their Italian Majesties have been at Windsor.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser is doing well.

THE ISTHMIAN TROUBLE.

London, November 19.

Representatives of the Panama Government have met the Colombia peace commissioners on board an American warship. The former declined to re-unite with Colombia, stating that the latter's assurances regarding concessions and the further consideration of the Canal Treaty were too late. The Peace Commissioners returned to San Francisco.

Mr. Hay and the Panama delegates have already prepared a draft canal convention.

KING EMMANUEL AT WINDSOR.

At a state banquet at Windsor King Emmanuel, toasting the British King and Queen, said "the ever-increasing sympathy and friendship uniting England and Italy constitute for my people a tradition and for my Government important factors in their policy which, like that of England's, is one of peace and civilization."

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

SUICIDE OF M. ROSANO.

Saigon, November 11.

The new Italian Minister of Finance, M. Rosano, has committed suicide in consequence of domestic troubles.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Municipal elections republicans were returned in many towns. There were some disorders and some persons wounded.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Saigon, November 14.

The Senate continues the discussion of the project of law on secondary teaching. The first Article, which abrogates the Falloux Law, has been adopted by 223 votes to 31.

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, November 15.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted by 360 to 203 a motion tending to nominate a commission charged to examine into the political complications of the Humbert affair.

November 16.

The King and the Queen of Italy have left Pisa for England via Nice and Cherbourg.

Saigon, November 17.

An English journal announces a rupture in the relations between France and Siam, but the news is not correct. In any case if Siam were to refuse to continue *parleys* engaged in on the subject of the Treaty of 1902 the provisions of the treaty of 1893 would be re-enforced.

It is announced from Simla that Lord Kitchener broke his leg in a riding accident.

Saigon, November 19.

In the French Senate M. Clemenceau advocated the complete freedom of teaching. The Chamber of Deputies has passed the budget for the Colonies.

The Italian Royalties have arrived at Windsor.

THE KAISER.

[The following telegram, received at the Imperial German Legation in Tokyo, has been kindly placed at our disposal.]

Fortunately the Emperor's condition does not give any cause whatever for alarm. The healing of the small wound caused by the operation is progressing very favourably. His Majesty has been able to go out since the day before yesterday.

(Signed) RICHTHOFEN.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Berlin, November 14.

The Kaiser is in good health. The slight wound caused by the operation is healing well, but he must be careful in using his voice for some time still. The distinguished patient is in good humour and working hard. Rumours that a pleasure trip to the South is intended are unfounded.

PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The elections to the Prussian Diet have ended with only slight changes. No socialist members were elected.

The Russian Minister to Copenhagen, M. Iswolski, strongly denies the report published by the *Figaro* that he will be the successor of Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is confirmed that Prince Urnoff is leaving Paris for Rome to replace M. Nelidoff.

KOREA.

The affray at Chiemulpo, according to views formed by leading politicians, will not in any way interfere with the Tokyo negotiations.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The feeling in regard to the new presidential elections in America is such that Mr. Roosevelt is expected to remain in office.

ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

The King and the Queen of Italy are leaving today for London, on a visit to the British Court.

KAISER WILHELM RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Berlin, November 17.

Kaiser Wilhelm has recovered and can use his voice as before. On Wednesday the Crown Prince of Denmark is expected on an incognito visit, on his way to Vienna.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Vice-Admirals von Tirpitz, Baron Sunden-Bibran and Bendemann have been promoted to full Admirals.

BANKS COMBINE.

The Dresdener Bank and the Schaafhausen Banking Company have amalgamated their interests, thereby uniting a capital of 284 millions of marks.

COERCING THE PORTE.

It is reported from Vienna, that Turkey has been threatened that if she does not accept the Macedonian programme of the two Emperors, a naval demonstration will take place, in which England and Italy will participate.

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Berlin, November 15.

Definite arrangements have been made in Brussels regarding the French capital to be disbursed for the Bagdad railway.

BARON SPECK-STERNBURG.

Baron Speck-Sternburg, German Minister to Washington, was received by the Kaiser previous to his returning to America.

PANAMA.

Representatives of the new Panama Republic are soliciting from the European Ministers to Washington acknowledgment of their new Free State. The rumours of an armed resistance by Colombia are false.

SUDDEN DEATH OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

As the Tsar and the Tsarina were journeying from Darmstadt to Russia, on the way Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and niece of the Tsarina, suddenly fell ill at Stsimerwiese (Russian Poland) of cholera and died in a short time. The Tsar and the Tsarina immediately returned with the corpse to Alexandrowa.

PROMOTION.

Major Frobel has been promoted to be commander of the marine battalion at Kiaochow.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 1	F. Nov. 20
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Nov. 21
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric 3	M. Nov. 23
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut 4	M. Nov. 23
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tacoma 5	Tu. Nov. 25
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Behic 6	W. Nov. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Nov. 26
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 7	Sa. Nov. 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Dec. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 5
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. Dec. 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	F. Dec. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Su. Dec. 13
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 14

- 1 Left Seattle on the 23rd inst.
- 2 At K be on the 19th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
- 4 Leaves Moji on the 20th inst.
- 5 Left Tacoma on the 15th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. Nov. 21
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Tu. Nov. 24
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Tu. Nov. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. Nov. 25
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. Nov. 26
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Nov. 27
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Nov. 28
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	Sa. Nov. 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 30
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	Tu. Dec. 2
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Behic	F. Dec. 4
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	F. Dec. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Dec. 5
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Dec. 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 11
America	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Dec. 14

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, S. Robinson, 13th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curnow, 13th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tenshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibballs, 13th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hounslow, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 13th Nov.—Java, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 3,200, P. Lowaris, 13th Nov.—Put back to port, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop.
Dolores, American schooner, 120, V. Diary, 13th Nov.—Guam via Singapore, Coprah.—H. MacArthur & Co.
Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, T. Kitano,

13th Nov.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, G. Wright, 14th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Manche, French steamer, 1,251, Moirans, 14th Nov.,—Nagasaki, General.—M. M. S. S. Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Teranaka, 16th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mikie Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, J. de Le Land, 15th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, J. McGillivray, 15th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 15th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 15th Nov.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 14th Nov., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Jyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 15th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 16th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 16th Nov.,—Ōtari via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,762, H. Fraser, 16th Nov.,—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 16th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Glory (16 guns), British flagship, 12,950, Capt. Arthur W. Carter, 18th Nov.,—Kobe, 17th Nov.
Oregon (18 guns), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. W. T. Burwell, 18th Nov.,—Yokosuka.
Chingtoo, British steamer, 2,517, G. Parkinson, 18th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. E. Beadnell, 18th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 31st Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. Davies, 19th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bentang, Danish steamer, 872, Ingemann, 19th Nov.,—Newchwang, Bean Cake.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,596, T. Sakai, 19th Nov.,—Ōtari via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 19th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Loyal, German steamer, 1,237, Burmann, 13th Nov.
—Moji, Ballast.—Becker & Co.
Avlie, British steamer, 1,492, St. John George, 13th
Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Cornes & Co.
Jaguar (10 guns), German gunboat, 900, Com.
Willbrandt, 13th Nov.,—Kiaochou
Oregon (16 guns), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. W.
T. Burwell, 13th Nov.,—Yokosuka.
Shingawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Ni-
shihara, 13th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nip-
pon Yusen Kaisha.
Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick,
14th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, and Manila,
Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K.
Nobeta, 14th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Humber, German steamer, 6,598, E. Burneister,
14th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports,
Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. Anderson,
14th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails
and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Athenian, British steamer, 2,428, S. Robinson, 14th
Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—
C. P. R. Co.
Hyades, American steamer, 2,932, G. Wright, 14th
Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails
and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,723, T. Kitano,
14th Nov.,—Kobe, Sugar and General.—Osaka
Shosen Kaisha.
Tijpanas, Dutch steamer, 3,200, P. Tywars, 14th
Nov.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van
Nierop.
Wisconsin (40 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,525, Captain
Schree, 14th Nov.,—Kobe.
Surprise (2 guns), French gunboat, Com. Vincent,
14th Nov.,—Kobe.
Fiscal (14 guns), French cruiser, 3,960, Capt. V. B.
Senes, 14th Nov.,—Kobe.
Montcalm (16 guns), French cruiser, 9,510, Captain
Bonify, 14th Nov.,—Kobe.

Chateau Renault (20 guns), French cruiser, 8,500, Capt. Poidlovie, 14th Nov.,—Kobe.

Bugeaud (18 guns), French cruiser, 3,725, Captain Constable, 14th Nov.,—Kobe.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 15th Nov.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cressy (14 guns), British cruiser, 12,000, Capt. H. M. T. Tudor, 15th Nov.,—Wei-hai-wei.

Tusong, British steamer, 1,544, Bradley, 15th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Indra, British steamer, 3,226, R. N. Hill, 15th Nov.,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, I. Higo, 16th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Albany (18 guns), U.S. cruiser, 4,100, Capt. Rogers, 16th Nov.,—Cienfuegos.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Teranaka, 16th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 16th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

China, American steamer, 2,422, D. E. Friele, 17th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, C. H. Butler, 17th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shingawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 17th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lawther Castle, British steamer, 2,961, P. Watson, 18th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 18th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,830, T. Murai, 18th Nov.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik, 18th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keny, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, M. J. Curnow, 19th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vestal (10 guns), British sloop, 980, Com. Stuart St. J. Farquhar, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong.

Thetis (8 guns), British cruiser, 3,400, Capt. J. C. A. Wilkinson, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong.

Rinaldo (10 guns), British sloop, 980, Com. D. St. Aubin Wake, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong.

Phoenix (6 guns), British sloop, 1,015, Com. W. H. Nicholson, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. L. W. Bishop, Col. T. R. Wynne, Mrs. T. R. Wynne, Miss Hunt, Mr. Perrier, Mrs. Grace Hooper, Mr. A. McKillop, Mr. Z. G. Dunn, Mrs. Z. G. Dunn, Mr. E. A. Sargent, and Mr. P. H. McKay, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mrs. J. W. Brewster, Mr. H. Harris, Miss M. Harris, Miss Morrison, Mrs. H. Harris, Master H. Harris, Mr. Lum Ching, Miss H. Harris, and Master Oro Harris, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. W. Brewster, Mr. A. Cohn, Miss I. Cohn, Miss P. Cohn, Miss F. Kincaid, Miss Yee Moy, Mr. M. L. Applegate, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, Mr. Walter Fulkerson, Master R. Fulkerson, Master E. Fulkerson, Rev. P. H. Gardner, Dr. G. Wiederlein, Mr. H. D. Lawshe, Mr. D. J. Ryan, Dr. J. W. Amesse, Mr. A. Aguilar, Mr. E. Ibalis, Mr. A. H. G. Gilmore, Major G. Wylandt, Mr. F. B. Morse, Mr. T. J. Murphy, Mr. C. S. Sargent, Mr. A. R. Sargent, Mr. R. F. Pearce, Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, Mr. C. S. Hord, Mr. J. C. Goldsborough, Mrs. Dudley, Mr. Thompson, Lieut. Sandoz, Mrs. Sandoz, Rev. J. L. Thurston, and Mrs. Thurston, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. G. R. Gregg, Mrs. Gregg, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Miss K. Hall, Miss E. Hall, Miss C. Hall, and Mr. Hareford, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. W. W. Clark, Mr. W. M. Sowers, Mrs. Sowers, Mr. T. Rawson, Mrs. Rawson, Mr. Jno. Ross and son, Mr. J. Radford, Mrs. Jue Ho, Mrs. Kwang She and son, Mr. Lang Choon, Mrs. Jenckel, and Miss Jenckel, in cabin; 108 Chinese, and 33 Japanese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. C. W. Peifton, in cabin; 11 Chinese, in second class; 17 Japanese, and 19 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. Putt, Miss K. Kelgallen, Mr. J. N. Mobaud, and Mr. K. Takenouchi, in cabin; 17

Wm. Brown, in second class; 10, in steerage. In Transit:—Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hoelstad, and Miss Piper, in cabin; Mr. Albert Schiff, Mr. F. Toon, Mr. K. Yamamoto, Mr. G. Okano, and Mr. John Dun, in second class; 164, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Rev. R. C. Armstrong, Mr. Bash, Mrs. Bash, Mrs. John Bracer, Dr. J. F. Brown, Mr. A. Burnan, Mrs. R. Byrnes, Mr. C. B. Burleigh, Mr. F. W. Carey, Rev. J. Chappell, Mrs. Chappell, Master H. L. Chappell, Dr. J. R. Cox, Mr. M. J. Egan, Miss Belle Fox, Mr. C. J. Groat, Mrs. Hardy, Miss K. C. Hatch, Mr. S. G. Hill, Rev. A. C. Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. H. Iwasaki, Mr. R. Iwasaki, Mr. N. Jacobson, Lieut. E. R. Jones, Mr. Y. E. Miller, Mr. Thomas Moodie, Mrs. Moodie, Miss Jean McBurney, Miss Kate McBurney, Miss K. S. McLaurin, Mr. A. M. Parent, Mrs. S. A. Parent, Mr. R. H. Percival, Miss J. M. Rohb, Mrs. E. Somers, Mr. Oscar Tessier, Mr. J. H. Tsutsumi, Mrs. Tsutsumi, Mr. H. Veitch, and Mr. A. H. Cole Watson, in cabin; 13, in intermediate; 559, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. Civrae, Mrs. G. Civrae, Miss A. K. Dodge, Mr. M. Sergey Friedle, Mrs. M. Sergey Friedle, child and maid, Mrs. G. P. Godsey and amah, Mrs. J. A. Hickey, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Mr. W. M. Kerr, Miss V. Lewis, Mr. C. W. Roberts, Mrs. U. Sehree, Mr. John Stewart, Miss E. F. Vail, Mr. G. I. Vail, Mrs. G. I. Vail, Mrs. J. S. Watson, Mr. H. F. Welch, Mr. David Evans, Mr. Adolph von Hagen, Mr. A. E. Phillips, Dr. E. Salzer, Lieut. Fritz Seyd, Mr. J. C. Thompson, Mr. G. S. McKenzie and Mrs. G. S. McKenzie in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss M. Guthapfel, Miss L. Smith and Mr. J. Fanie in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss H. M. Austin, Miss A. B. Cole, Mr. C. E. Fiske, Rev. F. W. Goddard, Miss A. K. Goddard, Rev. W. A. Hemmingway, Mrs. W. A. Hemmingway, Mr. Ralph Hopkins, Mrs. N. S. Hopkins and daughter, Miss C. M. Huntton, Rev. E. E. Jones, Mrs. E. E. Jones, Rev. O. J. Krause, Rev. W. A. McKinney, Mrs. W. A. McKinney, Miss P. Page, Rev. H. F. Rudd, Rev. W. E. Sallee, Miss E. Silver, and Rev. Jos. Taylor in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Rose Baron, Mr. W. F. Boyle, Mr. J. H. Bulmer, Mr. L. Clement, Rev. H. Cornell, Mrs. H. Cornell and child, Mr. E. E. Cooper, Mrs. E. Cooper, Miss M. M. Day, Rev. W. C. Dodd, Mrs. W. C. Dodd and child, Rev. E. I. Doty, Mrs. E. I. Doty, Mr. D. R. Gray, Mr. C. P. Hollingsworth, Mr. A. B. Hulse, Mrs. A. B. Hulse, Miss E. Jarzemska, Mr. J. A. Jeffrey, Rev. J. L. Keeler, Mrs. J. L. Keeler, Rev. J. B. Kelley, Mr. W. A. Kenyon, Mr. F. L. Kimball, Mr. D. C. Kretzer, Mr. W. G. Masters, Mr. W. T. G. Neal, Mr. F. H. Oliphant, Mrs. F. H. Oliphant, Mr. Wayne Russell, Rev. H. S. Vincent, Mrs. H. S. Vincent and infant, Mr. R. K. West, Mr. R. A. Westcott, Mr. G. A. Wilcox, Rev. R. Worley, and Mrs. R. Worley in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Bingo Maru*, from London via ports:—Mr. J. Hayes, and Mr. A. Kopp, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Hamburg*, for Europe via ports.—Mr. J. M. Maitland, Mr. F. S. Goodison, Mr. Th. Hungen. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tuska, Mr. Th. de Bunge, child and amah, Mr. Komor, Mr. A. Mason, Mr. R. J. Tolén, Mr. M. Blumer, Mr. Mathies, Mr. Sander, Mr. Theodor Eckardt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Albert and native servant, Mr. Phya Raja, child and z servants, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Tsing Sing Fong, Mr. and Mrs. von Barneveld, Mr. J. Tollenaar, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Keiller, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Miss Marie Bemhard, Miss Clara R. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Rogers, Mrs. Boddum, Miss H. S. Lughton, Miss A. W. Houth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Seel, child and servant, Lieut. von den Heyden, Miss Anny Langel, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Goode, Mr. S. R. Brown, Mr. J. P. Brown, Mr. Gustav Klimant, Miss Firrance, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. T. Cowen, Mr. J. Loof, Mr. K. Kodama, Dr. Takiguchi, and Mr. A. S. Gonsseff, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sado Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. S. Toyomane, Mr. J. Nakayamigawa, Mrs. Austen, Mr. D. G. Perkins, Mr. S. Ikeda, Major K. Yanagi, Surg. R. Tamura, Major J. Koike, Dr. R. Ogini, and Mr. A. Harrison, in cabin; Mr. Y. Kimura, Mr. M. Tatsuno, Mr. J. E. Sen, Mr. Jak U. Kyo, Mr. K. Umeda, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Saito, Mr. H. Mizuno, Mr. A. Adal, Mr. M. Matsumui, Mr. T. Yano, and Mr. J. Nara, in second class; 11, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athorian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Cheung Chi, Mr. Cheung Kwan, Mr. W. W. Clark, Mr. Pow Chong Yung, Mr. Pow Man Chuk, Mr. Pow Man Shin, Surg. W. E. Rutledge, R.N., and Mr. W. J. Sedgewick, U.S.N., in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Soven, Mr. A. E. Stouehouse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rawson, Mr. A. T. Jones, Mrs. Jew Ho and son, Mr. Tang Choon, Mrs. Kwong She, Mr. Radford, Mr. J. Ross and son, Mr. A. Pope, and Mrs. and Miss Jenckel, in second class; 3 Chinese, and 36 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. Aguilar, Dr. J. W. Ames, Mr. M. L. Applegate, Mr. J. W. Brewster, Mrs. J. W. Brewster, Miss C. M. Chilcott, Miss M. Chilcott, Mr. Lum Ching, Mr. C. Walter Clifton, Mr. A. Cohn, Miss L. Cohn, Miss P. Cohn, Mrs. Dudley, Mr. Chas. A. Edwards, Mrs. Chas. A. Edwards and child, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Miss M. I. Fraser, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, Master R. Fulkerson, Master R. Fulkerson, Mr. Walter Fulkerson, Mr. T. Furukawa, Rev. P. H. Gardner, Mrs. Giffin, Mr. A. H. G. Gilmore, Mr. J. G. Goldsborough, Mr. H. Harris, Mrs. H. Harris, Miss A. Harris, Master H. Harris, Miss M. Harris, Master Oro Harris, Mr. J. R. Harry, Mr. T. Hasegawa, Mr. E. F. E. Hayergal, Miss Edith Heyer, Mr. M. Hochheimer, Mrs. M. Hochheimer, Miss E. Hochheimer, Miss L. Hochheimer, Mr. C. S. Hord, Mr. Denis Hurley, Mr. E. Ibalio, Miss E. Kincaid, Mr. N. Kono, Mr. H. D. Lawshe, Rev. S. E. L. Spooner, Miss Morrison, Mr. F. B. Morse, Miss Yee Moy, Mr. T. J. Murphy, Mrs. E. A. Newell, Miss E. Newell, Mr. T. G. Nicklin, Dr. G. Niederlain, Mr. M. Obagawa, Mr. R. F. Pearce, Mr. H. G. Ponting, Mr. E. F. Robbins and servant, Mrs. R. F. Robbins, Miss Anna T. Robbins, Miss Theodora Robbins, Mr. D. L. Ryan, Mr. Harry Ryley, Lt. F. L. Sandoz, H. S. M. Mrs. F. L. Sandoz, Mr. A. B. Sargent, Mr. C. S. Sargent, Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, Mr. T. Sanuki, Rev. C. R. Tenney, Dr. Thompson, Miss Emma Thursby, Miss Ina Thursby, Rev. J. L. Thurston, Mrs. J. L. Thurston, Miss Lucia B. Tunis and Major G. Wylandt in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

In Yarns there has been some business at lower rates; stocks of Grey Shirts are accumulating; there is a forward demand for "Whites" but dealers are not inclined to buy at prices based on the present price of American cotton.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches	2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00 to 5.00
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.40
WOOLLENS.	
	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

	PER BALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	31
Indian Broach	Nominal. 26
Chinese	23

METALS.

Few transactions and at reduced prices.

	PER PICUL.
Round and square ½ inch and upward	V. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted	4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	6.40 to 7.30
Fig Iron, No. 3	1.95
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1 ¼ inch)	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

The market is firm and prices are still advancing.

American	\$3.10
Russian	2.98
Langkat	2.85

SUGAR.

No change to report.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. 6.10 to 6.50
Brown Manila	5.80 to 7.20
Brown Daitong	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton	5.50 to 7.80
White Java and Penang	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

The market is still dull.

	PICUL.
Java, Medium to best	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Aurpah), Medium to best	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Since last report prices have weakened; buyers are not keen and we leave quotations unaltered.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.	1,100
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	1,070 to 1,080	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine	1,020 to 1,030	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	1,050 to 1,060	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 970	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,025 to 1,035	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	940 to 950	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	—	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—	—
Common—Coarse	—	—
Re-reels—Extra	—	—
Re-reels—No. 1	970 to 980	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	945 to 950	—
Re-reels—No. 2	920 to 930	—
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910	—
Kakedas—Extra	965 to 970	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—	—
Kakedas—No. 1½	935 to 940	—
Kakedas—No. 2	910 to 920	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	890 to 900	—

WASTE SILK.

There are large supplies, a small demand and irregular prices. We leave prices unaltered.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good	210 to 215
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	220 to 230
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	205 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	190 to 200
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	155 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	135 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	180 to 185
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	165 to 170
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	105 to 110
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	85 to 95

TEA.

No change. Total settlements to Nov. 16th amount to 173,400 piculs against 178,700 piculs at the same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	56
Choice	49 to 48
Finest	44 to 43
Fine	39 to 55
Good Medium	36 to 38
Medium	32 to 35
Good Common	28 to 31
Common	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 10.

London silver unchanged, Hongkong sterling quotations ½ lower and local rates unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0½
— Bills on demand	2/0½
— 4 months' sight	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— 6 months' sight	2/1½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— 6 months' sight	262½
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 86*
— Private 10 days' sight	do. 88½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	81*
— Private 10 days' sight	83*
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	212½
Bar Silver (London)	27½

* Nominal.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1903.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DR. ALLEN, the U.S. Minister at Seoul, arrived at Chemulpo on board the *Albany*.

MARQUIS YAMAGATA was expected to arrive at Tokyo on Nov. 20th from Kyoto.

THE *Jiji* states that General Terauchi, Minister for War, paid a visit to Baron Rosen on Nov. 20th.

SUNDRY materials valued at over yen 200, for the Kawasaki Electric Tramway, were stolen on Nov. 22nd.

THE Railway Bureau arranged on Nov. 22nd to have steam heaters in the evening trains on the Tokaido line.

OWING to damage on the Hokuetsu Railway, traffic between Hojo and Kitayama was suspended on Nov. 23rd.

A CASE of cholera was reported on Nov. 24th in the village of Wakutsu near Morioka. The patient was a man.

THE *Niroku* has a telegram from Matsue that a suspicious-looking French gentleman arrived at that city on Nov. 23rd.

TOKYO papers state that Mr. T. Yamamoto, former president of the Bank of Japan, Lieut. General T. Nagayama, and Vice-Admiral T.

Kurooka have been appointed members of the House of Peers.

THE Philippines have again been visited by a plague of locusts, which have descended in vast swarms all over the provinces.

MR. HYON-YONG-UN, Secretary of the Korean Legation at Tokyo, who has arrived at Nagasaki left there for his post via Kobe.

ABOUT seven hundred pupils of the Yokohama Primary School paid a visit on the afternoon of Nov. 22nd to the U. S. warship *Oregon*.

A COOIE (42) fell on Nov. 23rd, from the cliff at Kami-Negishi, where he was employed in cutting the hill side. He died at once.

R. NAKAJIMA, a barber living at Chigasaki, committed suicide on Nov. 12nd by hanging himself with a belt. The cause is reported to be poverty.

GENERAL TERAUCHI, Minister for War, paid a visit to Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Nov. 23rd at the official residence of the latter.

THE *Toyo Maru* and three other steamers chartered by the Government arrived on Nov. 22nd at Ujina. They were to be released on the following day.

As the result of the proposed administrative reform, says the *Yorodsu*, about a thousand workmen employed at the Yokosuka Naval Dockyard will shortly be discharged.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala visited the various law courts in Tokyo on Nov. 20th. The following day he left for Nikko, where he was to stay at the Kanaya Hotel.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, a foreign resident in Yokohama contemplates establishing iron works at Tsurumi. An area of land has already been purchased for the purpose.

THE body of an infant was found on the evening of Nov. 22nd in the creek at a point near Yonezawacho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. A large stone was tied to the body.

A TELEGRAM from Takashima states that many of the fishing villagers of Komatsujima and Tsuda quarrelled on Nov. 23rd. Some were killed and many were injured.

MR. S. TSUNEYA, a member of the Tai-Ro Doshi-kai, was arrested on Nov. 23rd at Chiba while delivering a speech in which he severely criticized the Cabinet Ministers.

LADY MINTO and suite, who recently paid a visit to Japan, arrived at Vancouver on Nov. 12th. The *Nichi Nichi* believes that the Governor-General will also pay a visit to Japan.

THE ordinary meeting of the Miye Prefectural Assembly was held on Nov. 24th when the proposed Budget for the coming year was introduced. The total amount was yen 898,000.

SINGAPORE has won the Interport Rifle Match this year with 927 points. Shanghai made 915 and Hongkong 891. Hongkong won nine out of 14 matches; Singapore 3, and Shanghai 2.

M. YAMAGUCHI, former Judge of the Tokyo District Court, who was charged with the forgery of various notes, was sentenced on Nov. 18th in the Oita Court to 15 years' penal servitude.

Y. SHIRATA (26) employee of a civil engineering contractor at Shitaya, Tokyo, on the night of Nov. 22nd murdered another contractor, K.

Sato (38) living at Matsuocho, Honjo, inflicting fatal injuries with a sword on his head and breast. It is reported by Tokyo papers that they had a dispute about gambling. The culprit gave himself up to the Shitaya police.

THE Russian warships *Cesarevitch* and *Bayan* which are on their way to Port Arthur arrived on Nov. 20th at Singapore where they took in coal and provisions. Their arrival at the former port is expected about Dec. 10th.

ABOUT a hundred female workers employed at a raw silk spinning factory belonging to K. Yoshida, in the district of Iruma, Saitama prefecture, struck for an increase of wages. Their employer gave in to their demands.

A JOINT meeting of Tokyo and Osaka journalists who advocate war was held on the evening of Nov. 22nd at the Kokwai-do (public hall), Nabonoshima, Osaka, where they delivered speeches. About 2,500 auditors were present.

R. HATTORI, a youth living at Ishikawa, Yokohama, was arrested on Nov. 21st by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of having broken a cash drawer attached to the automatic telephone apparatus at Noge and stolen yen 2.75.

A TELEGRAM from Hakodate states that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has instituted a case in Court against the agent of the Russian steamer *Progress* which collided with the *Tokai Maru*, claiming for the damage sustained by the latter.

OVER three thousand inhabitants connected with the movement against the proposed abolition of the Gifu prefectural office, held a meeting on Nov. 24th at the Midori-za theatre, Gifu, and decided to oppose the proposal. They then held a social dinner party.

K. KODAMA, a member of the Tairo-Doshi Kai, who delivered a speech on Nov. 18th at the Kin-ki-kwan, Tokyo, when he was stopped by the police on the ground that his address was injurious to social peace, was committed for trial on Nov. 25th in the Tokyo District Court.

G. SHINTANI (26), a blue-jacket of the Yokosuka torpedo barracks, was arrested on Nov. 22nd on a charge of having stolen 16 pairs of shoes from the godown of the Naval Supply Bureau and sold them to S. Nakajima, a shoe dealer. The man was removed to the Admiralty Court.

OWING to severe rains which occurred on the night of Nov. 20th, two parts of the Hokuetsu Railway—one between Hojo and Tenkayama, and another between Oshikiri and Mitsuke sustained damage. Traffic was suspended but was expected to be re-opened before the evening of the following day.

BARON KOMURA had audience of the Emperor on Nov. 20th when the Minister for Foreign Affairs, says the *Jiji*, reported the course of foreign affairs during the absence of His Majesty. The following day, Count Katsura, the Premier, and Baron Kiyoura, Minister for Justice, had audience of the Emperor.

THE *Bristol Times and Mirror* says it is authorized to state that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, who represents West Bristol in the House of Commons, has decided to support the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, in carrying out the programme outlined by the Premier in his recent speech at Sheffield, in which he practically echoed Mr. Chamberlain's protection policy. Sir Michael hitherto has been an uncompromising free-trader.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Monday, November 23.

Some of the Tokyo newspapers are busy with rumours. The *Hochi* declares that Baron Komura, finding his resolute policy restrained by Count Katsura's yielding, will soon resign. He is determined, says our contemporary, to leave the Cabinet rather than to put his name to another abortive and humiliating convention. The *Chuo* writes that Russia has taken Japan's measure, and is deliberately postponing any decision, her persuasion being that the longer she delays the greater the concessions she can obtain from Japan. We read these comments merely as expressions of impatience. But although the complaints do not as yet come from very influential quarters, we are assured by information and observation that a very strong current of impatience and indignation is setting towards the Government, and if the Diet open before a settlement has been achieved, the remarkably moderate and quiet attitude hitherto maintained may be rudely challenged.

The working committee of the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* had a somewhat stormy meeting on the 21st instant. Men like Messrs. Kudo Kokan and Otake Kanichi, prominent members of the Progressist Party, strongly denounced the Cabinet for incapacity and declared that nothing remained but to impeach it publicly. Mr. Usui Teppu attempted to stem the tide by pleading that the facts of the negotiations being kept secret, no intelligent judgment could be passed, but his protests were futile. The meeting closed its doors, yet the noise of the debate showed how animated was its character. Finally the following resolution obtained, it is said, an overwhelming majority of the 26 members:—

That although the dilatoriness of the Government up to the present has been censured, no confidence can yet be placed in the issue of the situation, consequently, an attitude of hostility to the Cabinet must be assumed.

Two members only seem to have refused to endorse this resolution. It is not thought likely, however, that the Society will consent to any steps such as the nature of the above resolution would imply. In fact the probability is that the course suggested by the meeting will lead to a split in the ranks of the *Doshi-kai*.

Tuesday, November 24.

The *Dempo* (the *Telegraph*) is the name of a new journal just issued in Tokyo. We have already alluded to the probability of this newspaper's appearance and the rumour that its chief inspirers and supporters were supposed to be Count Itagaki and Viscount Watanabe. In the first number of the journal we do not find any mention of either politician's name, but in the declaration of the newspaper's platform there is no mistaking the fact that Viscount Watanabe's *welt politik* will be advocated on the one hand, and Count Itagaki's modified socialism on the other. By *welt politik* (*seikai seisaku*) the *Dempo Shimbun* does not very clearly explain its meaning, but we gather that it indicates national expansion such as is variously known under the names of colonization, imperialism, *welt politik*, sphere of interest, and so forth. Increase of military and naval strength—above all of naval—is an essential feature of the programme, but apparently armaments would be regarded rather as means of insuring the fruits of industrial and commercial competition than as weapons of aggression. As for Count Itagaki's socialism (*shakai seisaku*), our

readers are already acquainted with its essence. It does not involve any idea of a conflict between labour and capital. On the contrary, it would avert any such conflict by timely precautions, and from that point of view Itagaki's socialism is coördinated with Watanabe's *welt politik*, for the former, by increasing Japan's facilities for competition, helps to develop her capacity for carrying out the latter.

One marked feature of the new journal is that it is obviously opposed to Marquis Ito. It publishes an offensive and scurrilous note which plainly shows the paper's bias.

A meeting of some two thousand persons known as the "Society of young men that advocate a strong policy towards Russia" was held at the Kinki-kan in the Kanda district of Tokyo on the 22nd instant, and proceeded to pass resolutions declaring that the policy of the present Cabinet is destructive of the empire's interests, that the Ministry should resign at once, and that an immediate appeal to the sword must be made. Just as these resolutions were on the point of being voted, the police interfered, took possession of the resolutions and declared the meeting closed. A great commotion ensued, and it seemed for a moment that violent measures would be resorted to, but the storm was temporarily allayed by a proposal that a social reunion should be held later on at a different place. With that the meeting dispersed.

All the Japanese newspapers of Tokyo unite in saying that a long telegram reached the Russian Legation from St. Petersburg on the forenoon of the 21st instant, and that its contents seem to have been at once communicated to the Foreign Office. Nothing, however, is known, nor is any conjecture essayed, as to the contents of the message. Our contemporaries do not venture to predict whether it will be followed by another conference between Barons Rosen and Komura, or whether it will necessitate further telegraphic reference to St. Petersburg. We ourselves believe that no importance whatever attaches to these statements. Indeed, we doubt whether any such telegram was ever received, or any such communication made.

This meeting took place on the 22nd instant, and seems to have been a great affair. Two resolutions were passed, one pledging the Party to insist on the reality of administrative and financial reforms; the other declaring that the situation in foreign politics should be speedily resolved and the empire's prestige vindicated. Before the meeting separated, however, it passed a third resolution apparently hostile to the Cabinet's scheme for reconstructing local administrations.

Wednesday, November 25.

All sorts of rumours are in the air. Tokyo newspapers speak with various voices. Some still place credit in the discredited statement that a lengthy telegram reached the Russian Legation on Saturday, and was at once communicated to the Foreign Office. Some say that even the long-suffering Katsura Cabinet is losing patience. Some deny the telegram altogether but affirm that Russia has taken Japan's measure and will make no concessions at all. Some explain that the negotiations up to the present have been merely a prelude to the removal of Alexieff from office, and that, when he is gone, a new basis will be elaborated. In short the only certain fact is that none of the caterers of public news knows clearly what to say.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* speaks on the subject of delay in a manner that commands attention. It dismisses as unworthy of credence the rumour that anything like a Russian answer has been received in Tokyo or communicated to the Japanese Government, and it notes that the proposals submitted by Japan at the close of October, proposals representing her irreducible minimum, remain to this day without any official notice from Russia. There was some room for explanation so long as the Emperor was absent from St. Petersburg; or, at any rate, His Majesty's absence might reasonably have involved a little delay. But such an excuse has small validity in these times when a message can be flashed round the globe in twelve minutes. It is not to be supposed that Russia is deliberately postponing her reply for ulterior purposes, but certainly her tardiness threatens to pass the bounds of all reasonable explanation, and can not be much longer endured by Japan.

The *Nippon* wants to know whether any one but a fool would waste time elaborating treaties with a Power which has plainly shown that it has no respect whatever for such instruments. Because Russia declines to carry out her existing treaty with regard to Manchuria, to take infinite trouble drafting a new treaty with her is the acme of folly. Let her observe her Manchurian treaty or fight. If another covenant be concluded with her now, she will treat it as waste paper whenever her interests or her convenience renders its conditions irksome. Is it proposed, when that event occurs, to go to work drafting yet another treaty doomed to the same fate? The process would be interminable, and the idiocy of the conventional gulls immeasurable. There is nothing for it but to fight.

The *Nippon*, as our readers know, represents the extreme chauvinists of Japan. The *Kokumin* represents the best type of moderates. We now know, therefore, what both are thinking. The *Yomiuri*, which stands near the *Nippon* in animosity towards Russian aggression, vehemently urges that the men who love their country should unite in the Diet and force the Government to act resolutely. Whether this interminable delay be due to the interference of the *Genro* or whether it be attributable to the indecision of the Ministry, it is equally opposed to the country's interests. Let there be no concern about suspensions or dissolutions. A dozen suspensions, a dozen dissolutions weigh for nothing against a question of such importance. The country has made all its preparations, and must insist on not being trifled with any longer.

Thursday, November 26.

We expressed our entire unbelief in the news published on Monday last by a Tokyo agency to the effect that a long telegraphic despatch had reached the Russian Legation on Saturday and that the situation had become very strained. The *Jiji Shimpō* now makes a similar denial. It says flatly that no such despatch was received and that no special change in the situation has occurred. At the same time it is careful to explain that things can not be called very promising but that the ninth conference can not be long delayed.

The operative committee of the *Tai-ro Doshi-kai* seem to be a little puzzled as to the best manner of giving effect to their recent resolution which pledged the association to attack the Cabinet on the ground of weakness and indecision. They evidently can not make up their minds how to proceed, probably because some of their number are

not anxious to proceed at all. It is reported, however, that they have agreed to address a remonstrance to Admiral Baron Yamamoto, calling upon him either to assume a stiff back or retire from office. The Admiral, according to popular rumour, does not belong to the war party.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has interviewed Count Katsura with regard to the statements said to have been made by him to a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. It would appear, as most persons had probably conjectured, that the alleged statements are very erroneous. The interview did actually take place, but what the Count said has been extremely misrepresented. His Excellency explained that Japan had entered into her alliance with England being actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the peace of the Far East and that he hoped the present question would be solved in accordance with the purpose of the alliance. Russia was doubtlessly actuated by a similar motive, and she and France had clearly declared it on the occasion of extending their alliance to East Asia. In view of all these things the Count concluded that the peace of the Orient would not be easily disturbed. That much he did tell the correspondent. Asked by the latter whether, in that case, the complication would be amicably settled, he replied that he could not give any assurance as to that point.

Friday, November 27.

The *Fiji Shimpō* urges that the Japanese Government should now make up its mind to fix a period within which Russia must be required to reply to the proposals advanced by this country. Our contemporary is careful to insist that the Japanese nation desires peace and would make any reasonable sacrifices to secure it. There is a limit, however, to human patience and that limit has now been nearly reached. However long-suffering Japan may be, however desirous of crediting the Emperor of Russia and his statesmen with the pacific sentiments by which they claim to be actuated, it is impossible to ignore the fact that Russia, while prolonging the negotiations in an unaccountable manner, is devoting the time thus gained to vigorous warlike preparations, which are plainly directed against Japan. That state of affairs can not be suffered to continue indefinitely. The time has come when the nation has a right to demand a definite answer from Russia. If it be an answer tending to the preservation of peace, all the better. But if it be an answer necessitating an appeal to the *ultima ratio*, Japan will not hesitate to accept the challenge and will enter the lists in the cause of legitimate self-defence of her national interests.

The gravity of a situation which evokes such expressions from the *Fiji Shimpō* should not be under-estimated. A few weeks ago we interpreted the then visible indications of the nation's temper as showing that Japan's remarkable patience was nearly exhausted. The *Fiji's* present utterances are not the only proof that our judgment was correct. Russia will make a grievous error if she continue to treat the situation with whatever degree of insouciance her own convenience dictates. She has conducted her Far-Eastern policy in a manner for which the sole appreciable extenuation is that her instincts of imperial expansion wholly obliterate her sense of what is due to the rights of others. Nevertheless it is within her power to conclude an amicable settlement without sacrificing any of the im-

portant interests she has acquired whether by forceful aggression or by diplomatic manoeuvring. She seems, however, to be insensible to the danger of treating Japan like a *quantité négligeable*.

It is curious to find the Government's critics, such as the *Chuo* and the *Nippon*, contending that the *Tai-Ro Doshi-Kai* were originally tools of the Cabinet, but that even these partisans have now turned upon their patrons and are denouncing their weakness. The *Nippon* is exceedingly vehement in its utterances. Indeed it is always remarkably strenuous; too strenuous to be convincing. Yet constant readers of its columns can not but recognise that it is generally inspired by motives far higher than political intrigues, and its attitude throughout this Manchurian crisis would not lack sympathy had it not lent its columns to the publication of verses which plainly advocated assassination. For that offence it was suspended, and again, a few days ago, the same penalty overtook it on account of inflammatory writing. Probably it will again undergo the futile punishment. But in the meanwhile it is producing an unquestionable influence, which every sentence of suspension tends to aggravate.

PROFESSOR JENKS AND JAPAN.

Professor Jenks, the eminent political economist, who is now in Japan collecting information as a member of the United States Commission on International Exchange, has daily meetings with a Japanese Commission consists of Messrs. Sakatani, Mizumachi, Kamino and Tsukada, of the Finance Department; Mr. Sugimura of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Morita of the Department of Agriculture, representing officialdom; and Messrs. Matsuo and Takahashi of the Bank of Japan; Mr. Soma of the Specie Bank; Mr. Soyeda of the Industrial Bank, Baron Shibusawa of the First Bank, and Mr. Hayakawa of the Mitsui Bank. The members of the Japanese Commission entertained Professor Jenks at the Mitsui Club on the evening of the 19th instant. Mr. Matsuo's toast to Prof. Jenks was as follows:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:—It is an honour to me that, on behalf of the originators of this gathering, Baron Shibusawa, M. M. Soyeda, Soma and Hayakawa, I rise now to give expression to the high respect and cordial sentiments with which the whole assembly welcome our distinguished guest, Prof. Jenks, who is on a visit to this country as U. S. Commissioner on International exchange. I think it is admitted on all hands that the United States has stood in an especially close relation to the Far East in the last half of a century. We shall long remember with gratitude the kind endeavours which the great Republic beyond the Pacific has made for introducing Occidental civilization to this part of the World. Indeed, Japan is indebted in a large measure to the United States for the progress which she has been able to achieve in recent years, and we feel that there is a more than common bond between the two countries. The present efforts of the United States with a view to the reform of the monetary system in China are doubtless in accordance with her traditional relation to the Far East. As the project is now under our consideration, I cannot express any definite opinion upon it this evening. But, if the proposed measure be attended by due success, it will not only bring a great benefit to China herself, but also promote the general interest of the commerce of the world. Thus, the reason why we welcome Prof. Jenks is, in the first place because the Professor representing the country to which we stand in an especially close relation, is on a mission for the reform in China which we all desire to see accomplished. It is not on this account only, however, that we accord our welcome to Prof. Jenks. We wish to show our hearty appreciation of the estimable personality of the Professor. This is the second, but not less important, reason for which, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, I beg to you, to

join me in drinking the health of our distinguished guest.

Prof. Jenks said in reply that he did not deserve the kind words just spoken of him; that the progress of Japan stood to her credit, not to that of outsiders, and that in his efforts for the reform of the monetary system of China he counted much on the experience of Japan and on her influence with China.

The Economic Society entertained Professor Jenks on the 20th instant. The Professor made a short speech explaining the object of his eastward voyage, namely, to investigate the question of a monetary system for countries still employing a silver currency, especially China with her large foreign trade and great prospects. The learned economist did not explain what system, if any, commended itself to him. That would doubtless have been premature. He merely stated that Japan having already gone through the mill and having emerged successfully with a sound currency, her experience and example, to say nothing of her interests and her influence, should be most useful in solving the problem for her neighbour.

Mr. Oishi Masami, one of the Progressist leaders, then spoke of the impressions gathered by him during his recent trip to China and Korea. He declared that while effort on the part of individual Japanese was commendably vigorous in those regions, there had to be lamented a total absence of governmental incentive or enterprise. Meanwhile, the unsettled condition of affairs paralysed everything. Passing on to Russia, he declared that although she was said to have a hundred thousand troops in Manchuria, she had not more than sixty thousand in reality, and that officers and men were alike without confidence, which mood did not derive any improvement from the facts that the fleet remained constantly hidden in Port Arthur, that the supply of coal was quite inadequate for a campaign and that the provisions available would not suffice for more than two months. On the other hand Russia had expended enormous sums on her railways and on the development of Harbin and Dalny, and she was now incurring immense yearly losses. Even the permanent possession of Manchuria could not possibly repay her for these outlays. Evidently she aimed at something greater. And if she had statesmen in St. Petersburg who were thoroughly conversant with the conditions in the East, as de Witte and Kuropatkin, she had a Viceroy at the front who was ready to undertake and carry out any enterprise. On the other hand, Japan was torn by conflicting councils. Her Foreign Minister had to defer to the Cabinet, her Cabinet to the *Genro*. The situation ought to be in the hands of one man. In fact the whole trend of Mr. Oishi's lecture was in favour of war.

Mr. Toyokawa Ryohei spoke of the fact that only 8 years remain of the conventional tariff period and that as notice of revision would have to be given a year in advance, it might be advisable to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the many questions that would arise in connexion with that important problem.

With reference to the municipal tax, in proportional rate to the national business tax for the 2nd half of this year, which has to be paid before the 30th inst. we are requested by the City Office to notify taxpayers that the amount is nearly three-fold compared with the amount paid for the first half of the year owing to the fact that twenty per cent. in proportion to the national business tax for the whole year has been added as a supplement to the municipal tax.

CHINA.

Saturday, November 21.

Further accounts are published—this time coming from Seoul—to the effect that Russia is rapidly increasing her forces in Manchuria, and redistributing them with a view to the better protection of the Three Provinces against invasion from the south. It is evident that any steps of that nature would have to be taken now before winters sets in completely. Indeed, it seems to us very probable that much of the activity observed by civilians in military circles in Manchuria may be nothing more than the gathering of the troops into winter quarters, which would naturally involve a general southward movement. It is certain, however, that the present situation must involve a heavy strain upon Russia's resources. She is virtually keeping an army of about 150,000 in the field at a vast distance from its base of supplies, and the cost of maintaining it must be enormous. Had she considered the financial aspect only of the problem, it would have best suited her interests to settle the whole question conventionally before winter set in, but since she has failed to do so—through her own choice, it must be remembered—it matters little in a pecuniary sense whether she comes to terms with Japan now or three months hence. Japan, too, is suffering. Of that there can be no doubt. But her trouble is limited to business stagnation. She is not obliged to support a great army in the field.

Monday, November 23.

General Wogack is reported to have had an interview with Viceroy Yuan and to have spoken on the subject of Manchuria, but the Viceroy would not listen to any representations under that heading. It is stated that the re-occupation of Mukden has imparted a new aspect to the Manchurian problem in Chinese eyes, and that the various Viceroys and Governors have shown much anxiety in connexion with the event. Yuan Shih-kai, however, is going his way quietly, but, at the same time, is vigorously pressing forward the organization and equipment of the troops under his command. Meanwhile news from Mukden indicates that the Russian soldiers in garrison there are behaving with very little consideration towards the inhabitants, and that the latter are making their escape from the city in great numbers. This is not the first rumour of Russian roughness in Manchuria, and we are surprised that such doings should be permitted, for if Russia have any intention—which she certainly seems to have—of occupying Manchuria permanently, her policy should be to conciliate the inhabitants not to antagonise them. It is said that the progress of the works at Port Arthur has been much interrupted owing to the difficulty of obtaining native labour, the Chinese being terrorized by the harshness of their Russian employers. No Power knows better how to win the good will of Asiatics than Russia knows. Her historical method is to strike with unrelenting force at the outset, and to hide the mailed fist altogether afterwards. Perhaps she thinks that the time for striking has not yet passed in Manchuria. Perhaps her doings there are not nearly so bad as rumour represents them to be. We do not know which explanation to choose.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has a curious telegram from Peking, to the effect that Viceroy Alexieff has prepared and submitted to the Council now sitting at Port Arthur a detailed statement of his views with regard

to the re-occupation of Mukden and other Manchurian problems; and that his own course as to retirement or continuance in office will depend on the reception his opinions obtain at the hands of the Council. That would suggest some difference of opinion between the Viceroy and his subordinates, but such an important fact needs confirmation.

There appears to be some commotion among Chinese students about an agreement said to have been recently concluded in Peking with the cooperation of the Japanese Representative—an agreement that hereafter no Chinese student of law, politics or political economy shall be admitted to Japanese schools without the approval of the Chinese Minister in Tokyo and the Chinese Superintendent of Education in Japan. Messrs. Oishi and Inukai are evidently disposed to make this a subject of agitation, but the authorities of the Education Department are said to treat it comparatively lightly, their view being that students who obtain such approval will possess a constructive claim to official recognition on their return to their own country, and that the restriction can not have any force in the case of students entering private schools. To discuss the matter intelligently without full details of the considerations that guided the Chinese Government and the Japanese Representative in concluding the impugned arrangement, would be impossible.

News from Peking says that a Censor having memorialized the Throne with regard to the dissipated habits of Prince Tsai Ching, an imperial decree has been issued severely reprimanding the Prince, and insisting that in this era of China's troubles such a course of life on the part of a prominent personage is unpardonable. This decree is said to be addressed to others in addition to Prince Tsai.

The *Asahi Shinbun's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that Wang Wen-shao seems to be bent upon retiring altogether from public life, and will probably resign his seat in the Cabinet at an early date. It is expected that his portfolio will go to Chang Po-hsi. There has been talk of admitting the ex-Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to the Cabinet, but the opposition is still too strong to permit such a measure. Chang Po-hsi, who now comes to the front, commenced public life as Literary Chancellor in Shantung, twenty-two years ago. He was appointed special ambassador to England in 1901, but declined the post and immediately afterwards became President of the Board of Works, then President of the Board of Punishments and then Commissioner of Education. He is now President of the Board of Civil Office.

Tuesday, November 24.

It is related in the columns of the *Hochi Shinbun* that Viceroy Yuan has proposed to the Throne an alliance between his country, Japan and England. Apparently Taotai Yuan of Antung, against whom and his two subordinates, Wang and Wu, Russia's complaints were recently directed, is a nephew of Viceroy Yuan. The Governor-General Tso, together with Wang and Wu are all in the hands of the Russians, but Viceroy Yuan managed to effect his escape cleverly. Much of this was known already. What the *Hochi's* correspondent adds to our information is that Taotai Yuan was the head and front of the pro-Japanese party in Manchuria, and had always offered strenuous

opposition to the growth of Russia's influence there. Further we learn that the re-capture of Mukden has produced a profound impression on China, and has divided her officials into two parties, one of which advocates yielding to Russia's proposals for the settlement of the Manchurian problem, and the other begins to talk of an alliance with Japan and England. We can not tell how much truth there may be in all these statements. It is noticeable that in Shanghai, where the news of these various events in Manchuria seems to have been received later than in Tokyo, the *N.-C. Daily News* writes as though there had been some real awakening in China, and publishes statements that ex-Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been appointed to command the empire's first lines of defense against Russia, Viceroy Yuan having command of the second lines. But it is hard to believe in anything of the nature of resolute action on China's part after her long continued attitude of apathy. As for Wang Wen-shao's displacement, it seems to have been due, less to the Empress Dowager's vivid sense of the dangers of the situation than to an opportunity having been obtained by his rival Chang Chih-tung to open the Court's eyes to Wang's infirmities. It is difficult to find anything very solid in all this froth of intrigue and rumour.

Wednesday, November 25.

It is said—*Jiji Shimpō's* telegram—that the officer commanding the Russian forces in Mukden has intimated to the Chinese officials that their offices must be removed outside the walled city, and has also signified his intention of occupying two other places as essential to the suppression of the bandits. The telegram is not very clear in terms, but its gist evidently is that the Russians have no intention of evacuating Mukden at present. They have come to stay there for the winter at all events.

Thursday, November 26.

A telegram from Peking says that the Russian forces have occupied Haicheng, a place between Mukden and Yinkow, well remembered by students of the China-Japan War.

Major-General Wogack's mission to Peking is invested with a certain amount of mystery, but as yet no one has undertaken to formulate a definite conjecture further than that he has to explain clearly to M. Lessar some points in the policy of Viceroy Alexieff.

A collision between Russian soldiers and mounted bandits near Sin-min-tung is reported. Eight of the Russians are said to have been killed or wounded, and at first it was alleged that some Japanese fought in the ranks of the bandits, but the latter item seems to have been subsequently denied. According to the view of Chinese observers the Russians stirred up the bandits in order to obtain a pretext for occupying Sin-min-tung, but apart from the fact that such procedure is scarcely credible, it remains to be shown that pretexts for military operations are considered at all necessary by Russia in Manchuria.

The *Asahi's* Chefoo correspondent says that reinforcements are constantly reaching Manchuria from Russia's dominions, and that the number of recent arrivals at Port Arthur aggregates some twenty thousand. Experience has shown how untrustworthy estimates of this kind are.

Viceroy Yuan has again proceeded to Peking. It is stated that his influence is stronger than ever at Court. The telegram uses the expression "his influence greatly

recovered," but we are not aware that Yuan's credit had declined.

Friday, November 27.

The *Asahi* publishes a telegram from Peking saying that the Russians are stirring up the bandits in Manchuria, so as to create a pretext for non-evacuation, and that, at the same time, they are pressing the local officials to reduce the strength of the Chinese troops, and seeking to impose limits on the quantity of ammunition served out to the latter. Such rumours are so likely to be manufactured that they can not be accepted as altogether credible.

Fresh troops are reported to be constantly arriving from Russia in Manchuria, and to be pushing steadily southward. The fact that they are new arrivals is said to be indicated by the marks on their uniform. We have more than once remarked that as the re-distribution of troops on the eve of winter would be a natural military measure, all the movements reported recently from Manchuria should not be regarded as strategic measures. But in the face of iterated and re-iterated items of intelligence, it would seem that credence must be placed in the general fact of a southward movement.

KOREA.

Saturday, November 21.

The opposition of the Russian Representative to the opening of Yong Am-pho continues to be as strenuous as ever, it is said. There has not as yet been any Imperial Decree vetoing the opening, but it is thought probable that a change of Foreign Ministers will be one of the consequences of the complication. If Korea submits to Russian influence in this matter she will deserve the loss of independence that plainly threatens her. Perhaps it would have been too much to expect of her inexperience that she should clearly appreciate the Russian processes of empire-building, and should foresee that so simple a matter as granting permission for a private company to fell timber in the Yalu Valley would be converted into an instrument for establishing Russian Sovereignty over the region. But only the blindness that the gods decree for those on the brink of ruin can have hidden from her the meaning of recent events. Her salvation lies in opening Yong Am-pho. There is no other way out of the dilemma. If she neglect to avail herself of the exit, we predict that the next choice she will have to make will be between subjection to Japan or to Russia.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Seoul to the effect that it has been decided to build an arsenal at Yong An-san. That is one of the strangest pieces of news we have heard for some time. Is it conceivable that Korea should choose the site of an apocryphal Russian fortress for such a purpose, or is it conceivable that Russia should include the manufacture of weapons of war among the functions included in a timber-felling convention?

Nickels are exchanging in Seoul now at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yen face value for one silver or paper yen. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, is reported to be interesting himself actively in the question. He has addressed himself to the Korean Government, premising that although most reluctant to interfere in any way in the financial affairs of the country, the interests of his nationals

are so intimately concerned in this matter as to necessitate some action. He therefore seeks an explanation of the Government's intention. It would appear that the official resolve to abstain from further coinage of nickels, a resolve formulated last year, has not been observed, and that a constantly increasing plethora of these tokens is mainly responsible for the present trouble.

Monday, November 23.

According to present appearances there is little hope of the timber dispute in the Yalu Valley being settled amicably without diplomatic intervention. The Japanese Consul in Seoul proceeded to Yong Am-pho on the 15th instant and had two interviews with M. Stromiloff. At first the latter declined to admit that any Japanese subject could have proprietary rights in felled timber, his contention being that Russia has conventions with both Korea and China about the lumber concession, and that, consequently, claims acquired by Japanese subjects from Chinese can not be legally recognized. Ultimately, however, he abandoned that attitude—which is described by the telegraph as "contemptuous"—so far as to give the Consul a letter to the Company's representative at a place which is transliterated into "Bandai," but which we can not recognise in that form. The Consul has now to proceed thither, but it is reported that he anticipates a reception similar to that given to him in the first instance by M. Stromiloff, and believes that the question must either be dropped or made international.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* special correspondent wires from Wiju under date of the 20th instant that he has carefully inspected the state of affairs at Yong Am-pho, and that he finds there a brick building, which serves as the headquarters of the timber company, and an iron-frame building which is to be used as a workshop but has not, as yet, been furnished with plant. A barrack measuring some 30 feet by 120 is in course of construction. As for the alleged fort at Yong Am-san, it continues to be obliterated with earth as it was on the occasion of Mr. Hagiwara's second visit. People are not prevented from ascending to the site of the fort if they insist on doing so, neither are any serious obstacles placed in the way of ships touching at Yong Am-pho, provided that they have a plausible excuse. Of the 150 soldiers recently stationed at the place, a hundred have proceeded to Chasyong to engage in timber-felling operations, so that there are only fifty now in garrison.

From telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* we learn that about 150 bandits were recently encamped within 2 or 3 miles of Yong Am-pho, their purpose being to "hold up" Chinese vessels. They were attacked, however, by a party of Russian soldiers, and sixteen of their number were made prisoners. Whatever may be the case in other parts of Russia's East Asiatic "sphere," it would seem that the duty of policing the Yalu Valley is not a sinecure. The obscure point about the above message is that it does not tell whether the bandits were encamped in Chinese or in Korean territory. We presume the former, however.

The Council of Ministers in Seoul are reported to have decided against the proposal submitted by the Chemulpo Consuls, namely, that whenever parties of liberty-men land at Chemulpo, they should be in charge of a warrant officer. Such a proposal is so manifestly impractical that we doubt whe-

ther it has been correctly transmitted. At any rate it has been negated. The Council is also said to have decided that the Japanese subjects who broke into the domiciles of certain Russians in search of the riotous sailors, should be punished. But their punishment, by order of the Japanese Authorities, had already been accomplished, according to previous telegraphic news.

Japan and America seem to have been prominently associated in pressing for the opening of Yong Am-pho, whereas M. Pavlow stubbornly opposed the measure. We do not hear now of England in this context. Perhaps as Mr. Jordan shot his arrow some time ago, he sees no occasion to bend his bow again. Perhaps the old difficulty of co-operation presents itself. How often these Far Eastern complications remind one of the text "where two or three are gathered together, etc." If any three of the strong Powers would simply unite their voices and declare what must be done, done it would be most assuredly, and that without any fighting. America, England and Japan, for example, might demand anything in reason from Russia with absolute certainty that their demand would secure acquiescence. But there seems to be some insuperable obstacle to such unity of action.

Tuesday, November 24.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes what professes to be the gist, if not the actual text, of M. Pavlow's protest against the opening of Yong Am-pho. From this we learn that the Russian Minister set out by referring to his previous protest—made in October—, wherein he maintained that to open to the trade of all nations a place situated on her frontier as Wiju is, would be bad policy on the part of the Korean Government. He professes to have believed that the counsel then tendered by him would receive favourable consideration at Korea's hands, but he now learns that the Seoul Government contemplates opening not only Wiju but also Yong Am-pho which forms a station of the Russian lumber company. Therefore he renews his protest, and takes occasion to warn the Korean Government that in the event of his warning being disregarded, Russia will have recourse to whatever measures seem advisable under the circumstances.

The Korean Government is reported to have replied verbally to the above protest, in the sense that such interference on Russia's part was a violation of Korea's sovereign prerogatives. To Japan also answer was made, at the same time, that her frequent applications for the opening of places in Korean territory could scarcely be reconciled with any theory of Korea's unfettered sovereignty.

In the *Dampo Shimbun*, of which the first number has just been published, we find a telegram of a different import. It says that the Korean Government, in response to M. Pavlow's protest, denied his contention that the time is unsuited for opening Wiju and Yong Am-pho, and claimed that, on the contrary, the time seems eminently adapted for such a step. Meanwhile, according to the same authority, the Japanese Representative continues to press the Korean Government, and has pointed out to them that if they admit Russia's right to dictate to them in such a matter, they will have virtually allowed her to include within her sphere of exclusive influence the whole of the Yalu Valley. Dr. Allen, the United States Representative, is said to be vigorously

working along the same lines as Mr. Hayashi.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a very strong article on this subject. It does not directly attack Russia. The point it makes is that whereas Russia acts first and argues afterwards, Japanese statesmen are wedded to forms and ceremonies, and suffer occasions to escape them by conferences and talk. What the *Fiji* recommends is that Japan, having an unimpeachable case, as she has in the present instance, and being moreover assured, as she is, of Korea's desire to acquiesce in the proposed measure, should not leave to the Korean Court any time for the reception of outside protests, but should proceed at once to performance. We read this article to mean that since Korea is known to be willing to open Wiju and Yong Am-pho, Japan should at once treat them as open ports, disregarding all frivolous obstacles.

Thursday, November 26.

A Seoul telegram announces that a Japanese subject, Takata Kametaro, has been ordered to quit Wiju and not to return thither for three years, his conduct being considered prejudicial to peace and good order. The order was given by the Japanese Consul at Chinnampo. We presume that this man is one of those recently reported, on several occasions, to have been engaged in unlawful acts in connexion with the lumber enterprise.

It is reported that a party of ninety Chinese led by nine Russians have expelled the inhabitants from the island of Keum-dong Kwang-hai-do, and have appropriated the place as a lumber station, in spite of the protests of the Korean Authorities at Wiju. The conjecture is that this arbitrary measure is intended to strengthen the Russian position in the dispute now waging between the company known in Japan as the Gigei-Kwaisha and the Russian concessionaries. The former, according to latest news, have some ten thousand baulks of timber which they are unable to send to Antung in consequence of the complication.

Mr. Inuzuka, Chief of the Railway Bureau, is said to be inspecting the Seoul-Fusan line with a view to making suggestions or taking steps for its speedier construction.

The gentleman who was sent some time ago on a secret mission to Europe, is said to have succeeded in raising a sum of 4 million yen in Belgium.

The Korean Government's reply to M. Lessar's communication about the opening of Yong Am-pho is given at some length by the *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent. The document sets out by calling M. Lessar's attention to the fact that the inquiry addressed to him in September by Korea had reference solely to the closing of Pyong-yang, a step which it was within his province to discuss. He was not asked for any expression of opinion about the opening of Wiju or Yong Am-pho, since the opening of these places is within the sole province of the Korean Government and does not admit of any alien interference whatever. Under the circumstances the objections raised by him as to the untimeliness of opening any port along the Yalu, or of opening Yong Am-pho in particular, are manifest encroachments upon Korea's sovereignty and can not be reconciled with any theory of neighbourly goodwill. Especially perplexing is the last paragraph of his despatch, where he says that should Korea disregard his protest, Russia will take whatever steps seem expedient in the circumstances. The Korean

Government declares its total inability to comprehend what is meant by such language. Nevertheless Yong Am-pho remains unopened.

Friday, November 27.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Seoul is reported to have again tendered his resignation. He assigns for reason that his authority is too much interfered with, but rumour says that the true cause is the intriguing of Li Keun-thaik and the pro-Russian party who, at the instance of M. Pavlov, are seeking to drive the Minister from office, and who have used as an instrument against him the fact that he did not resent the Japanese Representative's recent note about the nickel coinage. Li Keun-thaik and his friends profess to believe that the sending of such a note was an undue interference with Korea's domestic affairs, but the truth is said to be that they are acting simply at the instance of M. Pavlov.

The telegraph reports that a new Korean Representative at the Court of Japan has been appointed and that he left Seoul for his post on the 23rd instant. His name is given—in transliterated form—as Gen Fu-un, and he is said to be a graduate of the School of Languages in Seoul.

It is stated (*Yomiuri's* correspondence) that the Russian Consul at Chemulpo having presented to his Japanese colleague a claim for damages in connexion with the recent commotion, the Japanese Consul retorted that if any damages were asked for the demand should come from the Japanese side. And so indeed the accounts hitherto published would seem to indicate.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* publishes a telegram to the effect that, two Chinese subjects having been killed by Korean soldiers at Mu-san, trouble has arisen between the Korean officer in command in Ham-yong-do and the Chinese General in Kirin, and that the latter's troops threaten to take vengeance. We gather from the telegram that the Kirin General has troops in the immediate neighbourhood of Mu-san, but how that can be the case we are unable to conjecture, for Musan is in Korean territory, considerably south of the Yalu.

THE KOREAN ASSASSINS.

The Korean assassins have at length succeeded in carrying out one of their nefarious designs. Some time ago, as our readers may remember, there was talk of an attempt to kill a Korean named U Pon-san, then residing in Chiba prefecture. The police frustrated the scheme and arrested the would-be assassin, of whom nothing more was publicly heard. Subsequently U seems to have found his way to Kure. When in Korea, from which country he fled in 1896, U held the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs with a seat in the Cabinet. He is said to have made a living in Japan by the practice of calligraphy. Accompanied by his wife—or mistress—a Japanese woman, and by his child, aged 5, he recently arrived in Kure. It is reported that he urged his wife, some time ago, to separate herself from him and take the child with her, as his own death at the hand of assassins was assured. In 1897 he was followed to Japan by one Ko Yong-keun, who is said to have held a position corresponding to that of Lieut.-General. This Ko associated himself with a countryman, No Yun-myong, and the two men contrived U's death. A curious fact is that U seems to have been

very intimate with Ko. He assisted the latter in finding a lodging in Kure, and was much in his society. On the night of the 24th U, Ko and No were drinking together when a quarrel arose. Ko finally stabbed U in the head and throat and No struck him a heavy blow on the forehead with a hammer. There is some talk of trouble having arisen between the men on account of their mistresses, but that theory is negated by the fact that in Ko's bosom, after his arrest, there was found a document indicating that he had long been scheming to assassinate U for political reasons. Japanese newspapers allege that the document speaks of a "nine-years' ambition," but if that is to be taken literally, then the intrigue must have existed prior to U's flight from Seoul in 1896. Both Ko and No are in the hands of the police, and will doubtless receive due punishment for their crime. There is some satisfaction in reflecting that only on this one occasion has achievement attended the nefarious designs of the many Korean assassins visiting Japan, but, on the other hand, this country may not unjustly complain of being made a head-hunting ground by such savages. The great question to be ascertained is whether these Kure murderers had received any encouragement or support from official quarters in Korea.

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN.

The late Professor MommSEN made a grievous error when he inveighed against the methods of British soldiers in the Boer War and when he induced himself to endorse the villainous libel that they protected themselves by fighting behind the cover of Boer women. But he made a still greater mistake when, almost before the ink on his accusations was dry, he declared that Germans are "more nearly akin and in every respect more intimately allied" to the British "than to any other nation." If he had frankly said that he now knew and acknowledged the errors into which he had been betrayed in the days of the South African war, his confession would probably have gone to lay the foundation of a spirit of forgiveness in England, and would probably have helped materially to remove the false impressions under which many, if not the great majority of, Germans still labour. In fact, he should have addressed himself to the German people. His justly high reputation as a historian would have been less impaired by confession of error than by conviction of it, and if he had a confession to make it should have been made to his own nationals, whom he had so greatly helped to mislead. We indeed share his "creed that Germans and Englishmen are destined to go forward hand in hand," but we do not think that the time has come for healing the terrible wounds inflicted on our country's honour by Germany during the Boer War, and still less do we think that they can be healed by any process which ignores the necessity for some *amende*. Apart from the question of tact we sincerely honour the great historian's motive in seeking to promote "the holy alliance of the nations," but he estimated far too lightly the wrongs his country did us when he sought to put them aside so soon and so calmly. A great deal of the balm of time is still needed.

Owing to the fall in price the habutae silk weavers at the district of Shirakawa, Fukushima prefecture, are consulting with a view to suspending business temporarily.

THE ELECTRIC TRAM COMPANY.

Monday, November 23.

It was expected that the converted horse-trams would have been opened to traffic ere now, but a difficulty has arisen about fares. The Directors would fain have raised their prices in consideration of the greatly improved service that the electric cars will furnish, but they saw no hope of obtaining official consent or of avoiding public clamour. On the other hand, a three-*sen* uniform fare would have been condemned by the shareholders. Hence they chose a middle course, and applied for permission to adhere to their old fares, the maximum charge under which scale would be 10 *sen* from Shinagawa to Uyeno, and the average charge would be 2 *sen* per section. But the Home Department is not disposed to accede to that scale and the opening has had to be postponed. Surely 2½*d.* is not a high charge for carriage from Shinagawa to Uyeno? Nevertheless the general conviction is that fine dividends can be paid at much lower rates. The Company will have to surrender, of course. Public opinion in Japan is far stronger than corporate privileges.

Wednesday, November 25.

It has been already related that a delay occurred in opening to traffic the newly converted lines of the horse-tram company from Shinagawa to Asakusa, the delay being due to a question of fares. The Company desired at first to continue its old charges, namely, 2 *sen* per section, but the Authorities objected. Finally on the 23rd instant the Directors held a meeting and decided to adopt the system of a uniform charge of 3 *sen* without regard to distance. Thus it will be possible hereafter to ride from Shinagawa to Asakusa, namely, from the southern suburb of the city to the northern, for 3 *sen*. The *Jiji Shimpō* strongly applauds this resolution and seems to think that a great boon is conferred on the public. We are quite unable to appreciate that view. It appears to us contrary to all principles of justice that one man should be obliged to pay dear for a small service in order that another man may obtain a big service cheap. There is no apparent question of public convenience. Were a three-*sen* bit the commonest coin in circulation, some reason could be shown for adopting it as the uniform charge. But there is no such thing in Japan as a 3 *sen* coin. The common unit is one *sen*, and consequently not the smallest advantage is secured by an unvarying fare of 3 *sen*: 2 *sen* or 4 *sen* would just as convenient, and 5 *sen* would be better than either. As to the argument that people can easily grasp and readily comply with the rule of a uniform charge, we deem it frivolous. It is virtually as simple for a man to be told that he must pay 1 *sen* or 2 *sen* per section as that he must pay 3 *sen* for whatever distance he rides. We have no doubt that the electric trams will prove remunerative even with a uniform 3-*sen* fare, but neither have we any doubt that such a system does great injustice to the humblest section of the population, who think a great deal of the pettiest sum and who would readily avail themselves of the electric railway for short journeys could they do so at an expenditure of from 1 to 2 *sen*, whereas they will walk rather than pay 3 *sen*. It appears to us that the advocates of the 3 *sen* system have been carried off their feet by the mere prettiness of the notion.

Thursday, November 26.

The application of the Densha Tetsudo Directors—that is to say the Directors of the converted horse trams—was immediately granted by the Authorities and a successful trial trip having been made on Tuesday evening, it was decided that the line should be opened to traffic on Wednesday morning. The application here referred to is that seeking permission to inaugurate the system of uniform 3-*sen* fares. Apparently the people of Tokyo are much pleased by this action on the part of the Directors for they are said to have welcomed the passage of the trial cars through the streets. The system certainly looks attractive. Hitherto passengers from Shinagawa to Asakusa have had to pay 11 *sen*—not 10 *sen* as previously stated by us—whereas they will now travel for 3 *sen*, and first-class passengers from Shimbashi to Uyeno will be charged only 3 *sen* instead of 12. That is all very fine so far as it goes, but the case of short distance passengers is apparently not considered. Numbers of people who used to ride from the Shinagawa suburb to Shimbashi for 2 *sen* will now have to pay 3 *sen*. In our opinion a much juster and more rational system would be to charge 1 *sen* per section.

The Street Railway Company has at length recovered its right mind, and it was expected that the election of the new Directors would take place quietly yesterday. Mr. Amenomiya was to be replaced in the presidency by Mr. Takashima Kaemon, former president of the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha. Mr. Amenomiya becomes Managing Director. The other changes amount practically to a reduction of the officials by one step. There were not to be any actual changes of personnel.

EXHIBITIONS AT UYENO.

There are three exhibitions now going on in Uyeno Park. One, in the Art Gallery, is of pictures; the other two, in the old *Hakurankai* building, are of bronzes and porcelains respectively. Concerning the pictures there is not much to be said. Their general level is below mediocrity. Very few show evidences of talent or even of technical skill. There are a few, however, that command attention and deserve to be regarded as fairly representative specimens of the old school. It continues to be observable that the celebrities of the day do not contribute to these displays. They apparently retain their old want of confidence in the competence of the judges, and indeed it will probably be admitted that the judges have not in this instance shown discrimination which commands immediate endorsement.

The exhibition of bronzes deserves high commendation. Not only are there many beautiful shapes and designs, but there are also most admirable examples of patina-producing. One vase in particular has a surface smooth as velvet and indistinguishable at first sight from the yellowish olive-green of the celebrated *Kuan-yao* porcelain. Another shows a rich verdigris green and round the body a brilliant red crawfish is coiled. Nearly all the specimens are noteworthy for clean casting and general excellence of finish.

Not less interesting are the porcelains and faïences, though the general level of technique is below that of the bronzes; an inevitable difference when it is observed that a great part of the wares are destined for every-day use. Miyagawa Shozan shows some fine examples of under-glaze colours, but he is

rivalled by Kato and certain other Tokyo artists. Hirado, Hizen, Kyoto and Owari are all capable of much better work than the exhibition offers, but only their medium-quality wares are on view, and the same is true of Hirado and Kaga. Tokyo and Yokohama carry off the palm.

FESTIVITIES IN TOKYO.

On the evening of the 20th instant a brilliant reception was given by His Excellency the Minister of the United States to welcome Rear-Admiral P. H. Cooper, who has assumed command of the American Squadron in these waters. The grounds of the Legation were splendidly illuminated, and the salons, which have been entirely re-constructed, and decorated with exquisite taste, presented a delightful contrast to those of the old building. A large number of Japanese and American naval officers were among the crowd of guests, which comprised a majority of the leading residents of Tokyo of all nationalities. An American naval band played, and the party broke up after a most enjoyable conversation.

On the 22nd instant a garden party was given by Mr. Ogawa at his Azabu residence in Tokyo to celebrate his recent marriage with Count Itagaki's daughter. About 350 persons were present. They had the pleasure of hearing the celebrated *hanashika* of the day, and also of witnessing some extraordinarily clever feats of juggling, especially those by a Chinese expert. Refreshments on a sumptuous scale were served in the lower garden, and the party broke up after a delightful afternoon.

THE TEACHING OF RUDIMENTARY ENGLISH.

(COMMUNICATED.)

If the new Minister of Education will set his face sternly against the present methods followed in teaching English in middle schools, it is safe to say that he will have instituted one reform which will meet with the hearty approval of all competent educationists who sincerely desire to accomplish the greatest results with the minimum of effort. It is quite fair to say that there is not a middle school in the Empire, able to secure the assistance of an English-speaking teacher, that gets from that master the right kind of benefit from his effort to teach his language, and equally fair to say that the fault does not always lie, indeed seldom does lie, with the teacher. Let any teacher in a higher school dictate to his classes this sentence:—"That smooth-faced youth thinks there is a thunderstorm gradually approaching." Let him speak the sentence only once, but let him enunciate clearly and pronounce each word distinctly; and we are very much mistaken if the papers handed up to him will not show that more than half the students have understood him to say:—"That smoze fast use sinks there is a sanderstorm gladyary aploching," or something very like it and a long way from what he did say. The reason for his mistake is not difficult to determine. It is simply that when really beginning to study English, that is in the first and second years of the middle school course, those young men were put under the tuition of Japanese teachers who may have been thoroughly competent to teach them the meaning of English words and the mechanical construction of English sentences, and who themselves may have

been able to speak English fluently and write it very correctly, but will themselves admit their inability correctly to guide their pupils in pronouncing the difficult sounds of that tongue and in detecting the dangerous little mistakes which are so easily acquired and so hard to get rid of; while the students, if ever they had a foreign teacher at all before entering the higher school, did not come under his instruction until they were in the fourth and fifth year classes. Now, in the very nature of things, it is impossible that those Japanese teachers, no matter how competent they may have been in most respects, could have given such satisfactory instruction in phonetics as to make the sounds of "th," "r," and "l" unmistakable for all time to the ears of their pupils. If the same sentence were dictated to a hundred Board School children in England, or to an equal number of Public School children in the United States, of the average age of twelve, while there might be mistakes in spelling, it is most improbable that there would be such serious mistakes in rendering the difficult sounds of English letters as those which have been specially mentioned. Why is this so? Simply that the ears of those English or American children had become accustomed to the correct sounds at the formative period in their acquisition of the language, and had always heard their teachers pronounce them properly, just as the Japanese students had so become accustomed to the sound and use of the constantly used words "that" and "there" that probably not one in ten would make a mistake in writing them from dictation. While there are not many of us who would think of writing any one of the possible sounds of "a" with the letter "e," yet anyone, who has had experience with students of the upper schools in Japan, must admit that such mistakes as spelling "sacred" "secret," "part," "pert," etc., are all too common. Other examples of the bad effects which have resulted from lack of proper attention to articulation at the most critical time of acquiring a knowledge of spoken English, that is at the beginning, in the first and second years at the middle school, could be given by every teacher. The confusion of "r" and "l" upon the tongues of both Japanese and Chinese is said by some careless observers to be organic; such a statement is sheer nonsense. The children of English-speaking parents have the same difficulty in pronouncing certain combinations of those letters with others when they first commence to talk, but the trouble disappears as the children pass into adolescence. Why then is it necessary that young Japanese pupils should generally be unable to distinguish clearly between "bright" and "blight"? Their organs of speech and of hearing are precisely the same as are those of our children. Whatever fault there is lies in the method of training those organs, and the proper training cannot be given—we speak in general terms, recognising willingly and with approval, the exceptional Japanese teacher—except by those who themselves enunciate those sounds correctly and can instantly detect any variation, be it never so slight, from the correct pronunciation of words containing the letters which are liable to be confounded with others. If then the training of the ears of Japanese lads, who really begin the study of English at about fourteen years of age, were entrusted to the foreign teacher, when the school is so fortunate as to have one, the sounds of that language which are so difficult for all non-

English speaking adults to acquire, would stand a much better chance of being correctly learned than they do now. Little Japanese children who go to England or America, or those who happen to be born in those countries speak English just as fluently as do the natives. It would not be necessary for that foreign teacher to understand any Japanese: it would probably be better if he did not know a word of the vernacular. The meaning of a word is not so important at that particular time as is the sound; but if it be contended that mere pronouncing, without knowing what meaning the sound produced is intended to convey, savours too much of the old-time Chinese method of rudimentary instruction, the objection could be very easily overcome by a little co-operation between the foreign teacher and one of his Japanese colleagues. A lesson might be selected containing certain words to illustrate a series of difficult sounds, and as a preliminary to the foreign teacher's practical instruction the Japanese teacher—carefully avoiding the pronunciation of those words in English—could tell the class the meaning of them: then let the foreigner drill the pupils in the correct enunciation and pronunciation. But no, for some inexplicable reason, whenever a foreign teacher, whose long experience has convinced him of the great benefit to be derived from such a method, ventures to suggest that he be permitted to take charge of the beginners, his suggestion is waved aside most imperiously, and he is told to attend to the fourth and fifth year classes; to continue to explain the meaning of English sentences in the pernicious system of semi-lecture which is probably keeping more boys from learning English than any other single thing in the existing methods; and to guide his pupils in reading something which even his best efforts can make but dimly intelligible to them: and (but this he is not told to do!) to waste a lot of valuable time in correcting mistakes of pronunciation and construction which should never have been permitted to begin but which have existed for three or four years, until they have become so rooted that muscular strength and the patience of Job are needed to eliminate them, if, indeed, they ever are eliminated.

It is not only those most difficult consonant sounds that are learned incorrectly at the beginning of English lessons, but many of the simpler vowel sounds are also almost hopelessly confused at that time. We are unfortunate in having so many different sounds for the same letter, although there are many who maintain that that multiplicity of sounds is an element of strength and force in the English language, but this is not the time for such a discussion. There are the five sounds of "a" (or shall we say, seven?), for example, and we who are to the language born have little difficulty in detecting the difference between them and, what is more, we are in little danger of confounding one vowel sound with another, although some of us, who are a trifle weak in our orthography, do occasionally get somewhat mixed in our efforts to indicate with letters a given vowel sound, long *e*, for instance, which is expressed in letters by *e* in *metre* (to measure), by *ea* in *meat* (an article of food), or by *ee* in the verb *to meet*; and furthermore by *i* in *machine*, by *ie* in *believe*, by *ei* in *receive*, by *eo* in *people*, and by *æ* in *agis*. If there is this difficulty for us, what must that difficulty amount to when the teacher is himself not clear in his enunciation?

If then, the Minister of Education, exer-

cising that prerogative which is vested in him, of advising *fu* and *ken* officials who have immediate charge of the middle schools, would urge the principals of those schools to abandon the existing (and pernicious) custom of having the lessons of their foreign teachers mere lectures upon the simple subjects of the reading lessons, and persuade them to assign their foreign teachers to the lads who are in the first classes, for right training in pronunciation, we venture to assert that there would soon be little of the existing difficulty in making the students of the higher schools understand English when it is spoken to them, and of the hesitation which those students now evince in trying to express themselves in that language, that has been so often alluded to by teachers in the higher schools and by professors in the universities. But it would be unwise to leave the system at this point, and strenuous effort would be necessary to institute and to maintain a reform: there will be opposition on the part of many Japanese teachers who think the care of the little boys must be left to them, and there will be opposition from the boys themselves who will contend that such a change is *infra dig*.

AFTER THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The story of what the British have been doing in South Africa since the war is the best possible refutation of the dastardly slanders circulated by their European friends during the war. It is really a remarkable story, and the following summary of it will repay perusal:—

It was well into July, 1902, before any practical steps toward repatriation and restoration could be taken, but by that time the surrender of the various commandos had been carried out, and the sites for the repatriation depôts had been fixed. The labour necessary to take the Boers back to their homesteads was enormous. Each family required a wagon, and some of the ox wagons were drawn by 16 oxen, while mule wagons were drawn by 10 mules. Many of the conductors employed were Boers, and for the most part they did their work well and faithfully. Each family upon leaving was provided with a tent, bedding, and one month's supply of foodstuffs free of cost from the burgher camps. Other materials given them, such as implements, seed and the like, they were allowed to pay for in cash, or to have debited against their accounts. The Government schools which had been started in the burgher camps began to break up and were distributed over the country. The number of these schools and the children attending them increased continually until the end of June of this year, when there were 25,274 children receiving education in 874 Government schools. At that time the Government was still providing rations free to all children attending these schools. Altogether more than 70,000 persons returned in Government wagons to their homes, and it was noticeable that many of them left with reluctance the camps where they had been concentrated. A great difficulty now met the department, owing to the number of animals employed in taking the families back to their farms and in keeping them supplied with foodstuffs. It seemed impossible to furnish the farmers with animals to enable them to take advantage of the existing ploughing season. To remedy this difficulty the Government collected several available animals and vehicles, and started a plan of driving the country with ploughing columns, which consisted of six ploughs and six teams of animals to draw them, with two natives to each plough. Each column was under the charge of a white conductor, and carried with it a quantity of seed meal, so that the land might be sowed immediately after the ploughing. The area to be ploughed up on each farm was limited to five acres, so that every farmer might benefit by the scheme, and farms not yet reconquered were ploughed up and planted to the same extent. For this service a small charge was made, although not nearly sufficient to cover the actual expenses. The columns drove from farm to farm without delay, and in about two months 23,000 acres were ploughed up and sown in this way. Unfortunately a bad season following made a great deal of this work useless. Meanwhile animals, vehicles, harness, implements, cattle and the like were being collected for distribution among the Boers. The actual number of animals distributed throughout the Transvaal up to the end

of June this year was as follows: Horses, 8,798; mules, 19,005; donkeys, 6,743; oxen, 31,815, and breeding cattle, 9,052—a total number of 75,413 head, representing a value of £1,549,674. Transport vehicles to the number of 4,238, representing a value of £107,092, were also distributed. The value of the foodstuffs, general stores, seeds and building material issued to the Boers up to the end of June this year amounted to a sum of £1,054,071. This sum was not secured by means of promissory notes, but the purchasers could either pay cash or have the amount debited against their names, with a view to a general adjustment upon the final allotment of the free gift of £3,000,000. The cost of administration up to the end of June has been publicly given as £1,400,038.

THE KWANTO BANKS.

The Kwantō Banks held their annual meeting at the Bankers Club on the 25th instant. There were thirty-three bankers present, and Mr. Toyokawa, President of the Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kaisha, occupied the chair. Baron Kioura, Minister of Justice, delivered a speech in which, after alluding to the industrial and commercial development of Japan, he insisted that further efforts must be made and that in fostering her foreign trade Japan could best hope to increase her wealth. He added that the Government appreciated the need of a factory law, but he promised that its provisions would be of such a nature as not to cause any business inconvenience. Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, explained, in an able speech, that the Finance Department's policy towards the banks had been to prevent the establishment of petty and untrustworthy institutions and to exercise such supervision as would reduce the public's risks to a minimum. The consequence had been a diminution in the number of banks but a large increase in the banking capital of the country. Further, since the year before last the Government had steadily adhered to the programme of not withdrawing funds from the general market. Administrative necessities had been met by recourse to the *Yakim-bu* of the Treasury, and the people had been left to employ their capital in the manner most convenient to them. He hinted that reforms of the Banking Law and of the Exchange Regulations were contemplated. At present the total amount of debentures issued by the banks did not exceed 40 million *yen*, a figure which ought to be greatly increased inasmuch as such securities played a most useful part in the development of commercial enterprise. In conclusion he alluded to the appointment of a committee to confer with Professor Jenks about the currency question, and he promised that the sequel of that measure need not cause any uneasiness in business circles.

"DOE THE NEXT THYNG".

When things go wrong and I am sore perplexed

With the tumultuous duties of each day,
I mind me of a quaint old Saxon text,

The burden of this homely roundelay.
'Twas an inspired thought to send it forth

To cleave the centuries on healing wing,
Bearing this message of transcendent worth,
Doe the next thyng.

"The Lord helps those who help themselves," we say,

Then fold our arms to worry and complain
Because some cherished project went astray,

And where we sowed in joy we reap in pain,
Accept this ancient paraphrase of work,

Peace and contentment it will surely bring,
So when inclined to grumble or to shirk

Doe the next thyng

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A lad of 18 endeavoured to present a petition to the Emperor near the Sakurada Gate as His Majesty was returning to his Palace from the Autumn Manœuvres. The young man is one of the numerous band of Japanese youths who manage to support themselves and pay their educational expenses by labour of various kinds, performed in the intervals of study. He was in receipt of a sum of 35 *sen* daily for services rendered as a writer in the Statistical Bureau of the Cabinet. Out of the 9 *yen* thus gained he paid 1½ *yen* for lodging, and, acting as his own cook, lived on the rest, defraying also his fees at the School of Foreign Languages where he studied in the Chinese Class. He appears to have been in every way a lad of excellent behaviour and there is no indication of any mental aberration. But political affairs had preyed on his mind. He considered that the country's honour was being sacrificed and that duty dictated a direct appeal to the Sovereign. These incidents are an index to Japanese character.

The diamond and ruby brooch lost by Mrs. Barclay on her way back from the Yokohama Races on the 11th instant was picked up by a poor workman who observed something glittering on the steps of the Shimbashi station, he too being on his way back from Yokohama. He does not appear to have suspected the value of the article but, thinking it would amuse his children, he carried it home. A few days later he saw the advertisement but still did not believe that the article he had found was the one advertised. He nevertheless sent it to the Legation by his wife, and on receiving it Mr. Barclay at once paid the woman a hundred *yen*. She is described as having hastened home a veritable Attican, "delicately marching on most pellucid air." Apparently the man would never have conceived the nature of his find had not a friend suggested to him the possibility of its being valuable. Such ignorant people are conceivable in a country where brooches, bracelets and rings used to be unknown.

The reforms contemplated in the organization of the Department of Justice involve the abolition of three courts of appeal, 20 local courts (*Chiko Saiban-sho*) and 106 district courts (*Ku-saiban-sho*). In the case of the local courts the explanation is that hitherto there has been one in every prefecture, but 19 prefectures are to be abolished as separate entities and the Nemuro Court also is to cease to exist. These changes will result in reducing the number of judicial officials by 161 and that of clerks by 279, while one chief jailor—Miyagi prefecture—will disappear as will also 32 jailors. In the head office of the Department there will be a reduction of only 7 or 8 officials. The economies thus effected will amount to 266,000 *yen* on account of courts of law, and 366,000 *yen* on account of jails. It is further contemplated to establish 30 new registration offices in order that people may not be inconvenienced in the matter of notarial duties hitherto performed by district courts.

The funeral of Count Kawamura's mother took place on the 19th instant, the cortège leaving the residence of the Count at a few minutes before one o'clock and proceeding to the Aoyama cemetery. The deceased lady, who had attained the ripe age of 84, was not widely known in Tokyo, but the

universal respect and affection in which Count and Countess Kawamura are held were testified by the crowd of mourners that attended the ceremony and by the numerous floral tokens sent from all circles, not excluding the Imperial family. The service was according to the Shinto ritual. Among the foreigners present were their Excellencies Baron and Baroness d'Anethan, but of the distinguished Japanese personages that attended our space does not suffice to furnish a list.

The colossal work on the Philippines, to which we alluded some time ago as in course of preparation, has now become an accomplished fact, and its sale is announced by the enterprising publishers, the Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The book consists of 55 volumes, each containing 325 pages and each costing \$4 (gold). There are to be only a thousand sets. The editors, of whom there are two, promise to give a full account of the political, economic, commercial and religious conditions of the islands from the date of their earliest relations with European nations to the close of the 19th century, and they have consulted about 200 rare works and manuscripts covering the period from 1493 to 1896. It is a wonderful enterprise, and presumably all the libraries will buy copies, but private individuals are not likely to be much attracted.

Now that Japan is about to institute a State tobacco monopoly it is interesting to turn to France, where a monopoly was established in 1812, and see how matters fare there. The gross amount received by the State from the sale of tobacco in its various forms in France is 414,000,000 francs yearly, representing a net profit of 330,000,000 francs. The greater part of the tobacco used is grown at home, and, although the regulations under which it may be cultivated are very strict, permits to be allowed to grow tobacco are in great demand. In twenty-five departments in France there are 56,000 planters, and an area of 16,000 hectares, or 40,000 acres, is under cultivation. In 1902 the quantity of home-grown tobacco purchased by the administration was 25,000,000 kilograms, at a cost of 23,000,000 francs, or 89 cents per kilo. This would represent a gross income of 1,400 francs per hectare—say £22 8s. per acre—which is only equalled by vine growing; hence the demand for permission to grow tobacco. Sixty per cent. of the French tobacco crop is grown in five departments, viz.: Dordogne, with over 4,000,000 kilos; Garonne, Isere, Gironde and Lot each produce from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 kilos. In Algeria the cultivation of tobacco is free, and considerable quantities are exported to France, which also buys from Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia. Supplies of choice tobacco are obtained from Havana, Mexico, Sumatra, Java and Brazil. Foreign cigars to the extent of about 11,000,000, at an average value of 220 francs per 1,000, cigarettes and tobacco are also imported from America, Turkey and Great Britain. The total of French purchases of foreign tobacco is 19,000,000 kilos, of an aggregate value of 30,000,000 francs. The sales in 1901 were as follow: Cigars, 2,600,000 kilos; cigarettes, 1,846,000 kilos; cut tobacco, 27,873,000 kilos; hard tobacco, 1,084,000 kilos; snuff, 485,000.

Mr. Covert, the United States Consul, writes from Lyons that the French sales of silk to the United States remain at about the same average from year to year, not-

withstanding the continuous increase in domestic production. The figures of American progress in this industry, as given in the *Paris Figaro*, are:—In 1870 there were eighty-six silk mills in the United States, representing an investment of \$6,285,000. In 1900 the number of mills had increased to 483, and the capital invested was \$81,000,000. In 1902 there were 500 mills, with \$100,000,000 capital, and at the end of this year it is estimated that 45,000 steam looms will be in operation in the United States. The value of the products for the three dates mentioned were: In 1870, \$14,000,000; in 1900, \$107,000,000, and in 1902, \$125,000,000. A Paris writer, in commenting on what he calls these phenomenal figures, declares that while this immense increase in production was going on in the United States the importations of silk augmented from \$24,000,000 in 1870 to \$26,100,000 in 1900 and \$30,000,000 in 1901. In 1860 the States manufactured but 6 per cent. of the silk worn by the people. In 1880 they produced 38 per cent.; in 1890, 55 per cent., and in 1902, 85 per cent. In commenting on these figures another Paris writer says that of manufactured silk the United States consume about \$2 per year per capita of population. Whatever may be done in the business in the United States, France is likely to possess the monopoly of certain grades of goods indefinitely—for instance, the mousselines and the fine fancy silks, the new designs for which depend entirely upon the number and ability of the artists ready to engage in such occupation.

In consequence of the intervention of the British Representative it has been decided, according to Japanese journals, that the security lodged by foreign insurance offices with the Finance Department may take the form of Japanese bonds payable in sterling; that is to say, the bonds now quoted on the London market.

Mr. Iwaya Matsuhei has been acquitted of the charges of corruption preferred against him in connexion with his recent election to the House of Representatives. It is thought that the public procurator will appeal against the acquittal.

The youth who tried to petition the Emperor has been pronounced insane. This decision seems to have been assisted by certain curiously exalted political view inscribed by him on the walls of his lodging house. His father also became insane three years ago. It is said that there are unmistakable physical symptoms of mental derangement. He is to be handed over to his relatives.

The Emperor has nominated four new members of the House of Peers. They are:—

Vice-Admiral Kurooka Tatewaki; Lieut.-General Baron Nagayama Takeshiro; Dr. Goto Shimpei of the Formosan Government; and Mr. Yamamoto Tatsuo, former President of the Bank of Japan.

Under the title "A Russian dog" vernacular newspapers publish an account of the arrest of Okuda Kumataro. This man was formerly a school-inspector in Osaka prefecture, but being implicated in the textbook scandal, he lost his office, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, a fine of 5 *yen* and to make restitution of 200 *yen*. His appeal from that judgment failed, but he carried the case to the Court of Cassation where it now awaits decision. Meanwhile, being liberated on bail, he is said to have come to Tokyo and opened negotiations with Bishop Nicolai at the close of

October for the supply of information with regard to Japanese military doings, the Bishop promising to pay a sum of 1,500 *yen*. Letters written by Okada to the Bishop pressing for money came to the knowledge of the police, and Okada was apprehended. He is now awaiting trial on a charge of seeking to obtain money fraudulently. Such is the story told by the press. We reproduce it with this comment that whereas there is nothing to justify us in questioning Mr. Okada's guilt, we altogether decline to believe that Bishop Nicolai was a party to any such arrangement. Much more probable does it seem to us, and much more probable will it seem to the public, that the Bishop, being approached by Okada, furnished to the police information leading to the man's arrest.

Since the above was in type we learn that our conjecture is correct. It was by the Bishop that the police were put upon Okada's track.

The Prince Imperial has graciously caused the Minister of his Household to inform Messrs. Singleton, Benda & Co., Ltd., the agents, that His Highness is pleased to allow his name to appear as a patron of the Humber cycle. A beautiful machine having all the latest Humber patents has been delivered to the Prince.

We understand that cable advices received in Yokohama from New Zealand state that goods which arrive at any New Zealand port before the 31st March next will be exempt from the provisions of the new preferential tariff.

It is but fair to assume that we in Japan do not receive more accurate information about Manchuria than people in Europe receive about Japan. On that supposition, how much may we believe of the stories constantly reaching us about the arrival of additional Russian troops in Manchuria or the southward movement of the forces there? By the middle of October London imagined—or, at any rate, had been told by newspaper correspondents—that the Japanese generally were flocking out of Manchuria; that Japan had landed troops at Pyong-yang; that she had concentrated a hundred thousand men at Hakodate preparatory to an attack on Vladivostok and that she had laid torpedoes in all her western ports. Can we reasonably imagine that the correspondents in Europe who collect news about Russia for transmission to the Far East are more accurate and trustworthy than the Munchausens who are purveying out here for the European press?

Miss Hilaire Moss has just made a record trip from London to Hongkong, covering the distance in a few hours under 20 days, thus beating the previous record to the Far East—Shanghai to London in 21 days. Of course it was all owing to close connections being made at each big port. For instance she arrived at Dalny in the morning and caught the Russian steamer leaving for Shanghai at noon. Shanghai was reached at 10 o'clock one morning and at 3 p.m. that same day, Miss Moss was aboard the French mail steamer heading south for Hongkong. It is a record to be proud of.

Mr. Ernest Low, so well-known in the theatrical world in London, has a capital article in the *Playgoer* in which he discusses the level of the "Variety" stage, or more popularly speaking "the Halls." He makes out a good case and certainly brings many facts to support his contention that "in

general decency and its standard of morality, the music-hall is miles away ahead of the average theatre." He contends, in fact, that "you will get more sheer unadulterated dirtiness—pure nastiness without any artistic rationale—in one play than in a month of music-hall frequenting." There can not be the slightest doubt that the standard of the music-hall has been steadily rising, and will continue to rise while such consummate artists as Mr. Albert Chevalier, Miss Ada Reeve, Mr. Bransby Williams, Miss Vesta Victoria—to mention only a few—give the best that is in them to the variety stage. The old type of low comedian, with his allusions to Bacchanalian revels and sottish family quarrels, is dying out, simply because the music-hall audience has risen above that level and refuses to countenance it any longer. The formerly despised and much maligned music-hall is assuredly setting an example that the legitimate theatre could follow with advantage in the direction of a purer level of public manners and popular taste.

It has long been known that owing to inclement weather the barley-crop for this year proved very bad, large areas having been devastated by rust. Figures are now published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, namely:—

	BARLEY CROP.	Koku.
1894	19,822,000
1895	19,537,840
1896	17,340,466
1897	18,005,490
1898	20,462,053
1899	19,335,962
1900	20,398,385
1901	20,658,217
1902	18,425,626
1903	13,545,105

The average crop being 19,325,501 *koku*, it will be seen that this year's yield was 29.9 per cent. below the average and 26.4 per cent. below the yield for 1902.

It is reported that there is a marked movement on the part of Yokohama Chinese to become Japanese subjects. Twelve recently obtained papers of naturalization and forty-eight have now applied for the same privilege. We presume that the Chinese wish to avail themselves of the wider facilities they will enjoy as Japanese subjects.

DO NOT MENTION IT!

Inasmuch as we credited the *Japan Times* with sincerity, we are regretfully compelled to question its discernment. For when it professes its belief that the *Japan Mail* made "an unreserved admission of vacillation," it commits itself to the proposition that a man who says he would rather plead guilty of theft than be justly accused of murder, makes an unreserved admission of larceny. However, we are disposed to be gentle with our contemporary in view of its explanation that its attack upon us "incidentally slipped from its pen." Certainly there were some slips of the pen, and perhaps, suspecting them to be intended as evidences of the generally fortuitous nature of the accusation, we should have refrained from treating it seriously. At all events we now accept our contemporary's explanation, and shall be prepared in future to charitably regard as a *lapsus calami* any of its propositions that are plainly inconsistent with facts or flagrantly defective in logic.

THE OPENING QUESTION.

IN Wiju, it is said, the insistence of the Japanese Minister with regard to the opening of Yong Am-pho is not very seriously viewed, inasmuch as the place offers no trade facilities and even though it were opened the position already secured there by the Russians would expose other nations to irksome restraints. Meanwhile the news from Seoul goes to indicate that the question of opening has been indefinitely postponed, and that the Foreign Minister would have resigned in consequence had not the EMPEROR issued a special rescript detaining him in office.

Yong Am-pho as a trading mart or a commercial port has not at present any special value, but as a strategical position it is of much importance. Apart from that, however, the salient facts are that Japan, the United States and Great Britain all united in seeking to have it opened, that the Korean Government was on the point of acceding, and that Russia's opposition frustrated the project. The plain inferences are five. First, that the deference paid in this matter to Russia's objection amounts constructively to an acknowledgement of her right to hold Yong Am-pho, a right which had never yet been officially recognised. Secondly, that if she has such a right at Yong Am-pho, then she has it also at any and every part of the Yalu Valley, for she formed her Yong Am-pho settlement in accordance with privileges avowedly conferred by the timber-felling concession, which extends to the whole of that region. Thirdly, that, her rights at Yong Am-pho being recognised, she has now an unequivocal precedent for acquiring, without the previous consent of the Korean Government, any portion, or the whole, of the Korean territory constituting the Yalu woodlands. Fourthly, that the plea upon which she bases her opposition to the opening of Yong Am-pho applies to the whole of Manchuria, that plea being that pending the settlement of the Manchurian problem the unquiet state of the Three Provinces renders it unwise to admit foreigners freely to any of the adjacent territory, whence it results that the proposed opening of Mukden and Ta-tung-kou must be regarded as purely illusory. And fifthly that Great Britain, the United States and Japan have suffered a signal diplomatic defeat at Russia's hands, for even though some short-sighted publicists may urge that Yong Am-pho itself is of small moment, the fact that its opening was officially pressed by the three Powers shows conclusively that its importance in their eyes justified such a step. Probably not many people anticipated that Russian influence in Seoul was sufficiently powerful to thwart the combined influence of Japan, the United States and Great Britain, yet that is what this incident means if it has any meaning. Another reflection may be added; it is that Russia herself evidently attaches great

moment to the exclusion of Occidental or Japanese nationals from the territories over which she is steadily extending her influence in Eastern Asia. Did she estimate that point lightly, she would not have deliberately figured in this affair as an opponent of free international intercourse and an advocate of exclusion: would not have taken a position most unequivocally hostile to the policy of the open door so loudly advocated by England, Japan and America and so unreservedly endorsed by herself in the past. All this confirms the judgment of those who have uniformly insisted on the vital necessity of placing open marts in the path of the Great Northern Power's aggressions. It shows, too, most unfortunately, that on the first occasion of a collision between the open-door and the exclusive policies, the former has been ignominiously defeated under circumstances particularly favourable to its victory. Mukden and Ta-tungkou may now be said to have sunk totally below the horizon of hope.

A WELCOME CHARGE.

IN the leading columns of the *Japan Times* of the 19th instant, reference is made to a comment of the *Novoe Vremya*, which journal claims that there has been a lack of consistency in the utterances of the Japanese press with regard to the Manchurian question. Our Tokyo contemporary, in the course of its rejoinder to the St. Petersburg newspaper, makes use of these words:—

It is true that one of these foreign journals has afforded much amusement to the newspaper reading public by the curiously vacillating attitude it has followed (*sic*) during the present crisis. Starting at first with finding excuses for Russian aggression in the Far East, the paper in question oscillated for some time between the apparently irreconcilable mission (*sic*) of defending Russia and that of condemning her, until it was finally carried away by the prevailing tide and joined the general antagonism to Russian aggression. It may be that the daily changing attitude of this foreign paper has misled our Russian contemporary.

We have reason to know that these words are addressed to the *Japan Mail* and we accept the indictment with pleasure, ignoring the grace of its anonymity. For there is no charge of vacillation to which we would not gladly plead guilty, no weight of ridicule under which we would not willingly labour, rather than be justly accused of having helped to promote war between two countries. Had the counsels of the *Japan Times* been followed by the Government of this Empire, the Far East would long ago have become the scene of a bloody conflict, and Japan, instead of winning the world's applause by her self-restraint and moderation, would have forfeited the sympathy of the nations by her precipitancy. It is a supreme gratification to us to reflect to-day that we have not promoted any such catastrophe, and to find that the finger of scorn is pointed at us by those whose elementary passions have prompted a different attitude. Nothing is easier than to shout; nothing simpler than to deliver brawling verdicts. Whatever may be written in the philosophy of original innocence, it is certain that

human nature's first instinct is to be violent and prejudiced, and that the role of the partizan finds everywhere apter actors than the role of the judge. But the humblest publicist has a responsibility that should raise him above the indiscriminating clamour of the mob and impel him to educate men's perception rather than to inflame their passion. It has been our endeavour throughout this Far-Eastern complication, as it was plainly our duty, to consider both sides of each question that presented itself. Speaking broadly, we see Russia animated by the same motives of imperial expansion that inspired our own country in the past and continue to inspire it to-day; we see Russia impelled into the same paths of self-aggrandisement that England trod formerly and is still treading. It would be the purest hypocrisy to ignore the likeness. What we can indeed gladly say and honestly think is that Russia's ways have ceased to be English ways. Russia creates the occasion to be aggressive; England awaits it. And that distinction involves the further discrimination that while to violate a written engagement has ceased to be tolerable in the eyes of the British public, Russia's respect for treaties and conventions seems to vanish in the presence of any temptation to disregard them. Yet Great Britain has not emerged so completely from the glass house that she can afford to throw stones indiscriminately. If Russia is laying hands on a big slice of Asia, England is assimilating nearly the whole of Africa; if Russia is building in the Yalu Valley foundations for a future edifice of aggrandisement, England is doing the same in Thibet. We have reason to be considerate, and we have reason also to remember that Russia's yearning for a free exit to southern oceans may well be called a law of her existence. No publicist should forget these things. So long, then, as Russia had not actually violated her promise of evacuating Manchuria, to assume that she intended to violate it, as some British journalists and some Japanese assumed, was to insult her wantonly. We ourselves never believed that circumstances would permit evacuation. Five years ago, when she obtained a lease of Port Arthur, we wrote that Manchuria must thenceforth be regarded as a Russian province, and our words were copied into the columns of several Far-Eastern journals. But when Russia again and again committed herself to public promises of evacuation, we were bound to hope—at least to hope—that if events (shaped, perhaps created, by the man at the front) should prove stronger than her conscience, she would at least endeavour to render the new situation tolerable to nations having vital or commercial interests at stake. She has not justified that hope. So far from seeking to mitigate her aggressions in Manchuria she has extended them with almost reckless defiance to Korea also, and it has now become difficult to discover any excuse for her procedure. Yet we have faith in a peaceful issue, for things have by

no means passed the limit where war becomes the lesser evil, and the Emperor of Russia as well as his most trusted advisers have not given any warrant for suspecting that they would prefer an appeal to the sword rather than accede to proposals which are essential to the preservation of Japan's honour. We therefore willingly abandon to the *Japan Times* a monopoly of that kind of consistency which discerns only one side of a question and which recognises only one tribunal, that of brute force.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

I.

AS the time is approaching when this question will have to be finally settled, it happens very opportunely that an authorized statement of Japanese official views has become accessible. Possibly, considering the tolerably complete treatment the subject has already received, our readers may not be interested in any fresh reference to it, but we nevertheless think it right to state briefly the reasons assigned for the action projected by the Japanese Government, premising that we obtain them from the statement alluded to above.

In the first place, then, it is necessary to understand clearly in what respects Japanese insurance companies and foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan differ so far as concerns official control and liability towards policy-holders. There appears to be a very marked distinction in both respects. For whereas a Japanese company (1) may be required at any time to present a report of its business or to submit to an official examination; (2) may be ordered to suspend its business, or to alter its business methods, or to obey such instructions as may seem necessary for the protection of its policy-holders; and (3), if a life company, must acknowledge that policy-holders have a preferential claim on its property in respect of funds accumulated for the benefit of the insured, foreign companies are not subject to these conditions. In fact, prior to the issue of Imperial Ordinance No. 380 in the year 1900, foreign companies were not under any restraint or control whatever. By that Ordinance it was enacted (1) that the competent Department might require foreign companies to deposit suitable sums, in the form either of cash or of negotiable securities officially approved; and (2) that the policy-holders should have a preferential claim upon such deposits. There were other provisions but they do not concern the subject under immediate discussion. Here, then, a discrimination was established between foreign companies and Japanese companies, inasmuch as the former were required to make a deposit whereas no such obligation was imposed on the latter. The reasons of the discrimination are very clearly stated. Indeed they may easily be gathered from the above synopsis of conditions. For none of the safeguards provided

by law in the case of Japanese companies are applicable to foreign companies. The latter are not under any obligation to submit to the close official scrutiny and control exercisable in the case of the former so as to secure the careful maintenance of capital and funds or to ascertain that, in the case of life companies, the legal reserves are duly set aside and maintained. In short, Japanese policy-holders in a foreign company do not possess any preferential right whatever with respect to the company's property, and the control exercised by Japanese authorities is limited solely to the company's branch office in Japan and can not be extended to the affairs of the head office abroad. It results therefore that should such a company close its branch office in Japan, or should it become insolvent, the Japanese policy-holders would have to file their claims against it in its own country; a necessity which would practically involve abandonment of claims in the case of holders of life-policies of small amount, and such holders are in the majority. The stability and trustworthiness of the foreign insurance companies now actually doing business in Japan are beyond question, but laws are not based on confidence, and it would be manifestly impossible to repose in foreign companies as a whole confidence which is not reposed in Japanese companies. Hence the enactment that a deposit must be made by the foreign companies, in which deposit Japanese policy-holders have a preferential right, while, at the same time, means of exercising adequate official control are provided. From the point of view of the foreign companies it is urged that they should welcome this deposit as an effective resource for increasing the confidence reposed in them by the Japanese public at large, that is to say, by their clients.

II.

IN a previous article we explained what are understood to be the reasons for requiring that foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan must make a deposit with the Treasury. As to the amount of the deposit, it was fixed at a hundred thousand *yen*, that being the minimum capital that a Japanese company is required to possess in order to qualify for carrying on insurance business. It has to be noted, however, that whereas Japanese companies need only hold that amount in reserve, foreign companies must deposit it in cash or negotiable securities. Some of the considerations that are held to justify that discrimination have been already noted—considerations connected with differences of control as well as of legal accessibility. But there is another point to be taken into account, namely, that in actual practice companies having a capital of only the minimum amount—100,000 *yen*—do not receive official sanction in Japan to undertake insurance business. It is the established rule to withhold such sanction to fire and marine companies unless they have a capital largely in

excess of the legal minimum. Hence if foreign companies were required to hold the same security as Japanese, a deposit of 100,000 *yen* would not suffice in the case of the former, but that figure was fixed in order to afford the utmost facilities to foreign enterprise in this country. Coming to life-insurance concerns, the special fact has to be observed that part of their premia have the nature of savings, and that in respect of such part, in other words, in respect of the legal reserve, policy-holders must have a preferential right. For that reason it has been enacted that when the legal reserve of a foreign life-insurance company doing business in Japan exceeds 100,000 *yen*, the excess must be deposited with the Treasury. A Japanese company is not required to make such a deposit. But it is required to maintain its legal reserve at a due figure, and effective methods for securing observance of that provision are possessed by the authorities, whereas they do not possess, and can not possess, such methods in the case of foreign companies which have their head offices abroad and keep all their funds in distant countries. Therefore there appears to be no resource but to enact that the legal reserves of foreign companies in respect of life policies issued in Japan shall be deposited with the Treasury.

Concerning the objection urged by some critics that such deposits would ultimately grow to immense sums, the answer made is that the money in question is collected originally in Japan from Japanese subjects; that its investment in Japan should not therefore be regarded as a hardship, and that since the expansion of the deposits would be directly proportionate to the volume of business done by the companies, the latter should welcome such expansion, and should regard it as a fine advertisement of credit. Reference is made to the Meiji Life Insurance Company, the principal Japanese office of the kind, which has been doing business for over 20 years. The amounts of its policies aggregate only 24 million *yen*, against which the legal reserve is 2,600,000 *yen*. These figures go to indicate that foreign companies which established agencies only recently in Japan, would not have to deposit such great sums as certain critics have predicted. At all events, whatever deposits they might have to make, would be taken from monies paid into their hands by Japanese policy-holders. Finally, the system now projected by Japan is said to be not without precedent abroad, and it is claimed for it that no other efficient means offer for securing the interests of Japanese insurers.

One more point has to be observed, namely, that three years were suffered to elapse between the issue of the Ordinance authorizing the competent Department to call for deposits by foreign companies, and its enforcement. The explanation given is that since few such companies existed at the time when the law was enacted, no occasion appeared for its

immediate operation. But foreign companies doing business in Japan have increased greatly of late and the policies written by them have reached a considerable sum, so that a system of control has become inevitable.

In this official *exposé* of reasons no allusion is made to the cardinal difficulty of the system from the point of view of the foreign companies, namely, that the latter object to investing any part of their funds in Japanese securities, which, in the first place, they do not regard with confidence, and which, in the second, could not be within reach of convenient financial manipulation were they deposited in official hands. Evidently the Japanese Authorities can scarcely be expected to discuss that phase of the question.

ROBERT BROWNING AT THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the Ball at the German Club, the reception at the American Legation, and several other social functions all occurring on the same evening, there was a good attendance at the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society. The lecture on "Robert Browning" by Mr. T. Satchell proved a most delightful contribution, dealing solely with the literary output of the poet, and leaving untouched the man-of-the-world side of Browning's character, which has been somewhat unduly emphasized of late by writers busy with the poet's life and works. Mr. Satchell possesses a keen, critical insight into the motives as well as the craftsmanship of the men-of-letters whom he cares to write about, and these qualities, combined with an easy literary style, make his contributions to the programmes of the Yokohama Literary Society always particularly welcome.

Referring at the outset to the popular conception that Browning's poetry is too obscure for the general reader, Mr. Satchell said:—"Mr. Swinburne, who is in some respects a finer critic than poet, has contended that Browning's obscurity arises not from lack of clearness of thought, but from a superabundance, so to speak, of mental impressions, which follow so swiftly that the reader is left with the idea of obscurity. Perhaps the real source of the obscurity is to be found, however, in what may be called the suppressed development of the thought. There are gaps—hiatuses in mental process—which the reader must fill for himself. No poet requires more expressive recital and no poet has made more use of those few marks of expression which the printer's case allows them. Two words and a question mark will with Browning express a whole thought, and a dash may indicate a complete change of mental attitude." Later Mr. Satchell alluded to some of Browning's peculiarities of style and gave several examples, among them the famous instance of *ranunculus* which the poet made to rhyme with "Tommy-make-room-for-your-uncle us;" and to Browning's frequent choice of slang words in order to get his rhymes. Browning's defence of his style Mr. Satchell finds in "Pacchiarotto," where he flings out at his critics in this manner in describing the nature of his theme:

Man's thoughts and loves and hates!
Earth is my vineyard, these grew there.
From grape of the ground I made or marred
My vintage; easy the task or hard,
Who set it—His praise be my reward!
Earth's yield! Who yearn for the Dark Blue
Sea's

Let them "lay, pray, bray"—the addle-pates!
Mine be Man's thoughts, loves, hates!

Browning, said Mr. Satchell, was conscious of his limitations and realised all his shortcomings. Time and again in letters to his future wife he refers to her as the inspired poet, himself as the

poet by profession. As a poet Browning took the most optimistic views of life. He saw the roseate gleam on everything. As he says in one of his very latest poems, he was

One who never turned his back, but marched
breast forward;
Never doubted clouds would break.
Never dreamt, though right were worsted, wrong
would triumph;
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
sleep to wake.

And again,

My life did, and does, smack Sweet.
Was your youth of pleasure wasteful?
Mine I saved and hold complete.
Do your joys with age diminish?
When mine fail me I'll complain.
Must in death your daylight finish?
My sun sets to rise again.

Mr. Satchell introduced into his lecture several extracts from "Pippa Passes," and "Two in the Campagna," "The Ring and the Book," "Rabbi Ben Ezra," and "One word More," to illustrate the high range of thinking to which Browning could attain without unduly torturing the English language. He brought his most illuminating lecture to a close by observing: Browning certainly occupies a unique position among English poets, but any endeavour to define exactly what that position is would involve an inquiry as to the part played by poetry in human existence. If we accept Matthew Arnold's dictum that poetry is "a criticism of life," then Browning must take a very high place, since none, among modern poets, at any rate, have subjected life to a more searching and subtle criticism. Landor's utterance on Browning, that

Since Chaucer was alive and hale,
No man hath walkt along our roads with step
So active, so inquiring eye, or tongue
So varied in discourse

seems a very just one. If his "antidotes of medicated music" were occasionally of too rough a nature to answer for "mankind's forlornest uses," it is only the more necessary to give praise for what yet remains—the manifold sympathies which enabled him to touch so many chords of passion and sorrow, the consistent fearless advocacy of what he believed to be right. If he failed to detect in man the "slighted yet enduring" creature of the novelist, this side of man's nature has been so often dealt with by his comrades that it may be well for once to meet the other side. Due honour must be paid to one who maintained his faith to the end, and in his last poem again proclaims it:

At the midnight in the silence of the sleep-time,
When you set your fancies free,
Will they pass to where—by death, fools think,
imprisoned—
Low he lies who once so loved you, whom you
loved so,—

Pity me?

Oh to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
When had I on earth to do
With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?
Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drivell
—Being—who?

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should
be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed,—fight on fare
ever

There as here!"

At the close, a most hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, on the motion of the President, who had read the paper for Mr. Satchell. The following musical programme was then discussed:—

1. Pianoforte Solo—"Nocturne"Chopin.
Mrs. Baibgate.
2. Song....."The Sands of Dee"F. Clay.
Mr. A. H. Atkinson.
3. Recitation ... "The Lady's Leap"Campbell Rae-Brown.
Miss Dodds.
4. Violin Solo "Legende"Bohm.
Mr. C. H. Thorn.
5. Songs..... "Three Little Songs"M. V. White.
Mr. A. H. Atkinson.

CONCERTS IN TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA.

A highly successful concert in aid of the Hokkai Orphanage, organized by Miss Sada Hayashi, took place at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, Tokyo, on Monday afternoon. Though fixed at rather an inconvenient time, there was a fair attendance of foreigners present, including several from Yokohama. The concert began with a trio for *samisen* (Miss Matsushima), *koto* (Miss Okada), and *shakuhachi* (Mr. Yareta). Miss Hayashi, whom so many remember in Yokohama, then sang very charmingly, Gray's "The Land of Home," and in response to an encore gave Hatton's "Blossoms." The next item was a violin solo by Mr. H. A. Poole, and he gave McKenzie's "Benedictus" with great feeling. After a Naga-uta—song, Messrs. Yoshizumi; *samisen*, Messrs. Kineya—Miss Scherschewsky kindly took Miss Ross's place and recited "The Bells" (Poe); and she was followed by Mr. W. Karl Vincent, who played Grieg's "Spring Song," and in response to a rapturous encore obliged with Mattei's "Valse de Concert." The first part concluded with a selection on the *Satsuma Biva*. Part II. opened with a pianoforte duet by Miss Moulton and Miss Griffin, the first Movement in Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony." Following this came a trio for *samisen* (Miss Matsushima), *koto* (Miss Okada), and *shakuhachi* (Mr. Yareta). Miss Scherschewsky then gave "Horatius" (Macaulay) in a very spirited fashion and was warmly applauded. The next item was a Naga-uta, by Messrs. Yoshizumi and Kineya; and they gave place to Dr. Haworth and Mr. McNair, who sang "Parting," a duet by Neidlinger; the concert concluding with a selection on the *Satsuma Biva*.

Despite the rain that fell early in the evening, the Convent concert drew a fair audience to the Public Hall, Yokohama, on Wednesday. The programme proved very acceptable from the beginning and several recalls were given in the course of the evening. It should be mentioned that Mr. W. Karl Vincent played very sympathetically the organ obligato to Mrs. Mollison's song "O, dry those Tears," and Mr. H. Grindle accompanied Mr. Brady in his monologue. Programme:—

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Solo..... "Waltz in A flat"Chopin.
Miss MENDELSON.
2. Song..... "The Devout Lover"M. V. White.
Mr. ATKINSON.
3. Humorous Song.....Selected.....
Mr. H. HORNE.
4. Pianoforte Solo..... "Frühlingsrauschen"Sinding.
Mrs. BATHGATE.
5. Song..... "Si tu m'aimais"L. Denis.
Mrs. MOLLISON.
6. Violin Solo..... "Adagio" (from Op. 26 Concert)
.....Bruch.
Mr. H. A. POOLE.
7. Song "L'Amade du Roi d'Ys"Lalo.
Mr. G. LEFEUVE.
8. Musical Monologue, "A Fallen Star"Chevalier.
"A broken down, old time, tragedian's story."
Mr. G. G. BRADY.

PART II.

1. Pianoforte Solo..... "Capriccio"Mendelssohn.
Miss ORTH.
2. Humorous Song.....Selected.....
Mr. H. HORNE.
3. Song..... "O dry those Tears"Teles del Riego.
Mrs. MOLLISON.
4. Violin Solo..... "Loure"Bach.
Mr. H. A. POOLE.
5. Song..... "Aimous Nous"Saint Saens.
Mr. G. LEFEUVE.
6. Burlesque French Chanson.....
"Tink-a-Tin"Chevalier.
Mr. G. G. BRADY.

GUARDIANS.

Before the gates of Hell I stood:

A radiant angel kept the way,
Nor did that realm of fire and blood
Seem fitted to his white array.

I paused, 'twixt pain and wonder riven.
Until he whispered, "Friend, 'tis well:
For demons keep men's souls from Heaven
But angels keep their souls from Hell."

M. K.

THE COMING AGAIN OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

One of the most remarkable of recent literary revivals is the renewed attention which is being given to the novels of Anthony Trollope. On both sides of the Atlantic interesting articles have appeared in magazines, and other periodicals that treat more exclusively of books and publishing matters, while the surest of all signs is the advertisements of new editions of Trollope's works which are being offered to the reading public and evidently finding sale. Nearly a year ago there was a premonitory sign of this revival in a very brief note, which started somewhere in England, to the effect that the group of worshippers who had long been faithful in their devotions at an all-but-deserted literary shrine (that is Anthony Trollope's) were looking up in pleased surprise to find the neglected altar grown gay with votive lights and men hastening to perform their genuflections where formerly they had passed unheeding. Six months ago Mr. Edward Fuller, a critic who is probably better known in the United States than throughout the English-speaking world generally, writing on "Real Forces in Literature," in an article which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, declared that Anthony Trollope's name was creating a stir of interest, and that his singularly vivid and vital characters were no longer an esoteric luxury. Then there came a highly commendatory article in *The Dial*, a semi-monthly critical book-review which is published in Chicago; and more recently the writer, whose entertaining "Personalities" appears monthly in *Blackwood's Magazine* over the signature "Sigma," has been discussing Anthony Trollope, whom he appears to place much above the rank usually accorded him. So that it may well be that Barsestshire will soon be once more as familiar to the novel-reading public as the year's successor to Ruritania or Drumtochty, and St. Anthony seems to be in a fair way to be given his place on the beadroll by the side of St. William (Thackeray), St. Charles (Dickens), and St. George (Eliot).

Anthony Trollope—who but a few years ago was thought of by the general reader, when he did think of him at all, as "the man who wrote long novels to order in a mechanical fashion," and who was usually spoken of by the critics as the author whose chief claim to be recognised lay in his marvellous ability to write two hundred and fifty words in a quarter of an hour—Anthony Trollope is fast coming to his own again, and deservedly, for he drew an extraordinary number of types with exceptional accuracy. His dukes, his dandies, his hunting-men, his squires, his civil-servants, his barristers, his solicitors, and, above all, his clergy, are absolutely true to life; though it must be admitted that, of all these characters, the civil-servant is the only one with whom Trollope could have been intimately acquainted. There are in Dickens' novels all these characters, and the exaggeration which he gives to his portraits of them served a purpose most admirably, but that very exaggeration tends to make the personality of the men themselves repulsive to us when we think of them as possible acquaintances, while Trollope's characters are just such men and women as one would like to have for one's own intimate friends (within reasonable limitations). Thackeray, too, depicts all these different kinds of men and women, but there is about

them a certain severity which we admire for the purpose for which they are drawn, but which hardly draws us to them. It is said that Trollope was once asked by the wife of a church dignitary, whence he derived his material for his wonderful novel, "Barchester Towers," in which, it will be remembered, he deals with certain of the clergy of the Church of England with gloveless hands, and to the amazement of his questioner, he declared that when he wrote the story he was not acquainted with a single cathedral dignitary. Another illustration of Trollope's remarkable faculty for conceiving characters without actually having had an individual in his mind, is to be found in Mr. Sowerby, the spend-thrift Member of Parliament in "Framley Parsonage." The characterisation is said to be by all who have had acquaintance with such persons, of whom there have been not a few, astonishingly accurate; yet it is asserted by those who were well acquainted with Trollope at the time, that he had probably never spoken to a county Member of Parliament.

Any trustworthy history of Victorian literature will tell us that during Trollope's life he was one of the most popular of English novelists of the period immediately succeeding that which was dominated by the two great masters, Thackeray and Dickens. Yet almost immediately after his death, in 1881, he was forgotten so completely that hardly one in a hundred of the most inveterate novel-readers of the present generation but would be puzzled by a reference to Mrs. Proudie or the Duke of Omnium. Popularity, it is true, is an inadequate test of an author's claim to permanency; and there are a few books that are selling by the hundreds of thousands to-day, which yet—to put it mildly—are not likely to find a place on the shelves with the classics! Had the art of advertising been developed during Trollope's lifetime to the colossal dimensions which it has attained in our own, it is reasonably certain that his contemporaries would have been edified by announcements of "the fifth edition of 100,000 copies of 'The Small House at Allington,'" and probably the effect would have been just as disastrous as it is in the case of some books of the past few years, of which we knew so much (by advertisements, if not by perusal) but which are already, thank God, forgotten. Trollope's sudden decline in popularity was undoubtedly due to causes which find a parallel in many another author's experience. He had not the wisdom, or the moral strength, to stop, and he himself committed the very same mistake against which he had before warned other novelists. Towards the end of his life, as he says himself, he wrote not because he had a story to tell, but because he had to tell a story. But since "Anne of Geierstein" and "Count Robert of Paris" have not induced us to discard "Ivanhoe" and "Waverley," and since "Lovel the Widower" has not dimmed the glory of "Vanity Fair," the man who wrote "The Small House at Allington," "Barchester Towers," and "Phineas Finn," may well be forgiven "The Duke's Children," "Mr. Scarborough's Family," and other late productions of a pen which did not cease from activity when the brain of its wielder had lost its freshness. The number of Trollope's novels is something enormous: there are forty titles given in lists that are admitted to be incomplete, and while a dozen or more of them are of such a calibre as to be stigmatized as "respectably dull," yet even when these are omitted there remains a score of novels to lose which

entirely would be a severe blow to English fiction. We say nothing of his miscellaneous works, on travel, etc. There is little in anything that Trollope wrote which holds us spell-bound, as do a few incidents in the masterpieces of some of his more powerful rivals, for example when the Bernstein speaks to Harry Warrington, beneath the Kneller portrait of Beatrix (Thackeray's "The Virginians"), or when the little governess avows her passion to her master and lover; but the author who described the death of Mr. Harding ("The Warden") and gave us the scene in the episcopal palace between the curate and the diocesan tyrant in petticoats, that which culminates with "Woman, mind thy distaff!" ("Barchester Towers"), deserved a better fate than the oblivion from which Trollope is only now being rescued.

The accuracy in describing characters, which has been mentioned already, is the most conspicuous trait in Trollope's novels. In that he did not divide honours even with his giant contemporaries, Thackeray and Dickens, who in plot and diction entirely out-ranked him, and his naturalness is quite unapproachable. He is never exaggerated and his characters never talk over the heads of his readers. Nathaniel Hawthorne said of Trollope's books: "They are as real as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the earth and put it under a glass case, with all its inhabitants going about their business, and not suspecting that they were being watched." As to the plots, while lacking, perhaps, in the artistic arrangement which is displayed in some of the contemporary novels, they are all singularly real. The complications are precisely such as occur to us to-day,—or rather, such as would have occurred to us if we had happened to be members of the upper middle-class in the England of forty years ago. The efforts of a clergyman to secure promotion; the intrigues of the mother of a slender-pursed young man to gain for her son a wealthy bride, or to prevent him from falling in love with a dowless maiden; the troubles of a vicar who has imprudently got into debt,—these are the every-day matters which Trollope treats of, so that we feel, more than with any other author, that the distance between the world which lies between the covers of a book and the one which lies outside of them is very slight.

One of Trollope's strongest claims to be ranked among the great novelists of his day has perhaps never been sufficiently recognised. It is not the least of his merits that his women are as true to life as are his men. To enumerate his heroines is mere waste of time; they must be known in their own environment if we would properly appreciate the delicacy of touch which portrays them as simple, everyday women, young or old; and if it is the unpardonable sin in literature to say that, putting Becky Sharp aside as *hors concours*, Trollope's heroines are more true to life than Thackeray's, we are prepared to commit it. It is well that some, whose position gives them an acknowledged right to speak *ex cathedra* in literary matters, have restored Anthony Trollope to his rightful place. Forty novels, none of them absolutely and hopelessly bad, and many of them most admirable, are a treasure-trove indeed, and not only should the present day readers be grateful, but the novelists of tomorrow have to gain in their art by reading Anthony Trollope.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A special general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at Van Schaick Hall, Yokohama, on Wednesday afternoon. Rain unfortunately fell just about sun-down and this, combined with the imminent departure of the Christmas mail for Europe, the Convent concert and other social fixtures, undoubtedly kept a goodly number of folks away.

The Rev. E. S. Booth presided and in introducing the lecturer said that meetings of the Asiatic Society in Yokohama had been very rare of late years. He could remember, 15 or 20 years ago, when they frequently met in the Grand Hotel parlours, and Professor Mihne would come down from Tokyo and tell them of his latest discoveries in the then new science of seismology and how he would send them home shivering with fright at his very emphatic assurances that the very centre of seismological activity in Japan lay almost within their view in the middle of Tokyo Bay.—(Laughter). The Council of the Asiatic Society had long been considering the calling of a meeting in Yokohama so that residents could see that the Society was still in active existence and was still carrying on its excellent work of research and investigation, but the opportunity did not immediately present until to-day. That afternoon the Society had to place before them a subject possessing exceeding great novelty, so novel in that it was seldom nowadays that one could meet a man who had come straight from a land still shrouded in mystery. The speaker that afternoon had come to tell them about some of his adventures in Thibet, and more particularly in the closely guarded city of Lhasa. In the latest number of the *Century Magazine* appears an article by a Russian, a Mr. Ushe Narzunof, who describes a visit he had paid to Lhasa, and this gentleman and the lecturer that afternoon, were the only foreigners—outside the Chinese, of course—who had penetrated within its walls during the past 25 years. Mr. Kawaguchi spent 1½ years in Lhasa and at the request of the Council of the Asiatic Society he had prepared a lecture upon his adventures. Now, to save the interruptions inseparable if the lecture was first delivered in Japanese and then translated into English, the Rev. H. H. Guy had kindly visited Mr. Kawaguchi the previous day and obtained from him an outline of the lecture. This outline he would proceed to read to them, and afterwards, Mr. Kawaguchi would be pleased to answer any questions and to explain and describe the very interesting collection of Thibetan curios which were placed about the Hall.

Mr. KAWAGUCHI, speaking in Japanese, expressed his thanks for the honour done him by the Asiatic Society and also by the ladies and gentlemen who had assembled that afternoon to hear his adventures. He was particularly indebted to Mr. Guy for the work he had done in connection with the translating of the lecture.

The Rev. H. H. Guy then went to the reading desk. He said that Mr. Kawaguchi left Japan on June 26th, 1897, arriving at Darjeeling on August 3rd, of that year. On January 5, 1899, he left Darjeeling for Calcutta and proceeded thence to Buddhagaya, to visit the famous temples there. From thence he took a month's journey to Khamandoo and then passed on to Mount Dhwagiri. On the northern side of the mountain he found the hill-side village of Lohtzalah, where he stayed a year perfecting himself in the Thibetan language and customs. He left Lohtzalah on June 12, 1900, and though the road was obstructed by soldiers he reached the borders of Thibet on July 4, 1900. To avoid suspicion he made a detour and went to Lake Manasarowar, and then at Gyanima found a market town frequented by Indian and Thibetan merchants. From this rendezvous he made his way round Mount Kailas and eventually reached Lhasa on March 21, 1901. He at once went to a *sera*, or priest college, one of the great Llamaseries which abound in Lhasa, and obtained a temporary lodging. Though not a physician in reality, Mr. Kawaguchi found it expedient to adopt the rôle, and having succeeded in effecting some astonishing cures—astonishing from the Thibetan point of

view—he found his path fairly smooth for awhile. There is a peculiar kind of dropsy very prevalent in Lhasa, which, if taken in time, can be cured, and, Mr. Kawaguchi being fortunate in his treatment of some dropsical patients, his fame spread abroad and the Minister of Finance took him to live at his house. So great was the belief of the Thibetans in his healing powers that they were persuaded that he could heal all sorts of diseases, and Mr. Kawaguchi is convinced that many people were actually healed by faith alone. But his popularity almost led to his undoing, for the local practitioners grew jealous of his fame and his life was threatened. Through the influence of the Grand Llama the danger passed. This great dignitary having heard from the mouths of some poor priests whom Mr. Kawaguchi had cured free of charge, of the mighty powers of the *pseudo* doctor, the Grand Llama proposed that our traveller should become a Court physician. The head Court physician, the *Tsikan*, was accordingly instructed to present Mr. Kawaguchi to the Grand Llama. This audience took place in a detached palace on the north side of the Kichu river. The walls of this palace, like all other specimens of purely Thibetan architecture, were concave. Inside the gate the traveller found buildings having flat roofs like buildings in Calcutta, while others bore roofs of the high Chinese design: some of the gardens were laid out in accordance with the Chinese system of landscape gardening, while others were laid down with broad lawns and grass-plots in the European style—these showing undoubtedly traces of Anglo-Indian influence. Mr. Kawaguchi had received minute instructions as to his procedure on reaching the audience chamber, and so when he entered the apartment with the Head Physician, he bowed thrice, striking the floor each time with his head: then he crawled along the floor towards the Grand Llama and received his blessing, the Llama placing his hand on the suppliant's head. After a formal introduction the Grand Llama said: "I hear that you have been performing great cures: go on, I will see that you are looked after." A brief conversation followed and then Thibetan tea—tea mixed with salt and butter—was handed round, and a few questions regarding Chinese Buddhism closed the audience.

Mr. Kawaguchi, describing the appearance of the Grand Llama, said that in August, 1901, he appeared to be about 26 years old; a large man, with eyes more almond-shaped than the average Chinese. A Chinese phrenologist who saw him passed this remark, "He is a man who will cause a rebellion." The look of the Llama might be described as being sharp like a fox. He usually wears the clothing of a Thibetan priest, but when transacting affairs of state he assumes silk garments cut in the style of the clothes worn by the common people. He was educated at the Rebut College in Lhasa, where he graduated, and he claims to be the 13th incarnation of the Bodhisattvists. In character he is exacting, but has great sympathy with the lot of the common people. He readily hears their requests and helps them. He is just, impartial in judgment and possesses great political resources. He is undoubtedly more interested in politics than in religion, and is looked upon as a man of great power and influence among the people. But foreign politics as they influence Thibet are a source of great worry to the Grand Llama, who dreads foreign interference. To illustrate this, Mr. Kawaguchi tells a story related to him by the Thibetan Minister of Finance. In December, 1901, a Thibetan who had been sent to Russia to try and arrange a secret compact, returned and reported that "Russia would help Thibet at any time, in spite of any interference on the part of England." This gave the Grand Llama much peace of mind. Thibet has had relations with China since the 7th century, but it was not till 1700 that she became a dependant on China. Now Thibet is almost independent again and China's influence there has fallen to earth. This is largely the result of the China-Japan war, news of which quickly found its way to Thibet. It seems that when that war broke out China sent Imperial messengers to the Grand Llama asking that prayers might be offered for the success of the Chinese arms. To carry out these wishes, the

priesthood throughout Thibet were engaged, and to render their prayers more effective mimic battles were arranged in which the priests took part. With reference to these wholesale prayers for China, another good story is told. Thibet is supposed to pay tribute to China, but as a matter of fact she pays nothing. She squares the bill in this fashion. Every year on the 6th March, the Thibetan priesthood has to pray for the Chinese Emperor. This involves some expense, so the Chinese tribute money is ostensibly employed in paying the costs of the Emperor's annual prayer-meeting, and part of the expenses incurred in sending messengers to Peking to enquire as to the Emperor's health. Priests and laymen are equally involved in these transactions.

Russia first became interested in Thibet through a Buriat Mongolian who went to Thibet to study Buddhism. He was followed by others of his race, and when Russia took over the Buriats and incorporated them in her Siberian dominions she soon took advantage of the situation. The first Buriat student, Ngakuwangdodge, was a man of some importance and he studied for 20 years at the Rebut College and, graduating, became a Doctor. He eventually became teacher to the present Grand Llama when but a child, and on the foundations thus laid built up a position of power and influence. When this Buriat returned to his own country it did not take long for the news to reach St. Petersburg that he had been a teacher of the Grand Llama, and he was sent back to Thibet loaded with money and other acceptable things. These he presented to the priests, the teachers in the Colleges at Lhasa, and to others of influence. Then when Chinese influence began to wane upon the close of the China-Japan war, he strengthened his position still further and taking advantage of an opportunity said to the Prime Minister, "If Thibet does not look to Russia, England will do her damage." Then the question arose, what sort of a man is the Russian Emperor, and it was not long before the diviners found that he was "an incarnation of Maha Bodisatva—the Maha Bodisatva who is to unify the world." This declaration fitted in with the Thibetan belief that Utopia (Paradise) lies to the north of Thibet and that the founder of the new religion will come from there when he sets about founding the kingdom of the whole world. Thus with fine words and the expenditure of much money, a great faith on Russia was stimulated among the official classes. Toys, pistols, watches, all ostensibly made in Russia but really hailing from America, now began to filter in as presents for the folks of influence, while the Grand Llama himself received a Bishop's robe from the Czar. An embassy was now organized to thank the Czar for his presents, and the Lord Chamberlain (Danieru Cheumo) was sent to St. Petersburg. He was reported in December, 1901, to have made a secret compact with Russia. Two months later a caravan of about 200 camels came from the north, bringing rifles and small foreign things, a present from Russia to Thibet. Mr. Kawaguchi learned of the contents of the caravan from the Minister of Finance, with whom he was then living. Though these relations with Russia are most pleasing to the Grand Llama and the Prime Minister, the people in general are in great doubt as to the purpose of such intercourse and are asking many questions. The Grand Llama, however, allows nothing of this grumbling to come to the surface.

England's relations with Thibet have proceeded from Darjeeling, and many have been the efforts made by the Indian Government to establish a state of good feeling. At Darjeeling there are schools where Thibetans can obtain their education free; scholarships are given to those students who show special aptitudes, and these later obtain positions as teachers, secretaries and surveyors. Thibetan students greatly appreciate the advantages to be obtained in India, for in their own country they suffer many hardships, and when they return home they spread abroad a spirit of good-feeling for England, the English officers, and the Indian Government. Indeed many of them held the belief that the late Queen Victoria was an incarnation of Paluden-lhamo, a famous idol in Lhasa, who is either the

Goddess of War or Minerva. When they heard of her death they said she had returned to her own country. There can be little doubt that the general opinion among the people of Thibet is in favour of England. With regard to Nepal, which lies on the Thibetan boundary, relations are rather strained at present. Thibet fears Nepal, which is an independent monarchy having an army of 40 or 50 thousand men, and Thibet still pays the Nepaulese a tribute for the conquest made by the latter in Thibet. Mr. Kawaguchi was present in Nepal when the tribute bearers arrived and he was fortunate enough to obtain from the Head of the Mission himself all the particulars relating to the overtures made by Russia to the Grand Llama. Mr. Kawaguchi found the Nepaulese much like the Japanese, but the great weakness of the country arises from polygamy which leads to much internecine strife and many murders and assassinations. Summing up the political situation in Thibet at present, Mr. Kawaguchi is of the opinion that Russia is in the lead through the officials, but should she take steps to enter the country even with an armed force, then she will encounter the strong feelings which the people have for England. This naturally raises the question: has Thibet the desire to be independent?—and Mr. Kawaguchi's answer is that the Thibetans as a nation have no spirit of independence. Rather they are of a dependant spirit: they want always to lean on someone stronger than themselves, and this development of their character he attributes greatly to polyandry. Yet the population is increasing tremendously. Already Thibet has to import a great deal of barley from abroad; her cotton clothing is all purchased from India, and her trade relations with that country are expanding in all directions, so it seems that if England only pursues the right methods she must inevitably become the protector of Thibet.

At the close of the lecture the speaker invited questions. In answer to Mr. A. BELLAMY BROWN Mr. KAWAGUCHI said he entered Lhasa in the garb of a Thibetan, a red woollen robe, and when interrogated as to his profession he said he was a Chinese physician. Of course he spoke Thibetan all the time.

In answer to another question, Mr. KAWAGUCHI said that he was obliged to leave Lhasa in consequence of a merchant from Darjeeling giving it out that he was a Japanese priest. He had to leave at once.

The Rev. WALTER WESTON said that with reference to the remark that Mr. Kawaguchi was only one of two foreigners who had been in Lhasa, he supposed that this only referred to the last quarter of a century. A great many foreigners had really been there from the 14th century downward.

Mr. KAWAGUCHI.—Yes, that is so. The remark would only apply to the last 20 years, and of course Chinese are continually coming to and fro.

Mr. WESTON wanted to know whether Mr. Kawaguchi had any idea whether Major Younghusband's boundary commission, which they read of occasionally in the papers, had any prospects of success.

Mr. KAWAGUCHI said the Commission would undoubtedly have to suffer great hardships and privations owing to the great cold of winter. The question of provisions was a serious one, and besides they must expect the opposition and hostility of the Thibetan soldiery; still a good campaigner might hope to see his mission crowned with success.

Another questioner asked what was the reason for England sending such an expedition.

Mr. KAWAGUCHI explained that England had long been desirous of making a treaty of friendship with Thibet, but had never succeeded. Just opportunely a dispute arose between Nepal and Thibet with reference to the boundary line dividing the two states. Thibet said Nepal had taken too much, but instead of sending commissioners to fix the line at once, Thibet delayed and delayed. Then the Indian Government intervened and got together a scientific expedition which was now encamped on the borders of Thibet waiting the arrival of the Thibetan commissioners.

Another gentleman wanted to know whether Russia would send a similar commission and what would be the success it might expect; to which Mr. KAWAGUCHI replied:—*Keredomo; Watakushi wakarimasen*, and raised a general smile.

Finally, Mr. WESTON said that a great deal of interest was attached to the election of the Grand or Dalai Llama of Thibet, but very little was known regarding it. Could Mr. Kawaguchi give them any information on the point?

Mr. KAWAGUCHI said that the election of the Grand Llama was called an act of inspiration. The four chief temples of Lhasa were called upon to select a new Grand Llama, and as the gods had not time to call a council and decide among themselves who was to be the Grand Llama, each temple took a hand, and its chief wrote down the name of a child whom it thought fit and proper to fill the office. These four names were then placed in a golden box and sealed. The box remained unopened for seven days. Then with all pomp and ceremony it would be brought out before a solemn conclave of the higher priesthood, the seals broken and a slip withdrawn. The child whose name appeared on this slip became the new Grand Llama.

On the motion of the Rev. E. S. BOOTH a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Kawaguchi and his able interpreter, Mr. Guy, was cordially given, and then the rest of the time was spent in examining the unique objects of interest which Mr. Kawaguchi has brought from Lhasa.

FIRES.

About a quarter past nine on Sunday evening fire broke out in the upper portion of the premises occupied by Kingsell and Co., Chinese printers, at No. 53, Main Street. The night was fortunately calm and the firemen were able to get the outbreak under control in a very short while. Nevertheless the flames made a very fine show for a time and the crowds that gathered in and around Main-street were enormous. Messrs. Illies and Co., on one side, and Messrs. Lohmann on the other, are to be congratulated on their escape.

There has been and no doubt still will be a good deal of comment about this fire. It is remarked that this is the fourth or fifth time the firm have had a fire and people recall what was said on previous occasions.

The manager of Kingsell & Co., who says his employer is not at present in Japan, informs us that at the time of the occurrence he was at the Chinese Club and that of his staff one was downstairs in the business part of No. 53. We gather from him that there were people in the upper storey but none in the room in which the flames started, the front corner apartment next to Messrs. Illies & Co. The property is insured for yen 13,000 with the Union Assurance Office, and the Manager adds that it is worth, including machinery, stock, etc., yen 20,000 more. The police say the cause was a candle which was left burning too near a cloth hanging.

Fire broke out on Nov. 20th at the Okura cavalry barracks, burning down one building.

On Nov. 21st about 7.30 p.m. fire broke out in an unfinished house at Minami-Ota, Yokohama, destroying it. The cause was a charcoal fire left by carpenters the day before.

There were three fires in Yokohama on Tuesday. The first broke out at about half-past two in the morning in a house situated at No. 988, Minami, Otamachi, owned by Mr. Yasumura Hichiro. The flames were put out at about four o'clock after completely destroying the house and partially damaging the adjoining house. The cause is not yet ascertained. The second fire broke out at about half-past one o'clock a.m., in the house of a Chinese tailor situated at No. 19, Yamashita-cho. It was quickly extinguished before the flames caught the building. Negligence is alleged as the cause. The third fire broke out in an empty house at Bandaicho Sanchoe, Yokohama, at about half-past seven in the evening. Four houses were destroyed.

FOOTBALL.

There was plenty of football on Saturday on the cricket ground. In the morning the Juniors had a set to and those who saw them at play came away with the impression that the lads are shaping very well at the game, and that one or two among them give decided promise of developing into keen players. In the afternoon an Association match was played by the Y.C. and A.C. between Whites and Colours. The game was not particularly brilliant and nothing was scored in the first half. On change of ends, Colours "bucked-up" considerably and before the whistle blew secured two goals.

The Rugby game between the Y.C. and A.C. and H.M.S. *Glory*, which was fixed for three o'clock, drew a large concourse of spectators to the ground. The afternoon was perfect being bright but windless and as the two teams were excellently well-matched the game proved very fast. Yokohama were the first to score. Strome, collaring the ball, skilfully worked his way through all obstacles, and passed it to Wheeler almost on the *Glory's* touch-line. Wheeler at once touched down and secured the try. Stuart took the kick but failed to convert. From this time on the play was mostly in the centre of the ground, neither team managing to break away, though there were some very pretty bits of passing on both sides.

On re-starting the naval men made a strong attack and very quickly a try was obtained which, however, was not converted. A stern struggle now ensued and in the sequel of some interesting play Yokohama worked their way into their opponents' twenty-five. But they were driven back and never again got so far down the ground. The *Glory* had better luck, securing another try, though again no goal was kicked, and the match ended—H.M.S. *Glory*, 6 points, Y.C. and A.C. 3 points.

On Thursday afternoon teams from H.M.S. *Albion* and *Vengeance* played a keen game of Association football on the cricket ground. One goal was scored by either side in the first half, but on changing ends the *Albion* romped ahead, completely out-playing their rivals. The score in the close was *Albion* 4 goals, *Vengeance* one.

Two games of American football were played on Thanksgiving Day at Maganecho. In the morning the *Rutigh* and *New Orleans* met and neither side managed to score a point. The *Oregon* and *Cincinnati* came together in the afternoon and after a splendid game the *Oregon* finished victors with 28 points to *nil*.

MR. WIRGMAN'S WATER COLOURS.

Mr. C. A. Wirgman opened his annual exhibition of water colours on Monday at the Masonic Rooms, No. 78. The light was unfortunately bad, but was still sufficient to show that the artist has been executing first-class work during the rest of the year. This time he appears to have given himself more largely than usual to flower pictures, and the result is a very fine show of colour. Among his chrysanthemum studies we should suppose No. 3 will win considerable attention. There is a fine collection of cherry blossoms, of which 9 and 10 are particularly attractive. Then there are spring flowers and autumn flowers, and an iris field at Omori. The Torii-toge from Narai, Shinshiu, will command interest by reason of its striking combination of mountain and stream. Those who like the hues of the maples will appreciate No. 32, indeed all the Kiga scenes are good. No. 42 shows a large fishing boat coming home through the off-shore seas somewhere in Kadzusa, and the "Misty Morning at Choshi" is a bold and successful attempt to depict figures fishing from rocks, half obscured by mist and spray. There are in short sketches on the Nakasendo, autumn scenes at Shiobara, Hakone and in other parts and there is the large group of flower pictures, a total of 48 pieces which it will certainly be a pleasure to inspect.

THE LAW COURTS.

SHIDZUOKA RICE EXCHANGE CASE.

In the Court of Administrative Litigation, a case instituted by the Shidzuoka Rice Exchange against Baron Kiyoura, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, petitioning for the cancellation of a decree rejecting an application for renewal of the business fern, was resumed before Presiding Councillor Matsuo on Nov. 18th, when judgement was rendered ordering the Minister to give a permit in accordance with the application for continuance of business, and to bear costs.

TRIAL OF J. R. CUNNINGHAM.

The trial of J. R. Cunningham, a bluejacket of the U. S. cruiser *Albany*, for assaulting a harbour policeman on Oct. 25th, is to take place this morning (Nov. 21st) in the Yokohama District Court.

TRIAL OF J. R. CUNNINGHAM.

In the Yokohama District Court on Nov. 21st, the trial of J. R. Cunningham, a bluejacket of the U. S. cruiser *Albany*, who was charged with having assaulted G. Sano, a Harbour policeman, took place before Judge Matsuyama with associates and Public Procurator Nakamura.

After the usual preliminary questions the public procurator stated that the accused landed from the *Albany* on Oct. 25th and paid a visit to Maganecho and other parts of the Japanese town. At the playground he met S. F. Williams of the same ship and they hired jinrikisha. They then visited several restaurants and had drinks after which they were more or less intoxicated. When they came to the Hanazono bridge, Williams got angry at the slowness of Asawa in whose jinrikisha he was riding. He got down, struck the coolie and hired another vehicle. Williams did not pay the first coolie. The accused and Williams arrived at the English Hatoba about 10 o'clock p.m. Asawa had followed them to the hatoba where he complained at the police station and asked the police to persuade the bluejacket to give him his fare. Sano and one other constable went to the hatoba where the accused and Williams were about to leave by boat, and advised them to pay the coolie. Between the policemen and the two bluejackets, some conversation was exchanged, the latter becoming very angry at the advice of the former, and assaulting the officers with bamboo sticks which were produced in Court as evidence. A struggle followed in which some Japanese who appeared on the scene assisted the police in arresting the accused and Williams. In front of the Examination Department of the Customs, Cunningham struck Sano, one of the officers, with his fist on the forehead so hard that Sano fell back on the stone-paved ground sustaining severe injury to the back of his head and being rendered incapable of attending to his duties for many weeks. The accused and Williams then jumped into a boat lying at the pier in which was a *sendo* of the Harbour police station. One of the two foreigners struck the *sendo* with a stick inflicting injuries on the head and other parts, and threw him into the water.

The Court then examined the accused. The latter stated that he belonged to the U. S. cruiser *Albany*, which arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 22nd. On the 25th at 1.30 p.m. he landed at the French Hatoba with Pearson and four other shipmates. He did not know where the others went after landing, as he at once hired a jinrikisha coolie at the Hatoba and went alone to the foot-ball ground where he met Williams a bluejacket of the same ship. With Williams he went to the Imperial Hotel to take a drink and then to the Boston House to have food. They returned to the Imperial Hotel to get a bottle of beer each, after which they visited several Japanese restaurants, the names of which the accused did not remember. On returning, they went again to the Imperial Hotel and Wright's Hotel. The accused did not know whether he or Williams overturned one of the jinrikisha and took another. The accused, however, found at the hatoba by the mark on the clothing of the coolies that the rikisha was changed. He supposed that he had got by mistake into the changed rikisha when coming out

from one of the bars. Williams did not pay the coolie, who complained at the police office. Two policemen were talking about something at the hatoba, but he could not understand them. He thought they were advising Williams to pay the coolie. He did not know whether Williams had taken violent action against the policemen, because he was walking ahead and it was dark. The accused did not act rudely towards the police but about thirty Japanese coolies were crowding round him causing trouble with him and Williams. They assaulted the accused with bamboo sticks from which he sustained two injuries. He then only brandished a bamboo stick which he took from one of the crowd and defended himself when one of the policemen pinioned him from behind. The accused did not know the name of that officer. He struck the latter with his fist on the forehead and the officer fell on the spot. If he had not done so, he would have been killed by the crowd of coolies. The accused did not remember that the place where the police officer fell was paved with stone by the side of the railway for the pier. He heard afterwards that a policeman was severely injured by falling on stone so that he was incapable of duty for over ten weeks. The policeman embraced him with both hands while the Japanese coolies were beating him with bamboo sticks. Somehow his right hand got loose so enabling him to hit that officer and to defend himself from the Japanese coolies in front. The evidence by Ikaki to the effect that the accused was not defending himself but assaulting the police was not true. After having escaped from the police, he went into a sampan; he did not carry a bamboo stick. He did not know S. Fukano but he found a Japanese in the boat. The accused never threw the Japanese into the water, and whether Williams did it he was not aware. He did not see the face of the policeman who seized him. He did not know Ito, one of the policemen, who had slight injuries on his face. The accused did not know whether Fukano, the *sendo* of the boat, sustained injuries from which he was incapable of attending to his work for three weeks. He was arrested in the boat. He sustained several injuries from which he suffered for 15 or 16 days.

The Court thereupon summarized the evidence given by Drs. Tokuda and Iwata, Police Officers D. Ito, Y. Kusumi, Y. Maruo, and G. Sano, Customs Officer Iseki, the coolies, I. Asuwa, Y. Yuasa, J. Hamanishi, etc. and the *sendo* Fukano. Shown three pieces of bamboo the accused said he did not know anything about them.

To the enquiry of the Court, the accused stated that he had nothing else to say in defence.

The Public Procurator said the various statements by the witnesses seemed to be a little vague because the trouble occurred in the night time, but that of the officer D. Ito was most trustworthy. The facts that the accused had struck Sano and that the officer fell were clearly admitted by the accused. The accused's plea was self-defence, but that plea could not be entertained, as the trouble had occurred by reason of his unruly conduct.

The Public Procurator added that as there were extenuating circumstances, the accused should be punished with eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The accused contended that many coolies had assembled round him and were attacking him. If the police had kept them off, no trouble would have happened. But the officers did not do so till he and Williams had been arrested. His conduct was in self-defence.

The Court retired to consult as to the sentence, and at that time a Japanese messenger from the U. S. Consulate at Yokohama entered the Court and communicated with the translator. The latter conveyed the message to the Judges.

The Judges re-entering the Court, the Presiding Judge stated that the accused was to be defended by counsel and the case was adjourned for discussion only, the trial being concluded.

The Court then rose.

S. ISAACS v. M. ISAACS.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of this case, demanding the return of business

books kept in custody by defendant, was resumed before Judge Kano on Nov. 21st, when Mr. Ideura, Counsel for defendant, asked the Court for a further postponement of the case on the ground that defendant had applied to Mr. R. Isaacs, in New York, senior partner of the firm, in the hope that the dispute might be settled out of Court.

The Court also exhorted the parties to settle the matter, after which the case was again adjourned till Dec. 8th.

CLAIM FOR INSURANCE MONEY.

The case instituted by Oh Tieck, a Chinese, against the Northern Assurance Company, whose Yokohama agents are Messrs W. Strachan and Co., claiming yen 4,945 came up in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kano on Nov. 21st.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the Chinaman made a contract on Oct. 28th, 1901, with defendants insuring sundry merchandise comprising silk goods, furs, etc. for yen 4,945 which were stored in the godowns Nos. 34 and 35 Yokohama. Plaintiff paid a premium of yen 25. After three days, fire occurred at the godowns destroying the buildings together with the merchandise stored. Plaintiff demanded payment of the sum insured, but the agents of the defendants refused the claim.

Defendants' Counsel contended that defendants did not conclude a contract on such merchandise as described by plaintiff. After the fire the place was examined by a surveyor but no articles such as those enumerated by plaintiff were found among the debris.

The parties produced documentary evidence after which plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. H. C. Pigot and a Chinaman, and Defendants' Counsel also asked for Mr. J. W. Hall, all as witnesses.

The Court decided to do so on Dec. 8th.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

The trial of Messrs. A. Le Prevost and C. Bremer and three Japanese—T. Sawada, Y. Nishida and E. Okazawa—for alleged silk frauds, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court on Nov. 25th, at 9.45 a.m. before Presiding Judge Watanabe, Judge Associates Matsuyama and Nagoya, and Public Procurator Nakamura.

Previous to the assembling of the Court, about a hundred volumes of business books were brought into the Court room as evidence.

On the Court opening (the Judges taking their seats at 9 precisely instead of 9 a.m. as fixed) the Presiding Judge called upon Dr. F. W. Eastlake who, it had been arranged, should interpret in the case and questioned him as to his name, age, residence, occupation, etc. The Judge also described to Dr. Eastlake the persons charged in the case and then instructed him and Mr. Hattori as to their duties, informing them that they must act together, correcting each other, where necessary, and speaking in a voice loud enough to be heard over the whole Court room.

The interpreters occupied seats between the lawyers' table and the bench, the foreigner being accommodated with a table. The seats for counsel were fully taken up, no fewer than eight being present on behalf of the accused.

Alfred Le Prevost was then called forward and having been requested to speak loudly, deposed (through Mr. Hattori): I am an Englishman living at No. 87, 39 years of age. I am a merchant—in silk goods. I was born in Guernsey.

Carl Bremer similarly interrogated, deposed: I am a German, 37 years of age. I was born in Bremen and live at 172 Yamashitacho. I am a merchant with Fraser Farley & Co. and engage in the export of silk and other goods.

Sawada and the other Japanese accused were similarly examined by the Judge.

The Public Procurator then read the forty-two transactions extending from Nov. 28th, 1900, to the end of the following year, which form the basis of the charges against the accused.

The Court interpreter (Mr. Hattori) read to the accused an English translation of the charges, which has already appeared in these columns.

Carl Bremer, whose evidence was interpreted by Dr. Eastlake, deposed: I have never been punished in any way. I have been in Japan since 1890. I arrived in Yokohama in, I think, April.

After coming to Yokohama I was clerk with Otto Reimers and Co. up to 1895. I was general clerk. The firm is engaged in silk and other exports. I went home in 1895 and was in Hamburg with the same firm. I came back to Japan at the end of 1896. I only stayed in Germany one year. After coming back I established myself as Carl Bremer & Co. as silk exporters and general importers. I continued in that business until the end of 1897. After that I went home and then came out to Shanghai. There I established an Austrian firm. I then came to Yokohama and had an office at No. 48. I was not with Mollison & Co. I stayed a few months and then went home again. In about six months I came back here and established myself as a silk exporter and general importer. I am still engaged in that line of business. I have thus been connected with the silk business since 1893. When I was in business for myself I had Japanese in my employment. At first I had 5 to 7 bantos and clerks. When I returned to Germany on the second occasion I gave up my business here, intending to stay at home. I wanted to establish myself at home but I had some difficulty and decided to return to Japan. I did not go to Germany with the view of increasing my business here. I liquidated my business in Yokohama before returning. I gave up business here because prospects were not good. I have only given up my business once. The second time I simply came to look about with the view of establishing and I came back and did so. At Shanghai I was manager of the firm of Hugo Schwerz & Co. It was a general import firm. I took over the business of Fraser, Farley & Co. in 1902 from Mr. James. I first began to talk about it from December or January. I heard from Mr. Le Prevost that Mr. James wished to give it up as he had become director of the Japan Brewery Co. and Le Prevost advised me to take it over as there was some Rangoon business connected with it. (Some misunderstanding arose here because of the interpreter mishearing the statements of the witness.) I understood Mr. Le Prevost had talk with Mr. James. Fraser Farley & Co. bought always silk goods from Cornes & Co. and Mr. Le Prevost wished to keep this business going. In taking over Fraser Farley & Co. I did so on the advice of Mr. Le Prevost. I understood the condition of the firm before doing so.

How did you investigate the state of the firm?—I knew Mr. James did very little business—only the Rangoon business; Mr. James transferred the business to me and guaranteed me that there was nothing outstanding. Mr. James told me that personally. I do not know what the capital of the firm was when Mr. James had it. I took over the goodwill. There was no special price attached to it. The goodwill consisted only of the Rangoon business. (Counsel—Mr. Kishi—interrupted at this point, where the interpreter was speaking at some length in reference to the above answer, and the Judge requested Dr. Eastlake to confine himself to the statements of the witness.) I knew nothing of how many houses the firm was connected with. I only wanted this one connection. I did not care for anything else.

The Court rose at noon.

When the Court reopened there was again a large attendance of spectators.

Carl Bremer was again called to the stand.

What was your object in taking over Fraser and Farley's business?—I arrived here in November and had some orders for piece goods, but naturally I wished to increase my business and therefore I desired to take over Fraser, Farley and Co's. business. It was best for me to secure both the connection and the firm name of Fraser, Farley & Co.

On the application of Counsel at this stage Mr. Hattori took the place of Dr. Eastlake as interpreter.

Examination continued, there were two connections, one in Rangoon, and R. Blankenburg & Co. and it was to secure their business that I desired. The former I expected to export yen 500,000 per annum to. I would only export perhaps twice a year to Blankenburg & Co.

I might have got the Rangoon business otherwise, but I did not try. This seemed the easiest way. After acquiring the business I intended to go on as before; I did not intend to go on without increasing capital and staff. As I increased the business I would increase the staff. I did not pay any money to Mr. James but I executed the orders outstanding on his account. I was dealing with yen 70,000 in my own name. I meant to go on with my own capital. At that time I had no staff; I was alone. When I said I intended to go on as before, I meant that I should get the business of Fraser, Farley & Co. and then get a staff. When I said the same way as before I meant to go on exporting silk goods as before. The staff I should require would be a banto and a godown staff. I engaged first a clerk, then I engaged Nishida. When I bought the firm name I had no arrangements made as to men, I had made no inquiries. I had made no special arrangements; I would have taken men who understood the business. I engaged a staff with the view of doing business. I had already German connections and I wished to increase my connections by getting those of Fraser, Farley & Co. I did not say that all my capital of 70,000 yen was invested in the firm, some of it was elsewhere. I do not know how much I might expect, but my Indian and German business should have been about a million a year. I had in my business money from the banks on which I paid interest.

At the time of purchasing Fraser Farley & Co. was your capital existing?—I had about yen 40,000 in the bank here. I took the firm name on the suggestion of Mr. Le Prevost.

Was there no special arrangement between you and Le Prevost?—None whatever. At first I bought most of my orders from Cornes & Co. but after May Le Prevost had given notice to that firm and came oftener to my office as he wished to join me. He came seldom before that month. Before May he came on account of the orders I had given to Cornes & Co. After May he had his own room upstairs at No. 258, Fraser, Farley & Co's. He did his own business there. He assisted me in my business because I had no employee. When I came out here I had large orders from Bremen and London so I arranged with Le Prevost that he should execute my orders. He first offered to buy from me in 1899 and when I came back in 1901 I remembered that and went to him. I went to him before I bought Fraser, Farley & Co. The understanding was that Le Prevost should quote prices f. o. b., and that his prices should not include more than 2 per cent. as commission and packing. This was when I came out the last time. When he assisted me in my business as Fraser, Farley & Co. I also assisted him in his business. I did so financially. He bought goods on his own account and I financed him. The 2 per cent was Cornes & Co's profit and for packing. There was no commission paid Le Prevost, it was paid to Cornes and Co. After May, 1902, I do not know whether he came oftener to my office than he went to Cornes & Co. He might have been upstairs without my knowing. I got a cler: first then an office boy and then Nishida. I got the last through Le Prevost. He was to inspect the packing, etc. I do not know who came next. Nishida had charge of the godown and engaged the people. Fukuzawa, I think, came in June. Sawada was never engaged by Fraser, Farley & Co. He had no connection with the firm. I got the other men whose names are mentioned to me from Nishida and Le Prevost. Okazawa did office work and wrote invoices. I think all the books were kept by Okazawa but there was another man who might have kept some. I know the papers handed to me. They are abstracts from the purchase and bank books and were made by Okazawa. There were other books, I can say that these abstracts are all right. (Shown invoice book) I think the red ink entries shown me were made in July before the books were taken. I do not think they were made after this case was raised. These entries are always made in the same way to show the profit on the invoices given in black ink above.

Here witness explained that a paper he produced showed the firm that packed the goods

but in answer to the Judge said this document was corrected afterwards. He also said that in case of errors in the packing charges there would be a corresponding reduction in the proceeds.

He continued: The calculations for insurance and shipping were made on actual payments, but the packing charges were deducted roughly. In some cases the packing charges were deducted though they had been paid by Cornes & Co. (The witness was closely interrogated as to when he deducted the packing and wrapper charges. As interpreter and witness stood with their heads close together pointing to "this" and "that" in the book or document before them we cannot pretend to give the final answer.)

Witness continued: I Le Prevost told me to buy from Cornes & Co. through brokers, as Kahn and Kahn's man might come out and it was better that Fraser, Farley & Co's. name should not appear on their books. They had a monopoly for Europe and I had German connections. When Cornes & Co. sold the goods to me through brokers it was thus a local sale. I do not know what contract Kahn and Kahn had with Cornes & Co. I only know what Le Prevost told me when he asked me to use brokers for these purchases. I thought it a proper explanation; I could have bought myself well enough. I made arrangements with the brokers to pay them 2 sen per piece—myself or Fraser, Farley & Co. If I used a broker's name he must have a commission. I thought the explanation quite reasonable as I had no suspicion.

Witness here again repeated that Le Prevost asked him to buy from Cornes & Co. in brokers' names.

The Judge remarked that as it seemed to be the same answer always they might as well stop.

The point apparently that it was being attempted to put to the witness was why he should have entered into an arrangement by which he had to pay 2 sen a piece which he might have saved. At one stage of the case, at the instance of Mr. Akiyama and Mr. Kishi a table had been almost forced between witness and interpreter, so as to make them speak louder, the accused being ordered in addition to stand off some distance, but gradually, and noticeably when a book or document, offered an opportunity they again brought their heads together. It was thus that in his anxiety Mr. Hattori had edged round from his side of the table and no one but the Judge could hear his questions or the replies of the witness or his interpretation to the Court.

When the Judge manifested impatience two or three Counsel rose at once with apologies to the bench and explained to the witness the question over which the trouble arose.

Witness said he paid the commission to the brokers because he could not otherwise use their names and the amount was a very small one.

To the Court—it was about 1 per mil., a very small commission. If he had not used the brokers' names that money would have been saved. The arrangement as to purchases through brokers was that he paid Cornes & Co. by cheque direct each time he got the debit note and the goods receipt. He did not attend to the godown himself and did not know when goods arrived.

The Court rose at 4.20 p.m. to sit again on Friday at 9 a.m.

CLAIM FOR A HORSE.

The hearing of this case, filed by Mr. Geo. Booth against Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co., claiming return of money paid for a horse whose hoof was found to have a crack after plaintiff had purchased it from defendant's firm, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court on Nov. 25th when Dr. Okada, first military veterinary surgeon, was present in Court to give his opinion about the crack.

The expert witness examined the horse in dispute which was brought into the compound of the Court. His opinion was to be presented in a written statement.

Ch. Takatsuki, blacksmith, was also examined as a witness. He stated that he had twice shod the horse in dispute. The first time was about May 20th, by order of Mr. Booth, and the second time was about June 17th or 18th by order of Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co. The exact dates he could not tell without looking over his books left

in his house. He examined the hoofs of the horse before he changed the shoes when it was brought to him the first time. He did not see any defect on the hoof though he shaved it a little. He found a crack on the hoof when the horse was brought to him the second time. The size of the defect was about two-tenths of an inch in length. Such a defect might be produced on the hoof after hard employment. Witness was always engaged to change the shoes of the horses of Messrs. Durand, Cobb and Co.

The witness retired from the Court to refer to his books, which he left at his home, to find out the exact dates he had changed the horse-shoes.

After the witness returned to the Court he stated that the first time was on May 28th and the second time was on June 21st this year.

The case was then adjourned till Dec. 4th when the military veterinary surgeon will again appear in Court to give an explanation of the defect in the horse's hoof which he had just examined.

DOERING v. KANNHAUSER.

This case, in which plaintiff claimed for loss caused by breach of employment contract, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court on Nov. 25th.

Mr. Ch. F. Rhine, public accountant, was examined as witness. He stated that he did not examine the business books of Mr. J. G. Doering. He knew Mr. Doering but he never asked witness to examine his account books.

The case was again adjourned till Nov. 30th.

SENTENCE UPON MURDERERS.

Nui Otera, who murdered her husband, a well-known merchant in Osaka, and Y. Namioka, who assisted her, were sentenced in the Osaka District Court on Nov. 25th to death. The woman's mother, Tane, and elder sister, Taki, who were implicated in the crime, were sentenced on the same day to penal servitude for life and for 12 years' respectively.

CLAIM FOR DEPOSIT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the case filed by J. Toki, former employee of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 80, Yokohama, against the firm claiming return of three Government loan bonds of the total face value of yen 150, which were deposited with the firm as a guarantee when plaintiff entered their service on Feb. 7th 1903, came up before Judge Kano on Nov. 26th.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that plaintiff was employed by defendants on Feb. 7th, 1903 when he deposited the loan bonds as a guarantee. Plaintiff left the firm on April 10th but defendants refused to return the guarantee.

Defendants' Counsel stated that on leaving the firm, plaintiff recommended a friend, J. Asano, to the firm as his substitute. Plaintiff consequently transferred his guarantee with the firm to his substitute. Since then Asano had embezzled over yen 100 belonging to the firm and left the office. Defendants thereupon sold the three bonds on Aug. 15th for yen 140.02 to clear off the loss caused by the embezzlement.

Defendants' counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Asano and his wife as witnesses. As the witnesses live at Kyoto, the Court decided to instruct the Kyoto Local Court to examine them. The Court then rose.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

The Minister of State for Finance gave a decision on Nov. 19th with regard to an appeal filed by the Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha, Yokohama, against the Yokohama Customs. The firm imported artificial teeth, and various kinds of rubber plate on July 25th. On the dental rubber included in these, the Customs imposed 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty under No. 14 of the general statutory tariff and the importers lodged a protest on the ground that the duty should be levied at the rate of yen 17.905 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 412-B of the tariff in which are enumerated gutta-percha, soft and hard rubber, etc. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the goods in dispute were manufactured only for dental use.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Asahi Maru* went ashore on Nov. 19th about 2 p.m. on the Liukiu islands. She was floated the same evening. No injury was sustained by passengers or cargo.

A telegram from Moji states that the steamer *Sumiyoshi Maru* (1,300 gross tons) stranded on Nov. 24th off Wakamatsu. The coal which formed her principal cargo was being discharged when she was floated the same night. No damage was sustained.

The British steamer *Elax* ran ashore between the first and second forts off Futsu near Yokosuka on the morning of Nov. 20th while on her way to Singapore, having left Yokohama early the same morning. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Shanghai liner *Kosai Maru* passing the spot about 1.30 p.m., reported to the Customs. Later, some officials of the Customs were sent to the scene for the purpose of inspection, and the agents of the *Elax* despatched a steamer to assist her. On the 22nd at 11 a.m., the Yamagata-ya's steamer 14th *Kannon Maru* was sent to the spot to take the cargo of the *Elax*.

The steamer *Elax*, returned to Yokohama, and has undergone an inspection by a surveyor. It is reported that no damage was caused to the hull.

VANCOUVER.

The annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade, a copy of which we have received, is an exceedingly interesting record of the progress of the various industries of British Columbia in particular, but also of Canadian commerce and trade in general. Here is a list of events in the history of the Dominion which will interest many of our readers:—

- 1793. July 22.—Sir Alexander Mackenzie arrived at Cascade Canal near Bella Coola, Pacific Coast of B.C., being the first white man to cross Canada overland.
- 1816. Common schools established in Upper Canada.
- 1833. August 18.—The steamer *Royal William* left Picton, N.S., for Gravesend, England, being the first steamer to cross the Atlantic.
- 1836. March 18.—Arrival of the steamer *Beaver* at mouth of the Columbia River, (first Pacific steamer.)
- 1836. July 21.—Opening of the first railway in Canada, from LaPrairie to St. John's, Quebec.
- 1838. Steamer *Great Western* steamed to New York from England.
- 1842. Ashburton Treaty signed. Settlement of boundary line between Canada and the United States.
- 1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas.
- 1848. St. Lawrence Canals opened for navigation.
- 1854. First screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence River.
- 1851. First Atlantic cable laid.
- 1860. Winnipeg founded.
- 1867. July 1.—Formation of the Dominion of Canada.
- 1871. July 20.—British Columbia admitted into the Confederation.
- 1881. May 2.—First sod turned on the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- 1885. Nov. 7.—Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- 1886. Vancouver, B.C., incorporated.
- 1886. June 13.—Vancouver, B.C., destroyed by fire; four houses left standing.
- 1886. June 13.—First through train left Montreal.
- 1887. June 14.—S.S. *Abyssinia* first steamer to arrive in Vancouver from Japan.
- 1891. April 28.—Steamer *Empress of India* arrived in Vancouver via Suez Canal; the mails brought by the "Empress" were landed in Montreal 3 days and 17 hours from Vancouver.
- 1898. Dec. 25.—Ocean Penny Postage inaugurated.
- 1899. Jan. 1.—Letter Post Rate in Canada reduced to 2 cents.
- 1902. Oct. 30.—Completion of Pacific Cable.
- 1903. May 21.—Penny Postage inaugurated with Australia.
- 1903. Population of Canada, 4,500,000.
Population of British Columbia, 200,000.
Population of Vancouver, B.C., 31,000.

A man aged about 25 years was run over on the morning of Nov. 23rd on the railway at a point near Kamakura, sustaining severe injuries.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following report was submitted to shareholders at the meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held on Thursday:—

	Yen.
Capital Paid-up.....	22,000,000
Debentures.....	1,000,000
Reserve Fund, Insurance and Structural Repair Funds, &c.....	9,901,313
Reserve for Equalization of Dividends...	3,300,000
The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ended September 30th, 1903.	
The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to yen 3,917,260.910, out of which there has been paid:—	
Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	720,448.680
Insurance Fund	174,374.090
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	432,957.600
	1,327,780.370

leaving a balance of yen 3,322,771.815, including yen 733,291.275 brought forward from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that yen 129,474.030 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 1,914,053.755; yen 800,000.000 to the Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet, bringing that amount to yen 3,500,000.000; and that yen 71,358.110 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent, together with two per cent. as special Dividend, thus making twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,320,000.000.

The Balance, yen 1,001,939.675, will be carried forward to the next Account.

REMPEI KONDO,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Share Capital	22,000,000.000
Debentures	1,000,000.000
Insurance Fund	2,253,509.809
Ship's Structural Repair Fund	2,233,749.829
Reserve Fund	1,784,579.726
Dividend Equalization Fund	3,300,000.000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet ...	2,700,000.000
Pension Fund for Employees	200,000.000
Sundry Creditors	4,301,688.792
Amount brought forward from last account	733,291.275
Net Profit for the Half-year	2,589,480.540
	43,096,299.971
ASSETS.	Yen.
Reduced Book Value of Fleet	23,852,760.989
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c.....	189,154.761
Payment on account of new ships ...	1,244,248.405
Buildings and Land	3,662,781.314
Yangtze-Kiang Line account	1,531,528.150
Yokohama Stores Department, &c.....	867,782.345
Public Loans and other Securities ...	3,105,824.540
Cash at Bankers and in hand	6,235,574.482
Coal in Stock	18,787.741
Sundry Debtors	2,387,857.244
	43,096,299.971

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To Depreciation of fleet and property	720,448.680
To Insurance Fund	174,374.090
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund ...	432,957.600
To Reserve Fund	129,474.030
To Fund for Extension of Services and Improving fleet	800,000.000
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	71,358.110
To Dividend (10 per cent.)	1,100,000.000
To Special Dividend (2 per cent.)	220,000.000
To Balance carried forward to next account.....	1,001,939.675
	4,650,552.185
By Balance brought forward 31st March, 1903	733,291.275
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-Year, ended 30th September, 1903	3,917,260.910
	4,650,552.185

We have examined the above Accounts, with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

TAKESHI ARISHIMA }
TOKUJIRO OBATA } Auditors.
TATSUMI IIDA }

Tokyo, 26th November, 1903.

REVIEW.

Japan. Its History, Arts and Literature. By Captain F. BRINKLEY. 8 vols. J. B. Millet Company. Boston and Tokyo.

It is not too much to say that these volumes represent the work of a lifetime and embody the results of patient, scholarly, and laborious investigation carried on without intermission for over 30 years. Both the author and the publisher are to be congratulated on the eminently successful completion of an enterprise of such gigantic proportions as the issue of 12 bulky volumes on Japan and China. The author is to be congratulated on his success in finding a publisher liberal enough, scholarly enough and confident enough to give him *carte blanche* to write in the way that he deemed best and at as great a length as the subjects handled seemed to him to demand. That the immense stock of knowledge which these volumes represent, which hitherto has floated in the author's brain or been embodied in hundreds of fragmentary disconnected notes should now have been given to the world in a permanent form must be equally gratifying to the author and to the learned world. The publisher, on the other hand, was extremely fortunate in finding a scholar with such a large stock of material at his disposal ready for publication. There are two kinds of authors: those who write for the subject's sake and those who write for writing's sake, in other words, for money. The first class of writers have something to say, the second class endeavour to manufacture something to say. A perusal of either of Captain Brinkley's volumes would suffice to convince one that there is no spinning out of the thoughts to the greatest possible length. The author evidently has plenty to say and there are signs of compression everywhere. Captain Brinkley in these volumes has avoided not only the wearisome discursiveness of the local journalist, but his tendency to exaggeration also. There are those who say that exaggeration of every kind is as essential to journalism as it is to the dramatic art, the object of journalism being to make events go as far as possible. But voluminous as is this work of Captain Brinkley's, it is characterized throughout by a scholarly, sober, and judicial tone, and there is no taint of sensationalism anywhere. There are parts of the work, however, which it seems to me are somewhat open to objection on account of the controversial spirit which they display, and which may tend to arouse animosity in the minds of certain readers. But passages of this kind are very rare.

Commenting on the words, *repetitio est mater studiorum* Schopenhauer says:—"Any book that is at all important ought to be at once read through twice; partly because, on a second reading, the connection of the different portions of the book will be better understood, and the beginning comprehended only when the end is known; and partly because we are not in the same temper and disposition on both readings. On the second perusal we get a new view of every passage and a different impression of the whole subject, which then appears in another light." Excellent as is this advice, in the case of Captain Brinkley's 12 volumes on Japan and China I do not pretend that I have gone over every page they contain even once, but I have perused enough of them to obtain a very fair notion of their value to the learned reading public. For Captain Brinkley's work has been written for scholars. There is no popularizing of subjects to catch the fancy of the numerous empty-headed globe-trotters who flock to these shores. Captain Brinkley has rather chosen to appeal to a select few, to experts who value minuteness of knowledge and thoroughness above every thing. The unintellectual New York merchant who gladly pays his 40 gold dollars for the work, to serve as an ornament to his drawing-room table, will yawn over the pages that he happens to glance at during the short intervals of his money-making life. But to scholars of whatever clime and whatever age—for the work will go down to posterity as a monument of painstaking and keen-sighted research—these volumes will always appeal as the fullest and on the

whole best written account of Japan and the Japanese that we possess.

Before proceeding to give an account of each volume separately there are certain general criticisms which it is convenient to set down here. Mr. J. B. Millet has spared no expense in the preparation of these volumes. The printing, paper and illustrations, as was to be expected, are first-class. The consigning of the notes to an appendix at the end of each volume seems to me to be a mistake. Most of the notes are short, and to have to be perpetually going to the end of the book to find comments consisting only of 3 or 4 lines, in one case I have come across, of only one word—"Temmu (673-686)" (Vol. I, p. 252), is giving the reader unnecessary trouble. If the very long notes had to be reserved for an appendix, all the shorter ones should certainly have been converted into foot-notes. Readers are too busy nowadays to spend time in turning over pages unnecessarily. It is to be regretted that more attention has not been paid to the marking of the vowels. Kyōto is printed Kyōtō throughout the whole work volume after volume. But there are more regrettable errors than this. For instance, in Vol. IV pp. 34, 35, the high-class ladies connected with the Tokugawa Court are spoken of as *joro* instead of *jōrō*. The system of spelling is by no means uniform. In Tōkiō the "y" is adopted and it is spelt Tōkyō, but Kyūshū and Chōshū are written Kiushiu (Vol. IV p. 107) and Choshui (Vol. IV, p. 186 *et passim*). Chū is spelt Chiu (Vol. IV p. 34 *et passim*). Go sankyo should be go-sankyō, bugyo, should be bugyō. In some cases the vowel is rightly marked when the word first occurs and wrongly printed subsequently. This is the case with *kōgai* (Vol. VII, p. 210). *Yūjo*, a prostitute, is habitually written *yūjo*. *Shōya* on p. 103, (Vol. IV) should be *shōya*. Ōsaka is written Osaka. If the vowels had all been left unmarked, as is done in the editorial columns of the *Japan Daily Mail*, readers would be less liable to mispronounce names than is the case at present with some of the long vowels marked and others left unmarked and now and again with short vowels marked long, as in Kyōtō, referred to above. I could if necessary furnish a very long list of incorrectly printed words, taking the spelling given in Captain Brinkley's Dictionary as a standard. According to this system, the character ち should be written *chū*, and not *chiu*, as is repeatedly done in various parts of the work under review (*vide* IV, p. 35, *et passim*).

The title of the work would perhaps lead one to expect that Japanese literature as a separate subject would be treated as fully and thoroughly as the history and arts of Japan. But this is by no means the case. Literature is only treated incidentally. Captain Brinkley speaks of Mr. Aston's work on Japanese literature as an "exhaustive treatise" (Vol. I, note 31), but surely this is overrating Mr. Aston's extremely curtailed history of Japanese literature. He himself, I am quite sure, would not regard it as anything more than an introduction to the study of the subject. Being one of a series of "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," he probably had to reduce its dimensions so much that it amounts to little more than a skeleton. From the point of view of Japanese scholars in this country it is deemed disappointing. Of course Captain Brinkley may be of opinion that Japanese literature would not bear such full treatment as he has given to Japanese history and Japanese art. He may think that it would be quite impossible to make it thoroughly interesting to Western students. Mr. B. H. Chamberlain's opinion on this subject goes for a great deal, as there is no living student of Japanese literature who has more exquisite literary taste than Mr. Chamberlain, and he is undoubtedly better acquainted with the whole range of ancient and mediæval literature than any other European living. In his "Things Japanese" he says:—"Much of that which the Japanese themselves prize most highly in their literature seems intolerably flat and insipid to the European taste. The romances—most of them—are every bit as dull as the histories, though in another way: the histories are too curt, the romances too long-

winded. . . . What Japanese literature most lacks is genius. It lacks thought, logical grasp, depth, breadth and many-sidedness. It is untimorous, too narrow to compass great things. Perhaps the Court atmosphere and predominantly feminine influence in which it was nursed for the first few centuries of its existence stifled it, or else the fault may have lain with the Chinese formalism in which it grew up. But we suspect that there was some original sin of weakness as well. Otherwise the clash of India and China with old mythological Japan, of Buddhism with Shintō, of imperialism with feudalism, and of all with Catholicism in the sixteenth century and with Dutch ideas later, would have produced more important results. If Japan has given us no music, so also has she given us no immortal verse, neither do her authors alone for lack of substance by any special beauties of form. But Japanese literature has occasional graces, and is full of incidental scientific interest." This is the testimony of a scholar who has given the best years of his life to the study of Japanese literature. To have treated the subject exhaustively would have required two or three extra volumes, and so perhaps it is not surprising that, though in the title of Captain Brinkley's book it seems to bear the same rank as is accorded to Japanese history and art, in the body of the work literature is relegated to an entirely subordinate position. Incidentally it is introduced here and there and usually in an attractive way, but it does not form a separate subject. Whether it could ever be made as interesting to readers as the topics to which Captain Brinkley has confined his attention seems to me very questionable, but on the other hand its omission robs Captain Brinkley's work of that completeness which the comprehensive title leads one to expect.

The plan of the work on the whole seems to me excellent, but now and again in going through successive volumes I have come across passages which strike me as being out of place where they stand. I may quote as an instance of this the description of the modern *Sariki* given on pp. 88, 89, and 90 of Vol. IV; which is found in a chapter headed "Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Classes of Tokugawa Times."

Certain old residents in this country with a literary turn of mind will undoubtedly read most of what Captain Brinkley has to say on Japanese life in general; and not a few of these will most probably pronounce Captain Brinkley's volumes to be very pro-Japanese. To me it would appear to be quite absurd to describe a scholarly work of the kind I am reviewing in any such way. In the study of an interesting and in many ways highly talented Oriental race of people like the Japanese, the states of mind indicated by the use of the terms anti-Japanese and pro-Japanese are most unsuitable. A real scholar only desires to find out what is the truth. To blame or to praise an alien people is quite outside the province of an historian. His one object is to collect and to set in logical order all known facts. He will no doubt draw his own inferences from them. In some cases they will be right and in some cases wrong; for to understand an alien race of people so thoroughly as never to misinterpret their words and actions is plainly quite impossible. The aggregate of circumstances combining to form the character of any fairly educated human being is so complex that anything like a complete analysis of them is a work of great difficulty and delicacy, demanding intellectual powers of the highest order. When we come to nations, observations and generalizations can only be carried on in a rough way. But one thing is sure: namely, that without a great deal of sympathy with the individual or the nation studied, a right understanding of motives and guiding principles is unattainable. This sympathy Captain Brinkley undoubtedly has. If he were without it this *magnum opus* would never have been given to the world, but as a rule he does not seem to me to have allowed his sympathy with the Japanese to prevent his seeing their weaknesses and failings, to many of which he repeatedly draws attention. There are a few passages in the work where the author, perhaps quite inadvertently, assumes the controversial tone so

familiar to readers of the *Japan Mail*. These parts of the work seem to me open to the objection that they are calculated to stir up hostility in the minds of certain readers and to convert the questions discussed into party questions. In writing a history, difficult as the task may be, too difficult even for a Lord Macaulay to perform, a man needs to forget that he has ever taken a side in the discussion of certain questions. To state both sides of such a knotty point as Treaty Revision in a thoroughly judicial manner is to any one who has for years argued in favour of one set of opinions as against another set an extremely difficult task. But Captain Brinkley has evidently tried his best to be just to his opponents when discussing this question.

The work may be divided into two distinct parts, one being general and historical and the other extremely technical. To experts in these subjects the volume (VII) on Japanese Pictorial and Applied Art, and the volume on Ceramics (Vol. VIII) will undoubtedly prove to be quite invaluable. The aim of the first six volumes is to trace the gradual development of Japanese civilisation through various stages. (Vide vol. II, p. 245). This is done in a most interesting and thorough manner. The author in every case endeavours to let the Japanese explain their own customs and ceremonies and express their own thoughts. The explanations given by Captain Brinkley are in most cases founded on the writings of native authorities. Of course it is quite impossible to say that in every instance the interpretation given of various customs and phases of Japanese life is correct. There are passages where perhaps the author's generalizations need to be based on a larger number of facts than he has supplied in this work, where he falls back on his intimate knowledge of Japanese ways of thinking and states things on his own authority. This no doubt was occasionally unavoidable.

I will now proceed to deal with each volume of the work separately. I perhaps should mention at the outset that the work as a whole is dedicated to "Sir E. Satow, K.C.M.G., W. G. Aston, Esq., C.M.G., and B. H. Chamberlain, Esq., the three great lights of Japanese scholarship." The following are the titles of the chapters in Vol. I: Chap. I. Present Japan. Chap. II. Primeval Japanese; Chap. III. Japan on the Verge of History; Chap. IV. Japan in the Early Eras of History; Chap. V. The Japanese in the Nara Epoch; Chaps. VI. VII. The Heian Epoch; Appendix pp. 247-260. In Chapter I. Captain Brinkley goes into the interesting question of the particulars in which the Japanese differ from other Oriental nations and especially from the Chinese. He thinks that China has no future before her. "If," he says, "history teaches anything it teaches that there is only one grand climacteric in the career of a nation. Beyond the summit descent is inevitable."

China long ago reached the zenith of her greatness and has been sinking steadily to lower levels ever since." But of Japan he says:—"Her whole career has been a continuous effort of assimilation; her invariable attitude, that of modest studentship. . . . Her people never classed themselves above other nations in a progressive sense. They were always perfectly ready to accept and adopt every good thing that a foreign country had to offer, whether of philosophy, of art, of technique, of administration or of legislation. This is a fact which stands out in doubly leaded capitals on the pages of Japan's story. From the very earliest hours of her career the stranger was welcomed within her gates. Whoever brought to her any product of foreign learning, genius, or industry, whether from China, from Korea or from the South Seas, was received with acclaim, and not merely granted a domicile, but also admitted to many of the most honourable offices the State had to bestow, and the highest ranks of the social organization. Many of her noble families trace their origin to emigrants from the Asiatic continent; many of her artists and men of letters are proud to show a strain of Chinese or Korean blood in their lineage." (pp. 5, 6). Captain Brinkley goes on to show that the break in continuity of the liberal attitude towards foreigners, a break of more than 200 years, was caused by special circumstances and he then pro-

ceeds to contend that when Japan accepted Western civilisation in the latter half of the 19th century she did so in obedience to an inborn disposition which survived the suppression to which it had been subjected in the Tokugawa era. Captain Brinkley in analysing the causes of Japan's successful adoption of many of the best elements of Western civilisation rightly points out "that many phases of her own civilisation were superior to the civilisation of the West when she began to assimilate the better parts of the latter. . . ."

In her social conventionalisms, in her refinements of life, in her altruistic ethics, in many of her canons of domestic conduct, in her codes of polite etiquette, in her applications of art, she could have given to Europe lessons as useful as those she had to learn from it." He next notes the part that ambition has played as a stimulus to earnest effort. As to how far the nation as a whole has adopted Occidental civilisation there is considerable difference of opinion among competent judges. On this point Captain Brinkley goes further than the facts warrant. At least, so it seems to the present writer. On p. 12 in discussing this question Captain Brinkley cites the lack of opposition on the part of the masses to the adoption of Western civilisation by the Japanese Government as a proof of their tacit approval of the course followed. But this argument is quite inconclusive, as indifference, customary acquiescence, servility, and many other mental states produced by the Tokugawa rule are quite sufficient to account for the absence of active opposition on the part of the *hoi polloi* to the schemes of the Meiji Cabinets. But the absence of active opposition to the adoption of a new civilisation and an ardent desire to partake in the benefits of that civilisation are quite different things. The general feeling among native authorities seems to be that the new ideas have not penetrated far into the mind of the ordinary Japanese who lives far away from occidentalising influences. He acts, speaks and thinks very much as his forefathers did in the Tokugawa age. He reads his newspaper, travels by train and makes use of all the many other conveniences of modern life in a very ready and unprejudiced manner, because the Japanese as a race are intensely utilitarian, but he holds on to his old customs and habits with remarkable tenacity. He spends hours, days and even weeks in this busy modern world of ours in the observance of customs or ceremonies that seriously interfere with all business pursuits and callings. All this involves him in pecuniary loss, but for that he does not care a straw. In his eyes a ceremonious, custom-observing bankrupt is a greater hero than an Occidentalized, rough-mannered, wealthy business man. It comes to this, then, that the Western mode of life and thought has not taken hold of the nation as a whole, but only of a certain section of it; of a few thousands among many millions. In a word, the acquiescence of the nation referred to by Captain Brinkley has been passive rather than active. And so the statement that "the masses did not hang back" seems to need great modification. They certainly have been holding back all the time, and numerous have been the articles in Japanese magazines and newspapers which have pointed out the particulars in which the Government and the educated few have been far ahead of the nation as a whole and have figured as the pullers of a heavy load—an indifferent nation. On p. 16 of the volume I am now reviewing Captain Brinkley draws attention to a remarkable fact connected with Japan's relations to the western world. His observations here on foreign opinion about Japan are worth quoting in full. "No one," says Captain Brinkley, "who should tell the Japanese to-day that the consideration they have won from the West is due solely to their progress in peaceful arts would find serious listeners. They themselves held that belief as a working incentive twenty years ago, but experience has dissipated it, and they now know that the world never took any respectful notice of them until they showed themselves capable of winning battles. At first they imagined that they might efface the Oriental stigma by living up to civilised standards. But the success they had attained was scarcely perceptible when suddenly

their victorious war with China seemed to win for them more esteem in half a year than their peaceful industry had won for them in half a century. The perception of that fact upset their estimate of the qualifications necessary for a place in 'the foremost files of time,' and had much to do with the desire they henceforth developed for expanded armaments. Their military and naval forces had been proved competent to beat China to her knees with the utmost ease, yet they proceeded at once to double their army. On-lookers watch these doings with interest and speculate whether Japan's financial resources can bear such a strain, but do not seem to consider seriously what it all signifies, or how Japan accounts to her own conscience for these extravagances." Captain Brinkley then goes on to tell us that the remote cause of Japan's war with China was her desire to establish her supremacy in the Far East. "Japan has risen to the headship of the Far East," continues Captain Brinkley. "Is that the goal of her ambition? One of her favourite sayings is, 'Better be the tail of an ox than the comb of a cock.' She is now the comb of the Oriental cock. That is not enough. She aspires to be the tail of the Occidental ox. How is it to be done? Evidently by following the route that has already led her so far. She cannot turn back. Her destiny forces her on, and there is no mistaking the sign-post set up by her recent experience. She has been taught that fighting expacitly is the only sure passport to European esteem, and she has also been told again and again, is still perpetually told, that her victory over China proved nothing about her competence to stand in the lists of the West. She will complete the proof, or try to complete it. Nothing is more certain, nothing more apparent to all that have watched her closely. Perhaps she has not yet formulated the project to herself in explicit terms. But it has found a lodgment in her breast, and unconsciously she is moulding her actions in obedience to it. These are the reasons that render Japan such an interesting figure. She rivets our attention, not by what she has done, however remarkable that may seem, but rather by what she must still try to do. She has undertaken to demonstrate that an Eastern nation can act a leading part on the same stage with Western peoples, using the same properties and obeying the same directions. It is the first essay of the kind in history, and it will not be consummated without some stirring episodes." There remarks are as true as they are weighty.

On p. 22 Captain Brinkley sneers at those who have attributed to the Japanese want of originality, and quotes Japan's decorative art as a field in which great originality has been shown. Now those who, after a study of the history of which Captain Brinkley supposes them to be ignorant, have reached the conclusion that, compared to Western nations, the Japanese are most certainly deficient in originality would not allow for a single moment that this "new grammar of decorative art" which the Japanese have given to the world makes good their title to be called an original people. They are most certainly far more imitative than original, as Captain Brinkley points out in other parts of his work. The Japanese themselves undoubtedly hold the opinion that the originating and inventive faculty of the Japanese mind, taking the nation as a whole, is in a very poor state of development. This is the verdict of hundreds of school teachers who year in and year out are engaged in the study of the Japanese mind and who ought to know its weak and strong characteristics better than anybody else. This generalization of Captain Brinkley's would need to be supported by a convincing array of facts before it could be accepted as trustworthy. The whole history of the nation shows the Japanese to be imitators and adapters rather than originators. Their literature most certainly displays a striking absence of originality. Hence its lack of interest to men like Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, devotedly as he has studied it. But I must pass on to other subjects.

Captain Brinkley concludes his interesting chapter on present Japan by pointing out that Japan's poverty cripples all her efforts and that no poor nation can become great. "She may succeed in filling her purse before the time comes

to open it, but no resources now in sight definitely promise such a result."

In treating Japanese history Captain Brinkley does his best to separate fact from fable. Whether he has always succeeded it is perhaps quite impossible to determine, so very uncritical and often contradictory are the native records of events which took place even in the early centuries of the Christian era, to say nothing of more ancient times. Captain Brinkley has made the Japanese early records as entertaining as they are capable of being made. Many interesting old customs and not a few quaint superstitions are described in the chapters that go to make up the first volume. Among the notes in the Appendix to this volume there is a long one (Note 4) on nomenclature, which gives a great deal of valuable information in comparatively few words. We are told that there are only 292 family names in Japan, and of these 39 are derived from the nomenclature of the vegetable kingdom, 44 from that of other natural objects, 14 from that of geographical divisions and the rest from ancient official titles, moral or physical qualities and miscellaneous sources.

Into Captain Brinkley's interesting account of the introduction of Buddhism into Japan in the sixth century I cannot go. The rapid success of this religion was almost solely owing to Court patronage and to the readiness with which it modified its original teaching to suit Japanese traditional notions. Buddhism is discussed again in Vol. V. along with other forms of religious and non-religious belief.

Vol. II. treats the following subjects:—Chap. I. The History of the Military Epoch; Chap. IV. Weapons and Operations of War during the Military Epoch; Chap. VI. Refinements and Pastimes of the Military Epoch. On pp. 51, 52 of this volume there will be found an extremely vivid account of the state of Kyōto in the early part of the fourteenth century, which appeared in the form of a placard exposed at the market-place of that city. I can only quote a few lines just to show the raciness of the style:—"The things that abound in the capital now are night-attacks, robberies; forged Imperial decrees. . . . degraded nobles and upstart peers; . . . sycophants and slanderers. . . . shabby hats and disordered garments. . . . wives who simulate piety but live lives abominable to the citizens. . . . Merit is neglected on the one hand, lawlessness is exalted on the other." The manners and customs of the period under review are described with extreme minuteness and the details given throw great light on those remnants of old Japan with which many foreign residents are familiar, but whose origin has hitherto been only very partially known. On pp. 184-186 the peculiar views of the Japanese warrior relating to suicide are concisely stated. "It must be observed," says Captain Brinkley, "that the suicide of the *bushi* was never inspired by any doctrine like that of Hegesias. Death did not present itself to him as a legitimate means of escaping from the cares and disappointments of life." The reasons for suicide given by Captain Brinkley are "to escape the dishonour of falling into the hands of a victorious enemy, to remonstrate against some official abuse . . . or to turn a liege lord pursuing courses injurious to his reputation and his fortunes. This last was the noblest reason for suicide and by no means the most infrequent."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

KATAOKA KENKICHI.

This eminent soldier, statesman, and Christian, has passed on to higher service. His was a remarkable life: his memory and his influence are a priceless legacy to the Church and to the nation. He was born in Kochi, the same year as President Neesima, in Dec., 1843. His grandfather, a man of remarkable force of character, exercised great influence over the boy, Kenkichi. He taught him to cultivate courage, not the temporary courage of an excited moment, and not simply natural courage, but a courage which has its foundation in right principles and convictions. He would never begin a fight, but if forced into

it, he would fight until it was ended and ended rightly. He was especially trained and taught in horsemanship and the sword exercise, after the manner of the *samurai* of those days.

His father and grandfather both died before he was twenty years old, and he was left the head of the house. When twenty years old, the *Daimio* of the province appointed him to an important office over three counties. He took part in the struggle, at the time of the Restoration, in 1867, being under Count Itagaki and Count Iwakura, in Aizu. He had command of one-half of the Tosa troops. Later, he was appointed drill master of the Tosa soldiers, and he received the commendation of the Emperor for the proficiency of the soldiers under his drill.

In 1871, he went to America, spent a year in study and observation in England, and visited Paris. On his return to Japan he entered the navy and was made Lieut.-Commander. He early espoused the principles of constitutional government and freedom, and in 1874, at the time of the Korean trouble, he withdrew with Count Itagaki to Tosa, because the Government would not declare war against Korea. The next year he joined the newly formed Constitutional party. In 1887, at the time of the Satsuma rebellion, Mr. Kataoka was imprisoned for one hundred days because he was suspected of sympathy with the rebellious party. In 1887, Mr. Kataoka, with others of his province who were in Tokyo, advocated freedom of speech and of the press, and they were ordered to leave the city, but Mr. K. and several others stood upon their dignity as loyal citizens and refused to leave, whereupon he was again thrown into prison, in which he remained over a year.

In 1889, he was elected Speaker of the first provincial assembly elected in his native province Kochi, which included the old province of Tosa. On the first opening of the Diet, in 1890, Mr. Kataoka was elected a member from Kochi, and he was successively re-elected, so that he held the place continuously until the time of his death. He was four times elected Speaker of the Lower House, so that he held that office from 1898 until his death. This was especially remarkable because of the changing and coalescing of parties during this time. Mr. Kataoka was ready to welcome the preaching of the Gospel from the first in his native province, and he was interested from the beginning. He was baptised in the Presbyterian church, in Kochi, in May, 1885, and in Oct. of that same year, was chosen an elder in the church, which office he held until his death. His Christian life has been one constant and consistent witness for Christ.

The first time that the writer had the privilege of meeting Mr. Kataoka he came to my house, in Kyoto, with Mr. Sakamoto, another of those who were imprisoned with him in 1887, and asked for an interview. He then told of his experiences while in prison, how for the first few months he was not allowed to have his Bible, but that after he was permitted to have his Bible with him in the prison, he enjoyed reading God's word and prayer and communion with God, so that his prison became the very gate of heaven to him. He came to love, to pray, for his enemies even, and those who put him in prison, so that his joy was unspeakable.

But he said that he had just passed through the exciting scenes of the second parliamentary election in Kochi, where a desperate effort was made to defeat him, and which nearly succeeded, and he had to use all his power and influence, day and night, for weeks, to prevent bloodshed and civil war in his province, and said he: "I did not enjoy reading my Bible and prayer during those weeks, as I did in prison. I could not keep my mind concentrated on what I read, and my mind wandered off in prayer, and I fear something is wrong with me, that my faith is not really genuine, that there is something deficient about my Christianity."

As he told me this experience, the tears rolled down his cheeks. "And," said he, "I hear that you were in battle many times, during the Civil War in America, and I want to know what your experience was at such times of excitement." I told him my experience and he was greatly relieved. He thanked me most cordially and went

away. That was the beginning of a friendship which has lasted ever since, as I have visited him in his official residence in Tokyo, and he has been my guest here, in Kyoto. He was known always and everywhere as an earnest Christian. He said that he never entered the hall of Parliament and took his seat to preside, without bowing his head in silent prayer for God's presence and guidance. For some time he opened his official residence in Tokyo on each successive Sabbath for a Christian service, and sent postal cards inviting men of rank and influence in the capital to attend, and he secured the most able and earnest pastors in the city to speak at these meetings.

It is said that, a few years since, when Mr. Kataoka's friends wished to see him elected Speaker of the Lower House, some of them advised him to resign the Eldership in his church, as his holding so prominent a place in the Christian Church might prevent his election, but his reply was, "If I am to choose between them, I would rather be an Elder in the Church, than Speaker."

Two years ago, Mr. Kataoka's name began to be thought of as President of Doshisha. When he was approached on the subject, he modestly replied that he was not fit for the position, a feeling which he persisted in expressing for several months. Finally, after repeated persuasion, and on the unanimous request of the Faculty and the Board of Directors of the school, he consented to accept the position, and when he met with the Board of Directors, in Kyoto, in March, 1901, and took the oath of office, and as we were all standing around the table, he immediately said, "I want to pray." And he made one of the most touching prayers to which I ever listened. I do not think there was a dry eye in the room.

At the welcome meeting for him an evening or two later, he said, in response to the words of welcome which had been spoken, that he prayed every day for months that he might not accept this position, but every time he prayed and decided not to accept it, a feeling of unrest remained in his heart, and this feeling grew upon him so that he felt that it was God's voice calling him to the place, and he was thus compelled to accept it. He had two small rooms built adjoining the modest office of the Doshisha, and there he slept, and there he ate his meals which were brought in to him, as he would only occasionally accept an invitation to one of our tables. He wished to be in the school, where all the teachers and students could have free access to him. His powerful influence was felt in the school from the beginning. At the close of the school year, in June, the end of the first term of his Presidency, he addressed the students, telling them that from the opening of the next school year, in September, attendance at morning prayers would be made compulsory, as was formerly the case in the school, and this strict department in the dormitories would be required, that the students would be expected to be, and to behave like, Christian gentlemen, always and everywhere; that these rules were not made for the purpose of punishing any one, but for the sake of the students and to restore and perfect the spirit of the school; but, he added, "If any one feels that he cannot come back and loyally obey these rules, we do not wish to see him back next September; still we earnestly hope that you will all come back." Since that time, chapel attendance has been more general and complete than for fifteen years, and the discipline and spirit of the school have greatly improved.

Mr. Kataoka had hoped in the near future to lay down the burdens of political life and give his last years entirely to educational work in connection with the Doshisha. God, however, had other plans for him. While in the school, last March, he had a serious attack of indigestion, so serious that he spent about two months in the city hospital here in Kyoto, and later he was in a hospital in Tokyo. Last July, he returned to his home in Kochi, and he seemed for a time to be a little better, but his general strength gradually declined, and soon after the middle of October, a serious complication began which soon ended his valuable life. It proved to be appendicitis, the fourth return of that trouble, and he was too weak to endure an operation. The last days

were days of very great suffering. When, however, he was told that some of his friends had said that his Jesus God could not be a very good God to allow one who had been so faithful to Him to suffer so much, he replied that, since Christ had suffered so much for him on the Cross, how could he complain at what he had to bear?

He passed away, twenty minutes before midnight, Oct. 31st. Just before the end came, when his children and grandchildren with his wife and pastor were gathered about him, he asked to have No. 175 of the Japanese collection of hymns sung, the sentiment of which is, "The thought of Jesus' love cheers my heart." The meaning is something as follows: "When I am sick, there is comfort. As I think of the suffering of Christ, my pain completely passes away. When I am suffering, I open my eyes and look upon that servant of God, Job, stricken by Satan and painfully buffeted, and even in the midst of my tears, I praise God. In time of great trouble, there is joy; 'Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth.' When I know that He cleanseth me with fire, I can endure the burning of my body." After the singing of this hymn, his pastor led in a short prayer, and soon after one of the little grandchildren went and took his grandpapa's hand and he pressed the little hand, called the child by name, heaved two sighs and was gone.

He leaves a wife and five children, four sons and one daughter. Most of them are married and all of them are professing Christians. The funeral, on the afternoon of Nov. 5th., was a most impressive one. It was thoroughly Christian. A notice was posted in front of the house, after his death, that no flowers would be received. The eight representatives of the Doshisha who went down to the funeral, assembled at the house the day before the funeral, and the sons met us in the room where the plain casket was, and we had the privilege of looking again upon the face of our departed President.

He had requested that a plain pall should be prepared to cover the casket, and that after the funeral it should be presented to the church to be used at other funerals. The casket was covered with this, on each side of which was a large white cross. The Emperor sent a present of one thousand yen, and three pieces of rich white silk. He also sent a decoration, the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, which last two presents were carried by two persons in front of the casket. The funeral services were held in the large Presbyterian church, which was packed until there was no standing room above or below, and a large crowd stood outside. The services were conducted by Mr. Kataoka's pastor, Rev. Mr. Tada, who preached a very appropriate sermon from the passage in 2 Cor. IV. 16; "Wherefore we faint not; but though our outward man is decaying, yet our inward man is renewed day by day." He dwelt on Mr. Kataoka's strong faith and his earnest Christian life, and especially how his soul triumphed over his body when racked with pain and decaying during the last few days. Brief words were read or spoken by several persons; one speaking for the relatives of the deceased, one for the province of Kochi, and a representative of the Kochi residents of Tokyo read a very touching tribute, written by Count Itagaki. A letter was presented by the Tokyo Y.M.C.A., of which Mr. Kataoka was President, and Rev. Mr. Yoshioka spoke for the Pres. Home Missionary Society, of which Mr. Kataoka was also president, and for the Pres. Church. Rev. Mr. Matsuyama spoke for the Doshisha and Dr. Davis for his Mission and the missionary body in Japan.

The audience was made up largely of the leading men in Kochi, and they listened with marked attention during the two hours' service. The favourite hymn of the deceased, No. 175, was sung and Rev. Mr. McWaine gave the benediction, and then began the two and half miles funeral march to the grave. The leading men of Kochi including one or two from Tokyo, acted as pall bearers, bearing the casket into and removing it from the church, and walking beside it all the way.

It was a perfect cloudless day, and it seemed as if the whole city was out, as they lined the

streets for a mile and a half in serried ranks on each side. All the schools were out in orderly ranks, and all stood with uncovered heads as the casket, covered with a wreath and crosses of flowers, was carried by. Not a smile was seen nor a word spoken, but all stood bowed in silent grief. The widow and all the family, except a few of the grandchildren, walked the whole distance. The grave is prepared in a new spot, on the side of a mountain, overlooking the city and the harbor, with the amphitheatre of mountains and hills around. A large concourse followed the casket to the grave, where a hymn was sung; Rev. Mr. Yoshioka, a former pastor of the Kochi church offered prayer, and the benediction was pronounced just as the sun was setting.

It said of Abel that, "He, being dead, yet speaketh." Mr. Kataoka, also, being dead, yet speaketh. His faith and love and truthfulness, his loyalty and unselfishness, his modesty, and above all his life of helpful service speak to this nation, to the statesmen, to the educators, to the Christian workers, to the Christians, and to the whole mass of the people. He himself has passed on into a higher service, in the more immediate presence of the King, but his life, his influence, his zeal, his character live on, an undying and priceless heritage to the Church of Christ, to the Doshisha, and to the whole nation. Let us thank God for such a life, and such a death, and such a rich heritage!

J. D. DAVIS.

DEATH OF MR. DRESSER.

The *Kobe Herald* records the death of Mr. Charles Dresser, who had been a resident of Japan for upwards of twenty years. The sad event took place at his residence on Friday morning, at Sumiyoshi. Mr. Dresser, who was only forty-six years of age, had been suffering from heart trouble for two months or more, but every hope was entertained of his recovery. He came to Japan late in the seventies to join Messrs. Strome and Co. of Yokohama, and was, later on, associated with Mr. H. W. Lea in founding the firm of Dresser and Holme, the principal partner in which was his father, Dr. Christopher Dresser, of London, who we believe is still living, and who is a notable authority on "Decorative Arts" in general, and on Japanese Arts in particular. He subsequently entered the N. Y. K. service, but has for some years past, as is well known, carried on an Estate Agency and Bill-Collecting business in Kobe.

DEATH OF COUNT HINO.

Count Sukehide Hino, who was suffering from cancer of the stomach and was consequently being treated at the Red-Cross Society's Hospital, passed away on the morning of Nov. 23rd. He was the fifth son of Count Mitsuyoshi Yanagihara, being born on May 19th 1863, and younger brother of Count Sakimitsu Yanagihara, former President of the Bureau of Decorations. In 1883 he was adopted by Count Hino, after which time he succeeded to the title. He was appointed an attendant to the Crown Prince in 1879, and in 1888 he was sent to England for the purpose of completing his education. He stayed there for some years, and on returning from abroad he was again appointed to the household of the Crown Prince and released in 1895. In 1896, he was appointed a member of the House of Peers. He is survived by Countess Tsuru and three daughters.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Kan-in returned to Tokyo on the morning of Nov. 24th from Iwate Prefecture, where he was present at a meeting of the branch of the Red-Cross Society.

According to the crew of the steamer *Tairen Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Nov. 19th from Port Arthur, the duty imposed by the Russians at the Chinese port seems to be very heavy. The

Japanese steamer had to pay duty at the rate of *sen* 10 per ton on her hull and at rates between *yen* 3 and *yen* 6 on cargo.

According to a telegram in the *Fiji*, the property of Mr. T. Sakakibara, M.P., living at Tochigi, was sold on Nov. 24th at auction, for the benefit of his creditors.

A counterfeit silver ten *sen* coin was found on Nov. 24th at Asakusa, Tokyo. It was made of zinc with such skill that it could hardly be distinguished from the real money.

A telegram from Nagasaki announces that an engine boiler at Megami quarantine station burst on the evening of Nov. 24th. One workman was killed and another severely injured.

Mr. T. Nagamori, Chief of the Minister's Secretariat in the Department of Finance, resigned on Nov. 26th. He will pay a visit to China and Korea, leaving Tokyo in the beginning of December.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held on Nov. 24th, the conference lasting from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The Ministers for Finance, Navy and Foreign Affairs subsequently proceeded to the Palace where they had audience of the Emperor.

Owing to the fluctuations of exchange, states a telegram dated Nov. 25th from Shanghai, would-be buyers of cotton yarn are hesitating over transactions. The market is generally very steady. The nominal quotation is *Ts* 89.

Six bluejackets of the French warship *Montcalm* which is at Nagasaki, quarrelled with some Japanese shopkeepers on the night of Nov. 18th at Tomachi. A policeman and two jinrikisha coolies were injured by the knives of the foreign sailors.

A case of plague appeared on Nov. 22nd at a low class inn, Iwasaki-ya, Miyoshi-cho, Yokohama. The patient was a coolie, B. Sudzuki, (40), who arrived there on the 20th from Iwashiro-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. He died about noon the same day.

S. Hasegawa, headman of the village of Kasugai, Miye prefecture, and five others who were charge with infringement of the Election Law when the election of members for the Prefectural Assembly took place in September, were sentenced on Nov. 15th to from 14 months to 15 days imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of from *yen* 10 to *yen* 4. The *Fiji* states that they forged ballots.

Emperor William sank to his hips in a bog during his recent deer stalking at Rominten. The foresters in attendance pulled him out of the mire, and he continued to hunt, without changing his clothing. Later the Emperor gave orders that 60 pioneers be sent to Rominten from Koenigsberg to drain the morass and afterward fill it up with earth.

The *Newcastle Leader* properties, consisting of a daily, weekly, and evening newspapers, have passed into the hands of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson from the present proprietor, Sir James Joicey, Liberal M.P. for Durham. Including the *Daily Express*, Mr. Pearson now owns eight daily newspapers, having recently acquired the *St. James's Gazette*.

The appeal of Mr. I. Awoki, secretary of the Kyoto Local Government Office, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of *yen* 10 in connexion with the text book affair, was sustained on Nov. 19th in the Tokyo Appeal Court. The sentence was changed to a fine of 25 *yen*. The accused was convicted of a contravention of the Primary School Regulations.

The *North China Daily News* contains a long obituary notice of Mr. John Smedley. He came to Japan in 1869 and put up the pavilions in and around the Yokohama railway station on the occasion of the opening in 1872. He built the Russian Legation in Tokyo, was in 1878 appointed Professor of Architecture and Drawing

to the Tokyo University, but retired in 1880. He left Yokohama for good in the early 90's.

The Marine Engineers Association of Glasgow in a report just issued, announce that an order has been given by some of the largest engineering firms on the Clyde side that in future no engineers over 45 years of age are to be employed. It is understood that the order is an outcome of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which is telling heavily on employers. The Marine Engineers Association declare that a man at 45 is worth two young men, and that the masters will find this out should they insist upon this order.

T. Abe, manager of the Yokohama Omnibus Company, whose vehicles ply between the Hirakuma station and the Kameno-hashi, was assaulted on the night of Nov. 20th at the house of S. Mochida, a stable keeper, No. 192 Yamashita-cho, by three bettoes who had been employed by the Company and been discharged for instigating a strike. The Manager was severely injured and died at the Rokkaku Hospital at noon on the following day. The men were arrested by the Kaga-cho police, as also was the stable keeper under suspicion of having incited the crime.

Mr. Marconi, who arrived at Queenstown from New York on Oct. 9th., stated in the course of an interview that from the day the *Lucania* left port they were in constant communication with America and Cape Breton, and bulletins of news were issued daily for the benefit of the passengers, who were delighted at the intelligence received. He added, "In a short time—say about two months—ordinary commercial and Press messages will be despatched across the Atlantic from London to America and vice-versa. This is the first time that messages have been received on board a liner daily in the Atlantic, and it is a great achievement. When steaming rapidly towards the Irish coast, we received a summary—about 200 words—of Mr. Chamberlain's great speech delivered in Glasgow, which was promptly issued in pamphlet form to the saloon passengers, who were chiefly Britishers and Colonials."

The new first-class British battleship *Duncan*, built and equipped at a cost exceeding one million pounds sterling, was put into commission at Chatham Dockyard on Oct. 8th for service on the Mediterranean station. She is a notable addition to the Fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Compton F. Donville, and is to take the place of the first-class battleship *Cesar*, which was recently sent home to pay off. The *Duncan* steams 19 knots per hour, and will be one of the four fastest British battleships in the Mediterranean. Captain Henry B. Jackson, F.R.S., commissioned the *Duncan*, which was furnished with a crew consisting of 725 officers and men. The *Duncan* is a 14,000-ton battleship, and is equipped with a main armament of four 12-inch 50-ton breech-loading guns, and twelve six-inch breechloading guns, and an auxiliary armament of twelve 12-pounder quick-firing guns, and six 3-pounder quick-firing guns.

With the exception of a very trifling amount, says *Bradstreet's*, the bonds of the United States Government are held at home. This fact is rendered plain by the figures given in the annual report of the Register of the Treasury. The bonds held in the United States foot up a total of \$786,262,000. Government securities to the amount of \$15,065,750 are credited to foreigners, but it should be borne in mind that \$11,154,500 of these are held on deposit in the United States under the legislation requiring foreign insurance companies to deposit with the insurance commissioners of the States in which they do business a certain amount of bonds in proportion to the business done to secure their policy-holders. The bonds held by individuals abroad amount to only \$3,911,250. Of the domestic holdings the consols of 1903 appears to be the most popular with the national banks. It appears that out of a total of \$506,493,350 at the date of the report, the banks had on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulating notes and for deposits \$458,438,100.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following subscriptions have been received in answer to the Committee's appeal:—

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MAURICE RUSSELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY LAW.

The Bill relating to the monopoly of tobacco manufacture, which has been prepared by Government for presentation in the 19th session of the Imperial Diet, is reported to consist of ninety articles, the more important of which are as follows:—

Art. I.—The manufacture of tobacco shall be undertaken exclusively by Government.

Art. II.—No tobacco shall be imported except by Government or by persons duly authorized by it.

Art. III.—No tobacco shall be cultivated except by persons who have obtained permission from the Government.

Arts. IV. to XXI. provide for the cultivation of leaf tobacco as well as for compensation relative to it. As regards manufactured tobacco the rules are:—

Art. XXII.—No manufactured tobacco is allowed to be sold except by Government or by persons other than the original sellers or retailers nominated by it.

Regulations with regard to tobacco sellers as well as to the sale of tobacco shall be determined by Ordinance.

Art. XXIII.—No tobacco retailer is allowed to sell any manufactured tobacco to consumers except at the price fixed by the Government.

Art. XXIV.—No tobacco dealer is allowed to sell any manufactured tobacco the wrappers of which have been opened, or altered, or damaged.

The rules for the enforcement of this law were laid down in the form of a supplement, the more important provisions of which are as follows:—

Art. LXVIII.—This law shall come into force on the 1st of June in the 37th year of Meiji (1904) with the exception of the 2nd clause of Article XXII. and of Article LXXII. which will become operative from the date of the promulgation of the law in question.

Art. LXX.—The following properties shall be taken over by the Government and compensation paid therefor:—

1. Entire plant and roll paper exclusively used for the manufacture of tobacco as they exist on the 31st of May in the 37th year of Meiji (1904), plant and paper for the preparation of all kinds of tobacco alone being excepted.

2. Plant exclusively used for the manufacture of tobacco as it exists on the 31st of March in the 38th year of Meiji (1905).

3. Leaf tobacco held by manufacturers of tobacco or by sellers of leaf tobacco on the 31st of March in the 38th year of Meiji (1904).

Art. LXXI.—With regard to leaf tobacco for export held by Government at the time of the enforcement of this law, the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law shall continue to be applied.

Art. LXXII.—Leaf tobacco which is found in the possession of tobacco manufacturers other than those of cut tobacco, on the 31st of May in the 37th year of Meiji (1904) may be transferred to manufacturers of cut tobacco or dealers in leaf tobacco by the 20th of June in the same year, or application may be made to the Government for disposing of the same.

Art. LXXIII.—The Government may take possession of land and buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco and also the plant in such factory for the same purpose, which may be found to exist at the time of the promulgation of this law. In such cases, however, compensation shall be paid.

Art. LXXIV.—With regard to articles that are held by tobacco manufacturers for the manufacture or wrapping of tobacco and to plant actually used for the manufacture or equipment thereof, application may be sent to the Government for the purchase of the articles as well as the plant in question, provided the same do not fall within the purview of Art. LXX. Such procedure, however, is limited to articles or plant that are found to exist on the 31st of May in the 37th year of Meiji (1804) in the case of manufacturers of tobacco other than that which was already mentioned, and to those existing on the 31st of March in the 38th year of Meiji (1905) in the case of cut tobacco manufacturers.

The kind and quantity of articles as well as the classification of plant for the disposal of which application may be forwarded to the Government shall be determined by Ordinance.

Art. LXXV.—The Government shall pay, when demanded by manufacturers, an amount of money corresponding to one year's revenue accruing from the manufacture of tobacco.

With regard, however, to owners of land and buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco, but neither purchased nor taken possession of by the Government in their entirety, an additional 50 per cent. of the amount of money above mentioned shall be granted.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to tobacco manufacturers who were designated as the former sellers of tobacco.

The revenue or income specified in the 1st clause of this Article shall be in accordance with the average taken for three years from the 34th to the 36th year of Meiji (1901-3). With regard to manufacturers who commenced business after February of the 34th year of Meiji (1901) the amount shall accord with the average for two years from the 35th to the 36th year of Meiji (1902-3), and in the case of persons who commenced business after February of the 35th year of Meiji (1902) the amount shall be determined with reference to the income secured in the 36th year of Meiji (1903).

Art. LXXXII.—Manufactured tobacco existing at the time of the enforcement of this Law as well as cut tobacco prepared by cut tobacco manufacturers before the 31st of March in the 38th year of Meiji (1905) shall not be dealt with according to the present Law, and may be held, transferred, or bought.

Art. LXXXIII.—The amount of money to be paid according to Article LXXV. shall be in Exchequer Bonds to be issued in accordance with Article XC. Any amount less than 50 yen, however, shall be paid in cash.

Art. XC.—The Government may, in order to meet the expenses necessary for the carrying out of this Law, issue Exchequer Bonds or obtain loans to the amount of 25 million yen at interest below 6 per cent per annum.

The Government is also empowered to issue Exchequer Bonds for the redemption of the loans so obtained.

The Exchequer Bonds as well as the loans specified in the foregoing two clauses shall be redeemed within seven years from the period of issue or acquisition. In case Exchequer Bonds are issued for the redemption of loans, the period of redeeming the Bonds in question shall be reckoned from the year in which the loans are obtained.

With regard to Exchequer Bonds the Redemption Loan Bonds Regulations shall be applied, except where provisions are made in this law. The manner and contract for obtaining loans, the period of the redemption thereof, and all other necessary processes shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOOD WORK OF THE S. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It may be of interest to the community to hear something of the excellent work carried on by the self-denying officers of the Salvation of Army at their Naval and Mercantile Home in this city. In addition to their regular good work among the merchant seamen and the distressed of all kinds who become stranded at this port, they have during the past nineteen days while the Naval men have been here, supplied them with 5,040 meals and provided 981 with sleeping accommodation (striking figures considering there has been no long leave for the British ships). Hundreds of men have been entertained by day and in the evenings in their large sitting room, with games, music and song, while occasional services have been conducted and great good done among the men.

That such operations as these carried on as they are in our midst without self-interest, and entirely for the benefit of the men and the community, entails a tremendous amount of physical and mental effort on the part of the officials goes without saying, and they are well worthy of the good-will, sympathy and support every section of this community. Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

JAPAN SABBATH ALLIANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A Convention of the Japan Sabbath Alliance will be held in the Ginza Kaikan, 22 Nishikonyacho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo, on November 28th, beginning at 9.30 a.m., when reports from the President, the Rev. H. Kozaki, the Treasurer, Dr. Wyckoff, and representatives of the various Branches will be presented and plans considered bearing on the future of

this important movement. Besides Japanese speakers, the Rev. B. A. Cassidy, M.A., so long connected with the Lord's Day Alliance in Canada, will address the Convention. It is intended to have special sermons in the Tokyo Churches on Sunday the 29th inst., bearing upon the Sabbath question.

The Alliance was organized at the instance of the Missionary Conference of 1900, in co-operation with the Japan Evangelical Alliance, and therefore has a claim upon the loyal support of all Christian workers, both Japanese and foreign. So far there has not been as hearty an interest in the movement as was expected, and it is even suggested by some that the whole enterprise be abandoned, while others think it should be made part of the work of the Japan Evangelical Alliance proper. If must be decided at the coming Convention what course shall be adopted. Whatever the method, it is surely our duty to labour and pray for the establishment of the Christian Sabbath, the non-observance of which has so weakened the spiritual life of the churches in Japan.

Brethren, we appeal to you not only to pray that this movement may be divinely guided, but if possible to give evidence of your sympathy and support by being present at this convention.

All Christian workers, everywhere throughout the country interested in this vital question are earnestly requested to attend.

Yours, etc.,

HARPER H. COATES.

Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In view of the fact that through the kindness of Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald a concert is to be given next month at the British Legation for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, and as during the past few days I have been asked by several foreigners if the Hospital does charity work, I would like to have the following statement made public.

St. Luke's Hospital is the property of the American Church Mission in Japan, and from its Board at home receives annually a certain amount to assist in defraying its running expenses. Its doors are open to every one, rich or poor, irrespective of Religion or Nationality and most of our work is charity. We have ten private rooms for well-to-do patients, either Japanese or foreign, and the proceeds from these go entirely to support the Hospital. Attached to the Hospital is a Dispensary for out-patients, open daily, except Sunday, from 8.30 to 12; and three days of the week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday are entirely given to charity cases. Two Japanese physicians, Dr. Scriba and I, are in attendance and Dr. MacDonald is the consultant on General Practice. Cases requiring it are at once entered in the Hospital Wards, either free or at a nominal charge, according to their circumstances. Run in connection with the Hospital is a Pharmacy and all earnings from this Department also are used to support the work. The recent additions to the building containing the Operating and Sterilizing Rooms and out-patient Department, have heavily taxed our resources, and we are very much in need of a separate building to care for infectious cases. It is to assist in erecting that that the concert is to be given. The running expenses of the hospital and the Dispensary during the past twelve months have amounted to about yen 13,000.00 and the Appropriation from the Board in America covers about one-fifth of this, while the rest is made up from the hospital's earnings and contributions from friends.

Thanking you in advance for inserting this letter, I am, Respectfully yours, R. B. TEUSLER, M.D.
Physician-in-Charge

Tokyo, November 21st 1902.

THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I should like to say a few words about the skeleton programme, just published by the Executive Committee of the Nippon Race Club. The annual general meeting of the Club intervenes before the Spring Meeting, and to the new Committee then elected will fall the work of filling in the details of the final programme.

AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS, 1904.—I understand that there are 30 of this class on order, and if the five races allotted to them are properly arranged, we shall probably see better fields and better racing in this class than ever before. Barring the winner of the Grand Prix from the other races except the handicap, is a step in the right direction, and if the Grand Prix and the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile races are placed together on the first day, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the second, the handicap and consolation on the last day, we are almost certain to see four winners in the class, particularly if the winner of the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile is penalized 5 lbs. in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile race. The handicap may bring out another winner, and five winners in this class would be a happy change from what we have seen hitherto.

to. By this arrangement the winner of the Grand Prix would not be able to run in the newcomers class on the second day, and the Champagne Cup might come in usefully, which it has not done in the past. The $\frac{3}{4}$ mile race on the first day should be run immediately after the Grand Prix, so that owners will not start the same horse on both.

AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS, AUTUMN 1903.—There are three races for this class, and I hope that they will be arranged one for each day, and I also am of the opinion that winners at the meeting should be excluded on the 2nd and 3rd days, so as to give us three winners in this class at the meeting. It has been shown over and over again that a 5 lbs. penalty will not stop the best horse from winning again. The winners on the 1st and 2nd days can run in the handicaps for all Subscription Horses on the 2nd and 3rd days.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONS.—I am surprised to see this race still in the programme, and I think we can safely predict the winner, even to-day. No doubt the Committee were led away by the fact that the Junior Champions race at the recent meeting was won by a newcomer. The winner was carefully nursed for this race, whereas the other two starters had both run a hard race the same afternoon. It is reasonable to suppose that the result might have been different had Izumo been kept fresh for this race. Griffins can never be expected to show their best form at their first meeting; the time is too short, particularly as they are new to the game of racing, and do not know how to do their best. I am sure that the majority of owners will agree with me that this race should have been left out.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To my mind there are too many races for this class; one over $\frac{3}{4}$ mile on the first day, a handicap on the second day, Champions and Consolation handicap on the third day would have been ample. I presume the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and the 1 mile weight for age with penalties, will be on the first day. This will necessarily divide a small class. I am very glad to see that at last the Prix des Haras has been left out. It is absolutely impossible to bring together in a handicap the best of the old horses and the newly arrived griffins. The latter should not be allowed to enter for handicaps for the All Subscription Class. On the other hand it is not impossible to bring together the second meeting class, and the all subscription class. In fact the top division in the former class usually show from quite up to the average of the all subscription class.

CHINA PONIES.—The skeleton programme arranged for China subscription ponies should be the death blow to this class, and to my mind the sooner the class dies the better. The newcomers, as usual, are well provided for, but it is after its first meeting that the China subscription pony becomes worthless. The Autumn 1903 class have two races, and can also run in the one race for All Subscription China ponies. But the Ladies Purse, the Blue Ribbon of the Spring Meeting, is given, I understand, for the sake of old tradition to All Comers, presumably because it has almost always been won by a privately imported pony. For the second time in history this race is set down as a handicap. But there is some mistake here, for this is the only race open to all comers, and how can they be handicapped? If a new pony is brought up, is he to be handicapped on what can be seen of his form during training, or is he, as an unknown quantity, to be given top weight? In the latter case no one is likely to bring over a pony, to run at top weight in one race only. I think another race or two should be allotted without delay to All Comers, to induce those so inclined to send for ponies and make up a full class, for even though there may be only one privately imported pony in training, he cannot now be debared from running in the Ladies' Purse. The popular idea would have been to give this race to subscription ponies only, and thus encourage this class. Had this been done I venture to say that the race would have been one of the most interesting events at the meeting, for no one can pick out the best of the six griffin winners at last meeting, and there are also the old subscription ponies and the best of the newcomers—an open card, to say the least of it. On the other hand the champion of last meeting would have to carry a crushing weight to give the subscription ponies a chance, for I have come to the conclusion that to bring China ponies of different classes together it is necessary to put weight on to the good ones, to stop their times down to the times the inferior ponies are capable of doing. It is useless to take weight off the inferior ponies, as with only a featherweight they cannot do the times the better ponies are capable of.

Yours, etc.,

D. M.

Owing to a sudden gale, a fishing junk capsized on Nov. 18th off Oshima island belonging to Idzu province. The crew of six were in great danger but were saved by the steamer *Tsu-un Maru* of the Miura Transportation Company.

NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 5.
Not many particulars about the recent naval review at Talienwan have leaked out so far, and it is doubtful if anything of real importance ever does leak out. It cannot be said, however, so far as I am aware, that any special significance attaches to this function which takes place every year with just the same ceremony, unless that this year it took place at Talienwan instead of Dalny. The number of pennants is given at 29. "Part of the squadron," says the report in the *Novi Krai*, "was absent, being on different stations." I suppose this alludes to different vessels that were sent out lately on secret missions.

On Sunday week the Viceroy left Port Arthur on the *Askold*. The morning after his arrival in Talienwan the review began, but, of course, the newspaper account of it merely refers to the reception of officials by the Viceroy, the handing of reports to the latter by various authorities, and many other matters of detail. The bulk of the fleet was in Talienwan, however, drawn up in three lines and occupying the whole breadth of the spacious harbour.

"We had only succeeded," says the *Novi Krai's* correspondent, "in casting a hurried glance at the ships when a little wreath of smoke suddenly appeared on the side of the flagship and was immediately followed by the report of a cannon. . . . Immediately afterwards all the ships were wrapped in smoke; the salute was being fired. The squadron presented a striking appearance, half covered as it was with smoke which was, however, cleared away in a few moments by the wind. When the last wreaths of smoke had disappeared, our cruiser"—(from which I conclude that this report in the Port Arthur paper was written by an officer in the suite of Admiral Alexieff) "answered. We then proceeded, steaming slowly, between the lines of ships until at 3 p.m. we anchored in a central position. Immediately after we had anchored, a steam-cutter pushed off from the side of the flagship, the *Petrovskoy*, bringing the commander-in-chief of the squadron, Vice-Admiral Starck, with Flag-Captain Ebergard, who came to present the usual reports to the Viceroy. The Vice-Admiral left again for his own ship at 4 o'clock. . . . The weather continued fresh and the waves in this harbour were much stronger than in Port Arthur."

"On the 13th of October the weather was as fresh as on the previous day. At first, indeed, it was so bad and the waves were so large that it was regarded as hardly possible for the cutters and sloops to venture out in order to make an inspection of the fleet. The visit to each of the ships was therefore deferred but the vessels were signalled to go through their exercises. About 12 o'clock Engineer Sakharoff, the Governor of Dalny, came on board with his report. After having conversed for some time with his Excellency on the affairs of his district, the Governor was invited to breakfast." (This functionary is said to have presented a pitiable sight as he stood on the quarter-deck in presence of the Admiral and his staff, as wet as if he had been keel-hauled all the way from Dalny. The Admiral kindly told him to go and dry himself before he presented his report.—Translator.) After breakfast the weather remained unchanged and indeed the wind only grew stronger, raising such waves as rendered it quite impossible for the Admiral to carry out his inspection on that day."

"On the 14th October," says the *Novi Krai*, "the weather in the early morning seemed to show a decided improvement, the wind having fallen and the waves having decreased in height so that it was thought possible for the sloops to venture out. After the hoisting of the flag, orders were given to get ready the steam cutter and at 8.30 the Viceroy, accompanied by officials of his staff, proceeded on board the flagship, *Petrovskoy*. Ascending the deck of this armour-clad, the Viceroy was met by the officers of the squadron and by the commander, Captain (1st rank) James. Having received the usual report from the latter, the Viceroy passed down along the front of the line formed by the officers of the ship and the officials belonging to the staff of the chief of the squadron, asking about the health of each person and questioning each about matters of navigation. He then asked after the health of the men who were doing sentry duty and even of the members of the band. He also spoke to and questioned the men whose watch it was. After this he proceeded to inspect the ship. He examined all the deck and made a detailed examination of every nook and corner. He even visited the lazarette, where he questioned the doctor regarding the patients in his care, and conversed with the patients themselves. Then he went on deck again and watched with a critical eye the men go through their drill. The result was that he became fully convinced that the ship was kept in good order, was even a model vessel, and that the instruction of the men in their various duties was carefully attended

to. Before leaving, he thanked all; and at 10.30 proceeded in the company of the chief of the squadron and the officials of his staff on board the armour-clad *Sevastopol*. As the cutter went off the ship's company sent a loud "Ura!" after the Viceroy. The Viceroy had previously commanded that no salute should be fired."

In the same way, was next inspected the *Sevastopol*. On the conclusion of the inspection, the Admiral thanked all but especially the commander, and made a little speech in which he reminded the men of the glorious name their vessel bore and hoped that they would always prove themselves the brave lads they had ever been, mindful of the labours of their fathers—the men who defended Sevastopol.

After tiffin, the Viceroy proceeded again in his cutter between the lines of warships, before directing his course to the iron-clad *Peresvet*, over which floated the flag of Rear-Admiral Prince Uborkov. The chief of the squadron and his staff happened to be on board at the time and met the Viceroy. The Viceroy left warmly praising the commander and his men and proceeded to the iron-clad *Retevan*, which he carefully inspected.

The review came to a conclusion at 5 o'clock in the evening at which time the Viceroy took leave of all on board the *Retevan* and descended to his cutter amid loud cheers from the crew of the warship.

THE CRISIS.

(FROM A PORT ARTHUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Things have quieted down very much here and I am glad to say that a peaceful issue of the Manchurian complication may now be expected. There is not such activity in naval and military circles, and various steps that have been taken of late by the authorities seem to indicate that, in their opinion, peace is assured. But I suppose one cannot say "all's well" until the Japanese are of the same way of thinking. The Port Arthur paper of Sunday last contained the following leading article on this subject. As will be seen, the writer begins by expressing his surprise that Admiral Alexieff has been taken for a jingoist and goes on to say that he is no such thing, that he is the representative of the Czar, which is the same thing as saying that he is in favour of peace. He points out that the Viceroy is not, any the more, a man of the peace-at-any-price sort. If war is necessary he will not shrink from it but will embark on it with vigour and resolution. Russia is then represented as being in favour of the opening of Manchuria to foreign trade, so long as her own interests are safeguarded, and as not objecting in the least to Japanese emigration to the peninsula of Korea, so long as the independence of Korea is not menaced. Reading between the lines, and relying on other sources of information, I believe that the idea is to interfere with Japanese operations in Korea as little as possible, and to satisfy the demands of foreign trade in Manchuria as much as possible though not, I am afraid, to such an extent as the average foreign trader wishes. Meanwhile a tight hold will be kept on Manchuria, in fact I cannot believe that the Russians will ever relax their grip on the three provinces in the way some Japanese and English publicists imagine. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that if they allow the practical sovereignty of Manchuria, which they now possess, to pass out of their grip, Port Arthur and Dalny will remain on their hands dry and withered memorials of blasted hopes, like trees whose roots have been cut away. They believe that the Manchurian railway will lose half its raison d'être and more than half its prosperity. They believe that the restless activity, commercial and political, of the Englishman and the Japanese, combined with the astounding business genius of the American will make of Manchuria a busy hive of industry in which the English tongue will be the "lingua franca" and in which the in frequent Russian trader will be stared at as an unknown and mysterious visitant, while the Russian troops will be left perched high and dry on the bleak rocks of Liaotung like St. Simon on his pillar with nobody caring in the least whether they stay there or come down. Such is the fate with which the Russians believe they would be threatened by the flooding of Manchuria with traders other than their own, and sooner than submit to such a fate and be laughed at for centuries hence by the Chinese and the world generally for their enormous and unremunerative outlay in Manchuria and especially at Dalny and Port Arthur, they would, I believe, be prepared to see extreme measures taken for their eviction.

I need not point out, however, that the Russians are mistaken if they imagine that any foreign nation wishes to see them deprived of the fruit of their vast labours in Manchuria or that a via media may not be found. There is also another side to the picture they draw of the irresistible Anglo-Saxon advance, and that is the irresistible Muscovite advance; but this side of the question has often been presented in your columns by abler pens than mine.

The redoubtable *Novi Krai* has, then, come forward with the olive branch in its hand and asks in a gentle voice, expressive of pained surprise what all that noise is about, why those rude, warlike clamours? That is the latest development. The Port Arthur journal begins its leading article on the Manchurian question with a quotation from the *Chuo Shimbun* to the following effect:—"The Emperor of Russia has now organised in the Far East a special form of Government, calculated to develop Russian business and commercial interests. In our opinion this step dissipates the phantom of war and contributes to the maintenance of peace."

The *Novi Krai* continues as follows:—"This esteemed organ of the Japanese Press is undoubtedly right and it is a great consolation to us to be able to cite its testimony on this subject, in view of the fact that the Japanese Press seems to be generally convinced that the Viceroy of the Far East belongs to the war party in Russia and that his appointment to his present position means the triumph of that party. This opinion is, of course, absurd. As the *Novoe Vremya* recently pointed out when dealing with the establishment of the Viceroyalty, the Viceroy of the Far East is carrying out a plan previously drawn up by the Russian Czar, and care for the preservation of peace is the principal problem of his Viceroyalty."

"It must not be forgotten, on the other hand, that there cannot be the least doubt that the choice of his Majesty, at such a difficult moment in the political life of the Russian Far East, has fallen on a man who has shown in his past career as a ruler of distant possessions of Russia, that he possesses a firm will, a clear well-defined grasp of the rôle which Russia has to play here, and the ability of keeping his Majesty constantly informed of the condition of things out here. There is in this idea of the nature of the Viceroyalty a great difference to what the *Novoe Vremya* says further, but we agree with that paper when it remarks that the important question is 'in whose hands will be the immediate control of Russia's policy on the shores of the Pacific?' The clear result of the policy,—that is in the policy of having some strong personality to whom the direction of Russia's policy out here can be entrusted—is seen in the fact that we have now got a permanent policy in the Far East. That policy has also given birth to that now celebrated question, the evacuation of Manchuria; and the Japanese are right, a thousand times right, when they recognise in Adjutant-General Alexieff a man who has a great influence on our policy here, not of course because he belongs to the war party, but because he, in virtue of the power given to him, knows when it is possible, so long as does not compromise the dignity and the prestige of Russia and of her Imperial rule, to make concessions for the sake of peace to the interests of other Powers. We have now reached a moment when all the Powers, and particularly ourselves and the Japanese, pay great attention to their interests in this part of the world. Seasonable and just concessions will doubtless dissipate the phantom of war. Although not much light is thrown by the Press on the Russo-Japanese negotiations, there is no doubt that the situation is now easier. Russia will not surrender her interests in Manchuria, but she will not hinder the development of the business and commercial interests of other Powers at the moment when the negotiations of the Russians with the Chinese have been brought to a conclusion."

THE "NOVOE VREMYA" ON THE CRISIS.

(FROM A PORT ARTHUR CORRESPONDENT.)

11th November.

The *Novoe Vremya* of 21st October has the following article on the present Russo-Japanese crisis:—

"The Russian newspapers of the Far East and the European Press published in the same quarter say that a period of calm has made its appearance in Russo-Japanese relations and that a serious conflict between the two Powers is now out of the question, though at one time it seemed possible enough. We are very glad to hear such good news; nevertheless the important question of the preservation of peace cannot be lightly disposed of, and we cannot therefore unfortunately receive as gospel the cheerful information in question. The Press of the Far East tells us to-day that there will be no war; yesterday it told us that war was unavoidable; to-morrow perhaps it will again assure us that we must inevitably come into collision with Japan. But on what foundation are all these rumours,—past, present and future,—based? Evidently on the prevalent tone of the Japanese newspapers. These papers began by crying out that it was necessary to make war on us and everybody began to talk about the crisis; after a while these cries decreased and everybody began to feel comfortable and to affirm that the danger of war was minimised."

"To attach such importance to the Japanese Press would not be extraordinary if that Press were always a model of accuracy and famous for its faithful expression of the views of its Government. But it cannot be said that the Press of any country is a faithful exponent of its Government. It certainly cannot be said of the Japanese Press, which is to a large extent subsidised by the English and the Americans. Japanese papers are sometimes in fact edited directly by representatives of these nationalities."

"On this account there is no need to be alarmed to any particular extent by the furious outbursts of the Japanese Press, or to be lulled into security by its optimistic predictions. One must estimate for himself how matters stand in the Far East, especially when there is anything serious the matter there, and must not allow himself to be influenced by the tone of the Japanese newspapers."

"It would be mere affectation on our part to deny that our relations with Japan are rather strained at present. They have been strained for some time past, although there was no aggressive action on our side which might be regarded as having brought about this estrangement. At all events Japan pushed on the warlike preparations of her fleet, which she sent to manoeuvre in the Straits of Korea, and which she also stationed in a line from the island of Kargodo to the islands of Tsushima and Kiushiu. Soldiers were placed on board her transports and brought to Masanpho. This was done by way of transport exercise of course. The men were not landed but returned to the island of Tsushima. We just mention this little fact to give the reader an idea of the acts which are accountable for the present crisis in the Far East. There is a wide interval of course between such acts and an actual collision. A demonstration carried out by a fleet is a comparatively cheap performance, as Powers which possess a strong fleet are not averse to showing it off, especially if by doing so they think they can bring pressure to bear on a neighbour."

"But this demonstration will have no effect on Russia, i.e. it will not make us too yielding in our relations with the Japanese. The object we have in view in the Far East is the development and prosperity of our frontiers, and to abandon all measures for the lawful defence of our interests we do not desire to do and we cannot do. We do not know if the Japanese are aware of this, but at all events the warlike preparations of Japan do not decrease; on the contrary they are being carried on with redoubled energy. This is a more important fact, in our opinion, than the change in the tone of the Japanese Press. The Press may write in a peaceful strain but, meanwhile, the Japanese Government has given orders for all its military officers at present travelling or studying in foreign countries to return at once to the Fatherland. The firm of Krupp, of Essen, have just received from the Japanese Government a telegram asking them to make haste to fulfil certain orders previously placed with them. Coal for the use of the fleet is also being bought in enormous quantities and a great stock has now been accumulated. In the Japanese arsenals work ceases neither day nor night. Many transport vessels have already been chartered and the Government is putting forth all its efforts to charter as many as possible. All these symptoms, and also the brisk exchange of views between Tokyo, Washington, and London force us to be cautious, and to place little trust in the peaceful tone of the Japanese Press. We do not want, however, to say that the danger to the maintenance of peace in the Far East is very great. The peaceful tendency of Russia's policy cannot surely lead to a crisis. We only ask, however, for the exercise of caution and a due and critical estimate of the condition of affairs in the Far East."

"Our negotiations with Japan still continue, and it is to be hoped that both parties will finally arrive at an understanding which will safeguard the interests of Russia and assure to Japan the peace which is indispensable for her welfare."

HORSE SALE.

The following prices were realised at the sale of race horses held by Mr. Jno. W. Hall on Wednesday afternoon:—

	Yen.
Hatsukaze, Bay, Australian Mare.....	640
Tanuki, Dun, China.....	120
Redstart, Chestnut, China.....	60
Swift, Brown, China.....	120
Sunrise, Brown, China.....	40
The Beetle, Chestnut, Country-bred Mare.....	510
Harima, Bay, China.....	100
Akashi, Brown, Australian.....	370
Aberdeen, Brown, China.....	30
Seabreeze, Bay, Australian Mare.....	530
Tenryu, Bay, Australian Mare.....	540
Therapis, Bay, Australian Mare...(Bought in).....	550
Thracia, Chestnut, Australian Mare.....	500
Sperber, Grey, Country-bred Gelding.....	190

Bauernfaenger, Cream, China.....	30
Hans Sachs, Chestnut, China.....	25
Naughty Boy, Grey, Country-bred.....	150
Mirza Schaffy, Chestnut, Hokkaido.....	70
Florentina, Bay, Australian Mare.....	550
Pilgrim, Bay, Australian Mare.....	450
Pathfinder, Bay, Australian Mare...(Bought in).....	290
Jimmy, Nambu Gelding.....	35
Akatsuki, Bay, Australian Mare...(Bought in).....	460
Harukaze, Bay, Australian Mare.....	500
Willoughby, Skew, China.....	160
Moth, Grey, China.....	100
Settler, Chestnut, China.....	170
Flutter, Chestnut, China.....	110
Morning Glory, Bay, Australian Mare.....	550
Marigold, Chestnut, Australian Mare.....	400
Tobi, Country-bred.....	75
May-onaise, Spotted, China.....	80
Straight Flush, Bay, Australian Mare.....	300
No Trump, Chestnut, Australian Mare.....	560
John Bull, Chestnut, China.....	220
Fujikawa, Chestnut country bred Mare.....	700
(Bought in).....	270
Yakumo, Roan, China.....	70
Madame, Half bred Arab Mare.....	65
Pinto, Skew, China.....	55
Harras, Black, Country-bred.....	80
Gaulois, Grey, China.....	5
Stork, White, China.....	5
Hauk, Grey, China.....	5
Ivy.....	800

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE PANAMA CANAL AFFAIR.

London, November 19.

At Washington last evening Mr. Hay and Sr. Varilla signed a Panama Canal Treaty which awards the United States absolute sovereignty over the Canal strip, and provides that the United States shall pay Panama ten million dollars on the understanding that Panama will allot part to Colombia as its share of the Colombian Debt.

Later.

The Canal Treaty provides that the Canal shall be neutral to all and that all nations shall be on the same footing.

THEIR ITALIAN MAJESTIES.

Their Italian Majesties drove in full state from Paddington Street to the Guild Hall. They had the heartiest possible reception everywhere in crowded and decorated streets. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught welcomed them on their arrival.

THE BALKANS.

The Austrian and Russian Governments have informed the Porte that unless an answer is given to their last representation within the next few days, they will demand a reply direct from the Sultan.

ITALIAN ROYALTIES IN ENGLAND.

London, November 19.

The Italian Foreign Minister has had long conferences with Lord Lansdowne, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently was received in audience by King Edward.

GERMAN DECORATIONS FOR JAPANESE NOTABLES.

London, November 20.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, First Class, on Lieut.-General Terauchi, Japanese Minister of War, and the Order of the Crown on His Excellency Kohei Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture.

PANAMA'S INDEPENDENCE GUARANTEED.

The Panama Canal Treaty has been published. The United States guarantees to maintain Panama's independence, and will pay Panama a quarter of a million dollars annually after 1912.

NEW ZEALAND'S NEW TARIFF.

The New Zealand preferential tariff has been passed by the Council and will be enforced immediately. It provides a removal of the duty on tea grown in British dominions.

ASIA MINOR.

London, November 22.

The American squadron has been ordered to leave Beirut.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Cardiff, in a speech characterized by the utmost confidence, thought that the tariff reformers had made good progress, and that Free Trade was doomed.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

Lord Curzon has arrived at Muscat where he held a grand durbār.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

Later.

Their Italian Majesties have left Portsmouth for Rome after a most successful visit, socially and politically.

THE TRANSVAAL PROBLEM.

The Transvaal Labour Commission in their report say that the shortage of labour in the Transvaal amounts to 241,000 men, including miners, who amount to 130,000. It is expected that the Transvaal Council will be invited to pass an ordinance in favour of importing alien labour.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

London, November 23.

Bulletins show that the Czarina is still suffering from much inflammation in the middle of the ear, but she maintains her strength.

THE PANAMA TROUBLE.

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in an address to the American people, expresses confidence that the people of the United States will not permit a violation of the treaties such as President Roosevelt has committed at Panama; he has also appealed for the moral assistance of Venezuela.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

London, November 24.

The French Naval budget for 1904 requires 311½ millions of francs. The reporter of the Budget, comparing the naval strength of France and Great Britain, says that whereas the proportion of the naval forces in 1898 was France two, Great Britain three, the proportion now is, France two, Great Britain four. He believes that Great Britain in 1907 will possess double the number of fast cruisers.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Later.

Members of the Swedish antarctic expedition under Nordenskiöld, which sailed in the autumn of 1901, have been rescued from Louis-Philippelund by the Argentine warship *Uruguay*, which was sent in search of them. Their ship was crushed by ice on the 12th of February.

SOMALILAND.

No general forward movement is expected in Somaliland before the 20th of December.

RISING IN JOLO.

The Americans have routed 2,000 Moros on the island of Jolo, killing 300.

DEATH OF SIR BLUNDELL MAPLE.

London, November 25.

Sir John Blundell Maple, M.P. for the Dulwich division of Camberwell, is dead. [Sir John Blundell Maple was head of the famous firm of upholsterers and was a great patron of the

turf, capturing many of the big prizes in the course of his career. He was a Conservative in politics.]

RUMOURS.

The Japanese Legation in London knows nothing about the disquieting rumours coming from St. Petersburg.

A DESPERATE LUNATIC.

A lunatic gained access to the room of Mr. K. Grahame, Secretary of the Bank of England, and fired four shots from a revolver at him, but none took effect. The police were obliged to use a fire-hose to effect the arrest of the man.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Nordenskiöld exploration expedition reached to 66 degrees south of the equator. Their vessel, the *Antarctic*, was crushed and sank in Ambas Terra Bay. The expedition, after a perilous journey of 16 days, reached Poulett Island, where they wintered.

ENGLAND AND FREE TRADE.

London, November 26.

At a great meeting of the Unionist Free Food League, held in London, over which the Duke of Devonshire presided, His Grace declared that the policy of the Government was now before the country. He thought within limits that there was a good deal to be said in favour of retaliation, but he had no adequate knowledge of the Government's intentions, whereof he had grave misgivings. He asked how long the Unionist leaders intended to sit silent spectators while their late colleague assumed all the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of leadership.

TURKEY AND REFORMS.

Later.

After protracted councils, the Sublime Porte has accepted the Austro-Russian reforms in principle, with the reservation that everything calculated to humiliate Turkey must be avoided.

DISTINGUISHED PATIENTS.

The latest news is that inflammation has spread to the inner ear of the Tsarina, and the pain it is causing prevents sleep.

The last bulletin regarding the Kaiser says that His Majesty still needs to spare his voice. He is undergoing massage of the larynx.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)
FRANCE AND SIAM.

Saigon, November 21.

The Chamber has commenced the discussion of the Budget of Foreign Affairs. M. P. Deschanel, former President of the Chamber, declares that he rejoices at the friendship with England and Italy, but that the Russian alliance should remain the keystone of French politics. So far as concerns the Siamese question, M. Deschanel explains that France has no intention of conquering Siam, but that she has the duty of not abandoning her *protégés*.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

Saigon, November 22.

Speaking in the Senate, M. Waldeck Rousseau, formerly First Minister, opposed the amendment which forbids all religious congregations to engage in secondary instruction. M. Combes, First Minister, and M. Clemenceau supported the amendment, and it was adopted by a majority of eleven.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Deloncle has asked M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to furnish explanations about the affairs of Siam and Yunnan.

November 23.

Their Italian Majesties have returned to Italy.

It is believed that there exists between

Italy and England an arbitration treaty similar to that existing between France and England.

The Japanese Prime Minister has declared to an English journalist that the majority of the Japanese are hostile to a war with Russia.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Saigon, November 25.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Delcassé, replying to Deputy Deloncle, declared that the treaty of 1893 with Siam not having produced the results hoped, he wished to try another policy founded on reciprocal confidence. But Siam had not seized the occasion which was offered her to show that she could appreciate the spirit of last year's convention. The French Government had therefore been obliged to seek in complementary dispositions the guarantees which were wanting in the conditions of the Court of Bangkok. In the meanwhile (apparently M. Delcassé refers to the conclusion of a new convention or treaty) all the conditions of the treaties anterior to the convention not executed, of 1902, would be strictly observed.

The Chamber, by a large majority, adopted a motion of Vice-President Etienne and M. Deloncle, declaring that the Chamber counts on the Government to make the treaties of 1893 and 1896 be respected on the Mekong.

MOROCCO.

With regard to Morocco, M. Delcassé said that the last word in that country should belong to France, whose action is essentially pacific.

ARMAMENTS.

The Chamber, in the sequel of a passionate debate, rejected a motion supported by the Socialists, which invited the Government to concert with other Powers with a view to the limitation of armaments.

M. Delcassé declared that it was not for France to take the initiative in such negotiations.

The Chamber approved by a large majority the language of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FRENCH EDUCATION.

Saigon, November 26.

The Senate has voted the law relating to secondary education.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")
THE AFFAIR AT CHEMULPHO.

Berlin, November 20.

The Russian Government declares that the affair at Chemulpho is unfortunate in regard to the claims for satisfaction from both Powers, but on the other hand it will not interrupt the continuing of the Tokyo conferences.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Figaro* denies strongly the reports that the relations between France and Siam are interrupted. The report is stated to be a Siamese invention, but the firmness of the French Government in regard to their claims in Siam is emphasized.

GERMAN ACTIVITY PRAISED.

M. Lockroy, the former French Minister of Marine, has publicly stated his appreciation of the activity of the Germans in China.

PEACE RESTORED.

It is reported from German Southwest Africa that the Germans at Warmbad are unmolested on their farms. The Bondelzwarts have been surrounded. The other native tribes remain quiet.

THE TSARINA.

The Empress of Russia is suffering from typhoid. The disease is of a mild form.

THE RAISER.

November 22nd.

The small operation wound in the throat of Kaiser Wilhelm is nearly entirely healed. The Kaiser will next month make several journeys in Germany. In the Spring, perhaps, a recreation trip to the South of Europe will take place.

THE TSARINA.

The Empress of Russia, who is suffering from typhoid, is feeling better. The inflammation has begun to decrease.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

A report in the *Manchester Guardian* which gives an interview with the Japanese Premier, Count Katsura, regarding a peaceful settlement of the Manchurian and Korean questions, is considered in Berlin to be correct and is well received.

CHANTABUN.

France has occupied the Siamese frontier town of Chantabun and will hold it till the pending affair is settled by treaty.

MOROCCO.

The endeavours for a common loan by England and France regarding a definitive regulation of the Morocco question have been given up.

TURKEY.

The situation of the Turkish Sultan is more determined. It is probable that, after a strong indication by Germany, the Sultan will accept the reform programme, which establishes a perpetual control of the Turkish officials in Macedonia by Russian and Austrian consuls.

PANAMA.

The new Panama republic is acknowledged by the United States, and Germany will follow soon. France will agree, if the satisfaction of some demands are guaranteed. England demands as a condition, that the republic of Panama, having been till now a part of the Columbian Federation, take over a part of the debts of Columbia.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

Berlin, November 23.

The elections for the Diet of Prussia (Abgeordnetenhaus) had the following result:—

- 147 Conservatives (formerly 143).
- 55 Free Conservatives (57).
- 97 Clericals (100).
- 79 National Liberals (76).
- 31 Progressists (36).
- 13 Polish members (13).
- 11 In no party (8).

No Socialists.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

Berlin, November 24.

The King and Queen of Italy have returned to Rome. The press are unanimous in stating that new political stipulations were not made.

THE BALKANS.

The Balkan situation has improved so far as Russia is concerned. The Sublime Porte is going to accept the Macedonian reform programme.

THE KAISER.

Berlin, November 26.

The German Reichstag (Parliament) has been convoked for the 3rd of December. Kaiser Wilhelm will himself read the speech from the throne. On the following day the Kaiser will take part in the Court hunting in the forests of Letzlingen. The trip to the South has been postponed. It is possible that the Kaiser will make a Mediterranean trip, perhaps combined with a visit to Egypt, before the winter is over.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made a declaration concerning Morocco and Siam, which, however, does not satisfy the English press.

FRANCE AND THE LOST PROVINCES.

In the French Chamber of Deputies a violent debate took place, caused by a proposal for demobilization. A big majority of the deputies expressed themselves to the effect that, as before, the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine must be always aimed at.

THE ALLEGED ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY.

The report that in London an Anglo-Italian arbitration treaty has been made is denied from Rome.

ALARMIST RUMOURS.

The alarming despatches of the London *Daily Mail* reporting troubles in Korea are unfounded.

THE TSARINA'S ILLNESS.

The typhoid of the Tsarina has become worse. The disease is a very painful one.

THE DISTURBED ISTHMUS.

In the Panama Republic a new revolt broke out endangering the Free State.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The South Polar ship *Gauss* of the Drygalski expedition arrived at Kiel. The Nordenskjöld expedition was found, all belonging to the same being alive.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BISHOP.

Bishop Anzer, who had worked for a considerable time in China, has been received by the Pope. A short time after the meeting he fell sick and died of palsy.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

EARL PERCY.

London, November 18.

Earl Percy was present at the dinner of the China Association last night and in the course of a speech said that he had no information yet regarding the delay in the evacuation of Manchuria, as to which Russia had assuredly pledged herself to Great Britain to do so on a given date.

LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon, Governor-General of India, has arrived at Bushire where the Shah of Persia welcomed him.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

The King and Queen of Italy are staying at Windsor, where they were welcomed in the grandest manner.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

London, November 19.

The King and Queen of Italy have been splendidly entertained at the Mansion House. The King replied cordially to the toast of his health.

The roads through which their Majesties passed were elegantly decorated, and at night were illuminated. The Italian residents were much delighted.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the revolutionists are taking active movements at St. Petersburg. The police are carrying on domiciliary searches to find evidence to implicate political conspirators.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

The United States have concluded with the Republic of Panama a treaty with regard to the canal.

THE ITALIAN ROYALTIES.

London, November 21.

The King and Queen of Italy have returned home. An important conference was held last night by the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain and Italy, after which the Italian Minister had audience of King Edward. Political concord between both countries has been established.

THE CANAL TREATY.

The U.S. Government guarantees the independence of the Republic of Panama. The latter concedes to the former a strip of ground crossing the Isthmus ten miles in width.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

Mr. Chamberlain's protective policy is gaining popularity. Last night he delivered a speech at Cardiff which was enthusiastically applauded.

A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

London, November 23.

Serious fighting has occurred at Kanem, a district in the Sahara, with the result that the French detachment retired, and many natives were killed or wounded. Thirty-three French soldiers were killed.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN PRINCE.

Prince Soltikoff is dead.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

"STAT SUPER VIAS ANTIQUAS."

London, November 13.

The Pope, in the speech made on the occasion of the first Consistory, rejected the idea that the papacy could be dissociated from politics. He is bound, he said, to follow the path of his predecessors. The Pope must be free from the influence of any outside power, and therefore he lamented the loss of the temporal power of the papacy.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE RAND.

The Johannesburg Labour Commission has signed its report. It is understood that it makes no definite recommendation of the importation of Chinese labour.

A DARING ROBBERY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

London, November 14.

As a train was ascending an incline between Pietersburg and Nylstroom, two men entered the baggage van, overpowered the escort, and stole ten thousand pounds sterling in specie consigned to the Standard Bank at Pretoria.

ILLNESS OF LORD ROBERTS.

Earl Roberts is suffering from pneumonia.

OPENING OF THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Bulgarian Sobranje has been opened. Prince Ferdinand received an ovation.

In his speech from the throne he emphasised his desire to maintain good relations with the great liberator, Russia, and other States.

THE CIVILISING INFLUENCE OF TURKEY.

It is officially declared at Salonika that fifteen thousand Bulgarians have been killed in European Turkey since the 15th of April last.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The attack on the train in the Transvaal is symptomatic of the condition of the country, which is filled with desperadoes, mostly out-of-work.

SOUND ADVICE FROM NEPAUL.

London, November 17.

The Premier of Nepal, which is bound by treaty to assist Tibet in resisting invasion, has sent a strong dispatch to Lhasa, protesting against the attitude of the Tibetans, and warning them that, in view of the circumstances, Nepal's assistance will be limited to advice.

This advice is embodied in nine paragraphs, strongly urging the Tibetans to come to terms with the British.

The Premier incidentally refers to previous rumours of negotiations between Tibet and Russia, Tibet's denial of which enabled Nepal to continue friendly relations.]

IRRITATION AGAINST THE TURKS IN BULGARIA.

London, November 18.

A conspiracy among some of the younger officers in the Bulgarian army, to create a frontier incident and force on a war with Turkey, has been discovered at Sofia. One hundred and forty of the guilty officers have been removed from the army.

SIR HENRY BLAKE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Hongkong, November 19.

Sir Henry Blake, in his farewell address to the Legislative Council, reviewed his five years' administration at length. He said that the sanitation difficulty must be solved by the creation of a new city by resumption, resale, and reconstruction. It has been decided to recommend the formation of a body of trustees at whose disposal funds will be placed for remodelling this overcrowded City. The colony in every direction, Sir Henry said, is instinct with boundless activity. The revenue, which was \$2,784,840 in 1898, is estimated for 1903 at \$6,208,308.

ITALY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, November 19.

King Edward, toasting their Italian Majesties, said that he recalled as though it were yesterday the visit to London of King Emmanuel's illustrious grandfather forty-eight years ago. "We were then at war," the King continued; "thank God, we are now at peace. It is the aim of both countries to maintain peace, and work together on the path of progress and civilisation."

The Italian Foreign Minister, in an interview with the representative of Reuter, declared that the policy of Italy was a policy of peace based on the Triple Alliance.

The policy of Italy in the Mediterranean and in Africa is entirely in harmony with that of Great Britain.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY IN ENGLAND.

London, November 20.

Their Italian Majesties drove in full state from Paddington to the Italian Embassy, where they received the members of the Italian colony in London, and thence to the Guildhall through crowded streets which were charmingly decorated. They met with the most hearty reception everywhere. It was a lovely winter's day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cornwall awaited their arrival at the Guildhall, where they took luncheon, attended with the fullest civic ceremony.

King Edward and their Italian Majesties dined privately and subsequently attended the theatre. A supper followed at which there were two hundred guests.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC OUTRAGES AT KISCHINEFF.

The trial has begun at Kischineff of thirty-six Christians and one Persian arrested in connection with the Jewish massacres last April. The witnesses number 569, and the proceedings are secret.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Hongkong, November 16.

A wire from Manila states that the Moros attacked Malabuni in the island of Mindanao with a great force just after General Wood had left for Jolo. Five Americans of G. Company of the 23rd Infantry were killed. The Moro casualties are not stated. The Moros were 1,500 strong, with five hundred Remington rifles and plenty of ammunition.

General Wood has eight companies of Infantry and four companies of Cavalry and one mountain battery.

The prospects look serious.

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS BY THE N.D.L.

Hongkong, November 16.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd has purchased two and chartered for a long term, three of Rickmer's steamers which were running to Bangkok with Chinese emigrants in opposition to the Norddeutscher Lloyd. The amount paid for these steamers has not been stated.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Nov. 28
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	Su. Nov. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. Dec. 3
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Victoria	Th. Dec. 3
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	F. Dec. 3
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Dec. 5
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Dec. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	M. Dec. 7
Europe	P. M. Co.	Salazie	W. Dec. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	F. Dec. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Su. Dec. 13
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	F. Dec. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Dec. 24

1 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.

2 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.

3 Left Tacoma on the 16th inst.

4 Left Seattle on the 17th inst.

5 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.

6 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.

7 Left Vancouver on the 17th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Nov. 28
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	Sa. Nov. 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Nov. 30
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Pleiades	M. Nov. 30
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	Tu. Dec. 2
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Maru	Th. Dec. 3
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	Th. Dec. 3
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Behic	F. Dec. 4
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	F. Dec. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	M. Dec. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Dec. 7
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Dec. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Dec. 19
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Dec. 19
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 25

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 20th Nov.—Manila, Rice and General.—Sale & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 20th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 20th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 21st Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Stronbus, British steamer, 2,800, W. G. Stockton, 21st Nov.—Taketo, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,912, R. Heintze, 21st Nov.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, Webster, 23rd Nov.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

Elax, British steamer, 2,612, E. S. Baker, 23rd Nov.—Put back to port.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 23rd Nov.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 23rd Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 24th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, W. M. Smith, 24th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 24th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, T. Bartlett, 24th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, General.—O. & O. S.N. Co.

Kolik, Russian steamer, 299, M. Bette, 24th Nov.—Hakodate, Fur Seal Skins.—Smith Baker & Co.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 25th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, General.—T. I. Smith.

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,282, L. Bevan, 25th Nov.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Albany (21 guns), U.S. cruiser, 5,200, Capt. Rogers, 25th Nov.—Chempulpo.

Pempher, U.S. Naval cutter, 785, —, 25th Nov.—Kobe, 24th Nov.

Indrasamha, British steamer, 3,369, W. F. Craven, 25th Nov.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, Y. Tamaki, 25th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakamoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 25th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Teranaka, 25th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kentucky (20), U.S. Battleship, 11,500, Capt. Barry, 26th Nov.—Kobe, 24th Nov.

Wisconsin (18), U.S. Flagship, 11,565, Capt. Selbee, 26th Nov.—Kobe, 24th Nov.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,332, Davis, 26th Nov.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, Rowley, 26th Nov.—Moj, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Flandin, 26th Nov.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 26th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 26th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Manche, French steamer, 1,251, Moirous, 20th Nov.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, F. E. Beadnell, 20th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Chingwo, British steamer, 2,516, G. Parkinson, 20th Nov.—San Francisco via Manzanillo, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, J. McGillivray, 20th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Elax, British steamer, 2,612, E. S. Baker, 20th Nov.—Singapore, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, G. Nomura, 20th Nov.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,623, G. Lapraik, 20th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, M. Teranaka, 20th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 21st Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, M. Hamada, 21st Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 21st Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, C. H. Butler, 21st Nov.—Australia via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Houndsdown, British steamer, 1,800, H. Adshhead, 21st Nov.—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Milke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, De Le Lande, 22nd Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rintang, Danish steamer, 873, Ingemann, 23rd Nov.—Moj, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 13rd Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 24th Nov.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 24th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, Wm. Smith, 24th Nov.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Stronbus, British steamer, 2,800, W. G. Stockton, 25th Nov.—Singapore via Nagasaki.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Elax, British steamer, 2,612, E. S. Baker, 25th Nov.—Singapore, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 25th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 25th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, A. Christiansen, 26th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 26th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ho-shai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Teranaka, 26th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 26th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, Webster, 26th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Carnes & Co.

Indrapura, British steamer, 3,152, A. E. Hollingsworth, 26th Nov.—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Glory (16 guns), British flagship, 12,950, Capt. Arthur W. Carter, 26th Nov.—Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—General Kuroki, Com. Myake, Mr. and Mrs. A. Woolley, Capt. Fremantle, Miss H. Riddell, and Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, in cabin; Mr. R. L. White, Mr. C. Kikuchi, Mr. William, Mr. T. Kawasato, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nishashi, Mr. T. Shibata, and Chinese, second class; 22 Japanese, and 22 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich* from Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Admiral V. Holtendorff, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Consul General V. Syburg, Mrs. E. Orth and child, Mr. P. Barikar, Mr. O. Cohen, Mr. Nathan, Mr. K. Reiff, Mr. W. Schopflocher, Mrs. C. Harrison, Mr. F. C. Harrison, Mrs. H. Day, Miss Osaki, Mr. Kalandia, Capt. Harrison, Mr. Hamann, Mr. Dumont Host, Mr. Lei Sun Sei, and Mr. Stolle, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. D. Julien and native servant, Mr. Lenzenmann, Mr. Guenther, Mr. F. N. Shea, Mr. Gies and native servant, Miss Griggs, Miss Gailup and amiah in cabin. For San Francisco:—Rev. W. H. Brewster, Mrs. W. H. Brewster and six children, Miss M. V. C. Nicolaisen, Mr. F. G. Lockey, Mr. L. Heathcote, Mrs. L. Ritchie, Miss J. Callender, and Mr. E. A. Elliott, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakui Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. N. Mubred, Mrs. K. Sato and child, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. A. Metcalf, and Capt. W. Haswell, in cabin; Mr. T. Sekine, and Mr. T. Goto, in second class; 25, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Geo. Andrews, Miss H. M. Austin, Mrs. Rose Baron, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mr. W. F. Boyle, Mr. J. H. Bulmer, Mr. Lucius Clement, Miss A. H. Cole, Rev. H. Correll, Mrs. H. Correll and child, Mr. E. E. Cosper, Mrs. E. E. Cosper, Miss M. M. Don, Rev. W. C. Dodd, Mrs. W. C. Dodd and Rev. E. I. Doty, Mrs. E. J. Doty, Mr. Jacques Faure, Mr. C. E. Fiske, Mr. M. Sergey Friede, Mr. Sergey Friede child and maid, Rev. F. W. Goddard, Miss A. S. Goddard, Mr. R. Gray, Miss M. Guthrie, Rev. W. A. Henningway, Mrs. W. A. Henningway, Mrs. J. A. Kickey, Mr. C. P. Hollingsworth, Mrs. W. S. Hopkins, Master Ralph Hopkins, Miss Helen Hopkins, Mr. A. R. Hulse, Miss C. M. Humon, Miss E. Jansenbaker, Mr. J. A. Jeffery, Rev. E. E. Jones, Mrs. E. E. Jones, Rev. J. L. Kelly, Mrs. J. L. Keeler, Rev. J. F. Kelley, Mr. F. Kimball, Mr. W. A. Kenyon, Rev. O. J. Kraus, Mr. D. C. Kraser, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mrs. W. W. Lockey, Miss Lopus, Mr. G. Masters, Rev. W. A. McKinney, Mrs. W. A. McKinney, Mr. W. T. G. Neal, Mr. F. H. Oliphant, Mrs. F. H. Oliphant, Miss P. Ford, Mr. J. Pavitt, Mrs. F. G. Penfield, Rev. H. B. Reid, Mr. Wayne Russell, Mrs. F. P. Rust, Rev. W. E. Sallee, Mr. E. A. Sargent, Mrs. J. J. Seaver, Mrs. E. Seabra, Miss F. Silver, Mr. A. Piddar Smith, Mrs. L. Smith, Rev. R. A. Thomson, Mrs. R. A. Thomson, Rev. Jos. Taylor, Dr. Frank Vanderpool, Mr. Frank Vanderpool, Rev. H. S. Vincent, Mrs. H. S. Vincent and infant, Mr. H. West, Mr. R. A. Westcott, Mr. G. A. Wilton, Rev. R. Worley, and Mrs. R. Worley, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru* for Australia via ports:—Mr. M. Hamada, Mrs. Roome, Gen. Minisolechi Ezizo, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Mr. and Miss B. Holdsworth, Mr. P. Holdsworth, Mr. R. N. Hunter, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mr. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hester, and Mr. and Mrs. Denbigh, in cabin; Mr. W. Kato, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Danaher, Mr. Kwan, Mr. Tsi, Mr. Manuel Arios Rodriguez and Mr. Slater in second class; 18, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. G. Black, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Chanahan, Capt. P. P. Carey, Mr. L. Carter, Miss Donna, Lieut. N. V. Ellis, Mr. F. D. Johnson, Mr. Louis W. Lock, Miss W. Mandeville, Mr. R. McCann, Capt. L. S. Miller, Mr. L. F. Potter, Mr. W. D. Potter, Mr. D. Quigley, Capt. C. S. Walker, Mr. R. Wood, Mr. Wong King Lee, and Mr. Abramson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Formosa*, for London via ports:—Dr. James F. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Pease, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via ports:—Mrs. J. T. Barnclough, Mr. Jules, Mrs. Jules Brett, Rev. W. N. Brewster, Mrs. W. A. Brewster and 2 children, Miss J. Callender, Mrs. Helen Christian, Mr. R. Edwin Edson, Mr.

Edison, Mr. E. A. Elliott, Mr. J. H. Fanton, Mrs. J. H. Fanton, Mrs. L. Heathcote, Miss F. Howell, Miss K. W. Howell, Mr. Thomas James and valet, Miss James, Mr. William E. Jones, Mr. J. D. Julien, Mr. C. B. King, Mr. Albert Kopp, Mr. F. C. Lockey, Mrs. J. P. Martin, Miss M. V. C. Nicolaisen, Mr. K. Niwa, Mr. H. Miyabe, Mrs. L. Eitchie, Mr. William G. Sewall, Miss Edith Simpson, Mr. H. Smulders, Mrs. H. Smulders, Mr. Geo. L. Thompson, and Mr. S. Yamamoto, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Shirunui*, for Tacoma:—

	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
Canada & West & East.	1,278	808			2,346
Hongkong	260	1,278			3,053
Shanghai	—	3,053			3,053
Yokohama	—	414			414
Total	260	4,331	414	808	5,813

SILK.

	New York	South	Manchester	Bales.	Total
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	76	—	—	—	76
Total	76	—	—	—	76

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The political uncertainty is having its effect upon the market and transactions during the week have been merely nominal in all classes of goods.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.10
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.10

Grey Shirting—8½ to 38½ yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60
 Grey Shirting—9 to 38½ yds. 45 inches 2.80 to 4.25
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.16 to 0.33
 Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.30 to 0.50
 Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.33

Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.50 to 0.95
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00
 Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.60 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.50 to 12.00
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80
 Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 2.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON VARN.

	PER SALE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	145.00 to 150.00
Nos. 42, Doubles...	155.00 to 160.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	245.00 to 255.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	295.00 to 305.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	31
Indian Broach...	Nominal. 26
Chinese ...	23

METALS.

Again a week of small doings.

	PER POUND.
Round and square ½ inch and upward...	V. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted	4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron...	4.45 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted	5.30 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box...	6.40 to 7.30
Fig Iron, No. 3	1.95
Hoop Iron (½ to 1½ inch)	4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

Market is firm with prices still advancing.

American ...	\$3.10
Russian ...	2.98
Langkat ...	2.85

SUGAR.

No change to report, the usual amount of business being put through.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ...	V. 6.10 to 6.50
Brown Manila...	5.80 to 7.20
Brown Daitong ...	4.90 to 6.20
Brown Canton...	5.50 to 7.80
White Java and Penang...	7.00 to 8.10
White Refined...	8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

The market is still dull.

Java, Medium to best...	270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	180.00 to 290.00
Madras (<i>Kurpak</i>), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The depression noted in our report last week continues and prices are declining, dealers being anxious to get rid of some of their holdings. Stocks have accumulated to something like 20,000 bales. The export since July now amounts to 35,480 bales, of which America has taken 21,971.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	950 to 970
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ...	1,025 to 1,035
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ...	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	970 to 980
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	945 to 950
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	920 to 930
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	900 to 910
Kakedas—Extra ...	965 to 970
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 1½ ...	935 to 940
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2½ ...	890 to 900

WASTE SILK.

In this market also, holders seem anxious to realise and prices have declined somewhat below the figures mentioned here, but we leave them unaltered owing to the small amount of business passing.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	220 to 230
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	210 to 215
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	220 to 230
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	205 to 210
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	190 to 200
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	160 to —
Noshi—Bushui, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushui, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushui, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	155 to 165
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	135 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	180 to 185
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	165 to 170
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	105 to 110
Kibiso—Bushui, Fair ...	85 to 95

TEA.

There is little or nothing doing now in this market, only the usual winter parcels occupying dealers and buyers alike.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	56
Choice ...	49 to 48
Finest ...	44 to 43
Fine ...	39 to 55
Good Medium ...	36 to 38
Medium ...	32 to 35
Good Common ...	28 to 31
Common ...	24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, November 26.

London silver ½ higher and China sterling quotations ½ higher, but local rates are unaltered and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0½
— — Bills on demand	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0½
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— — 6 months' sight	2/1½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— — Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	262½
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 87*
— — Private 10 days' sight do.	85*
Shanghai—Bank sight	82*
— — Private to days' sight	84*
India—Bank sight	152
— — Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49½
— — Private 30 days' sight	50½
— — Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— — Private 4 months' sight	212½
Bar Silver (London)	26½

* Nominal.

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1903.

MARRIAGE.

At the British Consulate, Yokohama, on Dec. 1st, 1903, before John Carey Hall, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General, MAUD S. TOMLINSON, second daughter of John Tomlinson, Esq., Crouch End, London, to ARTHUR H. J. WINDETT, eldest son of Arthur H. Windett, Esq., of Hornsey Rise, England.

DEATH.

At her residence, 119-B, Bluff, on Dec. 3rd, at 3.15 p.m., REBECCA CAIN, widow of the late Captain John Cain of Liverpool, and Douglas, Isle of Man, in her 71st year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Nichi Nichi* states that the Imperial Diet will probably be opened on Dec. 8th.

MR. S. KINOSHITA, a Tokyo lawyer, was arrested on Nov. 30th on a charge of alleged fraud.

MR. PAK YONG-PO, the well-known Korean refugee, left Kobe on the Nov. 28th for Tokyo.

PRINCE HIGASHI-FUSHIMI left for Saseho on Dec. 2nd. Prince Kanin will leave on December 4th for Yamagata.

THE Empress who has been slightly indisposed since Nov. 25th, is reported by Tokyo papers to have recovered.

THE Empress dispatched a telegram on Nov. 30th to the Tzarina of Russia, expressing profound sympathy as to the illness of the latter.

THE Japanese Consul at Manila telegraphs that the circulation of Mexican silver coins in the Philippines will be prohibited on Dec. 31st.

A TELEGRAM from Hakodate states that the repairs of the Russian steamer *Progress*, which

sustained damage when in collision with the Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, are expected to be completed before Dec. 10th.

THE Chinese Customs at Shanghai recently decided to employ four Japanese recommended by Mr. Megata, Director of the Tax Bureau.

WE learn from the authorities of the Yokohama Sanitary Office, that three plague patients are still at the Manji Hospital. They are improving.

A STEAM launch collided with a lighter on Nov. 27th off Etchujima, Tokyo, and the former sank. The crew and passengers were saved by the lighter.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Foss, and Mrs. Foss, returned to Kobe by the N. Y. K. mail steamer *Tamba Maru* on Thursday. Bishop Foss is in excellent health.

THE shareholders of the Nippon Kemmen (silk and cotton) Spinning Company held a meeting on Nov. 26th when they decided to wind-up the concern.

A COOLIE who was working on board the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* fell down the hold of the steamer on Nov. 28th sustaining severe injuries.

WE understand that Mr. Caesar Hawkins has been appointed Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Yokohama, and will take over his new duties in the New Year.

THE Hokkai Shogyo Bank, Sapporo, held a general meeting on Nov. 26th when the shareholders decided to suspend payment of dividends for five years. A new President was elected.

PROFESSOR S. TANAKA, of the Imperial College of Agriculture, who was suffering from consumption for a long time, died on Nov. 24th at Akashi where he was staying for the sake of his health.

A TRAIN was d-railed soon after leaving the Yokohama station on Nov. 27th at 9.13 p.m. A severe storm prevailed at the time, but after two hours work the train was righted and continued its journey.

A TELEGRAM from Nagano states that a farmer murdered two women on the night of Nov. 27th by shooting them with a rifle. He then committed suicide by shooting himself. He had burned his house before committing the murder.

Y. MIYAUCHI, a clerk in the Nagaya Clock Manufacturing Company, was arrested on Nov. 26th at the hotel, Odawaraya, Onoye-cho, Yokohama, on a charge of having forged a draft for yen 500 on the Meiji Bank, Nagoya.

A COOLIE employed on a lighter was arrested by the Harbour police on Nov. 30th on a charge of having stolen thirteen bags of American flour from a lot which Captain Weston took delivery of the previous day from the steamer *Tosa Maru*.

A MAN was arrested on the night of Nov. 30th at the restaurant Seiyon-tei, Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. He is said to have murdered an old woman in Tokyo on Nov. 16th. The man was removed to the Honjo police station, Tokyo.

MR. M. SAKAI, an official of the Department of Communications, who was charged with having received a bribe from a merchant patronized by the office, was released on Dec. 1st on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

THE death has taken place in England of Mrs.

Borrodale, who in 1862, was one of a party of foreigners attacked by Japanese between Yokohama and Tokio, and who had a marvellous escape. One of the party, Richardson, it will be remembered, was murdered.

A GOODS train which left Itabashi on Nov. 26th at 7.55 p.m. was derailed at a point near Mejiro station and ran down the hill-side causing severe damage to the locomotive and cars. A conductor had his feet smashed. The cause was the negligence of a pointsman.

THE members of the Privy Council held an extraordinary meeting on the morning of Nov. 28th and discussed the proposed revision of the regulations as to military uniforms. The *iji* states that General Terauchi, Minister for War, was present to give explanations. A resolution was arrived at before noon.

THE Pope has requested the Congregation of Cardinals to hasten its decision in the matter of the beatification of Joan of Arc, which was delayed during the last months of Pope Leo's life. Mr. Lorenzelli, the papal nuncio at Paris, hopes to present the canonization of Joan of Arc as a peace-offering from the Pope to France.

THE Yokohama Board of Trade (formerly the Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce) was recently ordered by the Government to amend some of its regulations. This having been done, its representative applied for an official permit on Nov. 30th. Tokyo papers believe that the permit will shortly be granted.

THE Pope on Oct. 29th received a Venetian lady who was a friend of his while Patriarch at Venice. She states that the Pope said that within the next year he hoped to make a visit to Venice, and she confirmed the report of negotiations for a reconciliation between the Italian Government and the Vatican.

THE Yokohama Rice Exchange applied on Nov. 30th to the Yokohama Municipal Office asking for the privilege for reclaiming 55,300 *tsubo* of the foreshore along Takashima, which permit had been granted to the city, the guilds of rice dealers and brokers in Kanagawa, jointly. The Rice Exchange intends to build godowns on the reclamation.

THE Department of Finance is reported by the *Yorodzu* to have decided to submit amended regulations with reference to banking in the coming session of the Imperial Diet. The principal alterations are: (1) the capital of a bank must not be less than yen 500,000; (2) directors of a bank are prohibited from taking charge of any other banking firm; and (3) interest should not be allowed on current deposits.

EXPERIMENTS are now being made at Fiume, by Austrian naval experts, with a new pattern of torpedoes of remarkable power. Their explosive force exceeds anything known at present, and they are provided with a steel casting capable of resisting the highest pressures. The length of the torpedo is from six to seven yards, and they can be launched at a distance of 3,500 yards without deviating a yard from their course.

ACCORDING to the *Yorodzu*, a suspicious looking man was arrested on the afternoon of Nov. 30th in front of the villa of Marquis Ito, Oiso. He was immediately removed to the police office for examination. The man was found to possess a short sword concealed in a bundle of clothing and stated that his name was Zenzo Matsumo (45), and that he came up from Tokyo the previous morning to pay a visit to the place.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Saturday, November 28.

The *Jiji Shimpō* gives considerable prominence to an opinion formulated by a Japanese admiral. What this officer says, in brief, is that a collision between Russia and Japan is inevitable sooner or later. The Great Northern Power's designs can not be mistaken. It has steadily pursued its path in Eastern Asia, pressing forward unceasingly and unchecked to southern seas; a path that has involved the absorption of Manchuria and has already brought Russia to the northern frontier of Korea. During the course of the programme there have been incidents tending to greatly accentuate Japan's traditional hostility towards Russia: such incidents as the forced retrocession of Liaotung and the haughty indifference shown by Russia in the matter of her evacuation pledges. Her expansion, if it proceeds unchecked along the paths it is now taking, will mean the placing of fatal obstacles in the path of Japan's natural growth and her ultimate relegation to a place of insignificance if not of dependence. Even supposing that the present complication be temporarily patched up, it is certain to arise again in even a more complicated form a few years hence. Russia is plainly preparing for that resurrection of trouble. Her present naval strength in these waters is 180,000 tons. Next July it will be 210,000 tons, and in December of 1904 it will be 240,000 tons, or 60,000 tons more than Japan's aggregate. When her preponderance of strength is thus clearly marked, can there be any doubt about the nature of the position Russia will assume, seeing that even now she practices her aggressions with unconcealed audacity? Japan has to choose, then, between at once trying conclusions ultimately inevitable, or engaging in a competition of armaments' expansion which, even were her financial resources adequate to the task, must be virtually interminable, and might at any moment prove insufficient owing to unforeseeable accidents. As to the relative strengths of Russia and Japan in Far-Eastern waters at present, the Admiral does not attempt any accurate analysis, but he gives it as his expert opinion that the advantage is with Japan at many points, and that if the word of command went forth to-morrow, there are multitudes of Japanese who would gladly die for their country. Times and seasons are vitally important in belligerent operations. If Japan does not fight now when things are in her favour, she will have to fight by-and-by at a serious disadvantage.

This is precisely one of the utterances that will grow more frequent and more influential the longer the situation remains unsettled. For some time we have apprehended that public opinion might escape the control of the peace-seekers. Things have not reached that stage yet, perhaps, but when Japanese Admirals speak in the above sense, and when their voices are conveyed to the nation by journals like the *Jiji Shimpō*, it is time to grow seriously uneasy. How Russia's procrastination is to be construed we do not undertake to say. But if war breaks out, the whole responsibility will rest on her shoulders. Probably in the history of the world there has never yet been an occasion when intelligent public opinion was so fully enlisted on behalf of one of two disputants.

There are various movements in the political world. So far as we can see they are confined thus far to what may be called the frayed-off fringes of the various parties,

in which circles there is a natural disposition to organize new associations so as to impart the strength of solidarity to these disgruntled fragments. Such essays on the eve of the opening of the Diet are familiar. The only project that attracts serious attention is for a coalition of the *Seiyū-Kai* and the Progressists. We doubt whether the time has come for such a fusion.

Monday, November 30.

It would seem that a real movement is on foot for an amalgamation of the *Seiyū-kai* and the Progressists. According to Tokyo journals Mr. Kato Takaaki has taken a prominent part in bringing the two parties together. There was a meeting yesterday at the Hoshigaoka between leading men of the two associations, and it is expected that this will be followed by a conference between Marquis Saionji and Count Okuma at the house of Mr. Kato. Marquis Ito, of course, is a consenting party to all these arrangements, but before any conclusive step can be taken a preliminary understanding must be arrived at with regard to the attitude which the union shall take towards foreign politics and with regard to the election of a President of the Lower House. Concerning the former problem there is a rumour that Count Okuma has expressed a conviction of the certainty of consensus, but it is not easy to see how men like Messrs. Oishi and Inukai could contrive to take such a sharp turn as would be necessary to bring them into the same path with Marquis Saionji, for the contrast between the latter's moderate and statesmanlike utterances and the former's wholesale denunciations is very flagrant. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* predicts that amalgamation would involve a reduction of the numbers of the *Seiyū-kai* to about 100, if not 80, and a reduction of the Progressists to about 60, so that the united parties would not command a majority of the whole House. That is perhaps a somewhat exaggerated conjecture. The *Dempo Shimbun* affirms that this union precludes the final battle between the Yamagata section and the Ito section, a prediction based, we imagine, upon the wishes of that journal. The whole business appears to be still in a more or less chaotic condition, yet we can not doubt that amalgamation has entered the field of practical politics. Those behind the scenes foretell that the united parties would oppose the Government's tobacco-monopoly scheme, the reduction in the number of prefectures, and the action taken in granting appropriations for the compilation of text-books and for the works in Kelung harbour, in spite of the Diet's disapproval.

Meanwhile, outside the ranks of the two great parties, there is an active movement for the formation of a new association. Several prominent men figure in connexion with this project—Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mr. Hayashi Yujo, Viscount Watanabe, Count Itagaki and so on—but as to their exact relations we confess ourselves perplexed. There are certainly now wandering in the wilderness a sufficient number of politicians to form a respectable party.

Among the various reasons assigned for Russia's continued tenure of Manchuria, the most remarkable is the latest which comes from London via the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence. It is to the effect that Russia having discovered—the process of discovery is not explained—that after the withdrawal of her forces the Chinese troops would gradually fall into a state of inefficiency, has

decided that re-occupation of places already evacuated must be undertaken.

The only interesting point about this delightfully flimsy pretext is the suggestion it embodies that the fighting party may be getting the ascendant in St. Petersburg. It appears to be tolerably certain that counsels are much divided in the Russian capital at present. The Emperor has not yet returned, and His Majesty's habitual difficulty in formulating a decision on his own authority seems to be accentuated by grief and suspense in view of the condition of the Tzarina. Meanwhile great divergence of opinion is said to prevail. Possibly the Tsar's presence might turn the scale towards a pacific issue, but for the moment it is reported that there is much clashing of views.

Mr. Oishi Masami being a prominent member of the Progressist Party, his public utterances are not to be lightly treated. Ever since he returned from a trip through China and Korea, he has been proclaiming from platform after platform a "strong foreign policy," and we can not suppose that his harangues fall on uniformly deaf ears. His latest speech was delivered at a meeting of the Oriental Society (*Toho Kyokai*) on the 27th instant. It is said to have lasted three hours, and from the much abbreviated newspaper reports we gather that he repeated all his old arguments in favour of showing a bold, if not a belligerent, front to Russia. The interest of his lecture consists in the fact that, by way of peroration, he categorically indicated the steps which, in his opinion, should be considered essential by his country. A summary of his argument would be that Japan should abandon the theoretical policy of countries like England and America, and should take for model the practical activity of Russia and Germany. To that end she should first require the opening of Harbin, Mukden, Tatung-kou, Antung and Kirin. Secondly, she should insist on receiving a concession for a railway from Yin-kou to Wiju. Thirdly, she should have Russia's railway guards withdrawn and replaced by Chinese police. Fourthly, she should require that all railway and mining enterprises should either be undertaken by China herself or should be entrusted to syndicates of mixed nationalities. Fifthly, she should insist that Russia abandon her military preparations at Port Arthur and Dalny. Sixthly, the opening of Wiju, Yong An-pho and Un-Kwi should be at once effected. Seventhly, troops should be sent by Japan to the northern frontier of Korea. There were other suggestions not immediately bearing on the present crisis, but what we have quoted suffice to indicate how comprehensive is the ambition of Mr. Oishi, and what a bomb would be thrown into the international camp did he happen to become the holder of the portfolio of foreign affairs, and did he, in a responsible position, maintain the views advanced by him as a free lance. It is a matter for interesting conjecture how far Mr. Oishi reflects the views of the Party in which he is a leader. Political organizations in Japan seem helpless to impose any representative obligations on their members. At any rate war with Russia would be the immediate outcome of an attempt to enforce the programme he advocates.

Tuesday, December 1.

The Miyagi branch of the Progressist Party has just held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that the Far-Eastern policy of the Japanese Ministry is invert-

brate and injurious to the permanent interests of the country.

The working committee of the *Tai-Ro Doshi-Kai* has presented to the Prime Minister a document declaring that the time has come for ceasing negotiations with Russia and for adopting an independent line. In this document it is stated that whereas Japan presented certain proposals to Russia at the end of October, a month has elapsed without any reply being made by that Power, from which fact it must be inferred that the Russian Government has no sincere desire for peaceful negotiations, and that to continue crediting her with such a desire is merely to invite discomfiture.

Representatives of the non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists met on the 29th ultimo in the *Kairakuyen*, and adopted a resolution in the sense that the two parties should march hand in hand in the approaching session of the Diet. They did not, however, lay down any bases of combined action; a singular reversion of the natural order of procedure. We should expect to learn that they had in the first place agreed upon the principles they were bound to support or the measures they were required to oppose. Possibly they had already talked over these cardinal matters.

No information is yet published about the important meeting which was to have been held at Hoshigaoka on the 29th ultimo by leaders of the *Seiyun-kai* and of the Progressists. Possibly we may have some intelligence before going to press, but at the moment we can only record the growth of an impression that the agreement between the two parties will not extend beyond cooperation and can not possibly be carried so far as fusion.

Meanwhile it seems to be regarded as pretty certain that Mr. Kono Hironaka will be elected President of the House of Representatives. It does not seem to us so very long since Mr. Kono Hironaka had to serve a term of seven years' imprisonment as the leader of a plot to overthrow the Government by violent means. He was then serving as President of the Fukushima Local Assembly.

The plan of forming a new party out of men who have abandoned their allegiance to existing parties or have hitherto stood aloof from them, does not appear likely to be immediately carried out. At a meeting held for the purpose of considering the scheme on the 29th ultimo in the Maple Club, the prevailing opinion seems to have been that the time is not ripe for such a step.

As we go to press we learn that the Hoshigaoka meeting, alluded to above, did not take place; preparations were not complete.

Wednesday, December 2.

On the 30th ultimo the members of the Kwanto Section and of the Tokyo Section of the *Seiyun-kai* held a meeting in Tokyo. Viscount Akimoto having been nominated to be head of the Tokyo Section, the following resolutions were passed, but we can not clearly distinguish whether they were endorsed by the Tokyo Representatives or whether they had the approval of the Kwanto men only:—

1. That the Government must be required to give really practical effect to the principle of administrative and financial reform.
2. That the delay in settling the problem of foreign politics is injurious to the national interests, and that the Government must be made to effect a settlement at once.
3. That the duty devolves upon the Party of exerting all its force of combination to give effect to the above resolutions and to strengthen its own influence.

Marquis Saionji then delivered a speech the gist of which was that the Party should aim above all things at unity and discipline in its parliamentary proceedings. As to the line that should be taken the Marquis promised to give a clear enunciation on the 5th instant, when the Party holds a general meeting. He declared that no session since the opening of the Diet had been so fraught with momentous issues. In the forefront stood the Russian problem, but even though that were speedily solved, other dangers of a serious nature menaced the country. As to what these dangers are the Marquis appears to have been purposely vague, but we gather from his guarded utterances that he anticipates some attempt against the Constitution. At the same time he expressed an optimistic opinion that the days of the evil-doers were numbered, that the nation had awakened to their iniquities and that the dawn of a better era was in sight. Exactly what it all meant we are far from certain, but the speech exhibited the Marquis in a new light as an exponent of Gladstonian rhetoric. He appears to be by no means the imperturbable student and philosopher hitherto depicted by public opinion. He concluded his speech by a comforting assurance to his Party that if the wind of autumn had blown chillily in their faces of late, spring zephyrs were about to make their genial influence felt. If the flail could miss the ground at which it was aimed, then the Party's plans too might fail.

We observe that Mr. Hayashi Yuzo and his partisans have now received the name of *Go-yoto* (Government party). Considering that they left the ranks of the *Seiyun-kai* because they disapproved of the compromise with the Cabinet, one is perplexed to appreciate the justice of this new appellation. At all events they are represented as having decided to organize a party of their own.

The *Kokumin Shinbun*, which ranks with the *Jiji Shinpo* as a pre-eminently moderate newspaper, has a powerful article denouncing the interminable delay in coming to a settlement with Russia. Whatever had to be said, declares our contemporary, has been fully said; whatever had to be asked has been thoroughly asked and fully answered. Nothing now remains for either side except to formulate a manly decision. If Russia has appreciated the sincerity of Japan's purpose, well and good. But there is nothing to indicate that she has done so. Her proceedings suggest that in her eyes there exists no other country but herself for the purposes of her East-Asiatic programme. It is quite superfluous to address impatient counsels to the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government itself, must be as much astonished and as much perplexed by doubts of Russia's intentions as are the most vehement of the party politicians. It can not be questioned that officialdom is pressing the Great Northern Power to abandon its attitude of *insouciance*. Should that pressure fail of effect, there will be nothing for Japan except to take independently such action as may seem necessary in her own interests.

The *Asahi Shinbun* is equally vehement, but while fully recognising the representative character of the *Asahi*, we do not recognise that it is habitually bound by the sense of responsibility which pervades the utterances of the *Jiji* and the *Kokumin*. The *Asahi*, however, is now able to declare, and does declare, that it unites its voice with those of the *Jiji* and the *Kokumin* to demand a termination of this paralysing suspense. Of course we need scarcely insist on the significance of such concurrent utter-

ances on the part of the three leading journals of Japan. Something has to be done.

Thursday, December 3.

The non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* held a general meeting in Tokyo on the 1st instant, and passed the following resolutions:—

Inasmuch as the Government's procedure with regard to the Russo-Japanese negotiations is considered by us to have gravely compromised the occasion, we propose to impeach the Government on this count in the approaching session of the Diet.

Inasmuch as we consider that the Government's financial and administrative reforms are absolutely at variance with pledges given by it, we declare ourselves plainly opposed to the ministry.

Inasmuch as the Government, by making subsequent appropriations from the reserves on account of items disallowed previously from Diet, has, in our opinion, violated the Constitution, we propose to hold it responsible.

On the same day the preparatory committee of the Progressists held a meeting to determine the programme which should be submitted to the Party at its general meeting on the 3rd instant. The following programme was adopted:—(1) That the nation is profoundly indignant at the procrastinating and undecided policy of the Government in its negotiations with Russia, by which policy opportunities have been sacrificed and Russia's arbitrariness has been increased, to the impairing of Japan's interests. (2) That whereas the Government pledged itself to the Diet to undertake thorough financial and administrative reforms, it has temporized with the matter and has refrained from all drastic steps. Therefore we declare ourselves convinced of the Government's incompetence to undertake this work. (3) That whereas for the appropriations for Kelung Harbour and the compilation of text books were disapproved by the Diet, provision for them was subsequently made by the Government, which we regard as a pernicious precedent and a distinct breach of the Constitution.

Some minor resolutions of a parochial character were framed, but they have little importance or interest compared with the above. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* are acting in combination with the Progressists. The identity of their platforms is conclusive.

The committee appointed by the *Seiyun-kai* to examine the Budget has decided that the Government's figures must be amended. Speaking broadly, the Budget proposes a total reduction of 4,917,000 *yen* in the branch of Ordinary Expenditures; the Committee suggests that this figure should be increased to 14,178,000 *yen*, the difference being 9,261,000 *yen*. Again, the Committee advises retrenchments amounting to 7,662,000 *yen* in Administrative expenses, 4,106,000 *yen* in Army expenses, 2,410,000 *yen* in Naval expenses and 1,498,000 *yen* in extraordinary expenses, a total of 15,678,000 *yen* under these headings, as compared with 13,177,000 *yen* proposed by the Government. Here, then, there is a difference of 2,501,000 *yen*; not a very marked discrepancy nor one by any means sufficient to jeopardise the Budget. But the difference of 9,261,000 *yen* in the column of Ordinary Expenditures is formidable. We can not yet explain the exact motive of these proposed retrenchments, but apparently it is a question of financial reform having for immediate object the sus-

pension or abandonment of all works not absolutely necessary, and the sale of as many Government undertakings as possible to private individuals. This is a radical question which may involve an irreconcilable divergence of views.

Friday, December 4.

The *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Chuo Shimbun* agree in stating that Japan has invited Russia to accelerate her reply to the proposals placed before her more than a month ago. The illness of the Tsarina—who happily is now convalescent—naturally distracted the Tsar's attention, and was at any rate an explanation which a friendly Power could not brush aside. But the Japanese have not failed to observe that while her Majesty's sufferings constituted a reason for putting aside the Far-Eastern problem, they did not in any way check the progress of the negotiations about the Balkan Peninsula, and though that difference is not incapable of being explained, it is difficult to perceive any adequate synchronism between the beginning of Russia's apparent *insouciance* and the first symptoms of the Tsarina's illness. At any rate the Japanese Government can not ignore, and would be most culpable if it ignored, the strong resentment animating its nationals on account of Russia's delays. If the hands that curb Japan's natural impatience are to continue in the exercise of their prudent function, some settlement must be quickly effected. It is Russia's duty to consider these things just as much as it is the necessity of Japanese statesmen not to overlook them. If St. Petersburg delays much longer there can be only one verdict, namely, that Russia, by a show of placid indifference, has deliberately goaded Japan beyond all the limits of human endurance.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a singularly quiet article, the gist of which is that the statesmen of the two empires are doing their best to find a satisfactory settlement; that outsiders are merely wasting words when they cry out about delay, and that the sentiment of the St. Petersburg Government is not to be judged by the acts of the man at the front. We have much respect for the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and we have greatly admired its demeanour throughout this crisis. But we can not find that such an article as its latest is in touch with the time. There is such a thing as over-calm counsels. When men's pulses are beating fast the still small voice is not easily audible. It seems to us as certain as anything can be certain that if Russia continues her apparent neglect of the Far-Eastern problem, diplomacy will lose its grasp of the situation.

There is a vast contrast between the *Nichi Nichi*'s writing and that of the *Dempo Shimbun*, which latter more nearly, we think, represents the temper of the nation. The *Dempo Shimbun* figuratively throws its hat into the air over the news that Russia is despatching the greater part of her fleet to Eastern waters. That means war, it thinks, and since peace with honour seems to be hopeless, let us have war by all means. What is the use of poising a slender pinnacle of peace on an edifice of unsubstantial conventions, treaties and pledges. In the very face of China's engagement to open Mukden to foreign trade, and in the very face of St. Petersburg's declared acquiescence, Russia takes military possession of Mukden. That is a fair measure of the respect she will show for any international engagement that does not suit her convenience. Let us have done with such shilly-shallying. And so on. There is no need to quote further.

The *Dempo Shimbun* having talked itself into a fighting mood, breathes battle from fiery lungs. We suspect that its voice is only one note in a big diapason.

Reuter's statement that Russia is negotiating for the two warships recently built in England to order of the Government of Chili, has evoked some comment in Japan. The impression conveyed by newspaper writing in Tokyo is that the rumour of Russia's doings has been deliberately circulated by Chili in order to excite Japan to buy the vessels at a high price. It is a fact, we believe, that the two iron-clads were offered to Japan several months ago, and that the offer was subsequently repeated on a financial basis which would have proved very convenient to the Treasury. But although the ships themselves are of the best type, they have a special armament, and thus their inclusion in Japan's navy would destroy the latter's homogeneity, which, according to expert opinion, is a feature of the highest importance. We are not sure that no other consideration influenced the Japanese Admiralty. One of our Tokyo contemporaries alleges that a question of terms alone stood in the way of a bargain being completed. But our own belief is that the question of homogeneity was chiefly taken into account. There is nothing to be said against the armament of the ships *qua* armaments, but they are not of the type used in either the Japanese or the British navy. The same objection ought to apply in Russia's case, but as Russia has almost denuded herself of a fleet in European waters, it is conceivable that she should be willing to waive many points of convenience for the purpose of correcting that deficiency. Still it is a fact that news of her essay to buy the two vessels reached Tokyo quite three weeks earlier than Reuter's telegram, and it thus becomes necessary to conclude either that Reuter's information is remarkably belated or that Russia has been hesitating over a transaction which, if she saw any real occasion for it, ought to have been concluded with all haste. As to the idea that she is now impelled by a panicky apprehension that Japan may step in and get the ships, unless anticipated, we regard it as persiflage. Russia must know well that Japan could have had the vessels long ago if she wanted them. One thing is plain, Japan knows her own mind and is not to be hustled into any course that her mature judgment does not approve.

It is scarcely possible to avoid a suspicion that a deliberate attempt is being made to deceive Europe and America with regard to Russia's procedure in the Far-Eastern complication. Berlin and Paris are both busily engaged circulating information which plainly suggests that Russia is negotiating with Japan, and negotiating in an amicable spirit. But Russia is not negotiating. She is sitting idle. She maintains towards Japan's proposals an attitude which strongly resembles contempt. It is true that Count Lamsdorff is credited with having spoken in a very optimistic tone at a recent meeting of diplomats. Immediately previous to that utterance, however, he was reported, on apparently good authority, to have declared that Russia had rejected Japan's proposals. Naturally those that have some knowledge of what is going on are perplexed to know exactly what Count Lamsdorff really means. A few days ago, the Emperor of Russia was said to be unable to attend to business on account of anxiety caused by the Tsarina's illness. None could go behind such a reason.

No course offered except to sympathise with His Majesty's grief. But happily the cause of anxiety is past. Perhaps, then, the Tsar, returning to business, has given a clear indication of pacific intentions, and perhaps Berlin and Paris are correctly reflecting that indication. Strange, though, that nothing is known of it by Japan, who is chiefly concerned. Can it be that Europe and America are being quieted by empty assurances, while Russia is completing preparations which will convert her from a negotiator into a dictator? We do not like to suggest evil motives but there are certainly materials for suspicion.

The various committees of the Progressive Party held a meeting on the 2nd instant. About 60 members were present, and they unanimously agreed upon a resolution to be submitted to the general meeting on the 3rd. The preamble of the Resolution ran thus:—

That the present Cabinet has repeatedly lost opportunities in the field of foreign politics, thereby rendering the situation in the Far East daily more perilous and bringing the Empire to the verge of unprecedented dishonour; that unless steps be immediately taken to save the situation, it is impossible to foresee what misfortunes may fall upon the State; that the present Cabinet pledged itself to reform the administration and reduce the State's expenditures, but has failed to remove the defunct set of officialdom or to correct the confusion of the finances, the Ministry's efforts having been confined to mere temporary and superficial measures.

Therefore our party adopts the following Resolutions and will labour earnestly to give effect to them:—

1. That in order to preserve the peace of the Far East, Russia must be required to withdraw from Manchuria, and that, simultaneously, the principal places in Manchuria must be opened to foreign trade, while, further, Japanese enterprises in China and Korea must be carried to completion.
2. That in order to reform the government of the country, the organization of the administration must be corrected and the various sections brought into unanimity, thereby restoring official discipline and improving the financial position.

These resolutions were passed by the general meeting of the Party on the following day. A member from Awamori attempted to carry an amendment calling for the resignation of the Cabinet, but it was rejected on the ground that the Party had no power to give effect to such a resolve, and that the best plan was to confine themselves to generalities within the limits of which they might march in unison with other parties.

On the 2nd instant the Council of the *Seiyun-kai* held a meeting to draw up a programme for presentation to the general meeting of the Party on the 3rd instant. The most important of the resolutions adopted was:—

That with regard to the situation in foreign affairs and for the purpose of preserving the peace of the Far East, Russia be invited to reflect with a view to a speedy settlement, thereby securing and extending the interests of this empire.

The second resolution was a guarded reference to the problem of administrative and financial reforms, and the third resolution invited the Government to carry out their reforms at once, as well as to abandon all works involving increased expenditures. The comparatively moderate nature of these resolutions will be noticed.

On the 3rd a general meeting was held and the above resolution was adopted unanimously.

A telegram from Matsumoto states that T. Uyemura, a farmer living on the village of Ochi-ai, Suwa, murdered a woman on Dec. 2nd. The culprit was arrested at the scene. Jealousy is reported to be the cause.

CHINA.

Saturday, November 28.

With regard to the collision reported to have taken place between Chinese and Russian soldiers at Sin-min-tung, it is now stated that the cause was an attempt on the part of the Russians to compel the disbandment of the Chinese. The former, so the story runs, had attempted to employ the handits and the Chinese soldiers for their own purposes, but being unable to accomplish that end, they changed their policy and insisted that the soldiers should be disbanded, which demand precipitated a collision. We re-produce this report for what it may be worth. Evidently it comes from a Chinese source, but there is nothing improbable in the details.

Russia having already obtained a concession for the building of a line from Chinting to Taiyuen, is said to have now applied for permission to extend it from the latter town to Lanchow in Kansu. Chinting lies south-west of Peking and is the point whence the Peking-Paoing road branches southward to Hankow and westward to Taiyuen. The continuance of the latter line to Lanchow in Kansu by a Russian company would be distinctly significant. Lanchow lies near the Great Wall at the point where the Yellow River makes its huge northern loop. A road thence to Peking would bring Mongolia into railway communication with the Chinese capital and would render Peking accessible from a westerly direction as it is already from an eastern, namely, by the East-China and Newchang-Shanghai-Kwan roads. It must be confessed that Russia is conducting her empire-building enterprises on a colossal scale. The world knows now what kind of instruments railways become in her hands. She has already gained possession of the cradle of the Tartar dynasty, Manchuria, and it looks very much as though ambition prompted her to a similar acquisition of the cradle of the Chinese race, the provinces lying northward of the Yellow River. Rumour assigns to the Chinese Court renewed projects of removing the capital to Hsian in Shensi, but Hsian would soon cease to be a safe retreat were Russia's "sphere" extended to the regions indicated by her latest move.

Monday, November 30.

Reports from Manchuria—reaching the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* via Peking—show that the Russians are busily making arrangements for going into winter quarters. No sufficient provision exists for such a purpose, and in abandoning the tents and temporary barracks hitherto employed, the troops have to avail themselves of official buildings and private houses on a large scale. Great sufferings are thus inflicted on the inhabitants, and it is said that widespread discontent prevails. That is a phase of the situation which has long been anticipated. Even supposing that Russia has only a hundred thousand men of all arms in Manchuria, the difficulty of providing adequate shelter for them throughout a winter of proverbial severity and several months' duration must be immense. It is supplemented also by the difficulty of victualling them. When the snow lies feet deep, as it does in Manchuria, the transport of provisions for thousands of men is a formidable task. Japan achieved it, however, in the campaign of 1894-5, but in her case there were two important points of difference: one was that she had an immense band of coolies trained to such work; the other that her troops were not scattered about the country

but concentrated at two or three points. We presume that the Russians have made due arrangements for transport purposes, but whatever they have done the troops will have a hard time and the inhabitants of Manchuria a harder. As for the bill that will be run up by all this, it must look serious even to Russia, whose outpouring of treasure in pursuit of her Far-Eastern ambition has assumed stupendous dimensions. However, the die may be said to have now been cast. It is too late to attempt the removal of any considerable part of her Manchurian garrison before the snows commence. Had she shown a little more expedition in dealing with Japan, the situation might be different, but if St. Petersburg chooses to pay tens of millions of roubles for the luxury of practising *insouciance*, that is St. Petersburg's look-out.

It has been amusing to observe the reception given in some quarters to our comment that the alleged south-ward movement of Russia's forces in Manchuria might be connected with going into winter quarters. The least attempt to read Russia's doings by an ordinary, rational light is denounced by some of our contemporaries as shuffling, or as hypocrisy, or as something else equally nasty. Apparently the only mien approved by these critics is one of indiscriminating clamour. It has been said of Gibbon that he never could attribute any human action to a good motive were an evil motive conceivable. There are many imitators of Gibbon where Russia is concerned.

General Ma is reported to have just had audience with the Empress-Dowager, and to have informed Her Majesty that in the event of war between Japan and Russia, he desired to lead his forces to the assistance of the Japanese. There is no information as to the reply of the Empress Dowager.

Many considerations are connected with this question of China's attitude in the event of trouble; so many that to discuss them in a paragraph is out of the question. But one reflection forces itself upon our attention. It is that thoughtful Chinese must be perplexed about a civilization which relies solely on the weapons of mediæval times. China's trouble is that she long ago abandoned the sword as a means of settling international disputes, and consequently she is not now ready to draw it. The units of her people can fight valorously and ably as they have often proved, but a perennial prejudice against the profession of arms has deterred men of education from espousing a military career, and the spirit of fighting seems to have died out. It is that spirit that our refined civilization is bent upon resuscitating. We rely in these times chiefly, if not entirely, upon brute force, and the propagandists of our morality are endeavouring to win China to the same creed. The crowning charm of the thing is that she is denounced as bigotted, degenerate and uncivilized because she hesitates to adopt the fighting doctrine.

It is stated on apparently good authority—we quote the *Asahi Shinbun*—that according to a telegram from Commander-in-chief Tso to the Foreign Office in Peking, the Russians in Mukden have demanded the surrender of all official buildings and stores. Tso seems to have applied for re-inforcements, but for what purpose he would employ them there is no suggestion. The Russians evidently have come to Mukden to stay. Their retirement from the place after China had acceded to such of their demands as could be insisted on without

extravagance, would have constituted a proof that some reliance might be placed on the protestations they have frequently made in public. But it would seem that there is not to be a saving clause. The fact is that the peace-party has been pledging the country before the world and the man at the front has been engaged smashing the pledges.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Tientsin correspondent reports that when Viceroy Yuan returned Major-General Wogack's recent visit, the conversation turned upon the evacuation of Manchuria, concerning which the Russian officer said that it would be altogether unreasonable to expect Russia to relinquish her hold of a territory where she had spent many hundreds of millions of roubles. Thereupon the Viceroy replied that possibly a third Power might not view the retention of the place with inactive complacency. "You mean Japan, of course," answered Major-General Wogack. "A poor little country like Japan does not count for anything in Russia's eyes. My country would crush it at one onset."

That is a pleasant utterance of the Major-General's. It has an agreeable savour of pacific sentiment, derived perhaps from the media through which the story passed *en route* to the public ear, but none the less likely to gratify the Japanese. We suspect that Major-General Wogack is a typical man at the front, though we make due allowance for the usual process of exaggeration his words have doubtless undergone.

We have heard it said by highly responsible Japanese statesmen that precisely the reason alleged by the Major-General makes it hopeless to expect Russia's withdrawal from Manchuria: she has spent so much money there that to give up the place would be an intolerable loss. Practically such a contention has manifest value, but what a farcical example of morality it is! Sink your money in the territory of another State and you immediately acquire a title to the possession of that territory! We Westerners who gravely admit the justice of this plea are conspicuous for our denunciation of the so-called robbery practised by Chinese officials, the while there is performed under our approving eyes a monster theft which throws into deepest shadow all the larcenies of all Oriental officials combined.

Wednesday, December 2.

The chief of the Chinese officers who attended the autumn manoeuvres in Japan is said to have presented a report to the Court in Peking, referring in warm terms to the diligence shown by the Emperor and Empress of Japan in promoting all useful undertakings, to the remarkable proficiency of the troops, and to the patriotism and general goodness of the people.

Going the round of the newspapers there is a story that Viceroy Alexieff has taken some one into his confidence on the subject of docking facilities, and has explained that in the event of war with Japan the Russian Squadron, unless it could completely destroy the enemy's ships at the first encounter, would thereafter be crippled owing to the difficulty of effecting repairs. There is nothing new in such a view. The fact has long been familiar to onlookers. It is one of Russia's weak points—a natural disadvantage which must long exist. Another difficulty is that of coal. Experts say that the supply now immediately available for Russan vessels would not suffice for more than the initial stages of a campaign. Some 25 ships are on their way from England loaded with

that prime essential, and others will doubtless follow, but if the war lasted for any length of time, Russia would be greatly crippled in this respect. Saigon might help her, but Saigon is not immediately accessible and there are limits to the benevolence that French neutrality might assume.

In connexion with this it may be mentioned that even though English ports between Europe and the East were closed to belligerent vessels for coaling purposes, Russian men-of-war could make their way to this part of the Pacific *via* the Strait of Sunda and Saigon, supposing that Holland and France were disposed to ignore the principles of international law.

Thursday, December 3.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has a telegram from Peking dated the 1st instant, saying that Viceroy Alexieff was to start from Port Arthur for St. Petersburg on the 2nd instant, and that Major-General Wogack had left Tientsin in time to bear the Viceroy company on his homeward voyage. Advices from London at the close of October show that on the continent of Europe Viceroy Alexieff and General Kuropatkin were then believed to be the leaders of the war party, whereas the Tsar's influence was thrown entirely into the opposite scale. The return of Alexieff, then, may mean one of two things: it may mean that his policy is discredited, or it may mean that he is to be personally consulted before any decision is taken. We can scarcely credit the former interpretation, desirous as we are of doing so; and we dare not credit the latter, since it involves two grave dangers, namely, either that the Viceroy's presence in St. Petersburg may turn the scale in favour of war, or that the delay pending his arrival may prove intolerable to Japan, whose patience is already worn well nigh threadbare.

It is stated that, at the close of November, the Russian garrison of Mukden received an increase of a thousand men. How extremely difficult it is becoming to accept the pretext originally advanced for the re-occupation of this city! Taotai Chang, who succeeds Taotai Yuan at Antung, is now on his way from Peking to Mukden. If the Antung incident has been settled so thoroughly as to warrant Russia's acquiescence in China's appointment of a successor to Yuan, what has Russia still to do in Mukden? It would be most convenient if telegraphs and all other rapid means of disseminating news could be quietly suspended while this Manchurian pageant is in progress. Otherwise the world's vision is not unlikely to be injured by all the dust that is being thrown into it.

It is stated on the authority of the Japanese Consul in Antwerp that for the purpose of expediting the survey and laying of the Yei-Han Railway, now in course of construction, the King of Belgium, at the close of October, directed Lieut. Pontas (?) and five other special commissioners, to set out from Genoa for China in the beginning of November.

Friday, December 4.

The news is confirmed that Viceroy Alexieff, accompanied by Major-General Wogack, was to leave Port Arthur for St. Petersburg on the 2nd instant.

It is stated from Peking that Major-General Wogack has been repeating in that city the insulting remarks addressed by him to Viceroy Yuan in Tientsin. He is reported to have told a high official of the Wai-wa-

pu that Japan has no intention whatever of fighting: that did such a petty Power enter the lists against Russia it would be a case of the mantis attacking the war-chariot; that if China placed any reliance on her little neighbour she would be committing the grossest possible blunder, and that the only wise course for the Government of the Middle Kingdom is to come to terms at once with Russia.

War being Major-General Wogack's *metier*, his seemingly deliberate attempts to stir it up are not, perhaps, so wonderful. There are unhappily men in the world who, for the sake of personal ambition, make small account of any sufferings inflicted on others. Unhappily, also, nothing subjects human patience to a severer strain than to be openly accused of cowardice, as this Russian officer appears to be making it his business to accuse Japan. It is certainly a pity that Major-General Wogack, supposing him to be such a person as the utterances recently attributed to him indicate—it is certainly a pity that he should be in intimate relations with Viceroy Alexieff. What interests us mainly in his allegations is the gross ignorance they betray of Japan. Major-General Wogack knows so little of this country that he can actually persuade himself of her reluctance to fight because Russia is big and has nominally the strength of bigness. That is a colossal blunder. Major-General Wogack has been in Japan. He spent quite a considerable time in Japan, and unless he deliberately closed his eyes to all opportunities of learning, he should have acquired at least a rudimentary acquaintance with the disposition of the Japanese. Did he altogether fail to look about him? Frankly we do not believe it. What is more, if he said the things attributed to him, we do not believe that he believed them. And it is to be hoped that the Japanese will not regard him as a typical Russian. The Russians are too brave a people to wantonly insult a nation which they have greatly injured and which, in the face of a long series of provocations, has shown patience representing the highest kind of courage. We have not the least doubt that even the average Russian soldier, and certainly, all Russian gentlemen, would denounce as strongly as we do such utterances as those attributed to Major-General Wogack.

The *Fiji* has a telegram from Peking saying that Reuter's telegram as to peace on the basis of an exchange between Manchuria and Korea, is credited widely in that city, and that Viceroy Alexieff's departure for St. Petersburg is regarded as evidence that the draft of a convention has been agreed upon.

Taotai Chang, who is to succeed Taotai Yuan, at Feng-hwang-cheng, seems to have done everything possible to avoid an office so pregnant with trouble. His reluctance was overcome, however, and he is now on his way to his new post. Rumour attributes to him a character as strong as that of Yuan, and says that he will not consent to be a creature of Russia's. It is of small moment whether he does or does not consent, so far as the fate of Manchuria is concerned. If he attempt to kick against the pricks, he will be sent back to Peking, that is all.

R. Tamura, manager of the Miyazaki-Shoten, silk goods exporters, Ota-machi, Yokohama, was arrested on Dec. 2nd and removed to the Court for preliminary examination. He is said to have embezzled *yen* 2,200 belonging to the firm whose head office is at Kyoto. The Yokohama branch was opened in July this year.

KOREA.

Monday, November 30.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes news from its Seoul correspondent to the effect that Korea is about to lay the foundations of a navy with Russian assistance. What our contemporary relates is that on the occasion of his recent visit to Seoul M. Waeber concluded with Li Keun-thaik an arrangement in the sense that Korea should purchase a cruiser from Russia for 400,000 *yen*; that 5 Russian officers should be lent to organize the Korean Navy, and that a naval college should be established where the Russians would act as instructors. It is added that M. Waeber having effected the necessary steps to carry out that programme, M. Pavlow has been instructed to obtain Korea's ratification, and for that purpose has addressed himself to the Emperor, who, in turn, has issued the necessary instructions.

What makes this news difficult to credit is that the action attributed to Russian diplomats would be in plain opposition to the Russo-Japanese Conventions. The Convention of 1896 says:—"The Japanese and Russian Governments will endeavour to abandon to Korea, as far as the financial and economic situation of the country will permit, the creation and maintenance of an armed force and of native police in proportions sufficient to preserve internal order, without foreign aid." And the Convention of 1898 supplements this by saying:—"The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage, in case Korea should have recourse to the counsel and assistance whether of Japan or of Russia, not to take any measure as to the nomination of military instructors and financial advisers without having previously arrived at a mutual agreement on the subject."

It is agreeable when some little oasis presents itself in the desert of Korea's political turmoil. We read in the *Fiji*'s correspondence that Li Yong-ik, having received medical treatment for several months in the Japanese Hospital at Seoul, and having now completely recovered, has presented a sum of 1,500 *yen* to the funds of the Hospital and has given gold watches and other *souvenirs* to the nurses and physicians. Li Yong-ik is the politician who used to be regarded as the head and front of the pro-Russian party, but so far as we can see, rivalry with Li Keun-thaik is the mainspring of all his acts. Either of these two men seems ready to espouse the cause of whatever Power is most likely to further his individual aims.

There appears to be a dispute about concessions for mining smokeless coal at Pyong-yang. The former Governor of the place, Min Yong-chhol, granted the sole right to an American syndicate, but Li Yong-ik, Chief of the Imperial Estates Bureau, gave a concession in the same district to a French syndicate, and has been attempting to compel the Americans to withdraw.

Tuesday, December 1.

A long telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from its special correspondent in Korea indicates that the Russians are very busy. They appear to be making Tung-fa a centre of lumber industry and also to be organizing sericultural enterprise there. Tung-fa has always been noted for its production of *yamamay*. It is further stated that they are working to lay a line of telegraph between Yong Am-pho and Mi-reuk-tung.

and that they are endeavouring to make arrangements for building a railway from Seoul to Yong Am-pho. The same correspondent states that, in view of Yong Am-pho becoming an open port, a certain Chinaman purchased 200,000 *tsubo* of land in the neighbourhood, and marked his acquisition with posts which, however, the Russians removed, imagining that the Chinaman had some Japanese connexions. After removing the posts, they mounted an old cannon at the place.

Possibly these statements have to be discounted. Indeed they are avowedly based on rumours in some cases at any rate. But there is no mistaking the activity of the Russians in northern Korea, and no misinterpreting their intention to establish a firm footing there. If it be true that the mere suspicion of collusion with Japanese subjects induced them to remove the land-marks of a Chinese purchaser, their action assumes a sinister aspect. But had the Chinaman any right to acquire land? As good a right as the Russians, perhaps, and yet, perhaps, no right at all.

It is stated that the provisions stored by the Russians at Feng-hwang-cheng will barely suffice for the winter. Yet, in the same breath, we are told that they are about to increase the force there from 23 to 28 officers, and from 200 to 2,000 men. These are singular proportions. Somebody must be speaking off the book.

Russia is said to have objected to the new Taotai whom China nominated to replace the offender Yuan. It is suggested that the new nominee, being an adherent of Viceroy Yuan, is objectionable, but that at any rate Russia does not want to be troubled with Taotais in the region of Antung.

Rumour says that the French Representative in Seoul is busying himself about the port that the Korean Government has agreed to grant a concession to a third owner for the construction of a line of railway from Seoul to Wiju. The Representative is stated to have directed Korea's attention to the fact that, in 1899, she promised to employ French materials and French port assistance in building the line. He asks for a clear statement of Korea's intentions.

Wednesday, December 2.

The Korean Emperor seems to be emerging from the partial retirement maintained some time. He was to give audience to

Representatives of Japan, the United States and Great Britain on the 30th ultimo. Opinion prevailed that His Majesty would hear a great deal about Yong Am-pho that day.

he *Nichi Nichi's* Seoul correspondent that the question of the Chemulpo riot is to end without further discussion. At a time there was much communication between the Legations of Japan and Russia, the latter Power seems now reluctantly to let the matter rest.

There is confirmation of the report that the Russians in Seoul are endeavouring to secure the purchase of a Russian man-of-war by the Korean Government. The vessel, however, seems to have been shorn of final dimensions, and we no longer find it actively concerned.

Nichi Nichi's correspondent repeats that the French Representative is busying himself about the Seoul railway. In our last issue we stated of this matter, as reported from the capital. These have now to be added by the information that the French Representative is referred to by the French Re-

presentative—namely, the engagement that the Korean Government itself would build the line and that it would employ French experts and French materials—appears to rest solely on a verbal promise given by Pak Che-shun, who held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in 1899 when the French concessionaire surrendered his concession, having failed to procure capital for the work or to find a purchaser of the privilege. It remains to be seen whether the Government of Korea in 1903 will consider itself bound by a verbal promise extracted from one of its officials in 1899. Such respect for mouth-pledges would be a refreshing oasis in the wilderness of deliberately violated agreements that now stretches over the whole of Manchuria and promises to invade Korea also.

It is stated that the French concessionaire who last year obtained a promise of mining privileges at Chhang-song in Pyong-an-do, has at length succeeded in getting his privilege practically recognised.

Thursday, December 3.

It is stated that a petition has been addressed to the Emperor of Korea urging that the surrender of the murderers of U Pom-song should be demanded of the Japanese Government with a view to their reward and promotion. The *Kokumin's* version of this affair, or perhaps of one incident of it, is that two Koreans, by name Min Yong-hwan and Min Yong-so, proceeded to the Japanese Legation in Seoul and presented a memorial praying that Ko and No, the assassins, be leniently treated. It is conceivable that Ko and No believed themselves to be actuated by truly patriotic motives, and that were their acts judged strictly and solely by the crooked code of morality governing their lives, they would deserve a niche in the temple of fame, a place beside Harmodius and Aristogeiton, instead of a felon's grave. Korea does not seem to have emerged by however little from the groove of mediaevalism in these matters. There are many Japanese still travelling in the same groove; many men who believe that if only they find in themselves a sentiment of willingness to sacrifice their own lives on behalf of a cause, that cause must be considered to have heaven's approval and any method of promoting it must be counted lawful. That a similar creed should prevail among some Koreans, therefore, would not be wonderful, though it must be noted, at the same time, that in Korea the impulse of the assassin has never been redeemed, so far as we know, by any of the attributes that impart a semblance of nobility to even the most ferocious of Japanese fanatics. Apart from the question of springs of action in individual cases, however, the strange and lamentable phase of Korea's career is that even her Court and her Government seem unable to emerge from the shadow of old times in this most signal respect, and that just as Kim Ok-kyun's corpse was carried in a Korean public vessel from Shanghai to Chemulpo, his murderer being an honoured passenger by the same steamer, and just as the remains, on reaching Seoul, were officially subjected to the foulest indignities, and the assassin raised to high office, so now it would appear that Korean officialdom is not unwilling to associate itself with the act of Ko and No, and to contrive their escape, if possible. It is not possible, however, Japanese justice, no longer recognising the plea of fanaticism, will pursue these murderers to the end, and their fate many perhaps prove a deterrent to other Koreans who have essayed, and are still essaying, to tread the same path.

Telegrams from Seoul show that on the occasion of Minister Hayashi's audience with the Emperor of Korea on the 30th of November, the Emperor explained that the question of opening Yong Am-pho had been entrusted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the port would doubtless be soon opened. In spite of this declaration, however, the consummation of His Majesty's promise is said to be liable to delay.

On the other hand, M. Pavlow, who was received in audience after Mr. Hayashi, is reported to have strongly opposed the opening of Yong Am-pho, and to have stated his reasons accurately.

It is impossible not to contrast this action of M. Pavlow's with some recent utterances of the *Novoe Vremya*. That journal informed the world that "Russia washed her hands in innocence;" that the principles of her policy continued to be "the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China and Korea and, in general, of the *status quo* in the Far East," and that her "sole desire was to open up for the commerce and civilization of foreign countries territories that have hitherto been inaccessible." We have sometimes doubted whether the history of nations offers any parallel for the recent sweeping aggressions of Russia in the face of solemn engagements to the contrary. But we are sure that the history of journalism offers no parallel for the flagrant contrast between facts and professions presented by the *Novoe Vremya's* utterances and the doings of Russia's soldiers and diplomatists in the Far East. This empire that merely wants to open up for the commerce and civilizations of foreign countries territories hitherto inaccessible, is represented in Seoul by an official who exerts all his influence, and resorts even to warlike menaces, for the purpose of preventing the opening of Yong Am-pho because, it has been arbitrarily chosen as a station by some Russian lumber-men.

The Representatives of the United States and Great Britain were to be received by the Emperor of Korea on the 1st instant. It is to be hoped that they raised their voices strenuously against the selfish policy of M. Pavlow.

THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER OF KOREA.

There appears to be quite a complication on the banks of the Tumen. A collision between Chinese and Korean troops at Kyong-heung—the scene of Russia's telegraph-building essay some time ago—has already been reported, and the fact that two Chinese subjects were killed in the fray is known to our readers. News now comes that according to despatches from the local Authorities in that part of Hamyongdo, Chinese bandits (or Boxers) have been raiding the districts of Musan (where the timber-felling business began), Chyon-son and Hai-ryong. The local Authorities say that they have no adequate means of checking these incursions and that the people are suffering cruelly. But when representations were about to be made by the Seoul Government to the Chinese Minister, the latter forestalled them by preferring a complaint with reference to the killing of the two Chinese. There our information ends. There has always been a turbulent Chinese element in the districts on the east of the Tumen, and it is probable that their lawlessness is the prime cause of this latest complication.

RELATIVE STRENGTHS OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has an interesting article on the subject of the relative strengths of Japan and Russia. On the eve of the war with China, says our contemporary, the universal opinion of the nations, whether they sympathised with Japan or did not sympathise with her, whether they were hostile to her or were not hostile to her, was that China would win. Similarly the universal opinion to-day is that did war break out, Russia would win. One correspondent of an influential American journal who saw the recent manoeuvres in Liaotung, expressed astonishment at the force Russia could muster, and estimated her available troops in the Far East at 280,000 men. It is not pleasant, continues our contemporary, to be confronted with such opinions, but they do not dismay Japan. The people of this country know their own strength and it is because they derive confidence from the knowledge that they are able to preserve a calm demeanour. Perhaps it might be found in the day of trial that Russia suffered from some of the inherent weaknesses which contributed to the defeat of the Chinese. She has an immense inchoate territory, she has a huge heterogeneous population, she is suffering from disaffection among her people and from corruption in official circles. The world may be mistaken in its estimate of the two Powers. At all events Japan is prepared for the trial and does not shrink from it. Her policy is not one of supreme selfishness and absolute indifference to the interests of others. If she enter the lists, her arm will be strengthened by the force of a good cause.

It appears to us that the *Kokumin* is not quite accurate when it accuses all countries of having predicted Japan's defeat at China's hands. Germany was a signal exception. The German officers who had been in the service of Japan carried away with them an expert conception of the quality of Japanese soldiers and sailors, and the consequence was that German opinion inclined from the first to forecast victory for Japan. Needless to say that many of us living on the spot held a similar view. The writer of these words—if he may be permitted to relate a personal incident—received from an important London journal, just before the first shot was fired in Korean waters, a telegram inquiring the probable result of the conflict. His reply was:—"Japan will beat China wherever she finds her," and that reply shaped the views of the journal to which it was addressed. However, our point is that Germany showed herself exceptionally perspicacious on that occasion, and that the fact should not be lost sight of when the forecasts of the nations are discussed.

THE INSURANCE QUESTION.

An insurance expert writes as follows:—"If the reserves of the Meiji Life Insurance Company, after twenty years' existence be—as stated in the *Japan Mail*—only 2,600,000 *yen* on policies of the face value of 24 millions, it follows either that the reserves are insufficient or that they are calculated on a basis widely different from that adopted by foreign offices. The standard followed by the latter is from 3 to 3½ per cent. of the sum insured, and if the same standard were taken by the *Meiji*, an actuary would probably find that the reserves were altogether insufficient, and that if new business were to be discontinued a liquidation

of the old business with such reserves would be impracticable."

It appears to us that nothing definite can be said on this subject without an exact knowledge of the course of the Meiji's business. Had the latter grown steadily and equally year by year until its total reached 24 million, the reserves, on a 3-per cent. basis, should be now some 6 million *yen*. But the *Meiji* may have written very few policies in the course of the first fifteen years. Thus, if its business grew at the rate of 200,000 *yen* annually for the first 15 years, and then leaped to 4 millions annually, the reserves should now be between 3 and 4 million *yen* on a 3 per cent. basis, and evidently if the development followed some different course, the reserves would vary accordingly. We do not see, therefore, how anything conclusive can be formulated about the Meiji's reserves in the matter of sufficiency or insufficiency, but, on the other hand, we entertain no doubt that this figure given for the Meiji is considerably smaller than the corresponding figure carried in the books of any of the great foreign firms whose business has been prosperous from the outset and has grown at a steady rate.

With reference to this general question of insurance, we learn that the Japanese Government has agreed to receive the deposits over and above 100,000 *yen* largely in securities other than Japanese bonds. The exact proportions fixed are that the first 100,000 *yen* must be all in Japanese securities; the next 400,000 *yen* in Japanese and foreign securities in the ratio of 6 to 4; the next 500,000 *yen* in the ratio of 4 to 6; and all amounts over one million *yen* in the ratio of 2.5 of Japanese securities to 7.5 of foreign. As the main objection of the insurance companies was based on the necessity of investing large sums in Japanese bonds, this concession will doubtless remove much of the difficulty, especially if the depositors have full liberty to change the securities as financial prudence suggests.

THE CANTON RAILWAY.

A noteworthy event is the opening of the first section of the railway which the American China Development Co. have in hand to build between Canton and the large city of Samshui on the West River. It marks the coming into operation of the first railway in Southern China, that is in purely Chinese territory. This is a branch of the grand trunk line which is to run from Canton to Hankow and the construction of which is about to be begun by the same Company. Under their agreement with the Chinese Government the company have the power to issue 42,500,000 dollars' worth of fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, the interest being guaranteed by the Chinese Government. Excellent progress has been made with the work. From Canton to Fatshan the distance is only 10½ miles, but by the middle of January it is expected that the entire branch line from Canton to Samshui, a distance of thirty miles, will be opened. We learn from a Hongkong paper that preparations are well advanced for the commencement of work on the grand trunk line at both ends. Out of Canton some 150 miles of the permanent way are located, and the work of construction begins at this end of the line probably in the course of the next fortnight. Including branches, there are approximately about 1,000 miles of railway to construct, and Mr. Willis E. Gray, the general manager and engineer-in-chief of the line, calculates that the work will progress

at the rate of 125 or 130 miles a year. The opening ceremony took place on Nov. 15th and the spectators included practically the foreign residents of Shameen and a considerable contingent from Hongkong. The first train consisted of a locomotive and improvised cars which carried some five hundred persons from Canton to Fatshan and back, after which a tiffin was given and speeches were made with reference to the occasion. Stress was laid by several speakers on the importance of the link between Canton and Kowloon, which the Chairman (Mr. Gray) remarked his British friends had been messing about for years. In the course of a short address that he was called on to give, the Hon. F. H. May told a rather neat story. "Some people," he remarked, "say that some of the happiest moments of our lives are those that we live in the pleasant recollections of the past. Now, that has not been my fortune. I have only been at one opening of a railway before the one in which we have taken part to-day. It was the opening of a railway in Ireland, in the county of Meath, and I was sitting in the carriage next the engine with a friend of mine when the train brought up. We sat for some moments and then, as it did not go on, I looked out of the window, and I saw the engine-driver inspecting his engine all over, and then I saw him climb up again into his place, and his stoker said to him, 'Mickie, what ails her at all?' 'I don't know, Pat,' said Mickie, 'what ails her; but I know this, I will drive her or 'bust' her.'—(Laughter.) And you may imagine my feelings when he put on full steam, and he did 'bust' her. Fortunately, the explosion was not a serious one, but I and the rest of the occupants of the train had to walk home.—(Laughter.)"

LATE REAR-ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

By the death of Rear-Admiral Lester Anthony Beardslee, U.S.N., a figure of historic importance is removed from the public view. He was born at Little Falls, New York, in 1836; entered the navy at the age of fourteen, and six years later graduated from the naval academy. He won promotion through the regular channels up to the Civil War. In 1853 the Perry expedition went to Japan. Beardslee was then a cadet on board the *Plymouth*. In 1863 as executive officer of the monitor *Nantuxet* he participated in the attack on the Confederate works at Charleston, and in October of the following year was on the United States warship *Wachusett* which chased the Confederate steamer *Florida* into the port of Bahia, Brazil. While the rebel vessel was under the protection of Brazil the Federal ship entered the bay, captured her and put a prize crew, commanded by Beardslee, aboard. The latter afterwards brought the prize to the United States. In 1870 Beardslee took the *Palos* to Alaska waters—that *Palos* which was sold to Japan not long ago in Nagasaki—and it is recorded that about the same year while in command of the cruiser *Jamesston* he discovered, surveyed and named Glacier Bay in Alaskan waters. But the deed which will be chiefly remembered in connection with the active part that he took in the promotion of the Perry Memorial Expedition to Uruga. He delivered what, next to Commodore Rodgers', was the speech of the day, and was one of the few survivors—if not, indeed, the self the last survivor—of the officers who were in the Perry Expedition he aroused the deepest interest on the part of the Japanese.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

In its issue of Oct. 11th the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* wrote contemptuously of the Japanese army. It said that the Japanese soldier had not much endurance and could not stand long marches or inclement weather. As for the cavalry, the *Viedomosti* considered it so bad as to be unworthy of consideration. A few days later (Oct. 20th) the *Novoe Vremya*, according to *The Times'* correspondent, "dealt with the Japanese army in a serious spirit, contrasting markedly with the flippant manner in which the *Viedomosti* discussed the same subject a few days ago." The writer in the *Novoe Vremya*, continues the correspondent, "points out that the weakest point in the Japanese army is the cavalry, the development of which has been hindered by lack of horses and by a want of suitable places for exercise. The war strength of the cavalry does not exceed 99 squadrons, that is, twelve or thirteen thousand men, the Russian cavalry being seven times as strong. A very favourable judgment is passed on the infantry. Above all the other arms," says the writer, "rank the infantry, the moral qualities of whom are very high, though their physical qualities are on a very much lower level. In warm countries the Japanese infantryman has displayed extraordinary powers of endurance, but he would hardly be likely to do so in a cold climate. Of the artillery little is known, and altogether, in the opinion of this writer, it is difficult to form an estimate of an army that has never stood the test of serious war."

Of course it is not possible to predict what qualities of endurance Japanese soldiers would show in a cold climate. Probably the verdict of the writer in the *Novoe Vremya* is unconsciously influenced by a thought that his own countrymen are conspicuously injured to cold. It has to be remembered, however, in this context that the Japanese surprised us all in 1895-6 by their winter campaigns in Manchuria and Shantung. Previously to that record most people held the same view as that now advanced by the Russian journalist; held it simply because, Japan being a comparatively warm country, it seemed natural to expect that her inhabitants would suffer severely if exposed to cold. But they did not seem to suffer in Manchuria and Shantung. However, the truth is that the Japanese soldier will never merge from the rank of unknown quantities until he has crossed bayonets with a Westerner.

The question of the cavalry is less obscure. Japan's weakness in that arm has long been patent; weakness, that is to say, according to the old standards when weight and speed were prime essentials for the purposes of a crushing charge. The charge, however, is said to have passed out of the roll of cavalry functions. No body of horsemen could live to ride within lance's length of a company of infantry armed with magazine rifles. It may be, therefore, that the Japanese trooper on his hardy, easily and cheaply procured pony will serve all the modern functions of a cavalryman, namely for scouting, for reconnoitering, for escorting. What, we wonder, is the experience of the Russians themselves in Manchuria. Probably they find Chinese as more serviceable than European ones. But at all events it is pretty certain that the Japanese cavalry is not numerous enough.

GARDEN PARTY IN TOKYO.

Count and Countess Inouye gave a garden party at their Azabu residence on the 28th instant to celebrate the Count's 68th birthday. The weather was extraordinarily balmy and bright, so that the garden, which yearly grows more beautiful, looked at its best. Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata, being absent from Tokyo, did not attend, and Count Inouye himself and Count Matsukata represented the *Genro*. But all the Ministers of State and virtually every Japanese of note in the capital were present, excepting, of course, the Progressist leaders. These parties of Count and Countess Inouye's are quite out of the general order of such entertainments. The amusements provided are always of the most novel kind, and the arrangements for refreshments show an exceptional care for the comfort and delectation of the guests. After some clever performances by a Japanese juggler, there was a highly picturesque and diverting dance by *geisha* in male costume, and this was followed by a striking display of combined legerdemain and acrobatics by the Chinese expert now so much in vogue in Tokyo. The last piece was a burlesque in congratulation of longevity, after which the business of refreshments commenced in earnest, having been preceded by some skirmishes with vermicelli and *sake*. Vociferous cheering for the host and hostess marked the conclusion of a most delightful party. The foreigners present were Mrs. Watanabe, Mr. and Miss Irwin, Dr. Loenholm, Mr. T. B. Glover and Captain Brinkley.

THE HOUSE TAX.

On the 5th of November a notice was served on the foreign house-owners in Yokohama calling upon them to pay the House Tax for the latter half of the 36th fiscal year of Meiji. Many of them noticed that the amount demanded was considerably more than the sum set down for the first half of the year and going into figures found that the taxes for the first half year had been multiplied by 3. For instance, one resident, who had been called upon in the first half year for *yen* 65.48, now found the City Office demanding from him *yen* 196.44—a difference of *yen* 130.96. He naturally demanded an explanation and was told that an additional levy had been made in consequence of the cost of the sanitary measures adopted by the city to stamp out the plague. On Friday, however, he received the following circular, in Japanese and English:—

TRANSLATION.

Yokohama, Nov. 1903.

SIR,—In virtue of the city's notice No. 132 dated the 5th of November, 1903, the time of payment of the municipal additional house tax to be assessed on the houses which existed on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, 1903, has been postponed till the 28th of February, 1904.

We, therefore, beg to notify the tax-payers that the additional payment already made by them shall be temporarily reimbursed in our office, and that even if the payment has not yet been made the tax notices already received by them shall be returned by bearer or post on receipt of the rectified notices herewith enclosed.

YOKOHAMA CITY OFFICE.

The amended notice called for *yen* 65.48—the original sum asked at the beginning of the year. We make no comment, for doubtless a further explanation is forthcoming from the officials.

TOKYO ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The interactions of the Tokyo electric railways now partly or wholly in operation promise to be an interesting study. Up to the era of electric traction the city's public conveyances—*jinrikisha* excepted, of course—may be said to have been limited to the horse-trams which ran nearly direct from Shinagawa to Ueno and Asakusa, piercing the very heart of the city. For the uses of persons living on either side of this median line, there were only those most miserable of miserable vehicles, the *hako-basha*; veritable boxes on wheels, as their name indicated, drawn by moribund animals and driven by mendicant jehus. These wretched conveyances never served as feeders for the horse-tram, which belonged to a higher though still humble enough grade of carrier. If persons living at any distance from the tram route desired to avail themselves of its facilities, they tramped thither on foot, or, more rarely, rode thither in *jinrikishas*. Hence when the lateral districts of the city—lateral in respect of the median line—were supplied with transport facilities in the form of electric roads, and when the old horse-tram was converted into a tolerably respectable electric service, it seemed a reasonable expectation that the former would act the part of feeders to the latter, in some degree at all events, and that each supplementing the other, they would be mutually helpful. That is to say, many folks of the middle and upper class, living in the Kojimachi district, let us say,—folks who would never persuade themselves to ride in either a box-cart or a horse-tram—might be expected, when electric lines became available, to take the lateral cars as far as the nearest point of the median line, and then transfer themselves to the latter for conveyance to Asakusa, Ueno, or some of the many business regions *en route*. On that hypothesis, the number of passengers by both the lateral and the median lines should show a steady tendency to increase. Curiously enough the records thus far do not bear out any such theory. Here are the figures published with reference to four days of last month:—

	Old Horse Tram.		Street Railway Company	
	Passengers.	Fares.	Passengers.	Fares.
		Yen.		Yen.
24th ult.	75,118	2,457.....	18,562	396
25th ult.	127,916	3,647.....	15,522	325
26th ult.	126,041	3,578.....	13,493	312
27th ult.	116,962	3,325.....	14,379	313

It appears plain from this table that the opening of electric cars, which take the place of the old horse-trams, has had the effect of diminishing the traffic by the Street Railway, and that, so far from the one serving as a feeder to the other, the very opposite is the case. In fact, the inference suggested by the figures is that so long as the median service was limited to horse-trams, many people preferred to seek partial transport by the electric cars of the new Street Railway, rather than to secure complete transit by the horse-trams, whereas now that the latter have been converted to the electric system, many patrons of the Street Railway have deserted it. Of course in the present uncompleted state of the Street Railway no hard and fast conclusion is possible. One can scarcely doubt that when all the lines are completed so as to traverse the various parts of Tokyo, their interactions will be helpful so far as they do not compete. At present the only point made absolutely plain by the statistics is that these various lines have a great future, and that they will attract many times the maximum number of passengers that patronized the horse-trams.

The length of the Densha roads is 13 miles, if we remember aright, and it will consequently be seen that they are carrying an average of from 9,000 to 10,000 passengers daily per mile.

Another interesting fact is that the railway seems likely to suffer appreciably from the competition of the electric trams. It is now possible to ride from any point along the median line to Shinagawa by paying 3 *sen*, whereas the third-class railway fare from Shimbashi to Shinagawa is 4 *sen*. Hence the electric cars now attract not only citizens whose habit has hitherto been to take the horse-tram as far as Shimbashi and there entrain for Shinagawa or some more distant point, but also persons who, under former circumstances, would have walked to Shimbashi for the purpose of embarking in the train. It is stated that already the number of passengers by the railway from Shimbashi to Shinagawa and *vice versa* has undergone marked diminution; that the keepers of the *jinrikisha* stand at the former place find themselves idle, and that the neighbourhood of the Shinagawa station has assumed an unwonted air of prosperity. How largely the sum of one *sen*—one-fourth of a farthing—bulks in the eyes of the lower orders of Japan!

The experiences thus far furnished by the working of the Densha line in Tokyo—that is to say, the converted horse trams—bear out fully the remarks we made when the system of three *sen* uniform fares was contemplated. All the advantages of the service are monopolized by long distance travellers. Folks get in at Ueno, pay their three *sen*, and do not budge until they reach Shinagawa, or *vice versa*, and apparently this current of human beings between the two termini—a current into which nearly all the passengers have been drawn that previously travelled by train between Shimbashi and Shinagawa—taxes the capacity of the service to its full present extent. Hence it follows that short-distance travellers, who constitute the great bulk of the itinerant citizens, congregate in crowds at the various stations along the line, and have the pleasure of seeing car after car pass by, each labelled "full." It will naturally occur to readers of this comment that an easy remedy is available, namely, to increase the service of cars, and some may perhaps be disposed to condemn the *Densha Kaisha* for not foreseeing this great demand on its resources. That may be all very true, and we have no doubt that the Company, in consideration of its own interests, will endeavour to gather up all the fare-offering units now left complaining on the street-side. But whether a sufficient number of cars can ever be run on one line is a question, and assuredly there is not room in the main thoroughfare of Tokyo for another line. Already that thoroughfare is rendered almost impassable for ordinary vehicles owing to the strange indulgence shown by the Authorities towards the *Densha Kaisha*. On the quaintly frivolous plea that the track had been pounded into an extraordinarily hard condition by the hoofs of the tram-horses treading it for years, the Company was allowed to dispense with proper ballasting in laying its rails, and to dispense also with the expensive system of paving imposed upon other companies which have not had the advantage of gathering in for a decade and a half, the enormous profits taken by the horse-tram company. Tokyo citizens are curiously long-suffering. Perhaps those living in the immediate vicinity of the

lized by long acquaintance with the abominable condition of the street during the era of horse-trams, that they have forgotten what is required by an ordinary standard. Inevitably the company itself will suffer bitterly for its penny-rise and pound-foolish policy of not ballasting its line properly, but why, after growing to the fatness of Geshuran by a long-continued monopoly it should now have been permitted to go on tormenting the people by its old-surface disgrace, every one must be perplexed to conceive. Be that as it may, however, what interests us immediately is that the three-*sen* fare is work-entirely for the benefit of the long-distance travellers. Not only are the short-distance folks compelled to pay a high price in order that the others may ride cheaply, but to crown their discomfiture they are generally unable to ride at all.

A strange result of the opening of the electric trams may be noted here: there has been a large increase of crimes of petty larceny. *Jinrikisha* men, suddenly deprived of their *metier*, are stealing their daily bread. Unfortunate people, it is a bad time of year for facing want and privation.

THE KURE MURDER.

According to a telegram to the *Kokumin* from Seoul, the news of the assassination of U Pom-son at Kure has been received with rejoicing in the Imperial Court, but has occasioned dissatisfaction among the public at large. The Court naturally retains the sentiment of bitter resentment occasioned by the murder of the unfortunate Queen. When, indeed, can such a crime be forgotten or forgiven? It appears that the charge against U Pom-son was connected with the murder, and if it was a true charge public sympathy with him will be much lessened. The two men that compassed his death are now in jail at Hiroshima, and special measures have been adopted to guard Pak Yong-hyo, who is now at Osaka.

Mr. Pak has been talking to a reporter of the *Osaka Mainichi Shinbun* about this incident. He says that the chief assassin Ko had been an employee of the Min family—the family of the murdered queen—and that he fled to Japan five years ago on the occasion of an attempt to blow up the palace with dynamite. It appeared that an outhouse attached to Ko's residence had been used for the purpose of manufacturing the fulminate, and Ko was consequently implicated. On reaching Japan he soon became intimate with Pak Yong-hyo, and after winning the latter's confidence, or supposing that he had won it, he unfolded to Pak a scheme for "re- moving" all the Ministers now in power in Korea and overthrowing the dynasty by force of arms. Pak found these proposals so extraordinary that he took steps to obtain private information, the result being a conviction that the alleged attempt to blow up the palace had been a counterfeited affair, undertaken in concert with Korean officialdom, and having for its purpose the flight of a number of simulated refugees to Japan where, becoming intimate with the genuine refugees, they would be in a position to achieve the latter's destruction. Naturally after these discoveries Pak broke off all intercourse with Ko and warned his fellow-refugees against the man. Associated with Ko was Yon Hyo-chong, whom the police recently deported from Chiba on account of information about his nefarious designs. Pak says that this information was furnished by Ko, who, having quarrelled with his associate about some paltry matter,

betrayed him to the police. Thereafter Ko repaired to Kure, and to Pak's astonishment succeeded in ingratiating himself with U, who subsequently perished under his dagger.

The other assassin, No, was a servant of Ko. As between the two men, Pak thinks that Ko probably caused No to strike the first blow, Ko himself not being a man remarkable for self-possession. U was a person of some literary attainments. After his flight to Japan he held the post of chief instructor at the school (*Chō-tsu Shin-juku*) organized by Pak in Hyogo prefecture, but for some reason which Pak does not explain, he ceased to hold that post and retired to Kure. He was a man of a very argumentative disposition and Pak alleges that his record in Korea shows many collisions with officials owing to that propensity.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* has a telegram from Seoul saying that the murderer Ko is there regarded as a hero and that a movement is on foot to collect a sum of three thousand *yen* wherewith to buy his pardon. If that be true it certainly illustrates the crass ignorance that prevails in Korea about her neighbour Japan. That Ko's deed should find some approval among persons who connect his victim with the brutal assassination of the Queen, we can well conceive, but that folks in Seoul should entertain the notion of freeing him from the pursuit of Japanese justice by means of a sum of 3,000 *yen* is too medieval.

"GREAT MASTERS."

Mr. William Heinemann, the famous publisher of London, sends us the prospectus and the first part of a new publication of beautiful pictures, which is issued at 5s. per part. The series contain superb photographs reproductions, by a new and improved method, of the finest works of the most famous painters from 1400 to 1800, with an introduction and descriptive text by Sir Martin Conway, Slade Professor of Art, Cambridge. The Prospectus says:—

After three years of careful research in the galleries of Europe and many private collections, involving the expenditure of a large sum of money, this new national publication is now placed before the public. It has taken the united efforts of William Heinemann & Co. of London, Hachette & Co. of Paris, and R. B. Long of Berlin, under the auspices of the Fine Arts Society, Limited, to produce the work in question, and only by co-operation has it been possible to issue this publication at so extraordinarily low a price. This great undertaking must create a revolution in the print business, and it should have a wide effect in widening the appreciation of art in all countries. Few who are interested in Art can undertake a journey round the great Galleries, and even a smaller number is it possible to become acquainted with the splendid private collections both in England and abroad. It is true that many of the works contained have been reproduced in the past by means of engraving, etching, and photography, but always at a price which has limited their circulation to the few who could afford guineas for single prints. The cheaper forms of reproduction were at once faithful and unattractive. By the process employed the beautiful copper-plate engravings of the past, with artistic effects and delicacies of shading, are now those of the very finest mezzotints.

Dr. Bode, the Director of the Berlin National Gallery, and perhaps best known for his monumental work on Rembrandt, is of this series of the "Great Masters."

"The new method of reproduction involves all the advantages required for a really accurate reproduction of the old masterpieces, and gives the appearance of the old velvet appearance of the mezzotints of English etchers in the 17th century. Just as to this day these are highly valued, so will, no doubt, 'Great Masters' gain the public and help to raise the standard of art."

matters of art. The present series has, in addition to the admirable quality of the reproductions, also the great advantage of being a collection of real masterpieces, taken with discretion and critical knowledge not only from the great public galleries, but very largely from private collections, which have never so rarely before been accessible."

The size of the plates (15 by 20 inches) is such that, framed, they make most handsome pictures, and afford scope for an adequate and clear presentation of almost any picture which is not crammed with small detail. The impressions are on the finest art paper with plate mark, and should in no way be confused with the flimsy prints that have found favour of recent years. The list of pictures so far arranged for include:—

Jun Steen, Portrait of the Artist. Earl of Northbrook's Collection
Reynolds, Mrs. Carnac. Wallace Collection
Vin Dyck, Prince of Orange. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg
Hackaert, The Ash-tree Avenue. Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam
Gainsborough, Mrs. Robinson. Wallace Collection
Hals, A Man with Guitar. Earl Howe's Collection
Rembrandt, Saskia. Cassel Gallery
Botticelli, Virgin, Infant Christ, and St. John. Louvre Gallery
Ghirlandajo, Portrait of a Lady. Mr. R. Kann's Collection, Paris
Holbein, George Giese. Berlin Gallery
Rujssdahl, Castle Bentheim. Mr. A. Beit's Collection
Velasquez, The Surrender of Breda. The Prado, Madrid

The work is entirely printed and produced in England, and there are four pictures in each part.

"THE TIMES" AND THE "ENCYCLOPEDIA."

The Times has thought it worth while to notice the extremely silly attacks made on it for adopting American methods of advertising. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the hysterical foolishness of some phases of English conservatism than these attacks. Why should not American methods of advertising be adopted if they are found to produce good results? Every publisher of a book is justified in seeking to sell as many copies as possible, and he is little better than an imbecile if he neglects any legitimate means of attaining that end. *The Times* forcibly points out that had not their methods of advertising been available, the new edition of the *Encyclopedia* could never have been brought out at all. It cost a hundred thousand pounds sterling and without good prospect of a large sale the price charged must have been something enormous.

Fifty years ago, before the uses of newspaper advertising were fully appreciated, one thousand copies of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* were thought to be an extraordinarily large number to print at one time. It is probable that if the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in its present form had not been advertised—if attention had been called to its existence only by the favourable reviews which have appeared in newspapers—not more than two thousand copies would have been sold during the past half-year, since the last volume was published; for the book-buyer of to-day is so used to having his attention attracted by advertisements that it seldom occurs to him to buy a book which is not advertised, no matter how good the book may be. What would have been the position of the man of moderate means who desired to obtain the *Encyclopædia Britannica* if only two thousand copies of the volumes had been printed? He would have had to pay ten times as much for his copy. The cost of printing so small a number of copies would have been enormous.

There are, no doubt, persons who would prefer to read a newspaper without advertisements, just as there are persons who would prefer to see a landscape without railway metals or telegraph wires. But they would not like to pay two shillings a day for a newspaper without advertisements, to travel by coach, or to send urgent messages by private courier, any more than they would like to pay a guinea and a half, instead of six shillings, for a new novel, as they used to do only a few years ago, or to pay three

or four times the catalogue price of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* instead of paying less than half the catalogue price.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Charles Glidden has just concluded his third annual motor tour, in which he has established the longest automobile record known. Starting from Boston, he proceeded to Liverpool and crossed to Ireland, where he covered a total of 1510 miles. Thence he proceeded, via Hull, to Helsingfors, Denmark, thence to Helsingborg, Sweden, and proceeded northwards a distance of 1,540 miles. Having cut the Arctic Circle, he made Fredrickshaven, thence proceeded to Hamburg, and visited Berlin, Carlsbad, Vienna, the Styrias, and Salsburg. At Oberammergau "Christus," of the Passion Play, was picked up and taken for a ride to his great delight. Mr. Glidden, who was accompanied throughout the journey by his wife, then returned to England via Paris, and made his way to Liverpool, completing a loop of 6,670 miles. In the whole of this time the travellers met with no accidents, but their tyres were punctured on six occasions. Throughout the fifty-four days occupied in touring they experienced seventy-seven hours of rain. During the three annual tours Mr. Glidden and his wife have covered no fewer than 13,795 miles—in 1901, 650 in England and 1,350 in France; and in 1902, 250 miles in Austria, 2,700 in France, 608 in Germany, 503 in Italy, and 897 in Switzerland. During the 118 days spent on the road in the three years the automobilists passed in Europe 4,000 cities, towns, and settlements, 10,000 vehicles of all descriptions, and 3,000,000 people. The Arctic circle was crossed on August 15 last. In addition to these tours 12,000 miles had been traversed in America.

The return of Viceroy Alexieff to St. Petersburg at the end of the present month (November) is again confidently announced. His Excellency's departure at this time was predicted a fortnight ago, but the public then learned that the event had been postponed. It is difficult to divine the truth.

The anxiety to hear Mr. Chamberlain is so great in England that the big newspapers in London have fitted up electrophones in their offices which are connected with the places where Mr. Chamberlain may be speaking, and which enable their reporters to take down his speeches in London, no matter how great the distance from the metropolis. On the occasion of his speech at Birmingham on Nov. 5th the arrangements in London were so perfect that the *Daily Mail* was able to print the speech *verbatim* and have it selling on the streets in London 27 minutes after the close of its delivery. The electrophone beat the telegraph by one hour and 27 minutes. One of Mr. Chamberlain's admirers has recently told the world that the ex-Colonial Secretary's practice is to rehearse his addresses in advance by delivering them over a pipe to his private secretary; but he never supplies advance proofs to the press as do some American orators of note.

It would seem that the anti-tobacco-monopoly agitation, which promised at first to be so vehement, is gradually declining in volume and intensity. The persons chiefly engaged in the manufacturing industry at present have come—if some of our Tokyo contemporaries be well informed—to appreciate that they will receive com-

pensation for any serious losses to which the change of system might expose them, and thus, although they are said to entertain doubts as to the sufficiency of the compensation, they realize that a main pretext for agitation is removed. On the other hand, the Treasury has modified its programme in the sense that there will be no change of retail-dealers. A considerable reduction of numbers was contemplated at the outset, but that idea has been abandoned, and the dealers, not being now threatened with any revolution, regard the Government's plans with complacency. The country-people also are more than satisfied with the outlook, for they expect that the establishment of forty official manufacturing factories throughout the provinces will bring a marked access of prosperity to the districts of their sites. Finally, the Government is understood to be willing to grant special facilities to exporters of manufactured tobacco, such as its sale at cost price when *bona fide* intended for foreign markets. Perhaps one of the most potent reasons for moderation on the part of the tobacco-men is that they can not find any sympathy among the members of the Diet. The majority of the latter are said to regard the monopoly scheme as an inevitable means of obtaining revenue, and of course if the House of Representatives take that view, agitation is immediately deprived of its back-bone. But we (*Japan Mail*) question the accuracy of this optimistic forecast.

Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, has nearly completed a history of Japanese finance, covering the whole of the *Meiji* era, as well as such previous periods as bear a close relation to the latter. The work, which will be in 15 volumes, goes to the press next month and will be fully issued before the end of 1903. If subscribed for in advance a single payment of 25 yen, or five payments of 6 yen will suffice. Subsequently the price will be 35 yen. One purpose of the work is to commemorate the 70th birthday of Count Matsukata, whose name has been so intimately connected with the finance of the *Meiji* era. Mr. Sakatani is eminently qualified for the task he has undertaken, and we entertain no doubt that his history will always remain the standard authority on the financial affairs covered by it.

On the 30th ultimo the Emperor attended the graduation ceremony in the Officers College at 10.30 a.m. The number of graduates was 675, among whom 8 had the honour to receive gold watches from the Sovereign in recognition of special proficiency in their studies.

Professor Hirayama, of the Imperial Japanese Observatory in Tokyo, discovered on the night of the 6th of March 1900, a new planet which he located accurately near the constellation Leo. His discovery was not endorsed by European scientists until quite recently, when M. Charles, of the Paris Observatory, verified its accuracy and communicated the fact to Professor Wolf of Heidelberg, who thereupon wrote to Professor Hirayama and desired him to name the planet. The Japanese savant chose the name, "Tokyo." This newly discovered star is, doubtless, an addition to the family of asteroids which have been growing more numerous year by year since Ceres first introduced itself to the notice of astronomers searching for the missing link in Bode's series.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

THE document which we publish elsewhere on the subject of the Government's project for the establishment of a tobacco monopoly, sets out with a disavowal of any desire to criticise the country's officials harshly, but the writers can not be said to have succeeded in making their practice conform strictly with their professions. They say some very harsh and uncalled for things which detract from the force of their general argument; as, for example, when they allege that the object of the contemplated measure is to "save the business reputation of a small official class," that "the only evidence of the Government's capabilities for managing a commercial enterprise is to be found in its management of the Wakamatsu Foundry," and that the Department of Finance is acting "under the warping pressure of its own supposed necessities." Such comments might have been omitted with advantage. The writers must be well aware that there is national need of some substantial development of revenue, and that the need, though possibly due in part to defects of financial methods, arises primarily from exigencies connected with the place Japan has won and the place she is seeking to win in the world. She is imperatively required, unless she resign herself to the condition of helpless spoliation now occupied by China, to spend large sums upon the development of her marine defences. Her statesmen sought to meet that obligation by continuing the rate of land tax imposed five years ago, a rate which had been proved by experience to be entirely within the competence of the people to pay and which was consistent with the soundest economical principles. Against that policy political parties rebelled, and the Government has now to choose between two courses: it must either burden the State with fresh loans incurred on account of unproductive expenditures; or it must discover some new source of revenue. It is well to keep these plain facts in view, since they are somewhat obscured by the rhetoric of the document we are reviewing. The Government, then, has adopted the theory of British financiers, namely, that luxuries should be taxed to the utmost and necessities relieved from imposts. In the former category, at the head of the category, it places alcohol and tobacco. Here it is that a cardinal difference of opinion arises between the Treasury and the tobacco-manufacturers. The latter, as represented by the document to which we are referring, claim that tobacco, though a luxury in most European countries, is an article of necessity in Japan. If that were true there could be no second opinion as to the error of the projected policy. But is it true? Does any one seriously believe that tobacco is a necessity in Japan? We certainly do not believe it. We do not believe it of any country in the world, least of all of

a country on which nature has lavished so many of the gifts that make life delightful. The question does not invite ordinary discussion. Medical experts may have something to say about it, but in the meanwhile the impression conveyed by such a contention on the part of the tobacco-manufacturers is not favourable to their cause. Assuming then that, as in England, so in Japan, alcohol and tobacco are preeminently taxable luxuries, there remains the problem, how best to tax them. It is not to be imagined that any reasoning man is an advocate of State monopolies from a theoretical point of view. State monopolies invite abuses of the most flagrant description, and we do not know of any case in which they have proved the most efficacious means of accomplishing the end in view. Japanese financiers, however, or rather those now in power, have declared themselves in favour of a State monopoly in the case of tobacco, and since we must assume them to be familiar with all the arguments *pro* and *con* as well as with the experience of other countries, it would appear that they have chosen this objectionable system *faute de mieux*. The fact is regrettable and we look to the Diet's investigations to endorse the necessity or to point out some alternative route, since, pending the Diet's discussion all the materials necessary for forming a judgment are not available. England raises an annual revenue of 10½ millions sterling by means of a tobacco tax, without recourse to anything in the nature of a State monopoly. France raises a revenue of 456 million francs annually by various state monopolies, among which tobacco is the principal. Japan gets 11½ million yen from her present monopoly of leaf tobacco; an obviously inadequate figure. Her statesmen now in office would have her follow France's example by extending her monopoly of the leaf to the manufacture also. Certain it is that whether by process of monopoly or by some other means she is bound to further exploit this source of revenue. Under the monopoly system something very like wholesale confiscation threatens the present manufacturers and the prospect naturally wrings from them a bitter cry. Everybody must sympathise with them, and everybody must admit that the State is bound to make the situation as easy as possible for them. That is a matter of compensation. The document we publish this morning speaks of compensation amounting to one year's income. We have always understood that the basis was to be three years' income. Either figure looks insufficient unless it be supplemented—as it may very well be supplemented—by some device for continuing to give employment under the new system to the old manufacturers. That, again, will be a matter for the Diet's consideration. The manufacturers must trust to the justice of the people's representatives by whom their case will be judged. As to the alleged unconstitutionality of the proposal, a point which has been much insisted on by foreign local journalists, the broad

fact is that the enjoyment of all constitutional privileges is subject to regulation by law and ordinance. The Diet stands between the people and any arbitrary deprivation of constitutional rights. There is no occasion, therefore, to talk of unconstitutionality, above all in the case of a Cabinet which, standing aloof from political parties, submits its measures to Parliament on their own merits and without any adventitious aid from partizanship. We have no doubt that justice will be done to the tobacco-manufacturers, but, at the same time, we entirely agree that their interests counsel the best possible presentation of their case to the public ear.

CONCERTS IN TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA.

A very successful concert, under the distinguished patronage of several of the Imperial Princes and Princesses, was given at the Utsuro Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon. The chief interest of the concert centred in the orchestra, which certainly acquitted itself well, winning honours all along the line. The good work done by the members of the Imperial Household Band reflects great credit on the conductor and trainer, Prof. Dubraveich, and we have no hesitation in saying that he will form an orchestra in due time, provided he receives adequate support and encouragement from the proper quarter, which will prove worthy of such a distinguished name. The best orchestral number on Saturday was, no doubt, the *Fantasia* a.d. op. "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni). Here, barring a few minor blemishes, every nuance of expression was brought out, and the lights and shades leading to the climax were well worked up. We should enjoy listening to this number again. Prof. Dubraveich delighted his audience by his clear, sympathetic violin playing. His tone is good, sound and pure, and his artistic rendering of Simon's "Berceuse" and No. 3 of the Suite for violin and piano (Ries) brought forth hearty applause. We should mention that on his way to the Academy on Saturday, Prof. Dubraveich had the misfortune to be thrown from his jinrikisha, owing to a cart getting mixed up with an electric tram and being hurled across his path, and the unfortunate gentleman severely sprained his wrist and arm. Not to disappoint his audience, however, though suffering great pain, he substituted two slower numbers than those printed on the programme, and played them most charmingly. He was assisted by Mr. W. Karl Vincent at the pianoforte. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Vincent played as solo a selection from Liszt—"Années de Pèlerinage," No. 1—and as usual won hearty applause for his masterly execution and sympathetic handling of the theme. The last two items by the Orchestra, being descriptive pieces which introduced the calls of cuckoo, nightingale, quail, frog, etc., seemed to be the most popular pieces in the programme, judging by the acclamations which followed them. The second part of the programme was devoted to Japanese music.

The second concert of L'Alliance Française took place on Saturday evening in the salons of the Oriental Palace Hotel, kindly granted for the occasion by Messrs. Muraour and Dewette. There was a very large audience. The various numbers on the programme were greatly enjoyed. That with which M. Emile Labarthe opened the entertainment was a fine piece, and was fittingly followed by M. Ch. Laurent's admirable songs. Madame André's singing was charmingly effective. Of M. Gab Lefeuve it has to be said that he has a sweet and highly trained voice. As to the Count de Perigny we may simply note his excellent elocution and fine sentiment. Mr. R. Jamin's declamation was a highly interesting feature of the evening's affair. Of the programme in general we must say that Madame André excelled herself, and that Madame Lacroix

was a most appreciative accompanist to most of the numbers. We append the programme:—

IERE PARTIE.

"La Langue Française et l'Étranger."

Conférence par M. Emile Labarthe.
Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris,
D. G. A. F. P.

IIÈME PARTIE.

- I.—Stances de Nilakantha (Lakmé)...L. Delibes.
Un Duet par M. Ch. Laurent.
Chanté par Madame Lacroix.
- II.—Le Soir.....Gounod.
Chanté par Madame André.
Accompagné par Madame Lacroix.
- III.—Berceuse.....Grieg.
Je t'aime.....Grieg.
Chanté par M. Gab. Lefeuve.
Accompagné par Madame Lacroix.
- IV.—Le Soir d'une Bataille.....Leconte de Lisle.
Déclamé par Le Comte M. de Périgny.
- V.—Si j'étais Roi.....Adam.
Chanté par Madame André.
Accompagné par Madame Lacroix.
- VI.—Le Vallon.....Gounod.
Medje.....Gounod.
Chanté par M. Gab. Lefeuve.
Accompagné par Madame Lacroix.
- VII.—Le Sour-Préfet aux Champs.....A. Daudet.
Déclamé M. R. Jamin.

Under the patronage of Japanese ladies of Yokohama, a benefit concert to raise funds for the Yokohama Orphan Asylum was held on the afternoons of Nov. 28th and 29th at the Kirakuza theatre, Isezaki-cho, Yokohama. The various musical and dramatic pieces were warmly received.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORTANT PLACES ON THE YALU.

A correspondent of the *Straits Echo* sends the following interesting account of some of the places on the Yalu that are attracting so large a share of attention at present:—

Under the terms of the treaty pending between China and the United States, a treaty port is to be opened to foreign trade in this region *some time*. At first Taku San, situated on the south-east coast of Manchuria, was the spot selected by an all-wise State Department at Washington on the advice no doubt of the Diplomatic representative at Peking, but for many reasons the opening of this place to foreign trade has been abandoned, and a port on the Yalu substituted. America's second selection for a treaty port lies some five miles from the fairway channel, and is connected with the main stream by a small two-foot creek which winds its sticky way for upwards of four miles amid almost impassable plains of mud and sand which only disappear from view when about three-quarters of the flood tide have made up stream. As the steamers that ply between Chefoo and the Yalu have never proceeded further than this point, it has become a sort of dépôt, a place of transhipment for both passengers and cargo. Furthermore it has always been the mart for timber—the rafts floated down stream from the upper waters of the Yalu and its tributaries being broken up, sold, and loaded on the large junks that distribute the logs at various points along the shores of the Gulf of Pechili, and even as far south as Kiao Chau Bay in Shantung. It will be seen then that Ta-tung-kou, a small place of transhipment, utterly inaccessible to foreign steamers of the smallest and shallowest type, is entirely unsuited to a treaty port, and to uphold the policy of the open door—a policy by which it is hoped to save the trade of this waterway to the foreign nations of the world, and perhaps so secure for some time to come the integrity of Korea. I may add that during any strong breeze, lightering is almost an impossibility for steamers lying in the channel. The import cargo which I saw transhipped at this point consisted principally of Shanghai flour, cotton yarn and raw cotton, the latter being largely used at this time of year for padding the winter garments of natives. Amongst the exports at this season (autumn) are a goodly supply of silk cocoons and beans.

Proceeding up river from Ta-tung-kou, one constantly meets rafts en route from the forests on the upper waters, bound for the depot at the entrance of this waterway, and to those who have been accustomed to see timber (teak as a rule) floating down the Irrawaddy, Salween, or Menam, these rafts appear to be very diminutive—nevertheless, the logs are of large cubical measurement.

Situated about fifteen miles from our starting point on the left bank, or Korean side, is Yong-am-pho,

locally called Yoonpao, the concession granted in 1896 to Baron Gunsburg, the well known Russian Agent in the Far East. Here quite a small settlement is established, saw-mills are being erected and fine dwelling houses, the frontage is bounded, and work goes on apace. The civilian element is composed of the Tsar's reserve soldiers, while not a few of the regular Infantry and Cossacks keep watch and ward over this slice of leased Korean territory. A very considerable amount of timber is stored, both on land, and along the shore to the north-eastward of the settlement, and besides the wood which will come down from the forests on the upper waters, Russians are at present busy, it is the intention of the Yong-am-pho people to purchase rafts on their way to the coast.

The scenery about this place is extremely pretty. Overlooking the settlement, and skirting the river bank are hills about three hundred feet high which fall sheer to the water, while the south-eastern slopes incline gently to the level plain which stretches away to the coast line to the rear, covered with stunted fir, and a few oak trees, with a carpet of beautiful feathery grass, and wild-flowers.

Before me lay the river, bearing away a few points east of north, behind me lay semi-cultivated land dotted with Korean huts, while white robed natives leisurely worked away on their small holdings. The Korean apparently always has time at his disposal, for many of these quaint folk sauntered up the hill to inspect the foreigner and as they spoke Chinese I was able to get along with them. Soon the white robed group was augmented by the arrival of five Chinese—intelligent men—who "chipped" into the conversation, and gave me a bad account of the Russians, who, they said, seized what they wanted from the natives and never paid them, and if the wretched brow-beaten peasantry remonstrated they were generally thrashed within an inch of their lives. When I had finished my survey observations, I moved eastward to the hill immediately overlooking the settlement from which spot I made a sketch of the whole scene. My most important discovery was a small fort in course of construction on top of a small hill jutting up from the shore to the eastern end of this concession and cleverly masked by trees. When subsequently walking about the place, I was halted in the vicinity of this hill by a soldier on duty, otherwise I wandered freely through the place, and conversed with Chinese store-keepers and others. I spent one interesting and instructive day at Yong-am-pho, and then weighed anchor and proceeded up river. Situated at a point five miles above the Russian Concession, on the right bank, or Manchurian side, the foundations of what might be another small fort are being prepared on top of a cliff jutting out on the river, and this point is likewise guarded by Russian soldiers. A little more than a mile further on is a Lekin station where rafts and junks must stop, report themselves, and pay the necessary duty. Here the river bears away to the north-east and continues in this course for about five miles, when it divides, leaving a long low island in mid-stream. On the branch bearing to the north-east and abreast of the island is Sha-ho, or, as it is called on the map Antung, this latter name being really the designation of the Hsien or district in which the town is situated. A river frontage of about one mile is thickly studded with junks, nearly all of whom carry away timber which is piled in vast quantities on the shore. About one mile and a half to the rear of the river and town is a table-like hill, well wooded with fir and stunted oak trees, and from this vantage point I was able to sketch in the surrounding country, one of the first points to come within my purview being a Russian military encampment on high ground adjoining the town. It proved to be the barracks of 300 Russian cavalry, who have been stationed at Sha-ho for nearly three years, to the terror of the peaceful inhabitants of this place.

The superiority of Sha-ho over Ta-tung-kou for the purposes of an open port is at once apparent to the pioneer, and the points in its favour may be summed up as follows:—(1) By careful navigation steamers of the small coasting type can come right up from the sea, and alongside wharves when they are erected. (2) The town is a fine business centre, extremely cleanly, with wide streets and good shops and *hangs*, which lend an air of wealth to the places, which really exists. (3) It is highly desirable to maintain the open door in this vicinity of the Manchurian-Korean frontier, and no other equally suitable spot is to be found. (4) Sha-ho, one of the cleanest Chinese towns known to me in my experience of the eighteen provinces, lends itself naturally to great improvement under foreign auspices. For the foregoing reasons I strongly recommend both the United States and Japanese to press for and obtain China's consent to open Sha-ho, in the *An-tung-hsien Yalu-Kiang*, to the trade of the world, and to utterly eliminate from their minds the fictitious desirability of such false gods as Ta-tung-kou and Ta-Ku-Shan.—*Free Press*.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, telegraph-

ing from Sha-ho, Yalu River (*via Chefoo*.) Oct. 8, states:—I have completed an inspection of the suggested open port of Ta-tung-kou and Sha-ho. The former is at the entrance of the Yalu River four miles from the fairway, in a channel impassable on account of intervening mud-banks. Lightering in a strong breeze would also be impossible. Altogether I regard it as utterly unsuited for the purposes of the "open door." Fifteen miles up the Korean shore at Yong Am-pho is the Russian concession where saw mills are in course of erection, and a settlement is being established. Seventy Russians, including soldiers, are also at this depot, where rafts from the upper waters arrive. A small fortification is in course of construction. Fifteen miles higher up the river is Sha-ho (Antung), a healthy Manchuria port and an active business centre. The head navigation is open to junks and accessible to coasting steamers. It is closed, however, by ice from December to February. A large export trade is done in timber, bean-cake, and waste silk. The trade potentialities are great, and I should strongly recommend the opening of this as a free port. Two hundred Russian cavalry have been stationed in the town for the last three years. The navigation of Wiju, ten miles higher up, is impossible for steamers. The Russian manager at Yong Am-pho states that two hundred thousand Cossacks are now in Siberia, and that Russia will not commence any hostilities till she is certain of success.

Of course it is erroneous to assert that Yong Am-pho was granted by concession to Baron Gunsburg in 1896.

TOBACCO.

We have received the following—needless to say from representatives of the tobacco interest—and we publish it in the interests of fair play:—

NOTES ON THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY SCHEME FORMULATED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT FOR PROPOSAL TO THE COMING SESSION OF THE DIET.

Since this scheme had its origin in the Finance Department, it is fair to presume that the interviews and statements that have been given on the subject by the Minister of Finance, and also the Vice Minister, present all that may be said in favour and justification of the scheme. This being so, it may be interesting to carefully analyze these statements and it may be instructive to critically examine the reasons which are urged for proposing the scheme.

It must be understood that, in what may be here said, there is no wish to give expression to any personal ill-will against the officials referred to, but simply to discuss their proposed official acts and the reasons given for them.

A careful examination of the official interviews and statements shows conclusively that there is but one positive and direct reason given for the official action; namely, the desire to collect more money to enable the Finance Department to carry out certain expansive schemes of the present Government. The other considerations urged can hardly be called reasons for the undertaking, but seem to be apologies for a shocking scheme of partial confiscation, which, it seems to be practically admitted, demands some apology and explanation.

The people of Japan are very loyal to His Majesty the Emperor, and have a great affection for him because his every act has shown that he has their interests at heart; they are also devoted to their country, and would make any sacrifice necessary to maintain its integrity. They readily admit that if His Majesty, or the Country, needs additional funds for the public good, they must be obtained from the people by *general taxation fair to all*, but they fail to see why they should be made to suffer for what must be mismanagement in the Department of Finance, which has caused it to spend more than its collected income; they also fail to see why, in order to save the business reputation of a small official class, the Diet should be asked to levy, not a general tax, borne equally or proportionally by all, but to authorize the practical confiscation of the individual property of a certain class of manufacturers who have, by the use of their money and by their honest exertions, built up a trade which is a credit to the Empire. The people believe that no new legislation by the Diet is necessary; under all normal conditions, the public resources of Japan are fully equal to her needs if her finances are managed in a careful and economic way; and all additional needs for expansion could be well covered, if the official class would give due effect to the laws already passed by the Diet.

After stating definitely the one reason for the proposed action of the Finance Department, the Ministerial Apologist proceeds to make an incomplete statement of certain ill-digested facts in the history of other nations to justify his proposal. He admits that

England, a country which ever since she shook off the yoke of feudalism, has represented the highest type of civilization and free government, with the greatest respect for the rights of individuals, has never, even in times of the greatest necessity, resorted to the institution of a Monopoly, but lightly brushes this precedent aside and points with final conviction to the course which France and certain other continental nations have pursued. He makes France bear the burden of justifying his proposed course, and does not realize that for one nation to adopt the course pursued by another, without a careful weighing of the conditions on which the adoption of the course rests, is, both logically and economically, one of the most dangerous things that a statesman can do. Let us look into this French precedent cited with so much satisfaction by the Minister:—

Some years ago, when Imperial servants had not learned to bend all their energies to petty politics and the maintenance of a party in power, or of a particular government in office, but studied the good of the people over whom they had been placed, one of the most learned political economists of England gave to the world a statement of a principle of statesmanship which has proved most valuable, and has everywhere been received with respect. He stated that the highest aim of honest government in levying taxes for the expenses of the Nation should be to determine what were necessities in the life of the people, and what were luxuries, and to let the weight of taxation rest as lightly as possible on the necessities. He then goes on to say that the greatest care should be exercised in determining whether an article is a necessity or a luxury, and says that each country must settle this question by reference to conditions existing within itself, it being most dangerous to follow the lead of another country. He forcibly illustrates this danger by making a comparison of the conditions existing in England and in Turkey: in England beer was a necessity to the working man, while tobacco was a great luxury whereas in Turkey tobacco was a necessity in the every-day life of the people, and liquor of all kinds an unusual luxury. It would therefore, be manifestly improper for either country to follow the other in determining that either article was or was not a necessity to the life of her people.

Applying this illustration to comparative conditions existing in France and Japan we find that the Minister has fallen into the very error that the great political economist has warned us of: it cannot be claimed that tobacco was in any sense a necessity to the life of the French people whereas it is an admitted necessity in the life of the masses of Japan. The French precedent, therefore, cannot with any logical honesty be made to apply to Japan.

The Minister prides himself on the fact that France paid to the people no compensation on the creation of her monopoly, whereas he proposes to pay to the manufacturers one year's income. This comparison does France an injustice, and shows that the Minister has again fallen into error in not studying the comparative conditions.

The Tobacco Monopoly was established in France a great many years ago at a time when private individuals had not to any great extent invested their money and their life energies in the manufacture of tobacco, therefore the French Government, in creating the Monopoly, robbed its people of nothing and did not in effect confiscate their property. There was no moral requirement for a payment by the French Government to its people for a business which in the early days it started anew for itself. In Japan, on the contrary, the Government has deliberately waited until many of the people of the Empire had invested their all, amounting in aggregate to many millions, in the building up of this manufacture which they have in many cases inherited from their ancestors, and then it forcibly takes their developed business from them, making a pitiful return of one year's income. Was there ever an instance of such injustice perpetrated by any civilized nation? A clear understanding of these facts will show how fallacious is the reasoning of the Ministerial Apologist when he attempts to justify what is, under conditions existing in Japan, a high-handed outrage by drawing an incompletely stated parallel between it and an act of the French Government done hundreds of years ago under conditions which made it both reasonable and honest.

The Minister raises the socialistic cry of "American Tobacco Trust," and with much theatrical effect. The immediate force of this reference is not very clear, since it is well understood that The American Tobacco Company does not hold a single share in any of the tobacco companies of Japan; the only holding of any foreign company being that of an English corporation, the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. We are no apologists for great Trusts still, in this day of great combination of capital in foreign countries, it would be worse than madness on the part of Japan to attempt to drive away foreign capital, whether it comes seeking industrial business, or as loans upon R.R., or in any other form. Experience has shown that great capital is required to successfully prosecute great business in

competition with other countries, and for Japan to object would be folly, as well as be against the interests and rights of the people. Even if some dangers are involved in the establishment of a Commercial Trust, it is hardly open to the practical objection that could be urged against a government monopoly, which is a Political Trust. Competition is the life of trade and the guaranty of a good product and a fair price. A Commercial Trust, however well formed, must always be prepared to meet competition, while in the case of a Government monopoly, competition is made absolutely impossible, and this not by the perfection of the working system of the organization and its product, but by the autocratic *fact* of the Authorities. There is another more marked danger in the establishment of a Political Trust:—If a monopoly can be established in the manufacture of tobacco, and the general principle of monopoly manufacture agreed to, what reasoning will prevent officials declaring a monopoly in the production of coal, oil, sake, soy, beer, and other great products of commerce, and the placing of these industries under the control of those in office? The immense army of those who would then hold their positions under the appointment of the members of the Government in power at the time, would be forced, with their votes and influence, to keep their employers in office. We would then have a Political Trust, which is the most dangerous form of a trust, since it destroys the rights of free government, and saddles the country with a government which it cannot control. It is understood that, while in America it has been frequently suggested that the Government should take over the railways and transportation facilities of that country, and also certain other industries, the dangers of creating a Political Trust have always nullified the suggestions. The people are, apparently, unwilling to give up their rights and make it impossible for them to shake off a set of men who for the time being constitute the government, if at any future time they are dissatisfied with their acts or policies.

It is plausibly urged by the Government that the establishment of a Monopoly will increase the export of manufactured tobacco. The increase of the export trade is always a matter of the greatest importance, since it brings outside money into the country. The reference to the export trade is an unfortunate one for the Government: a little thought would convince the Minister himself that where the producing organization is without competition to keep the product up to the mark, and the confessed purpose of the establishment is to get in all the money possible, there can be no hope of working up any foreign trade in competitive markets, where the monopoly product must meet the effects of all improvements in machinery and cheapness which competition demands. If proof of this fact is desired, let the Minister turn again to France, from whom he seems to have received much of his inspiration. It is generally conceded that in the whole world there is no country in which the tobacco products are so notably bad as they are in France, and few countries in which their general cost to the consumer is so high. This situation makes export impossible; the markets of the world are not in search of such goods. If the Monopoly is established in Japan, the export trade in manufactured tobacco products, which has been built up by private enterprise by the expenditure of so much labour and money, and which is beginning to bring so much money into the country, will surely dwindle and die out completely. The Government is understood to assert that under its control the grade of the product can be improved and the cost of production cheapened. The only evidence that the people have of the value of these assertions and of the Government's capabilities for managing a commercial enterprise, is to be found in its management of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry. Certainly this effort on the part of the Government does not furnish much encouragement to hope for surprising good results from its management of tobacco manufacture.

With the cigarette and tobacco business of Japan in the hands of the Government, there will be a concentration of interest and efforts on the part of the great tobacco companies in England and America, and China will become the great field of operations, where, with cheap Chinese labour, improved machinery, best manufacturing experts, and cheap English and American money, as well as American and Chinese Leaf Tobaccos free from duty, it will be simply impossible for Japan to find a market in China, Straits Settlements, or India, for her cigarettes or tobaccos. Moreover, with Japan surrounded by water, the cheap cigarettes and tobaccos offered in China will be a great incentive to smugglers, and the Government will, no doubt, soon find tens of millions of cigarettes being smuggled into Japan. Several factories are already starting up in China.

It is practically impossible for the Minister to make good his promise that the great majority of those now employed in the manufacture and sale of tobacco will be employed under the Government monopoly, and even if it was, it would force the

people to move from those places where now engaged and where thousands of them have lived from infancy, and this would be a great hardship upon the poor employees.

The effect of the enactment will be to throw a large part of the skilled labour of the Empire out of employment or to reduce it to the level of unskilled and poorly paid labour. The consumer, too, must suffer since he must use a poorer product and must pay a higher price for it, whatever the Government may now say to the contrary.

The statement made by the Vice Minister of Finance to the poor unfortunates who were before him to request some respect for their property rights, to the effect that it was true that their business interests were to be taken from them, but that in doing so the Department of Finance was trying to play the part of "an affectionate mother" to them, must have struck them as a sarcasm that added insult to the contemplated injury. It was an unfortunate simile for the public official to use, since it cast a most unwarrantable aspersions on the ideals of motherhood in Japan: it is impossible to believe that he, when he used the simile, could fail to see its force, or that he could have believed that the mother lived in the Empire who would call her full grown sons before her and, without consulting them, deliberately rob them of their business and of all they had in the future, in order to maintain her own social and financial position, at the same time warning them that if they grumbled or indulged in open or combined criticism of her act, great scandal would be produced and much personal discomfort brought about.

The people of Japan are not children to be lectured and disciplined. Our Government has informed the world, in its treaties, that we are the full equals in civilized development of any race on the face of the earth and to prove ourselves worthy, we must contend for what is right and take a strong position against the wrong, even to speaking against the Finance Department when it proposes to take away our property and destroy all our vested rights in business. We must cry aloud and appeal to the great constitutional power, the Diet, to see that our business property and all vested rights, guaranteed to us under the Constitution, are carefully preserved to us and our children.

What the country requires most at present is the more complete development of its resources, not by the Government, but by the people. This necessitates the investment of capital, and, until the enterprises are fully developed, this money must be brought in from outside, either in the form of loans or "Share Interests." The bare suggestion of this monopolistic tendency on the part of the Government, not only unsettles contemplated enterprises within the country, but will operate to cut off all chance of introducing foreign money for development, since foreign capitalists will be quick to see that there can be no safety in building up the business of railways, the production of oil and coal, and the manufacture of sake, soy, beer, and many other enterprises.

Investors know that they are not safe in furnishing capital for enterprises such as powder factories and arms factories which are often necessary to the maintenance of the Government, and which it is considered legitimate for the Government to take over and run for its own purposes, or in furnishing capital for the manufacture of any article considered dangerous to the public, such as the manufacture of opium; but when it is learned that the Government of Japan has stepped beyond these limits and announced a policy of monopolizing the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco, and that she reserves the right of paying for the taking of *traded interests* any small sum that she at the time arbitrarily considers proper, it will soon be found that the introduction of outside capital is attended with much more difficulty than it has been, in fact, it will be rendered well-nigh impossible.

Fortunately, the Government cannot, under the Constitution, put its programme into effect without the consent of the Diet, which stands as the guardian of the people's interests when they come into conflict with the purposes of the Government, or of any of its departments. In the Diet there is a strong party founded and for a time actively led by one of the greatest broad-minded statesmen of the world. There is also in the Diet a party headed by one of the greatest and fairest statesmen of his day. It is confidently believed that neither of these parties will, though they agree that the public revenues should be increased, consent to the accomplishment of this purpose at the expense of one class of the Empire's subjects.

We think tobacco is already bearing its full share of the burden in paying the enormous monopoly rate of 150 per cent. to 240 per cent. The manufacturers also have to pay special license tax on capital, income and business taxes as well as additional City taxes that are simply enormous.

The Vice Minister virtually admits that the present Leaf tobacco monopoly is a failure. Well, if the Government will apply strict, economical business methods in the management, it will prove a success

or, what is better, if they will change the present ad valorem monopoly rate to a specific amount per pound, this will insure success. The Government knows how many pounds of Leaf tobacco are manufactured in Japan, and by making the rate specific instead of ad valorem, it can tell quite accurately how much revenue will be derived. It is very easy and simple.

We appeal to the Diet to see justice done the Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturers, and if an additional tax has to be imposed, let it be in such a form as permits the consumer to share the burden of the State's necessities.

We believe the Diet will find, when it comes to the consideration of the question, that the revenues now authorized, if properly and strictly collected, will be amply sufficient for all the legitimate needs of the Government; but even if it should decide that some provision must be made for increased revenue, we cannot believe the great constitutional power, the Diet, will suffer violent hands to be laid alone upon the business and property of the tobacco and cigarette manufacturers, but that such a provision will be made that not even the charge of injustice, much less confiscation, can be made. When a man has built up a business in a particular line, has put all of his money and energy into it, has attained an enviable reputation in it, and knows nothing of any other business, he expects to live for the rest of his life on the income to be derived from the investment and the reputation that he has made. A few years' income is a pitiful allowance for the loss of an assured income for all of his future years. It is indeed cruel to contemplate such action on the part of the Government, especially when the compensation proposed by the Finance Bill is the pitiful amount of one year's income.

It is hoped that the Diet will take all these facts into consideration and that it will reach a fairer conclusion as to the rights of the individual than that reached by the Department of Finance under the warping pressure of its own supposed necessities. Let it not be said that the Government of Japan has arbitrarily taken the business or property of any class of its subjects, and that too without adequately compensating them. To do so would not only be cruel, but absolute confiscation.

Marquis Saionji said, in his great speech delivered at Kyoto on November 8th, that the attitude of the Constitutional Party should be to "make the mind of the people your own," and that it was the duty of the Constitutional Party to find out and represent the "wishes and hopes" of the better and more intelligent part of the population. Is not the mind of the great mass of intelligent people against the manufacturing monopoly bill? And are not their "wishes and hopes" centred in the defeat of the bill?

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

We have obtained an authenticated version of President Kondo's speech at the general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the 26th of November, and we translate it in full:—

GENTLEMEN,—The results shown by this half-year are somewhat better than those of the preceding period. There has been an increase of over 350,000 yen in our income, so that, after deducting 800,000 yen, as in the previous half-year, on account of the capital fund for developing our services and improving our fleet, and after making the necessary appropriations for the legal reserves, we are still able to carry forward a sum of 268,000 yen in excess of that carried forward last term, making a total of over a million yen under that heading, on which lines I am now able to submit a proposal. Summarizing the facts, whereas there has been an unavoidably bad result on our three great lines to Europe, America, and Australia, owing to violent competition among the companies engaged, on the other hand the prosperity of the Hokkaido fishing industry and a plentiful rice crop caused a considerable movement of goods; to which facts must be added a yearly growth of confidence in our ships among the travelling public, leading to an increase in our passengers, as well as the influence of the Fifth Domestic Exhibition and an exceptional flow of Chinese emigrants to Canada in anticipation of the larger poll-tax that will be imposed in that country from next January. These combined factors produced the fortunate result I have alluded to. It is, in truth, only a temporary phenomenon, but in view of the state of the times it must be regarded as a matter for much congratulation. With regard to the prospects for next half year, I am obliged to confess that I entertain much uneasiness. Already the influence of the political situation has made itself felt on our European line. Of late we have been unable to obtain cargo not secured against war risks, and since a refusal on our part to bear the additional

insurance would have immediately driven shippers to vessels unattended by any such perils, we have had no alternative. Our income has suffered correspondingly, and if things continue as they are, not only must we face a diminution of revenue on that account, but we shall also forfeit the credit built up during many years. Cargo will unquestionably pass into other hands, and if, by any chance, the peace between the two countries be disturbed, we shall then have to close our European line altogether. And not our European line only, but also all the other imperilled lines will fall into the same position. In that event it is obvious that the subsidies and encouragement funds granted by the Government on account of those lines would cease. Of course some of our vessels might find employment for official purposes, but it is not to be supposed that all the ships on our foreign routes could be thus occupied. The others would have to be laid up and we should have the misfortune of being obliged to maintain them in idleness. Under those circumstances it is exceedingly doubtful whether we should be able to set aside our legal reserves, and we could scarcely expect to see any profits applicable to purposes of dividends. Some folks imagine that in abnormal times the income of a maritime carrying company is greater than in normal years, but that is merely a visionary notion suggested by the experiences of the China-Japan war. When the peace is disturbed all enterprises suffer alike, and maritime-transport companies receive a specially severe blow. This then is not a time for indulging in pleasant dreams of the past. I can not but desire earnestly that the situation were speedily solved. Of late we have not been without rumours suggesting that a pacific issue may be anticipated, and I am sure that you, gentlemen, unite with me in hoping that our mutual anxiety may prove to have been unnecessary. Even though the peace be disturbed, however, we have the sum of 3,300,000 yen, representing a reserve for the equalization of dividends, which has happily been accumulated with your approval. Adding to this the sum which I trust you will agree to carry forward, there will be a total of 4,300,000 yen; sufficient to pay a twelve-per-cent. dividend for 1½ years, or a ten per cent. dividend for 2 years. This must be regarded as the happy consequence of providing for a rainy day while the sun shines.

It has been my custom at each of our meetings to speak to you of the trend of the world's maritime carrying trade, but of late nothing specially novel has come to my ears. The only thing to be observed is that the tendency to constant development remains wholly unabated. All the yards in ship-building countries grow busier yearly. Comparing the tonnage lost every year with the tonnage built, it is easy from the excess of the latter to infer the vigour of maritime enterprise. I spoke on the last occasion about the problem of England's coasting trade. As I anticipated, the exclusive policy then spoken of has not been carried out. Standing aloof from the current that affected other States, England remained calm and unmoved, not departing from the attitude that becomes such a great Power. Moreover it is to be noticed that the foreign vessels engaged in the carrying trade within the British dominions do not exceed ten per cent. of the British vessels. To revert to an exclusive system on account of this small fraction is a policy such as a great country like England will not adopt.

America's disposition to apply her strength to enterprises on the Pacific is a noteworthy phenomenon. The Great Northern Railway Company attaches much importance to future developments in the Far East, and, apart from the question of present gain or loss, is devoting its whole attention to its maritime connexions on the Pacific. The immense improvements it is so earnestly making in the quality of its ships has reference doubtless to the time of China's development. The American navigation-encouragement project of law is an old question. The members concerned have submitted it to the Diet and now, hoping to get it passed, are working very hard. As it happens, however, to be just the time of the Presidential election, the bill may probably be entrusted to a committee or tabled. Still that the date of its passing is not far distant may not be doubted.

Germany seems to have made a change with respect to Far Eastern navigation in the scheme of distributing her ships. Formerly her S.S. Companies made it a rule to employ their newest and largest vessels on Far Eastern lines, but of late they have gradually changed them for small ships. Probably they have adopted that course because there is no necessity to employ big vessels on these routes.

Russia, as I have often previously remarked, bent on having a complete line of communications by sea and land between Europe and Asia, is employing her strength to augment her Far-Eastern maritime services which connect with the now-completed Siberian and East-China Railways. The East China Railway Company, during the past two or three years, has had from 10 to 20 vessels plying in Far-Eastern Waters, and although the Company is re-

ported to be making a yearly loss of tens of thousands of yen, the increasing vigour of its enterprise is probably inspired by the hope of success in a distant future.

While America, Germany and Russia, countries of recent maritime development, are devoting their most earnest attention to the navigation of the Pacific, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Japan, which stands in their midst, is determined that it will soon take steps to enhance the prestige of its maritime enterprise on the Pacific. If any one encroach upon our lines, we will oppose him to the last. Moreover, we will proceed to take what we ought to take. Above all in the direction of China and Korea, we will pay more attention than ever to our services, and we venture to hope that we shall not be left behind by any. In the case of the lines traversing China from north to south, the Lu-Han Railway, the Yeh-Han Railway and the Tsin-Chin Railway, which the various Powers have taken in hand and which are gradually advancing towards completion, and in the case of the Korean lines, the Seoul-Fusan and the Seoul-Wiju, which are nearly finished or are about to be built, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha must be prepared to take its part in providing maritime machinery to establish connexions with these land facilities.

I wish to take this opportunity of alluding to a matter that has given me some thought. We have of late heard the doctrine advanced that the foreign services maintained by the country's assistance, that is to say, by funds for the encouragement of navigation and shipbuilding and by subsidies, are unnecessary; that they should be abolished; that the money spent on them is too large and should be reduced; nay even that in order to meet the deficiencies in the Government's annual budget the subsidies paid to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should be cut down or abolished, and that the authorities, entertaining that idea, will submit to the Diet a bill for the purpose. Such statements are merely those of persons unacquainted with the circumstances, but since among you shareholders, gentlemen, there may be a disposition to feel concerned about these things, I wish to offer my views for your consideration.

Matters relating to navigation encouragement, ship-building encouragement, and subsidies for services, have already been embodied in laws or have been the subject of agreements between the persons concerned and the Government. To abolish these arrangements prior to the termination of the fixed period or to cut down the amounts would be a serious matter. Should the proposed abolitions or reductions take place, the persons who, sinking large sums of capital, taking great risks and incurring unspeakable trouble, have engaged in this enterprise, would be doomed to grave misfortune. Of course, if there be no practical necessity for these enterprises, then it is desirable that at a moment like the present when the State's finance is not too flourishing, they should be abolished and the money devoted to meet essential outlays. But how is it to fare with agreements made as the result of laws? The suffering and loss that would be inflicted on those concerned must be immense. Should the Government adopt such a course, shipping folks would have to determine how to deal with the situation. Presumably the enactment of the navigation and shipbuilding encouragement laws was designed solely to promote maritime enterprise and make ship-building independent. How it might have been in the days of national seclusion I do not know, but now in the days when cosmopolitan Japan has to take her place side by side with other nations, it is absolutely necessary that protection and encouragement should be given to maritime enterprise which is most essential as providing a reserve for the Navy and wings for the army. The Government taking that view introduced the above projects of law, and the Imperial Diet, in spite of their very considerable bearing on the national finances, approved them, and we all remember how vividly the world's attention was attracted by this procedure on the part of the Government of a maritime country and the people of a maritime country. These laws for the encouragement of navigation and ship-building, Laws No. 15 and No. 16, were promulgated in March 1896, and the duly fixed amounts of encouragement money having then become payable to persons who, being Japanese subjects, built with Japanese capital ships that satisfied the prescribed standards, and to persons who conducted maritime services between Japan and foreign countries with these ships, companies and individuals who contemplated engaging in such undertakings, set to work to build vessels of the prescribed standard or to buy them, so that maritime enterprise thenceforth received an extraordinary impetus in Japan. Statistics show that since the year of promulgation of the above laws the increase of Japanese-owned steamers of 1,000 tons and upwards has been as follows:—

	Steamers.	Tons.
1896	126	265,696
1897	140	321,980
1898	144	357,085

1899	148	382,400
1900	159	410,537
1901	170	441,639
1902	182	469,863

Thus in the space of 6 years subsequent to the promulgation of these laws, the number of steamers increased by 56 and the total tonnage by 204,167 tons, the latter figure being an increase of 78 per cent. Nor is it in the matter of numbers and tonnage only that progress has been marked. There has been a corresponding development in the quality of the vessels and in the processes of construction. The following table will show how many ships have been built so as to satisfy the requirements of the above two laws:—

	Ships that satisfy the legal standards.	Tonnage.
1896	1	3,967
1897	15	68,683
1898	27	126,195
1899	29	133,733
1900	34	162,651
1901	44	184,420
1902	43	187,000

This table indicates an increase of over 180,000 tons in six years, which was plainly the result of the laws for the encouragement of navigation and shipbuilding: a result that might well astonish Europeans and Americans, themselves in the van of maritime enterprise.

Proceeding now to divide the above 43 steamers into the two classes of those employed on specially contracted lines and those working under the ordinary provisions of the encouragement law, we find that there are 29 steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 140,254 on the special lines, and 14 steamers, aggregating 46,746 tons, on the ordinary lines. Again, the ownership of these various vessels is as follows:—

Steamers on Specially Contracted Lines.

	Ships.	Tons.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	18	105,892
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	3	18,644
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	7	14,118
Oya Shichihei	1	1,669

Vessels on Ordinarily Assisted Lines.

	Ships.	Tons.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	5	24,155
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	5	13,635
Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha	3	7,287
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	1	1,669

It will thus be seen that the steamers employed on services receiving assistance under the general provisions of law aggregate only some 46,000 tons, and there is not a great tendency to increase in this direction.

If we now turn to the question of the amount paid by the State on account of these three funds, encouragement of navigation, encouragement of shipbuilding, and subsidies, it appears, according to the latest statistics, that the sum defrayed annually by the Treasury is a little over 8,491,400 yen. This total is allotted as follows:—

SPECIALIZED SUBSIDIZED SERVICES.

	Yen.	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—		
European Line	2,673,894	
Seattle Line	654,030	
Australian Line	525,657	
Bombay Line	178,785	
Services in Far-Eastern and Domestic Waters	550,000	4,582,366
Toyo Kisen Kaisha—		
Hongkong-San Francisco Line	1,013,880	1,013,880
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—		
Yangtze Line	354,942	
Formosa and South-China Lines	574,404	
Kobe-Korea Line	37,168	966,514
Oya—		
Japan-Sea Line	140,000	140,000
Daito Kisen Kaisha—		
Shanghai-Suchow-Hanchow Line	57,873	57,873

There are also some subsidized services in Hokkaido

NAVIGATION ENCOURAGEMENT FUNDS.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha	703,806
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	178,089
Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha	24,308

SHIPBUILDING ENCOURAGEMENT FUNDS.

Mitsui Bishi Zosen-jo	383,674
Osaka Tetsuko-jo	89,935
Kawasaki Zosen-jo	68,645
Ishikawa Zosen-jo	38,840

Certainly the sum of 8½ million yen disbursed in accordance with these three laws is not small, but if we compare it with the results achieved in the past

six years, the increase of new steamers, the consolidation of lines of maritime service and the establishment of the building industry, we can not but feel that a large acquisition has been made at a small cost. Six years ago we did not even obtain a place in the nations' register of tonnage, yet in Lloyd's Tables issued in England last July, Japan figures as the owner of 500,000 tons, and stands ninth in order of magnitude, being preceded by England, America, Germany, Norway and France, and followed by Russia and Spain. Again, with regard to countries possessing vessels of 12 knots speed and upwards, Japan has leaped to the fifth place, being surpassed only by England, America, Germany and France. Nor is that all. Six years ago, virtually no ship-building enterprise was to be seen in this country, whereas to-day yards at Nagasaki, Kobe and elsewhere have come to be able to build big ships. Not only is it no longer necessary to send orders abroad for vessels of 5,000 tons and upwards, but any man-of-war also can be built without difficulty: remarkable progress it must be admitted. Considering again the consolidation of services that has resulted from the special subsidies received by the shipping companies under contract with the Government, we find that it is a feature of this development and progress worth special attention. Of course the increase of big vessels and the growth of the shipbuilding art are matters for sincere congratulation, but without the consolidation of services the greater part of these advantages would be sacrificed. Thus the law for assisting navigation has worked in combination with the other two laws to perfect the development of maritime enterprise, and the consequence is that the maritime enterprise of Japan, which, six years ago, was confined within the small limits of domestic waters, China and Korea, has now been extended to the face of five continents, and our lines in foreign seas have obtained a firm place from which they are not to be ousted. This is the result of extending abroad our fixed-period lines, and that the foresight of our Government and of the Diet has been justified by events can not be doubted. Neither can it be questioned that the idea of creating a powerful machine which should serve as a reserve and as a means of transport for an armed country has been virtually achieved.

Such are the views I entertain as to the need of the above three laws to our country economically and in a military sense, and as to whether they have achieved their purpose by satisfying that need. I now turn to the question of what benefit has been conferred on the country by the operation of the over-sea lines developed under the provisions of the three laws, especially the law for assisting navigation. It would be difficult to enumerate all these benefits so wide are their limits, but in the first place it is undeniable that the rates of freight for merchandise at home and abroad have been lowered. When Japanese lines of steamers were opened in foreign waters, it was quite inevitable that they should come into competition with other companies, and the cost of carriage being thus gradually lowered, cheap Japanese goods found their way little by little to foreign markets, and cheap foreign goods, in turn, came to Japan. To cite a few examples connected with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. There has been a marked fall in the freight of fancy matting and miscellaneous articles carried by our American line, with the result that the export has increased conspicuously. Again, in the case of raw silk and tea, great staples of export, a similar lowering of freights has been attended by a considerable development of export. Thus since the American line was opened seven years ago, an estimate of the benefits it has conferred on shippers would show very large figures. Simultaneously, the import of American products into Japan, as timber, salt-salmon, and so forth, has been facilitated. By the Australian line, again, the export of sulphur and matches has been developed and the import of lead, fertilizers and such things has been made easier. It is further obvious that similar advantages may be attributed to the European line. Specially conspicuous in that respect is the Bombay service. When it was opened the rate of freight for raw cotton was 17 rupees a ton, but by means of the Company's ships it has been gradually reduced until it now stands at 10½ rupees. In that way the money saved in cotton freights alone from 1894 to 1902 aggregated 2,547,236 yen, and the assistance thus rendered to the development of the cotton-spinning industry of Japan has been very large.

It is not only shippers of goods that have benefited by reduced rates. Passengers equally have felt the effect of the reductions brought about by the Company, and since the latter inaugurated its cheap services abroad, great convenience has been afforded to Japanese travelling to foreign countries, while at the same time the number of foreigners voyaging in Japanese ships has increased yearly. That has been the case conspicuously with Japanese emigrants proceeding to Australia and America. The direct and indirect benefits derived by Japan from all these comings and goings can not have been inconsiderable.

Speaking of the subject of the development of trade and the increase of commercial carrying facilities, it is to be noted that Japan's foreign trade increased 83 per cent. in the interval between 1896 and 1902. The figures are these:—

	yen.
Foreign Trade 1896	280,517,235
" 1897	382,435,849
" 1898	443,255,909
" 1899	435,331,820
" 1900	491,691,840
" 1901	508,166,188
" 1902	530,031,323

This table shows that the increase in 1902 as compared with 1896 was 240½ million yen. Such rapid growth was of course not due solely to the benefits of maritime enterprise, but that the establishment of regular and efficient over-sea services with cheap rates of freight contributed materially to the result, can not be doubted.

In the next place, if comparison be made of the carrying capacities of foreign and Japanese ships engaged in the transport of exports and imports, the difference between the figures for 1896 and for the present time is remarkable. Thus:—

CARRYING CAPACITIES IN 1896.

Japanese ships	11.47 per cent.
Foreign ships	88.53 per cent.

CARRYING CAPACITIES IN 1902.

Japanese ships	39.23 per cent.
Foreign ships	60.77 per cent.

Further, whereas the volume of goods carried by Japanese steamers more than sextupled during the above period, the volume in the case of foreign vessels increased by only 30 per cent. or less. Thus whereas ten years ago goods for Japan were imported solely in foreign bottoms, something less than 40 per cent. of the whole now come by Japanese ships. That is the advantage wholly of opening over-sea lines, or, to go a step further back, it is the effect of the law for assisting navigation.

Comparing the carrying capacities of the several Japanese shipping companies, we have these figures:—

	Ships.	Tons.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	37	168,348
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	21	32,054
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	7	20,053
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	3	18,644
Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha	3	7,286
Oya Shichihei	3	5,163
Totals	76	251,548

These figures show that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has 66.9 per cent. of the carrying capacity and the other companies 33.1 per cent.

With reference now to the question of drawing specie to the country, the sums which used formerly to be paid away as freight charges to foreign vessels are now paid to Japanese vessels, and reach a very large amount. Nor is it that Japanese ships merely draw to Japan a part of the freights connected with the commerce of this country itself, they also earn a considerable sum for the transport of foreign goods and foreign passengers. Last year the gross income of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's over-sea lines on account of goods and passengers was 12,632,400 yen, and its outlays abroad on account of its branches, agencies and ships' expenses aggregated 6,330,100 yen, so that the difference, or 6,302,300 yen, represents the amount of specie drawn to Japan in one year. From this point of view alone it is evident that the figure of 5 million yen, which, as I have already stated, the Company receives from the State, is more than returned.

Summing up these reflections I believe that whether the question be considered in its relation to the country's needs, or whether it be considered in relation to her advantage, the laws providing for State aid to maritime enterprise are well suited to the time, and their results have not disappointed the hopes of the Government and of the Diet.

If, now, we take some examples from the case of countries standing foremost in maritime enterprise, we find that England, long renowned as the Queen of the Ocean, England that has attained a degree of maritime greatness unparalleled in history, still does not abolish the system of State aids. The names she applies such to aids are various, as "bounty," "subvention," "subsidy," "remuneration" and so on, but it is beyond discussion that all alike are aids. Thus the sum she pays yearly for the carriage of mails is 7,857,680 yen, and last year she entered into an agreement to pay the Cunard Company 1,500,000 yen annually, so that she spends in all 9,357,680 yen. France gives on account of the mails 10,472,712 yen, and for the encouragement of navigation 6 millions, so that her total disbursements on this account come to the large figure of 16,472,712 yen. Then as to Germany, she gives to the Atlantic and Far-Eastern services 3,900,000 yen, and further she reduces the

fares on goods carried by her State railways for shipment in her ocean-going vessels, besides which she remits import duties on materials for ship-building, so that altogether the indirect assistance given by the State is not small. Russia grants extraordinary advantages by way of assisting maritime enterprise. Thus since the beginning of the year, she lends for a period of 20 years without interest one-half of the money spent on ship-building in domestic yards. Further the State itself insures the ships to the extent of two-thirds of their value at the low rate of 2 per cent., and if they use Russian coal the Government puts up one half of the price, while should they pass through the Suez Canal the State pays the Canal dues. These are Russia's signal measures of aid. Their result has not yet produced any effect on the world's maritime carrying trade, but protection on such a liberal scale is probably without precedent.

Comparing now the subsidies given by the leading European countries on account of the carriage of mail matter to the East, we find that England pays to the Far-Eastern and Australian services of the Peninsular and Oriental Company a sum of 3,300,000 yen annually; France pays to the Messageries Maritimes on account of its East-Asian and Australian lines 3,676,640 yen yearly; Germany pays the North German Lloyd for its East-Asian and Australian services 2,800,000 yen, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha gets 3,199,551 yen on account of the European and Australian lines. It can not be said in view of these figures that the Yusen Kaisha receives an excessive subsidy. There may indeed be some who think that the amount is more or less but of proportion to the country's financial strength, but considering that Japan has only lately engaged in maritime enterprise and that she has to hold her own against strong competitors, this measure of State aid must be called inevitable.

What I should like to draw general attention to is the distinction between protection given to a company and aid given to an enterprise. In the early days of its existence the Yusen Kaisha enjoyed the privilege of having the State make good the difference between its profits and 8 per cent. of its capital. That was protection given to a company. It enjoyed that benevolence during 15 years from the time of commencing its career, but no matter what deficiency in connection with its business may now arise, it has no right to complain to the Government. In other words, the assistance it now receives is not in the nature of protection of the Company, but is simply aid for its enterprise. Not merely the Yusen Kaisha but any person whatsoever that satisfies all the conditions prescribed in the laws and regulations enacted by the Government, can receive this aid or encouragement, and thus the present system is to be regarded simply as one of aid to the enterprise of maritime transport. Hence it follows that from the morrow of the period fixed for granting the aid, there may be a diminution of the amount or it may even be totally abolished. That is a matter beyond the range of present prescience. Therefore it follows that from this time forward the foundations of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha must be made as solid as possible, and in order that hereafter we may not be thrown into a state of perturbation by such happenings as those I have just alluded to, we must do everything in our power to improve our business, must strive to extend it, and must effect such preparations as will enable us to carry on our enterprise without interruption even though the Government reduce the amount of our subsidy. Of course there is no possibility of abolishing subsidies and encouragements and at the same time keeping up our foreign services, so that some expenditures on this account may be said to be inevitable in the case of the Empire of Japan which has thrown open its doors. Nevertheless the State's policy, as far as possible, should be one of compensation for services rendered, not a policy of benevolence. For my own part I have no desire for benevolent assistance, and I should hope that those engaged in this enterprise will make up their minds to carry on their business by their own strength to the utmost limit of their capacity. But as for reduction or abolition of State aids before the termination of the periods for which they were granted, neither the Government nor the Diet of this country will ever have recourse to such inconsiderate procedure. After the expiration of those periods, it will of course be within the competence of the Government and the Diet to make either increases or reductions; but whether those engaged in the enterprise will agree or not to such changes, that, again, will rest with their own volition.

I have taken the opportunity to express these views merely for your consideration.

Two coolies quarrelled on the night of Dec. 1st at Kitamoto-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo, and one was killed, being stabbed in the throat and breast. The culprit escaped.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

The trial of Messrs. A Le Prevost and C. Bremer and three Japanese, who are associated with them in the charges now under prosecution, was resumed on Friday. The Judges and Counsel were as before. On Wednesday the Presiding Judge had intimated that the Court would sit on Friday, *sehi* at 9 p.m. It was 10.15 before the Court assembled.

The Presiding Judge read a letter from Dr. Eastlake intimating that in consequence of deafness he could not continue to act as interpreter. His Honour said he understood Counsel had obtained the services of another interpreter to assist the Court interpreter.

Mr. Kishi said they had secured Mr. Obata Kiugoro of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Mr. Obata came forward and being duly instructed by the Judge signed the declaration.

Carl Bremer was recalled, and again the Presiding Judge requested both interpreters and witnesses to speak loudly, himself setting the example.

Examination continued: In the beginning of 1896 I established myself in Japan. I took over Harperink and Smith's connection with the goodwill of Fraser, Farley & Co. in January, 1901. The relation is between Fraser, Farley & Co. and Harperink and Smith.

It is not between C. Bremer and Harperink and Smith?—It comes to the same thing, as I am the sole proprietor of Fraser, Farley & Co.

Were Harperink and Smith customers of Fraser, Farley & Co. before you acquired the latter?—Yes.

When did the relations between your firm and Mollison & Co. begin?—In April last year. Mollison & Co. were formerly customers of Cornes & Co. Mr. Mollison had heard from Le Prevost that he intended joining Fraser, Farley & Co. later on. Therefore after consultation with Le Prevost he decided to buy from Fraser, Farley & Co., and so not break the connection. (This was misinterpreted by Mr. Obata, and Mr. Kishi, with the permission of the Court, got the witness to say it over again with details, but His Honour ordered the Court Interpreter to take up the duty). It was Mollison & Co. who wanted to do business with Fraser, Farley & Co. Mr. Mollison did so because he knew that Le Prevost who had bought for him before was to join Fraser, Farley & Co. and he wished to have no interruption in his business and decided to give his orders directly to Fraser, Farley & Co. This was after Le Prevost had given notice to Cornes & Co. Before he left Cornes & Co. Le Prevost made his intention to do so known to Mollison & Co. and other customers. It was before Le Prevost left Cornes & Co. that Mollison & Co. made this decision. Mr. Mollison and Le Prevost had consulted about it.

Have you not expressed the intention to have the business of Mollison & Co. transferred to Fraser, Farley & Co.?—Yes, I was glad to get the business.

Did you not express your intention by which that arrangement was arrived at?—It was not I first. As I say, after consultation with Le Prevost, Mollison & Co. decided to transfer their business to Fraser, Farley & Co.

Counsel interposing, Mr. Obata took the interpreting and asked: Was there an occasion when you first asked Mollison or Mollison first asked you?—Neither. Le Prevost told me of it, and next time I saw Mr. Mollison I told him I would be very glad to have his orders. Mr. Le Prevost told me in the same way that Dent & Co. wished to transfer their business and buy from Fraser, Farley & Co. (This answer had to be repeated by the witness at the request of Counsel). Dent & Co. had orders to give which had formerly gone to Cornes & Co. and they arranged to give them in future to Fraser, Farley & Co. I merely accepted the proposal made to me that Fraser, Farley & Co. should execute Dent & Co.'s order. It was on the suggestion of Le Prevost. I had known that Dent & Co. did business with Cornes & Co. The relations with Dunlop & Co., Rangoon, began in April or May, or perhaps

earlier in 1902. Le Prevost advised me to make telegraphic firm offers to Dunlop & Co. I did so. ("telegraphic firm offers" quite puzzled the interpreter and he translated it *dempo utte shigoto wo sasetai to*, etc.).

Mr. Kishi insisted that the words "firm offer" should be given to the Judge—but eventually the phrase became *uri komi chumon*, or something of the kind.

The Court interpreter amended this slightly.

Examination continued—I got orders from Dunlop & Co. I presume there had been correspondence between Dunlop and Le Prevost. A few cases were sent as samples to Bigbee & Co. early the same year. That was the first of my relations with them. Le Prevost asked me to send a shipment to them. I do not know how he knew them. He did not ask me as agent, but advised me to send samples. It was not in execution of an order. Kahn & Kahn had given notice to Cornes & Co. that they would find an open market and not confine themselves to Cornes. Le Prevost told me of this, and advised that firm offers should be made to them by me.

The witness was examined as to rates of exchange, and various books were produced for him to look at, but he said that without the draft book he could not explain the matter easily. In individual cases he could do so. A case was given to him and he explained the manner in which the draft was made. He said the exchange rate there, 211½, was the contract rate with the broker who sold the draft to the bank. He called for the exchange book, but it could not be found. Not only in a transaction with Harperink and Smith pointed out to him, but in every instance the way in which the exchange was arrived at was clear. If he could not explain the matter, it was because there were books not produced which he required.

Examination continued: I had been in treaty with Le Prevost to join Fraser, Farley & Co., but no arrangement was made. There was no contract nor promise that Le Prevost should work with me under the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. I made no arrangement by conversation and I made no firm promises. I was in negotiation with Le Prevost. I had the intention that he should work with me—make some combination or some satisfactory arrangement with me after he left Cornes & Co. The conditions of such arrangement had not yet been fixed. The discussion about future arrangements was not finished at all. There were several proposals made to me, but I had not accepted any. He proposed either to become a partner in Fraser, Farley & Co., or to establish himself and have me join him with capital. He meant by the latter to establish himself under his own name. The original idea was that he should join Fraser, Farley & Co. but no terms had been fixed. I understood that he was to become silk manager. There was no question of partnership at all—only his partnership in the silk business. Nothing was fixed. I could not come to terms with him before he left Cornes & Co. I do not think it would be wrong to make a contract with him while he was with Cornes & Co.

The Court rose a few minutes after noon.

The Court sat at 2.35 p.m.

The Judge stated that the three Japanese accused were to be examined in the afternoon.

Mr. Uzawa, one of the Counsel, stated to the Court that Mr. Takagi, counsel for Sawada, was absent because of illness and asked the Court to postpone the examination of Sawada, to which request the Court acceded.

Nishida was then called forward. He stated that he was engaged for about ten years at the offices of Messrs. A. S. Rosenthal & Co., No. 48, Messrs. Cornes and Co., No. 50, and Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., as silk goods buyer or inspector, until he left the office of the last named in April, 1902. When he was at Messrs. Rosenthal & Co.'s, Mr. Le Prevost was also employed there. After Mr. Le Prevost left the firm and joined Messrs. Cornes & Co. the accused followed him. The accused also attended in his new position to the duty of silk buyer or inspector. Mr. Le Prevost was manager of the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. The accused, besides the duty of purchasing and inspecting silk goods, attended to such work as

the examination of packing, etc., in the godown. In January, 1901, he was employed by Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. by Mr. Bremer who asked him to join that firm. He was acquainted with Mr. Bremer from the time when he was employed by Messrs. Cornes & Co., where Mr. Bremer called very often to see Mr. Le Prevost. The witness did not know whether Le Prevost and Bremer entered on negotiations to start business themselves jointly. He had heard that Mr. Le Prevost would resign from Cornes & Co. and would enter into a combination with Mr. Bremer. The salary of the witness was *yen* 100 at the office of Messrs. Cornes & Co. It was increased to *yen* 150 at the office of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. When he joined the latter firm, there was there Maidzumi, a Japanese assistant. Later two other men were employed by the firm. Maidzumi was the bookkeeper and accountant of the firm. The witness thought that Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. had been carrying on business before he entered their service. Mr. Bremer very often purchased silk goods from Messrs. Cornes & Co. through Mr. Prevost, which goods the former exported. When accused entered the service of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., there were not many Japanese assistants. He principally attended to the purchase of silk goods from Japanese merchants and inspected them. As to goods purchased from Messrs. Cornes & Co., Mr. Bremer dealt himself in the matter of inspection, settlement of price, etc., so that the accused did not interfere. Mr. Le Prevost almost always was calling at the office of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. where he seemed to interfere in the business of the firm, so that the accused was some times compelled to ask him about the price or quality of silk habutae. The accused did not know any reason why Mr. Le Prevost was always interfering in the business of his firm. He did not know anything that had been going on in the office because he was during almost all the business time in the silk room provided in the godown. There was no foreign firm which supplied silk goods to foreign exporters; Messrs. Cornes & Co. was the only firm to do it. The transactions between Cornes & Co. and Fraser, Farley & Co. were directly conducted. The witness did not know whether the business between the two firms had been carried on under the name of Yoshikawa or Sawada, but he heard afterward some fact like that. Of course he never saw any business books, as his duty did not require him to do so, so that he could not understand in what way the goods purchased and sold were entered into the books. After Shirai was employed by the firm as assistant, Okazawa and about ten others were also employed during the period from May to August. They were all employees of Messrs. Cornes & Co. and some of them were recommended by Mr. Le Prevost and some by the witness. The business of the firm was greatly enlarged so that it was necessary to have such persons. Mr. Le Prevost came very often to the office of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. as was already stated, and was giving advice to Mr. Bremer in the business. Sometimes Mr. Le Prevost stayed a short time; sometimes he stayed for many hours. Mr. Le Prevost had provided a desk in a room of the firm. In June or July, Mr. Walker joined the firm as silk goods inspector. Witness thought that Mr. Bremer was always asking Mr. Le Prevost about business matters, but the latter was not an employee. Witness did not know whether Mr. Le Prevost had used the name of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., but he did know that Mr. Le Prevost had often signed godown delivery orders. Witness thought that Mr. Bremer had instructed Mr. Le Prevost to sign such orders. Maedzumi was accountant and cashier and was paying money needed in the office. Later some portion of his duties were transferred to Okazawa and others. He did not think it strange that Mr. Le Prevost should often visit the office of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. and even work there while he was employed by Messrs. Cornes & Co. Witness did not know any thing about the accounts; he simply understood that much of the merchandise was purchased from Messrs. Cornes & Co.

Okazawa, another of the accused, was next examined. He deposed that he was a graduate of the Tokyo Commercial College. With a recommendation from Mr. Le Prevost, he went to Fraser, Farley & Co. from Cornes & Co. During the period from the summer of 1900 to the summer of 1901 witness assisted in settling the books of the department, in which work he was one night in July at the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. where Mr. Le Prevost and four Japanese including witness were present. Later, they worked at the private residence of Mr. Le Prevost and the witness remembered that work was resumed on two or three occasions. There the good stock, merchandise, purchase, invoice books, etc., were dealt with. When they were settling the books in good order at the silk department, Mr. Weale came in and was angry with the night work so that after that they removed their business to the house of Mr. Le Prevost. He did not mean that there was intention to conceal the work from Mr. Weale.

Being shown a book, Witness stated that it was written up by him or by other Japanese clerks. Pages No. 7, 8, 9, 40 and others the witness had entered. By means of this book witness could not find from whom the goods had been purchased or to whom sold.

Witness then explained details as to the calculation of invoices. He stated that sundry charges for packing were made at an average rate according to the usual way, upon which telegraphic charges, marine insurance, freight, bill brokerage, and commission were added, making the total sum of the invoice, of course including the cost of the merchandise. A draft had then to be drawn against the invoice. The various charges had to be entered into ledgers under a separate account heading.

The Court then rose, adjourning till Nov. 30th at 9 a.m.

The trial of Messrs. A. Le Prevost, Carl Bremer, and three Japanese was resumed on Nov. 30th at 10.10 a.m. in the Yokohama District Court before Presiding Judge Watanabe and two associates, and Public Prosecutor Nakamura.

Sawada, one of the accused, was examined. He stated that he had been employed by Messrs. Rosenthal and Co., No. 48, but left them in June or July, 1895, and entered the service of the silk department of Messrs. Cornes and Co. on the recommendation of Mr. Le Prevost. Mr. Le Prevost had been formerly employed by Messrs. Rosenthal & Co. and he removed to the office of Messrs. Cornes and Co. about half a month before witness did. Witness did not know why Mr. Le Prevost changed his position, but believed his new post was better than that at Messrs. Rosenthal & Co. because he was manager, presiding over the whole business of the silk department. Mr. Le Prevost was always purchasing and selling habutae silk in his own way and witness was a bookkeeper and cashier. Witness was keeping the ledger, journal and day book, etc. At the commencement of his employment with Messrs. Cornes & Co., the monthly salary of witness was *yen* 70. Kojima, a Japanese cashier, had attended to the silk department before witness entered the service, but later he was discharged. Mr. Le Prevost employed Matsumura in the silk department as a banto for purchasing silk goods. Later, Nishida and a few other Japanese assistants were engaged. Witness was cashier in the silk department and his duty was to pay or receive cash. A necessary amount of money was always kept in the department under the supervision of Mr. Le Prevost. There was no limit as to the amount of money to be kept in hand. In case the money was insufficient, witness spoke to Mr. Le Prevost about the matter and Mr. Le Prevost drew on Messrs. Cornes & Co., who transferred immediately the required money by cheque drawn in favour of Mr. Le Prevost. This was the usual procedure with reference to money matters between Messrs. Cornes & Co. and their silk department. Under these circumstances, sometime an amount of *yen* 1,000 and sometimes more than *yen* 10,000 was kept in the silk office. When witness entered the silk department, the business was on a very small scale. The business and the

cash transactions gradually extended and consequently a large amount of money was sometimes held in the silk department. If the money was not needed in the silk department, it was immediately transferred to the head office. Witness was authorized by Mr. Le Prevost to manage the cash in his own way. The head office did not understand anything with regard to the department's money transactions, until a settlement of account was made out by means of a balance sheet, which was generally made up in September every year—or sometimes in March or May. Of course, monthly trial balance-sheets were made and presented to Mr. Le Prevost. The ledger showed the results of the business done, and entries were made every month after collecting the various results of the business from several books entered by other assistants in the previous month. The merchandise book did not show from whom the silk goods were purchased or to whom they were sold. The transactions between Messrs. Cornes & Co. and Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. were made in the names of Sawada or Yoshida, silk brokers, and witness did not know any reason why their names were used, even why business was not done through the hands of other brokers. Mr. Le Prevost ordered witness to make the entries in the books using the names of the brokers. There were distinctions used between the account of Yoshikawa which were determined by the nature of the business. Witness had not been known by Mr. Le Prevost to make discrimination as to the names of either Sawada or Yoshikawa before making the entries in the books, for he always asked Mr. Le Prevost or Okazawa of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., to confirm which name was to be used. Witness was sometimes justified in entering the name of Yoshikawa or Sawada with regard to a transaction, by seeing cheques from Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. Such cheques were made payable to one or other of the brokers. Witness thought that this method of business in the using of the names of brokers in transactions between two foreign firms a little strange, but it was not entirely rare. Messrs. Cornes & Co. also used the name of Sh. Manabe, a silk broker living in Fukuoka, when they sold, a few years ago, a certain quantity of habutae to Messrs. Strome & Co. After a pause, witness stated that this transaction was not with Messrs. Strome & Co., but with Messrs. Simon & Co., near Hanazono bridge (No. 254). Witness did not know any reason why the name of a broker was used in the transaction, but thought it was to conceal some disagreeable appearances. The witness did not know anything about the relations between Messrs. Le Prevost and Bremer, but he heard in May or June, 1901, that Mr. Le Prevost would leave the silk department of Messrs. Cornes and would continue in the silk trade elsewhere. About July 29th or 30th 1902, Messrs. Fraser, Farley and Co. paid a big amount of money to the silk department. Witness remembered it to be about *yen* 40,000 for silk sold by the latter through Yoshikawa or Sawada. This money was transferred by the silk department to the head office on July 31st. Some books, including the merchandise book, were examined to settle things in good order in July, at the house of Mr. Le Prevost, where the witness, together with other Japanese assistants, was present. The work took three or four nights. All books containing entries for two years before September, 1901, had not been settled in good order, so that the balance of stock was obscure, that is to say, it was miscalculated and as a consequence caused further complications in transactions and entries after September, 1901. The merchandise book showed only the gross effect of profit or loss. After the investigation of the books Mr. Le Prevost found a great loss, but the loss was not a real loss. The apparent loss seemed to arise simply from the incomplete state of the books prior to September, 1901, and upon the estimated value of the goods left in stock valuation of which was made in accordance with market fluctuations. The reason they examined the books at the house of Mr. Le Prevost, witness thought, was that he preferred to do the work in a calm place. To Yoshikawa and Sawada, the brokers, commu-

sion was paid for using their names in transactions between the two firms. Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. paid it but not Messrs. Cornes & Co., though the latter were the sellers and in the nature of business should have paid it.

Mr. Le Prevost was now called to the stand, when Mr. Kishi, one of the Counsel, asked the Court to adjourn the hearing on the ground that the foreign defendant did not understand the statements made by the three Japanese accused and wished to have them interpreted, otherwise, the foreigner would be subjected to the utmost inconvenience. The other lawyers supported Mr. Kishi, and the trial was adjourned till Dec. 2nd at 9 a.m.

The Court rose at 11.15 a.m.

In the Yokohama District Court, the trial of Messrs. A. Le Prevost and C. Breiner and three Japanese—T. Sawada, Y. Nishida and K. Okazawa—who are alleged to be involved in silk frauds, was resumed before presiding Judge Watanabe and two associates, and Public Procurator Nakamura on Wednesday the 2nd Dec.

Mr. Akiyama and other lawyers employed in the defence were present as usual.

The Court sat at 10 a.m. instead of 9 a.m. which had been fixed at the time of the previous hearing.

At the outset Mr. Yano, one of the Counsel, asked the Court to confirm a point in the evidence given by Sawada, one of the Japanese accused, in the last examination on the ground that the statement seemed to be indefinite. The Court replied that the point would be cleared up in further hearings.

Alfred Le Prevost was called, Mr. Obata setting as interpreter, and stated: I have never been sentenced under Japanese law for any crime. I came to this country in 1888. I paid a visit to Europe and America in 1895-6. I came here first under engagement to the *Japan Gazette*. My engagement was that of manager. In 1889 I changed my occupation and took up the silk business. I had no previous intention of entering the silk business. I had had no training for a mercantile life.

What kind of training have you received?—The ordinary English education.

Does that mean the common education?—Well, it is not systematised as on the continent, so it is difficult to say. Before coming here I was editor of a newspaper in Shanghai. I engaged in no occupation in my own country. I was only engaged in one firm before joining Cornes & Co. I entered Rosenthal & Co.'s employment in 1889. I joined Cornes & Co. on June 1st, 1895.

What was your reason for leaving Rosenthal and joining Cornes?—I thought there were better prospects before me. I was quite certain that in Rosenthal's there was no chance of my obtaining a partnership, while in Cornes & Co. there had been several cases of employees being made partners.

Did you make application to Cornes & Co. when joining?—Yes, I applied to Mr. Till, the local partner. I took sole charge of the silk department in Cornes & Co. I did so from the outset. I was paid *yen* 500 a month at first.

Have you kept that position without change till the middle of last year?—Yes, with some change in terms. The first change was that I got 5 per cent. of the profits. Then from Oct. 1st, 1900, I ceased to receive any salary. I then received a third of the profits.

What was the reason of that change?—I was making so much money for the firm that I think Mr. Till and Mr. Cornes believed I would leave them unless they gave me a more substantial interest in the firm. When I went to them in 1895 the annual business was only half a million *yen*, and the profit was only between two and three thousand *yen*. In 1900 the turnover was three millions and the profit *yen* 62,000. The arrangement as to my receiving a third of the profits remained in force till I left. The second change as to my receiving a third of the profits arose from a conversation I had with Mr. Till who informed me that Mr. Cornes was willing to give me a quarter. Mr. Till sent for me and said he thought I would not stay unless my situation was

improved. He told me I was making so much money in the business that they felt I would not stay unless they gave me a substantial interest. I told him that I had intended to speak to him about becoming a partner, and I said I wanted a third of the profits. He wired to Mr. Cornes, who offered a fourth. I saw Mr. Till, who showed me the cables sent and received. I was much surprised to see that there was nothing about the partnership in the telegrams. Mr. Till used these words: "You know Mr. Cornes is a mean old devil. The first thing we have to get out of him is the interest. There will be no trouble about the partnership." Moreover, he said the then partnership would not expire till Sept., 1901. I told him I wanted to be sure about the matter, and Mr. Till gave me his word of honour that I would be admitted in the next partnership agreement. Until then he asked me to wait. When he told me I could rely on being made a partner in the following year I told him I would be satisfied with a third of the profits, to be afterwards made a partner with that interest. As to Mr. Cornes' offer of a fourth, I said I could not reduce my interest. I must say that it was on Mr. Till's advice that I stuck out for the third. He was very liberal-minded—much different from Mr. Cornes—and he said if I held out for it I would get it. That was how the change came about. Mr. Till suggested that I should go to London and discuss with Mr. Cornes details of my entering the firm as partner—the amount of capital I should put in. I pointed out that on a previous occasion the department had suffered during my absence, and that if I now went away I could leave no one in charge. Mr. Till said he would rather that I should go, but as he was going home shortly he would fix matters. Meantime, he advised me to write to Mr. Cornes. Unfortunately Mr. Till died off Shanghai on the way home. I wrote to Mr. Cornes, telling him what had passed between Mr. Till and I, and leaving it to him to settle the terms of the partnership contract. Mr. Cornes replied that my letter was rather indefinite, that he did not think I would care to be a partner in the general business, of which I knew nothing. But he suggested separating the silk business from the rest and making it a limited liability company with myself as managing director. I took Mr. Cornes' letter to Mr. Jackson, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for his advice. He thought it was a very good scheme—very favourable for me, and he advised me to go in for it. I wrote to Mr. Cornes outlining my ideas of the construction of the company. I proposed a capital of *yen* 200,000, or £20,000. The only objection Mr. Cornes had to my scheme was that I had set the capital too low. In any case he could not make the change until he had consulted and got the views of his partners in Japan. As I had written to him that I could not possibly stay with the firm unless something like this was arranged, I merely waited, thinking that Mr. Cornes was corresponding with his partners, and that before September I would be informed. I was very much surprised when the end of September came and I had heard nothing from them. I had been told privately that Mr. Weale, the local partner, had no friendly feelings towards me, and was fighting against me. Early in October, 1901, Weale came to see me about a private letter that he had received from Cornes. He did not show me the letter. This letter was about a proposal that Kahn and Kahn had made to Mr. Cornes in London. In February of 1901 Mr. Philippi, of Kahn and Kahn, had come to Japan. That house was the principal customer of Cornes & Co. for many years, and Mr. Philippi was one of the chief employees in the firm. He stayed here for two months to study how we did business in Japan. I think Cornes & Co. had heard of Philippi coming to Japan and their reason for offering to change my terms was that they thought Kahn and Kahn would take me away and open themselves here. Mr. Philippi made no proposal to me, and I have only learned of this since, but he asked me what my terms were with Cornes & Co., and I wrote him I had been promised a partnership the next year. I told him Mr. Till had promised that. Mr. Philippi and I were on friendly terms. When he learned

how I stood with Cornes & Co. he proposed that we should go on joint-account. Cornes & Co. had previously been charging them 3 per cent. commission, but they found that this was very heavy and often prevented the making of a profit. He thought we should go on joint-account and be satisfied with small profits on big transactions. I thought that a favourable proposition, but Mr. Till thought we should do business with Kahn and Kahn on the c.i.f. basis—cost freight and insurance. So for a time we did business on that basis. Mr. Philippi said he would talk the matter over with Mr. Cornes, and of course Mr. Till was also going home. I must say the c.i.f. basis was suggested by me and approved by Mr. Till. Mr. Philippi went to London with Mr. Kahn after he returned to Europe in order to discuss this matter. It was the letter from Cornes conveying to Weale the information about these interviews that the latter came to see me about. He told me that Mr. Kahn had offered Mr. Cornes to guarantee *yen* 30,000 a year, and that Kahn and Kahn would take 60 per cent. and Cornes & Co. 40 per cent., the cost of handling the goods in Europe being so much more than here. Kahn and Kahn offered to guarantee *yen* 30,000 a year, because that had been the amount of Cornes & Co.'s earnings from their business, and they wished to show Cornes & Co. that they would not lose by the new arrangement. I was very much surprised when Weale came to me—surprised that Mr. Cornes had not written to me. Because I got one-third of the profits of the department, whereas Weale only got one-seventh of the remaining two-thirds. When I went to Cornes it was understood by Mr. Till that I should have absolute charge. Mr. Till gave instructions that my telegrams should go without being submitted to him. Everything was left to me; there was no interference of any kind. The making of terms with new customers was left to me. When Mr. Weale came to me about the letter I was, as I say, surprised, and without giving him any answer on that subject I asked him when the proposal to turn the department into a company was going to materialise. He said, "I must tell you, Le Prevost, in strict confidence that Mr. Cornes has no intention of changing the constitution of the firm." I said that was very strange after the correspondence that had passed between us. He said Mr. Cornes had so much money locked up in the business—I understood he did not feel like investing the *yen* 150,000 which my proposal would involve. I had proposed the entire capital to be *yen* 200,000. He already had enough in the general business, and Mr. Weale spoke as if Mr. Cornes had told him he did not wish to invest any more. Mr. Weale explained that the capital of Cornes & Co. was almost all contributed by Mr. Cornes in London. Mr. Weale himself had very little money, and the capital contributed by Mr. A. J. Cornes, of Kobe, was all furnished by his father. Weale said to me, when I said this was strange action on the part of Mr. Cornes, that Mr. Cornes had too high an opinion of me to think that I would throw up the ideal position I occupied in the firm. He said, "At present you are to all intents and purposes a partner. You have sole control of the business; what more do you want?" I said: "Well, it doesn't suit me, and I shall have to consider it." We then separated. That conversation took place when he came to see me about Kahn and Kahn's proposal. I was of course very much upset when I found that Mr. Cornes was not going to keep his promise to me, and I took several weeks to consider the matter. Meantime, Mr. Philippi and I had been in private correspondence—with occasional references to business. Naturally, I wrote and told him how matters were going between Mr. Weale and myself. I had a letter from Mr. Philippi which I thought was an invitation for me to make an offer. I proposed to him that he should start on his own account as a silk exporter in Europe. He had written to me asking me to let him know if there was any change in my position. My proposal was that I should start in Japan, and that we should do business on joint-account. That proposal was not accepted by him, but it was not definitely reject-

ed, and I have an idea that he showed it to Kahn and Kahn. I was all this time inclined to stay with Cornes & Co. I intended to send in my resignation to make them come up. I thought when they received my resignation they would not let me go, but I had to be prepared in case they did. I wanted something to fall back on.

The Court here adjourned till 3 p.m.

Mr. Le Prevost's examination continued:—Since the Court adjourned it has occurred to me that Mr. Weale told me in my discussion with him that he had a letter from Mr. Cornes speaking of me in the most favourable terms. Before I saw Mr. Weale the last time I got a letter from Mr. Cornes asking me to see Mr. Weale and arrange matters. I said this morning that Mr. Philippi did not accept my proposal, but he gave me his cable address, so that if I resigned I might communicate with him at once. After I sent in my resignation to Cornes & Co. I cabled to him. It must have been on the last day of January, 1902—or perhaps the day after. I asked him what he intended to do about my proposal, and he replied that he could do nothing definite—that I was to be patient. I cabled that it was important I should know—that I should not remain in that indefinite position so long. He telegraphed that he would pay my expenses to Europe to discuss the matter there, or if I could not go to Europe he would meet me in New York. I cabled that I wanted something definite before that. My negotiations with Mr. Philippi did not go beyond that. There was no answer to my request for something definite. That is part of my explanation in reply to the Court; I can say much more. In, I think, November, 1901, I heard that Mr. Robison of No. 3, wanted to dispose of his business. That matter was quite private, and the gentleman who told me was a friend of Mr. Robison, and did not want his name mentioned, but he advised me to go in for it. While I was making enquiries about Mr. Robison's business Mr. Bremer came out to Japan. He came to see me and had a big bundle of orders which he wanted me to execute. He was in Japan in the spring of the same year, and I had heard that he wanted to start in business. I proposed business to him just as I was doing with other foreign firms. He came to me with the orders because of the proposition I made. He told me he had to go home because of a telegram from his father, and I was quite surprised when later he came to me with those orders and asked me to execute them. The proposition I made to him was this. I should explain that, in 1897, I think, Cornes & Co. secured a very good customer in Rangoon. At that time there were seven or eight firms exporting to Rangoon from Yokohama. For about two years before that I had been shipping to a Bombay house which shipped them back to Rangoon, and so we found we were competing with direct shippers in the Rangoon market. Shortly after we began shipping to Rangoon, having got this good customer, the smaller exporters could not compete with us. In addition to our customer there were three strong firms. These wished to have each a supplier of their own in Japan. When the silk goods business was established in Japan the importers abroad always tried to get the shipper in Japan to confine himself to them—just as Cornes & Co. did with Kahn and Kahn. We had offers in Cornes & Co. from other houses in Europe, but were compelled to refuse them because of our engagement with Kahn and Kahn. For that reason we decided that for any new business or new markets we would not confine ourselves. Cornes & Co. considered that they had lost all the business that they had had to refuse. The arrangement with Kahn & Kahn was that we should not export to any other house in Europe. All that I knew was that Cornes & Co. should not ship to any other house in Europe. In establishing relations with the Rangoon house precaution was taken not to have a confinement clause. At the same time I knew they would like that we should not supply other houses in Rangoon. I considered it advisable not to approach directly any of the other three firms. It was my opinion; I had sole control of the business. From 1896 I had been executing Fraser, Farley & Co.'s orders for America, and as I wanted to get the whole Rangoon

trade in my hands I proposed to them that they should try to secure the business of one of those three other firms. At this time Mr. James was in charge of Fraser, Farley & Co.'s business. I think it was in 1898 that I first began business with the other people in Rangoon, and they were so pleased with the samples that Fraser, Farley & Co. secured their orders. Binning & Co. was the first firm that Cornes & Co. had business relations with in Rangoon. The firm that we became related with through Fraser, Farley & Co. was Harperink, Smith & Co. I thought that with these two I would be able to control the Rangoon market. I made enquiries through banks and found that the other two firms being wealthy had the advantage of giving extended credit to their buyers and so preserved their hold on the market. I then went to Mr. Mollison and proposed to him that he should secure the business of one of those remaining firms just I had done with Mr. James. Mr. Mollison sent samples and secured the business of one of the other firms. This firm was Finlay, Fleming & Co. During that year the fourth firm still did a fair amount of business. About that last one I went to see Mr. Bremer and made a proposal. This was the Arracan Company. Mr. Bremer intended to try and secure that business when he received the telegram calling him home. I explained to him how I was working the Rangoon market and advised him to see whether he could secure this other company's business. This was in the spring of 1901. While I was getting the samples ready he was called home. He intended to write to the Arracan Company. When he came back in November I think he must have had that Rangoon business in mind, and expected that I would execute on the same lines the orders he brought from Europe. I had no direct relation whatever with the firms in Rangoon. Mollison and James secured not those firms but their business, and so I secured an outlet for our goods. When Mr. Bremer put his European orders before me I told him I could not undertake the business on the same lines. I could not on account of our agreement with the Kahns. I am quite certain that Kahn and Kahn would not have liked it if I had shipped through Bremer to Europe. It would not have been a matter of policy for us to do so. If I remember rightly, the orders that Bremer had were for immediate execution, and I told him he could do the business through a broker. I told him I would charge him on the basis of so much per piece ready packed for shipment. That conversation took place at the same time that I suggested that he should purchase through brokers. Cornes & Co. would be the sellers. The understanding was that I advised Mr. Bremer to engage brokers. I simply told him that he had better employ a broker, and at the same time the money must be paid to us. I regarded the broker simply as a *prete nom*. The broker stood between Mr. Bremer and Cornes & Co. We had with Dent & Co. and Fraser, Farley & Co. the same arrangement as to packing that I proposed to Mr. Bremer. He would take my word for it that the goods were all right. As to using names Cornes & Co. used to ship tea as from W. H. Taylor & Co. to America. They used that name—the name of one of their partners—to avoid annoying their other customers in America.

The Judge remarked that as no question had been asked on that subject it was not necessary to bring up what had been said.

Examination resumed; On the offers I made to Mr. Bremer he got business from Germany, but none from London. He was disappointed at this. He saw me several times and asked if I could not reduce the price, but I told him it was quite impossible. I advised him to try and secure Fraser, Farley & Co.'s business, which I knew Mr. James wanted to sell. I did not think Mr. James would charge anything. Naturally, I told Mr. Bremer that I intended to establish myself as a silk exporter if Cornes & Co. accepted my resignation. My idea at that time was to secure Mr. Robison's business. I found as the result of enquiries that Mr. Robison wanted to let the premises at a very high rental, and he also required that a very expensive staff should be taken over. I thought that was too much of an undertaking.

I saw Mr. Bremer and told him my idea was to see Mollison, and Browne & Co., and form with Bremer a company, in case my resignation was accepted. I asked Bremer whether he minded letting me have Fraser, Farley & Co.'s name; he said he did not mind. I understood he had already acquired the business from Mr. James. I think that must have been towards the end of December. At that time I was executing Browne & Co.'s orders; that is why I mention their names. I wrote abroad for orders, telling people I intended to establish myself if my resignation was accepted. Mr. Philippi was one of the persons I wrote to, as well as Dent & Co., of London. My plan was that the combination I have spoken of should take the name of Fraser, Farley & Co., and so profit by the good raw silk connections that firm had with Europe. My idea was to have four firms; I to be partner in all four and each one a partner with me in the central firm, which I first thought would be Robison & Co., the others being Bremer, Mollison & Co., and Mr. Wilson, of Browne & Co. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Mollison told me that if I would form a combination they would join it. (Witness explained his scheme in detail, showing how much profit might be expected to accrue to the different partners.) This planning was going on and I was satisfied that I was safe, so at the end of January I resigned. It was not accepted.

The Court rose at 4.45 p.m.

The case was continued to Saturday, the 5th instant, when it is proposed to continue the hearing all day.

OBJECTION TO TEMPORARY SEIZURE.

In the Yokohama Local Court, on Friday, the case filed by Mr. J. H. Jewett against Mr. H. V. Gielen, of Messrs. Bavier and Company, presenting an objection to the temporary seizure of property, came up before Judge Kobayashi.

Counsel said that defendant seized on Sept. 23rd moveable property belonging to plaintiff in satisfaction of a claim of yen 4,600, for which sum plaintiff did not hold himself responsible. Supposing that plaintiff should be found responsible for the amount claimed, there was no necessity to seize his property as he is not a poor man or unable to provide security for such a small amount as yen 4,600. The pretext advanced by defendant in taking such a step was that plaintiff was absent in America, but as it was only for a temporary business visit to his head office in New York and it was known he would return within no distant time, the excuse did not hold good. The action taken by defendant against Mr. Jewett seemed to have been intended to injure the latter's honour.

Defendant's Counsel held that a law case between the parties was now going on in another Court, and naturally it became necessary to seize the property. It was not done wilfully or to injure the honour of Mr. Jewett.

Mr. Sato, plaintiff's Counsel, repeating the foregoing statement, stated that Mr. Jewett was a gentleman who had lived in Yokohama for many years. Such a step as seizing his property ought not to have been taken in such a case as this, where there was no fear of the concealment of property. Plaintiff was a wealthy merchant carrying on his own business with a branch in this city and his head office in America.

Mr. Masujima, defendant's counsel, further stated that Mr. Jewett was carrying on business under a false style as Bavier & Co., for which reason he was charged with the forgery of private documents and fraud in the Yokohama District Court. The case had been rejected by the Public Prosecutor, and counsel had carried it to the Tokyo Appeal Court. No decision had been given yet.

The parties having presented their documentary evidence, Counsel entered into explanations with regard to them, after which the case was adjourned till Dec. 7th.

FORGING KOREAN "NICKELS."

T. Yasui, M.P. for Okayama, and a man named S. Shimada, who were charged with having forged Korean nickel coins and put them in circulation in Korea, were sentenced in the Osaka District Court on Nov. 28th to five

months' and eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, respectively, and the latter also to a fine of yen 30 and six months' police surveillance.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM SENTENCED.

The trial of J. R. Cunningham, a bluejacket on the U. S. cruiser *Albany*, who was charged with having assaulted a policeman near the Harbour station, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court on Nov. 28th before Judge Matsuda, and Public Procurator Nakamura. Mr. V. Okuma was present as counsel for the accused.

At the opening of the proceedings, the lawyer asked accused some questions as to the events which occurred at the Hatoba on the night of Oct. 25th. Accused repeated the statements which he gave the Court at the previous hearing.

Counsel thereupon argued briefly in defence, contending that the accused was intoxicated at the time. The whole affair seems to have resulted from mutual misunderstanding and ignorance of the language spoken by either side.

The Court retired for a short time for consultation and on returning sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour with costs of yen 20.

SENTENCE ON AN EDITOR.

Mr. S. Katayama, the editor of the *Shakai Shugi* (Socialism) who was charged with having published a statement injurious to social peace, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on Nov. 27th to a fine of yen 40.

K. YAMADA v. SIMON, EVERS & CO.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims for loss on a sugar transaction, and which was adjourned on July 6th, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kanbe on Dec. 1st.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to review the evidence given in another case by Imade and Awoyagi, two tide-waiters of the Yokohama Customs, in which Messrs. Simon, Evers and Co., appeared against K. Yamada in the Yokohama District Court. The suit is now removed to the Tokyo Appeal Court. This evidence showed that Mr. J. Dodds had not taken any of the sugar in dispute from the Customs compound as a sample to be used for analysis.

Defendant's Counsel urged that the evidence had no bearing on the present case and that the witnesses did not state at the hearing which took place on March 2nd this year that Mr. Dodds had not taken the samples from the Customs compound. What they stated was that they did not remember whether Mr. Dodds had appeared there for the purpose of getting samples of sugar, or not.

The Court decided to apply to the appeal Court for the evidence.

Z. Komiya, sugar dealer, was examined as a witness. He stated that he purchased, at the end of June, 1902, 1000 bags (=84,000 *kin*) of sugar at auction for yen 8.80 per 100 *kin*. The sugar was a lot of merchandise which plaintiff had contracted to buy in Oct. 1901, from defendants. The auction price was lower than the market quotation at that time. The market price had been quoted at yen 9.50 or 9.60. The covers of the sugar were nearly all stained by sea-water and the contents were impregnated with salt.

Cross-examined, witness said he sold the 1,000 bags in Tokyo. He tasted 2 or 3 bags only but did not analyze the contents. He, however, found a salty taste in the inner portion of the package.

The case was again adjourned *sine die*.

BANKRUPTCY.

In the Kyoto District Court on Nov. 29th, a decree of bankruptcy was given in the case instituted by various creditors against the Kwansei Trading Company. The amount involved is yen 1,101,194.15 in the total. According to the decree, yen 207,858.56 out of yen 211,903.17 found to the credit of the bankrupt firm, would be paid to the creditors in due proportions according to their claims. The remainder will be used as expenses of liquidation.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

H. Takeuchi (42) who on the night of September 9th, murdered Yone, eldest daughter of K. Takaka, a merchant living at Asakusa, Tokyo, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on December 2nd to penal servitude for life.

THE "TOKAI MARU" CASE.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha instituted on Dec. 2nd a case in the Hakodate District Court against the owner of the Russian steamer *Progress* which collided with the Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, claiming yen 148,000 for loss caused by the sinking of the latter. The hearing will be opened on April 24th, 1904.

The Japanese company has applied to the Court to seize temporarily the *Progress*, and warrant was granted on December 2nd on a guarantee of yen 50,000.

In the same case, the *Iiji* reports that the owner of the Russian steamer has lodged a similar claim in the Court.

ANECDOTES ABOUT MR. KATAOKA.

Under the above title the *Fukui Shimpō* has some notes concerning the late President of the Lower House. The following story is related by Mr. Aki Kiyoka who was with Mr. Kataoka when he was imprisoned at Ishikawajima on account of his promulgation of three great principles of liberty. "One day Mr. Kataoka was binding together straw and making something when I asked him what he was doing. He replied that he was making a shoe mat, and, on my asking him for what purpose he needed it, he answered: 'The jailers and others walk on the floors with muddy shoes and so they become very dirty. By making such a thing as this your work and mine will become much easier.' I was in a rage, thinking it an unheard of shame that our leader, and one of the great men of the country, should be making shoe mats for such mean men as jailers. But Mr. Kataoka's calmness cooled my zeal and diminished my resentment. I said nothing more about the matter, but on thinking about it afterwards I took it as an evidence of his advance in faith. Though Mr. Kataoka passed away at the age of sixty he had a life which was longer than sixty years, for there were many more changes in his career than in that of an ordinary man. In the first place, he took part in the war of the Restoration, and saw active service. Secondly, he exerted great influence in the establishment of constitutional government. Thirdly, after the promulgation of the constitution he performed the duties of President of the Lower House. Fourthly, it is well known how he served God as an evangelist. Fifthly, in the cause of education he was connected with a public school in Kochi, and he afterwards became president of the Doshisha. There is a great lesson we may learn from his life. We are inclined to esteem highly those brilliant talents which shine in the eyes of men. We ought rather to value the strong will and sound principles which enable one of a noble but retiring nature to do a work of importance."

FOOTBALL.

A considerable amount of fun was got out of Saturday's football match between the Y. C. and A. C. and a team from the British barque *Lawhill*. To begin with, the sailormen were three short, so local substitutes were enrolled, and these substitutes knew more about the game than did the sons of Neptune. Not but what the breezy sailor-folk were in dead earnest and did all they knew to keep the ball rolling in true nautical style, but they were not sufficiently limber on their pins and altogether too light for their active opponents. In the first half four goals were scored against them, and in the second seven, making 11 in all, against which they did not make a solitary point. But they had the fun and the Y. C. and A. C. the glory.

THE KIANGYIN TRAGEDY.

A correspondent sends the *North China Daily News* particulars of the suicide on November 20th of Mr. John Jürgens, Chief Instructor of the Yangtze Forts. It appears that Mr. Jürgens had been acting very strangely for a number of days, and while the inspection of a gun was in progress, under Inspector Keefe, the Generals, Taotai, and lesser officials being present, he came up, approached the officials, and to the utter amazement of all, made the koutou to them! Arising from this position he stepped up to Mr. Keefe and said:—"Now Keefe! we, you and I, are going to be big Generals in the Chinese army. War has been declared!" He then demanded that Mr. Keefe should koutou to the officials! Being advised to go home, he finally went to Mr. Keefe's house for a while. The inspection went forward and afterwards all the officials went to the quarters of the Commander of the Forts. While discussing the drill, Mr. Jürgens again came up, and left a note with Mr. Keefe for one of the missionaries, saying he was glad that special man was in Shanghai. He then tried to enter the reception room where the officials were. The officials then went into the private quarters of the Commander; but Mr. Jürgens pushed forward into the room, saying "I am going to show these people something to-day." As the officials rose to receive him, he exclaimed: "Your Excellency, see!" and in a flash he put a Mauser pistol ball through his brain. Death was instantaneous.

The note left for the missionary read:—

"Dear Mr. ——— The Lord has begun reforms in China last night. Tell the friends. The Lord reigns. Signed J. J."

On Thursday he had given to his personal attendant the following note in pencil:

"Thursday 19. XI. 1903.

"The reformation of China has begun this morning at 8 o'clock, with Taotai Tao, Captain Wong, Chief Officer Lie, and John Jürgens, written 6h. 30m. p.m."

Baron Von Gebattel, German consul at Nan-king, arrived at 9.30 p.m. on the 22nd, but to the great amazement of both British and Americans (no Germans being present), said there would be no inquest and the interment might proceed at once. No inquiry was held, and the funeral took place with military honours. Mr. Jürgens was about 48 years of age. He has been in the Chinese service in various positions since 1874, and Chief Instructor at Kiangyin since 1894. He was a man who had many friends and no known enemies.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Ise Maru* took fire, while at Chefoo, on the evening of Nov. 26th, the outbreak causing more or less damage to cargo. She has left for Kobe, where she is expected to arrive about Dec. 10th.

The sailing ship *Tsunemoto Maru* went ashore on Nov. 26th off Takeshima, near Shimonoseki. The steamer *Unsei Maru* was at once sent to the scene and a portion of the cargo was removed. The *Tsunemoto Maru* floated on the afternoon of the following day. No damage was caused to either cargo or hull.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European liner *Inaba Maru* collided on Nov. 27th with another ship in the Scheldt, near Antwerp, sustaining some damage to her hull. The Japanese steamer, however, proceeded to Middlesboro' and was expected to undergo repairs at Newcastle which will take about two weeks. No damage appears to have been caused to the cargo. The *Inaba's* berth for Japan will be taken by the *Hitachi Maru*, which left Marseilles on Nov. 26th for London.

Thirty-one property owners in Yoshihama-cho and Matsakage-cho, Yokohama, whose buildings were isolated for several weeks when the plague prevailed there, applied to the Kencho on Dec. 2nd asking to be exempted from the supplementary house-tax for two years. No definite answer was given by the Governor to the applicants.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In the *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopal) we find a quotation from one of Bishop Nicolai's charges dealing with the attitude to be assumed by Greek Church converts in the event of Japan's going to war with Russia. In the line taken the Bishop displays his wonted astuteness. Considering the sensitiveness of the Japanese on the point discussed by Bishop Nicolai, his outspokenness will go far to set the minds of his converts and outsiders at rest as to the possibility of his covertly encouraging Japanese disloyalty. The occasion for the Bishop's stating his opinion was the close of a Church synod held in Tōkyō some weeks ago. Here is the gist of the Prelate's remarks:—The relations of Japan and Russia having become somewhat strained, there are not a few who think that war may break out between the two countries; and Christians point out how greatly our work would be hindered by such an event. In the first place, I would say that the less we meddle with politics the better. We have really nothing to do with the questions at issue or with the mode of settlement adopted by the countries concerned. This it is the duty of the pastors present to impress upon their flocks. I pray for peace; but if war should unfortunately occur, then Japanese Christians must show the depth and reality of their religious feelings by fighting manfully in their country's cause. Christ said that no greater love can be shown than by a man's laying down his life for his friends. A Japanese Christian fighting for his country is manifesting to the full this Christian love. (*Jikoku no tame ni tatakau wa, kore Haristōru* (Christ) *no oshiye no ai too tsukusu no de aru.*) Though you and many of your fellow-countrymen have received your Christianity from Russia, if war break out, Russia will become your enemy, and to fight against the enemy of your country is your duty. But you will ask, is not this a violation of the principle that we are to love our enemies? Not at all. War can be carried on without hatred. If you fight against an enemy, it is not because you hate that enemy, but because you wish to vindicate some principle on which your country insists or to save your country from being oppressed by some other State. Personal enmity need not, and should not, be allowed to influence the combatants in any way.

According to statistics drawn up in 1902 and recently published in the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, the following is the strength of the Nippon Seikōkai, alias the Protestant Episcopal Church, arranged according to Dioceses.

Titles of Office-bearers, &c.		North Tōkyō Diocese.	
(1) Bishops	1		
(2) Foreign Missionaries	15		
(3) Japanese Ordained Ministers	15		
(4) Catechists (All Japanese)	18		
(5) Deaconesses	19		
(6) Converts on Church Rolls	1,965		
(7) No. of Adult Baptisms in 1901	155		
(8) No. of Infants baptized in 1901	60		
		yen.	
(9) Amount of money subscribed in 1901...		4,637	
		South Tōkyō Diocese.	Kyōto Diocese.
(1) Bishops	1		
(2) Foreign Missionaries	15		
(3) Japanese Ordained Ministers	15		
(4) Catechists (All Japanese)	18		
(5) Deaconesses	19		
(6) Converts on Church Rolls	1,965		
(7) No. of Adult Baptisms in 1901	155		
(8) No. of Infants baptized in 1901	60		
		yen.	
(9) Amount of money subscribed in 1901...		4,637	
		Osaka Diocese.	Kyōto Diocese.
(1) Bishops	1		
(2) Foreign Missionaries	15		
(3) Japanese Ordained Ministers	15		
(4) Catechists (All Japanese)	18		
(5) Deaconesses	19		
(6) Converts on Church Rolls	1,965		
(7) No. of Adult Baptisms in 1901	155		
(8) No. of Infants baptized in 1901	60		
		yen.	
(9) Amount of money subscribed in 1901...		4,637	
		Hokkaidō Diocese.	Tōhoku Diocese.
(1) Bishops	1		
(2) Foreign Missionaries	15		
(3) Japanese Ordained Ministers	15		
(4) Catechists (All Japanese)	18		
(5) Deaconesses	19		
(6) Converts on Church Rolls	1,965		
(7) No. of Adult Baptisms in 1901	155		
(8) No. of Infants baptized in 1901	60		
		yen.	
(9) Amount of money subscribed in 1901...		4,637	

In its monthly notice of new books the latest number of the *Nichiyō Sōshi* draws attention to the excellency of the translation of *Black Beauty*—a book already alluded to in these columns—and to the appearance of a kindred work called *Inu no Sekai* (The Dogs' World). Both these works have been translated by Mr. Honda Masujirō, and have for their object the prevention of cruelty to animals. The *Nichiyō Sōshi* also refers in a very laudatory manner to the recent publication by a Mr. Katō of a work on remarkable women called *女子立志篇* *Joshi Risshihen*. We

gather from the notice before us that the material for this work originally appeared in the *Kaiei no Tomo*, a publication dealing with home life, which is said to be widely read. The term *Risshihen*, since it was employed by the late Mr. Nakamura Keiu for his translation of Smiles' "Self-Help," has been universally adopted as a title for books bearing on earnestness of purpose and the formation of character.

In the last numbers of the *Nichiyō Sōshi* the question of metropolitan parochial boundaries is discussed. The writer points out that any arrangement of parishes according to geographical districts is quite impossible, as people are free to attend what church they please in Tōkyō as in western cities. Yet he seems to think that some division of districts and ecclesiastical "spheres of influence" is necessary, though his short article does not indicate what form this should take.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has just issued a very handy Directory of the Mission, giving the names and addresses of all its pastors and catechists. This Mission has a weekly journal called the *Kirisutokyo Shūhō*, which has been appearing every Friday for about three years. It covers 14 or 15 good-sized pages and discusses subjects connected with the Church, publishes sermons, and notices important religious books.

* * *

Christian literature would be much improved by the amalgamation of many of the existing organs. "Better be the tail of an ox than the comb of a cock," is a Japanese proverb that well describes Japan's national policy *vis-à-vis* foreign countries, but in literary circles an exactly opposite opinion seems to find most supporters, and writers prefer the rôle of the cock's comb. Hence the number of insignificant journals. Almost every sect has more publications than it can run efficiently. It is quite certain that more attention would be called to the writings of Christian literary men were they invariably published in one or, at the most, two powerful magazines. The Greek Church, in addition to the fortnightly organ called the *Seikyō Shimpō*, from which we have so often quoted, has a monthly publication called the *福音* *Shimeii* (the Divine Message). It seems to have been in existence for at least five years. While dealing in the main with the same subjects as the *Seikyō Shimpō*, it is nothing like as well edited as the latter journal. It seems, however, to give more attention to Russian writers than the *Seikyō Shimpō*. A very long account of the famous author of *Dead Souls*, Nikolai Gogol, has been appearing in the *Shimeii* during the past 9 months. It should be mentioned that the *Shimeii* is the special organ of the Greek Church Young Men's Association. The last number, under the title of "The Strait Gate and the Narrow Way" discusses the present Far Eastern crisis in its bearing on mission work in Japan as carried on by Greek Church converts. The writer does not deny that a certain amount of odium will be attached to converts who are even indirectly connected with Russia should war break out, but his advice is that this should be borne cheerfully as part of the burden which every faithful servant of Christ is called on to carry.

* * *

The *Seikyō Shimpō* discusses in a very scholarly and in a fresh and taking manner a number of semi-religious and semi-philosophical questions, and this magazine devotes considerable space to purely historical articles, the object of which is to place readers in possession of cardinal facts connected with the fortunes of Christianity in past ages. One of the recent numbers (No. 550) gives a succinct account of the conflict between the Papal Power and Civil Government in past times, another article shows how often in the past the progress of thought in Europe was hindered by religious interference and opposition. Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburō, we take it, pens most of the articles on philosophy. In No. 549, a very thoughtful and discerning leader written by Mr. Ishikawa appears, entitled, *Bunmei no shinka* (眞價) *no tou* "Wherein lies the real value of civilisation?" After pointing out how rapidly Western thought on all sorts of subjects is immediately re-echoed here, not in-

frequently in a most indiscriminate manner, Mr. Ishikawa proceeds to deal with the theory that Western civilisation is essentially Christian. This notion he shows to be quite untenable. He acknowledges that many noble qualities to be found in the higher types of Occidental humanity were originally the product of Christianity, but modern life in the West, taken as a whole, is based on a principle which is fundamentally opposed to the teaching of Christ, says Mr. Ishikawa. Darwinism has, as Nietzsche has pointed out, become the gospel of the majority of Europeans and Americans. Universal competition and the survival of the fittest, these are nature's laws, whose operation no one can prevent. This really means that the weak must go to the wall. Throughout the whole of the Western world every Government, every company or corporation, every individual is labouring night and day in order to secure as much comfort in life as can possibly be obtained. The underlying principle of what is called Western civilisation is distinctly Hedonism pure and simple. There are higher and lower forms of the pleasures, comforts and conveniences striving for, but still the truth remains that the one absorbing object in view everywhere is to how to obtain these things. Take the majority of foreigners who visit this country. They surely are a fair type of what most impresses the Western mind. Since they come from Christian countries it is natural for us to put questions to them bearing on religion. Try this plan, and you will find that the reply will almost certainly cause you to blush for your indiscretion. They most of them glory in the fact that they have no religion, and as for morality they only regard it as a device for increasing the happiness of individuals and society. Profit and pleasure these form the standard by which all things are judged. (*Karera no ōku wa misukara hishikyo-shing wo motte hokori, dōtoku zō motte jiro to shakari no kōfuku zō zōshin suru hōben ni sugita to naki, riyoku to kōwaikaku to zō motte banji to shi suru hyōjun to sesaru mono hōondo mare nara ni arazu ya?*) The Gospel of Christ is the gospel of self-denial, self-sacrifice and self-devotion. By means of these the natural man, that is, the carnal man, is subdued. This Gospel is quite opposed to the modern universal Epicureanism. Among great living teachers Nietzsche may be said to be the product of Western civilisation. He is the favourite of the age because begotten of it. But he is confronted by one who may be compared to a step-son, Count Tolstoi. (*Shikaru ni zō chōji* [favourite son] *Nietzsche too umihuru Ōshō no bunmei wa, mata soga hōmō no namaku to shite Tolstoi Haku* [no kinnen no shō] *zu umitari*). The European modern gentleman has banished religion and now worships at the shrine of the goddess called Art, which is declared to be supra-human. Here Mr. Ishikawa compares Western civilisation to a two-headed serpent, one of its heads is Nietzsche, but the other is Arch-foe, Tolstoi. Modern civilisation and the Gospel of Christ are incompatible, says Tolstoi. He may be too extreme, observes Mr. Ishikawa. We do not endorse all he says, but his main contention that modern European and American life make not for Godliness, but for the very opposite, is indisputably true. Were it not a fact that the tendency of thought in Europe at once becomes the tendency here, that the men who lead opinion there soon lead it here, there would be no necessity for me to discuss this question so earnestly continues Mr. Ishikawa. What takes root in the West soon appears here in the form of fast-growing shoots, which are grafted on to the tree of our Japanese civilisation oft-times in defiance of all laws of congruity. The teaching of Nietzsche, the orthodox, logical exponent of the real spirit of modern Western civilisation, and the doctrines of the champion of Christ's Gospel, Count Tolstoi, are both well-known in Japan. In the midst of the universal praise which Western civilisation daily receives in this country, it is highly important that thoughtful men should endeavour to analyze it and determine whether it is at bottom religious or not. More idle curiosity may lead many Japanese to study the writings of both of the above-named teachers, but to serious-minded persons the question at issue must appear

be the most vital of all questions which the modern world is engaged in discussing.

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As indicated in a former part of this Summary, any of the Greek Church Christians are much concerned as to the attitude they ought to adopt in case of war breaking out against Russia. Mr. Mizushima Kōyō, in an article contributed to the *rikyo Shimpō*, discusses in a sensible manner the whole question, vindicating the conduct of Greek Church Christians against the insinuations which ill-disposed critics have openly stated and at the same time advising these Christians to take a broad and common-sense view of their relations to the Russian branch of the Greek Church. It would seem, by what Mr. Mizushima says, that some evangelists belonging to this Mission have argued that in case of war, it would not be right for them to receive money from the enemy of their country. This Mr. Mizushima thinks to be quite absurd. The money in question does not come from the Russian Government, says Mr. Mizushima, but is subscribed by earnest private individuals in Russia with the express object of helping forward Christian propagandism in Japan. It is money given to the Lord and certainly may be lawfully used by the Lord's servants in this country without any scruples even in the event of Russia and Japan being at war with each other. Ill-informed Japanese are apt to think that the Greek Church means the Russian Church, and that Greek Church Missions are necessarily connected with the Russian Government. That is not so. The Russian Church is only a branch of the Greek Church. The Czar is not the head of the Greek Church. And it is this Church which has planted missions in Japan. Hence Japanese Greek Church Christians have no direct connection with the Russian Government. As regards the pecuniary help received, it is only a temporary measure preparatory to the state of entire self-support which every separate congregation aims at reaching. There are some who fear that in the event of war Russian subscriptions to the mission would fall off. If the donors are really in earnest and are sensible men and women, there is no reason for their allowing the action of the two Governments concerned to affect their attitude toward Japanese Christian Evangelists. If they believe in the reality and desirableness of the work carried on by the mission now, why should they cease to believe in it when war breaks out. Some foolish people, continues Mr. Mizushima ask whether in the event of war we Greek Church Christians would pray for Russia or for Japan. A very silly question, surely! When our disloyalty has been proved to exist it will be time enough to ask such questions. Of course we shall pray for Japan. Many of the questions raised in connection with this subject are the result of ignorance of the ways of the world. In the many wars of history not a few of the relations of countries with each other have been unaffected by the fact that two nations have been at daggers drawn with each other. This has been the case in regard to commerce,* religion and charity, and there is no reason for thinking that as the world advances and grows more liberal-minded things will be different.

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The *Kōye*, a Roman Catholic Fortnightly, is publishing as editorials a series of short articles on Evangelistic work. The first entitled *Denshi no Jiki* (The Season for Evangelization), appeared on Sept. 25th. Reference is made to the suitability of the autumn months for mission work and to the ripeness of the present time, regarded in a wider sense, for spreading the Gospel. The next article deals with "Methods of Evangelization," discussing public meetings, preaching services and the like. The writer states the fact that in some parts of Japan the interest in Christian lectures and sermons has fallen off greatly, and there are some Christians who attach no importance to them whatever, con-

sidering that the time has passed for the adoption of such methods of instructing people. (*Kōkai* [公開] *ensetsu no kōwa* [効果] *ya kiwa-mete bishō, tanomu ni taru mono nashi nado no gen wa, ima mo dō-warera no mimi ni suru tokoro nari.*) The writer shows most conclusively that for answering objections to religion, for dissolving doubts, for explaining Christian doctrines and for the stimulation of Christian zeal, public speaking furnishes opportunities of an exceptional kind. But public speaking must be of the right sort in order to prove a powerful instrument for good. Much depends on the ability, tact and persuasiveness of the speaker. At third article on the same subject appeared on October 25th. It details the conditions subject to which alone public speaking as an evangelistic agency can be rendered thoroughly successful. Briefly stated these are:—(1) the choice of a suitable subject, that is a subject suited to the state of mind of the majority of the persons composing the audience. The object of speaking being to induce the hearers to investigate our religion, care must be taken to touch on topics likely to awaken their interest and stir up within them the spirit of inquiry. It is necessary to know just what hearers think and to start from the ideas they entertain in order to lead them on to others. (2) The choice of a suitable subject can only be rendered possible by minute knowledge of the opinions held by the hearers and of their general attitude towards Christianity. This involves much study and observation. Lacking this knowledge, many of our young men constantly deliver unsuitable discourses, which are naturally followed by barren results.

The latest number of the *Kōye* advocates the establishment of local assemblies which shall have for their object general conversation with religious inquirers. Such persons cannot be suitably dealt with at public meetings of the kind usually held, says the *Kōye*. People generally object to disclose their real sentiments on such occasions. But if facilities for social intercourse between the church and the outside world were created in every part of the country, great good would certainly result therefrom. Gatherings of this kind, however, are as necessary for believers as they are for unbelievers. They should in all cases be attended by a missionary, a native pastor, or a catechist. The people assembled should be encouraged to express their own convictions unreservedly without fear of giving offence to anybody. It would be thus possible to find out just what people think on religion. The title proposed for these gatherings is *kyōri Kenkyūkai* (Doctrine Inquiry Meetings).

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Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburō has contributed to the *Fukui Shimpō* a very interesting account of Bishop Nicolai's Missionary career and of the Greek Church Mission, the principal part of which we give below in Mr. Ishikawa's own words. Bishop Nicolai first arrived as a Missionary in Japan in June, 1861, before I was born. The Bishop was then only 24 years of age. So that for no less than 44 years he has been incessantly engaged in Mission work in this country. During the first years of his residence here he encountered no end of serious obstacles and created no little suspicion in various quarters. Hardly anybody knows all he went through. But he himself speaks of these times with a light heart. They never weighed very heavily on his ever buoyant spirits. Bishop Nicolai began his missionary labours in Hakodate. He was there at the time of the Revolution, and subsequent to that event many of the defeated supporters of the Tokugawa Shōgun visited him and inquired into the Christian doctrines. His friendliness with anti-Royalists immediately gave rise to suspicion on the part of the Chōshū Clan Government, and it was soon given out that he was a Russian spy. At that time the anti-Russian feeling was very strong in Japan and since it was asserted that Bishop Nicolai was far more powerful than a Consul or even an Ambassador he had to bear the full brunt of the prevailing hostility. His situation from the first was quite different from that of the English, American, French and German missionaries who entered Japan borne as it were on

the crest of the wave of Western civilisation. They did not live and work under the ban of suspicion as did the Russian Bishop. But he encountered difficulties of a different kind. Being connected with the Russian established Church, it was given out that he had the control of very large sums of money; that he was backed by a church which was prepared to spend any amount that might be required to make the mission a success. This was the exact opposite of the truth. Such money as he received for his work here did not come from the Russian Government, but was voted by a small Russian Missionary Society. The chief object of that Society was to evangelize Siberia and adjacent regions and it could not be induced to grant more than a very small sum of money to the Japan mission at the beginning of the Meiji era, which sum has never been increased since that time. Seeing that it was altogether insufficient to supply the wants of the mission, Bishop Nicolai commenced to collect funds himself, and in this he was fairly successful, receiving a number of subscriptions from Russian prelates, several Russian noblemen, and a few rich merchants. But even so, many undertakings that the Bishop desired to see carried through had to be abandoned for want of money. Under these circumstances Bishop Nicolai decided to devote the whole of his salary to the work of the Mission, and thus it came about that the Mission found itself in possession of an annual grant of about 73,000 yen. This money was used in erecting buildings, publishing books and in paying the salaries of evangelists. The sum was small enough, considering that we have more than 200 churches scattered over the country, all of which are receiving a certain amount of help from the central mission in Tōkyō. Every evangelist and pastor throughout the country is paid out of the central mission fund, and it is true that there is almost no church attached to the mission which can be said to be independent. This is a fact of which we Greek Church Christians are much ashamed and over which we grieve. At the present time our converts number 27,966. We have 48 ordained pastors; 149 evangelists; 12 or 13 translators; 7 or 8 teachers in the Divinity School; 12 or 13 teachers in the Girls' School. The theological students number 78. The Training School for Evangelists is attended by 16 students and the School for deaconesses by 83 women. Besides these there are some persons employed in teaching singing and music or in transacting various business connected with the work. The students who are undergoing training at our various schools, both male and female, are all boarded at the expense of the mission; so that quite one-third of the money placed at our disposal is spent on our schools. The cost of keeping up the three periodicals issued by the mission is considerable. Then no year passes but we publish translations or original works on religion. This swallows up large sums of money. When allowance is made for all these expenses, it will be seen that the sum of money remaining for use in direct evangelistic work is small. Our evangelists have a very hard time of it to make two ends meet. No man who is not really in earnest will be found carrying on evangelistic work in our mission. Our evangelists receive only about half the salary customarily paid to such workers by Protestant missions. And yet they remain on at their work most gladly and devotedly year after year. Bishop Nicolai is greatly moved by the spectacle of this devotion, and earnestly desires to alleviate the hardships borne by our evangelists by granting more money towards their support from the central Mission fund or by inducing the congregations they serve to subscribe more liberally to this object.

Whence comes this noble fortitude and perseverance amid hardships and privations shown by over 200 Christian workers connected with our Mission? They are following in the footsteps of their beloved teacher. The life lived by Bishop Nicolai furnishes a striking exemplification of the spirit he desires to instil into the minds of his evangelists. I will describe that life for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with its

* When Napoleon was at war with England French merchants were importing into England large quantities of wheat at great risks.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

details. Bishop Nicolai has always been a bachelor. He has no house of his own. In Russia his rank was very high, not inferior to that of the nobility. But here he occupies an eight-mat room in which he eats, studies and sleeps. It contains one table, 2 chairs, one bed, one small chest of drawers and a few book-shelves. Ornaments of any kind are nowhere to be seen. It is true that he has a waiting-room for visitors, into which the rich and poor alike are shown. His dress is the simplest imaginable, and varies little winter or summer. In quantity he possesses fewer garments than any ordinary Japanese like myself deems necessary. He has never had a clock in his room. He depends on a very rough-looking silver watch which he received as a present from a relation years ago. It goes without saying that no ring is to be seen on his finger, and though as he nears 70 years of age he cannot dispense with spectacles, those he uses are in keeping with the simplicity of his surroundings. He rises at 6, takes a little tea and a few slices of dry bread at half-past six. At half-past seven he begins his day's work. The whole forenoon is spent in translating. Our New Testament, Liturgy and many other works have all been done by Bishop Nicolai. At noon he takes a very simple meal, and usually rests till about 2 p.m., when he receives various business officers and employees of the Mission, who bring reports to him and receive instructions. From 6 to 9 at night he translates or writes letters. He takes no evening meal. So that he practically lives on one meal a day. All the correspondence connected with the mission he does himself. He only uses a secretary for writing special Japanese letters in the classical style. All other writing and account keeping is done by himself. In our mission we have no other foreign missionary. Bishop Nicolai runs the whole concern himself. Though the names of two other missionaries are on our books, these gentlemen are attached to the Russian Legation and have no real connection with us. The Bishop remains at his post the year through. Never once has he run away from the heat of summer. Yet week in and week out there is no man busier than he. I doubt very much whether if the work accomplished by our eight ministers of State were all put together it would amount to what is performed by this single man. Busy as he is, he finds time to read English, German and Russian magazines and newly published books, the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Japan Times*, as well as some half a dozen theological magazines. Hence he is always acquainted with what is going on in the outside world. He studies Mr. Uchimura Kanzo's Biblical Commentary and pencils his criticisms as he reads. Works published by such well known men as the late Mr. Fukuzawa or Mr. Shimada Saburō he invariably reads. It is unnecessary to say that he reads Japanese books of any kind with the greatest ease.

Though we have only one missionary attached to our mission he wields more real influence than a hundred ordinary men. His devotion, his self-denial, his untiring industry are ever before us as a model and a stimulus. However poor any of us may be, there is no one poorer than the Bishop. However industrious some of us may be, there is no one so industrious as he. Compared with him, we are all men of leisure. He is nearly 70 and I am only 30—in the very prime of life, yet for real energy I can't compare myself to him for a single moment. I believe that if in past years say to Protestant missionaries could have put forth even half the amount of energy displayed by Bishop Nicolai, Protestant Christianity would have been ten times more powerful than it is today. (*Yo wa meshi Shinkyōha no senkyōshi jū nin ga Nikorai Shukyo [主教] no hambun hodo no sei to dashite honsō shita nara, Shinkyōha no Kyōkai wa konnichi yori mo jū bai no seiryoku 100 jū suru ni itarubeki koto to shinzaru*). When I compare the hundreds of missionaries who with their families go off to mountain resorts to escape the heat with the solitary occupant of the small Surugadai chamber as he wipes the streaming perspiration from his brow and continues his work hour after hour, a strange feeling comes over me.

The *Nihon Seikyōkai* (The Greek Church

Mission) was founded by Bishop Nicolai and has reached its present position under his guidance. It is important to note that we have always adopted the policy of only observing such Christian customs as are universally observed, and we guard against introducing any foreign national customs. We aim at having all our work carried on by Japanese only and all our churches are of a purely Japanese type. Moreover, our methods of evangelization are of a quiet and unobtrusive kind. We blow no trumpet to attract public attention. Rather than address large audiences in a noisy and sensational fashion, we endeavour to converse with individuals in the stillness of their rooms. In this way we cause the light of the Gospel to shine in the dark corners of the land and by quiet persuasiveness lead men to repent of their sins and enter God's Kingdom.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Emperor on Nov. 30th attended the graduation ceremonies at the Military College.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister, proceeded to the Palace on Dec. 1st and had audience of the Emperor.

Havas telegrams announce that the court of cassation has rejected the appeal of Frederic and Madame Therese Humbert.

Kirishima Yama rambled on the night of Nov. 25th and emitted much smoke. The following morning, ashes were found all over the district of Miyasaki.

Owing to the storm which occurred on Nov. 28th, some fishing boats capsized off Hinoki-ura, near Hakodate, with the result that thirteen men were drowned.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala and suite left Tokyo on Nov. 29th for Hakone. After staying there for about a week he is expected to pay a visit to the western cities.

Mr. Kono, Governor of Hyogo prefecture, has been decorated by the Czar. He was in attendance on General Kuropatkin on the occasion of his recent visit to the city.

The sailing ship *Keiki Maru* went ashore on Nov. 26th off Kasuto, near Suwo province, on her way from Shinagawa to Nagasaki. All the crew were saved but the vessel and cargo were lost.

Tokyo papers believe that Mr. K. Tsudzuki will be appointed Minister of State for Home Affairs. The portfolio is now occupied by Count Katsura, the Premier, in addition to his own post.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul at Bombay, telegraphed on Nov. 28th that the cotton market was still steady. Bengal broach advanced 45 rupees over last week. Stock amounted to 36,800 hales.

Mr. Y. Horuki, president of the Tokyo Appeal Court, has tendered his resignation owing to illness. The *Fiji* believes that Mr. Kyo Hasegawa, a Judge of the Court of Cassation, will succeed to the vacant position.

The Cabinet held a meeting on Dec. 1st at 10 a.m. lasting till 3 p.m. During the conference, the Premier, and the Ministers for War and Foreign Affairs proceeded to the Palace to present reports to the Emperor.

Tenders for the supply of pipes for the Shimonoseki Water Works were opened on Nov. 26th with the result that the Taniguchi Iron Works, Saga province, who sent in a tender for yen 133,400, was accepted.

Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is to entertain to-day at his official residence, the Premier, the Cabinet Ministers, and high officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He will give two dinner parties during December.

Owing to dullness of business, the flannel weavers in Wakayama prefecture are reported by

the *Kokumin* to be in the utmost distress. Twenty of them have been proceeded against by bankers in Osaka and their property seized.

A rather serious accident occurred on the Munda at Yokohama on Monday morning through the action of restive horses, when Mr. Boku Shidzuoka, a well-known resident of this town, was taken from one of the Kirin Brewery drays and broke his arm.

Barons Sone and Kiyoura, Ministers for Agriculture and Commerce, and for Finance respectively, left on the evening of Nov. 28th for Otsu, near Shidzuoka, to visit the establishment formed there for testing and investigating products of the forest and garden.

The factory law which is under investigation in the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, will be submitted to the High Assembly of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and the Central Sanitary Assembly for review. The law will be introduced in the coming session of the Diet.

An official telegram, in the *Official Gazette*, says the cotton market in New York was quiet during the week ended Nov. 26th. The closing price on the 28th was quoted at 11.35 cents per pound. The stock was calculated at 50,997 bales. The price for delivery in January was 11.78 cents.

According to a telegram dated Nov. 28th from Mr. T. Yamada, Japanese Consul at Lyons, the state of the raw silk market was inactive. Buyers were only looking over the market, which was expected to have a further fall. Japanese filatures No. 1, 9 to 11 deniers, were quoted at 46.50 to 47.50 francs.

Mr. H. Imamura, son of the late Mr. Seinosuke Imamura, a well-known trader in Tokyo, has married Miss Toshi, eldest daughter of Baron T. Nitta. The wedding party will be held on Dec. 5th at the Imperial Hotel. The bridegroom recently returned from England, where he has been a student at Cambridge.

The Hokkaido Railway Company held a general meeting on Nov. 29th at Tokyo. Baron Kitagaki took the chair, and after hearing reports on the business and construction works from Jan. to Sept. this year the shareholders decided to pay an interim dividend of 3 per cent and issue debentures to the amount of yen 1,160,000.

Mr. Julius Overbury, who has been resident in Japan for a few years past, died in the General Hospital, Yokohama, on Monday evening after a lingering illness of some duration. Deceased, who was 67 years of age, was a native of New York. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, the last rites being performed at the graveside by the Rev. E. S. Booth.

The comparison of the earthquake registers from the four British stations—at Shide (on alluvium), Kew (on chalk), Bedston (on sandstone) and Edinburgh (on rock) show, says *Engineering*, that within 1901 and 1902 these stations registered respectively 168, 127, 228, and 155 earthquakes. Bidston records, therefore, most earthquakes, and also their first preliminary tremors; but the durations and amplitudes are smaller than at the other stations. Kew records few disturbances, and commencements are late: the Edinburgh and Shide records are similar.

France is famous for its cathedral cities, and perhaps none is of greater importance, both religiously and historically, than Chartres. "A world to explore as if one explored the entire Middle Ages," says Walter Pater; while Lowell calls the Cathedral "the most wonderful thing in France." *Travel* considers that Chartres is nothing if not a great religious centre. Long before the coming of Christ, the Druids had a grove below the very spot on which the Cathedral is now raised, and their grotto was dedicated "To the Virgin who shall bear a son." Upon this site is now the crypt called "Notre Dame de Sous Terre," and above that the Cathedral is built. These two churches, one above the other, make Chartres unique among the great cathedrals of the world.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF YOKOHAMA 1859-1864.

By G. W. ROGERS: READ BEFORE THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1903.

At the beginning of December, 1859, I left Shanghai in the American barque *Nymph*, Captain Price, bound for Kanagawa, the newly opened port in Japan. We carried a crew of fourteen, all told, and besides there were two passengers who were proceeding thither with the object of settling in business. One of these was a Mr. Sherman and the name of the other has escaped my memory. We were practically in ballast, as our cargo consisted of a few cases of goods, principally stores, and a number of boxes of specie—Mexican dollars—for trading purposes; there were also a number of live sheep in the 'tween decks. All went well for the first week or two but owing to the defective charts then in use and the presence of unknown currents we struck on a sand spit off Cape Omaisaki and became a total wreck.

The vessel went ashore about midnight, during a blinding snowstorm, and as it came on to blow very heavily from the northwest she bumped so badly that before morning her bottom was stove in; she was full of water up to the hatches, and the poor sheep were floating about, dead. Our position was critical in the extreme and the Captain called the hands to, in the endeavour to launch one of the ship's boats with the intention of rowing to land for assistance, but no sooner was it in the water than it was dashed to pieces against the vessel's side and was then cut adrift. The second boat was then got out and after innumerable difficulties, owing to the breakers, a crew managed to get into her and push off, but she had scarcely left the ship's side before she was unmanageable among the breakers and turning completely over in the trough of the sea precipitated all in the water, including one of the passengers who accompanied them. Those on board the ship were powerless to render any assistance whatever, beyond throwing the life belts and boats' oars in their direction, but they failed to grasp them and the consequence was, that four were drowned, including the passenger. The chief and third officers were picked up in an exhausted state, clinging to oars, by the crew of a large Japanese surf boat, manned by 16 or 18 men, and taken on shore. It appears from what we could gather afterwards, that our perilous position on the reef could be seen by the people on shore and they humanely had their large boats ready to render us assistance when the weather moderated, but at the time we knew nothing of this, and through the ship's glass they seemed to be hostile, as they were running to and fro, gesticulating in an alarming manner. We were now in a sad plight, the seas were breaking over the doomed ship and it was snowing nearly all the time. After two days of suffering our Japanese friends came off in a number of large boats and made signs for us to jump overboard and they would pick us up, as they could not come alongside on account of the heavy breakers. Captain Price ordered us to go aloft and out to the main yard arm, lower ourselves down from there by a rope, hang on until one of the boats came underneath and then drop; in this manner we got safely to land. Our Mate, Mr. Owen, died soon after he was rescued, for when picked up he was exhausted and almost insensible. The bodies of the other poor fellows were washed ashore during the following days and we buried them under a grove of pine trees on the beach, Captain Price saying the prayers over them.

Upon reaching the shore we were marched by two-sworded men to a sheltered place in a pine wood, where a rough tent was erected; holes were dug in the sand and fires lit, and rice, fish, and tea were brought us in abundance, as well as a goodly pile of *fulon* for sleeping purposes. A cordon was drawn round our camping-ground some distance away from the tent, and although natives came in their hundreds daily to gaze upon the first foreigners they had ever seen, order was maintained throughout by a detachment of *samurai*. We were kept there for about six or seven days

and could not exchange one word owing to neither side being able to understand what was said by the other, but by signs we were given to understand that a messenger had been sent to Yedo for instructions as to our disposal. Finally, we embarked on board a junk and came on to Yokohama Bay, which was reached on December 27th, 1859, where our *samurai* friends handed us over to the American Consul, General Dorr, and with profound expressions of gratitude on our side for their extreme kindness to us poor shipwrecked people they bade us *sayonara* and returned to their homes.

I would here mention that the ill-fated ship was owned by Gordon and Talbot, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and was despatched by Oliphant & Co., the Tong-foo Hong, Shanghai, and was consigned to the Yokohama branch house which had just been established.

My first impression of Yokohama was a dismal one. We landed from the junk in one of her small boats; it was snowing heavily at the time, and as we approached the shore the place looked the picture of desolation. Between the two short jetties, called respectively the English and Japanese hatobas, we ploughed through masses of duck-weed and kelp until a landing place could be found. One or two empty sampans were moored alongside the hatoba, but no living being was in sight, and after passing the guard-house at the entrance of the jetty we had no one to show us where to go. We waited about in the hope of meeting with some person, and later on two Europeans approached, one of whom proved to be Mr. Charles Falk, the scientific engineer of the ill-fated surveying schooner, the *Penmore Cooper*, which had recently been lost on the beach. This gentleman afterwards settled here and I will refer to him later on.

I was appointed shipping clerk to Messrs. Oliphant & Co.—American No. 24—now 52 Main Street, and for the first three or four months messed with R. B. Brower, or little Brower, as he was called—brother of D. C. Brower, who resided here for some years afterwards. He rented a Japanese house in Kitanaka-dori Sanchome, and as there were no hotels then opened our house was a refuge for the destitute. Not in the literal sense, however, but a refuge for new-comers, who had the means, but were unable to get hotel accommodation. We took in the brothers Marks, Gutschow, O. E. Freeman, H. Moss, and others until such time as they could find accommodation for themselves. The Marks's brought with them a lot of watches and being the first in the field did very well by them and laid the foundation for their future business. They afterwards started as Auctioneers, in 1863, on Lot No. 41.

The first Hotel was erected on Lot No. 70, now in the occupation of Mr. F. W. Horne. It was a bungalow with frontage on Main Street, lying a little back from the road. The front part was the billiard room and bar, presided over by Baron Macaulay, a coloured gentleman, and the rear formed the dining and bed rooms. Along the side of the lot, right down towards where Carl Rohde's premises are, were the stables, where ponies were kept for hire by the day. The proprietor was Captain Huffnagel, late master of Dent's receiving ship, the *Nassau*, and the name of the Hotel was the "Yokohama."

I will here describe, to the best of my recollection, what Yokohama was like in January, 1860. There were but few bungalows built and occupied, though several were in course of construction. Jardine Matheson & Co., were English No. 1; Walsh Hall & Co. American No. 1; Dent & Co. on Lots No. 4 and 5; De Coning, Carst & Lels in Water Street; Oliphant & Co. American No. 24; Sassoon & Co. represented by Captain Elmstone, on lot 75; Mr. Kempton on lot 73 at the corner where Langfeldt & Co. now have their premises, and a few others whom I cannot call to mind. Afterwards I remember Ed. Clarke, E. J. Benson, MacPherson and Marshall, Aspinall Cornes & Co., Geo. Barnett & Co. Kniffier & Co. Geo. Batake and Schnell, Schoyer, Peter Stuyt, Sam Maine, Downie, the brothers Loureiro, Edward and Joseph; van Reed, Joseph Heco, O. E. Freeman, Garnier, Ledermann, Nordhoeck Hegt, J. O. P. Stearns, Ellis Elias, G. Alcock, N. P.

Kingdon, representing Dent & Co., Jacquemot, F. Cope, Paul Bagley, Strachan and Thomas, R. D. Robison and others, until we could muster quite a respectable community.

The Settlement as then marked off consisted of Water Street, Main Street, and the side streets abutting. There was no Bund in those days and the sea washed up to the backs of the houses in Water Street. The frontages were in that street. The Japanese village of Honmura extended from about where No. 7 now is to the Creekside. It was a straggling village with narrow roads and something of the same appearance as the approaches to the bathing-places at Honmoku. A favourite stroll of mine was through this village, so purely Japanese and quite a novelty to one just come to the country. At the back of the Settlement, that is, from the rear of No. 90, 91/95 and 76/78 there were paddy fields extending as far as the Creekside.

The fish market was held in the Honcho right in front of where the Telephone Exchange and General Post Office now stand. There was a row of Japanese shanties on the site of the General Post and Telegraph Offices extending from Nippon-dori to Minato-bashi-dori—sake shops, macaroni shops, cheap eating-houses and the like, and it was in one of these restaurants that the first bread was made for sale in Yokohama. A cook from a French man-of-war—I think it was the *Dordogne*—taught the Japanese proprietor how to make this necessary article of food, and after succeeding in a fashion, by turning out a number of dumpling-like loaves made from Japan flour, he asked what name he was to call them by. He was told the French name was "Pain" and so it got corrupted into "Pan," the name it has since been known by. There was also a narrow street at the back called the *O kashi nagaya*, where coolies were engaged for working cargoes. This narrow street had its entrance where Sale & Co. now have their offices, and its exit in Minato-bashi-dori.

Early in 1860 a row of shops were erected on the opposite side of the way, from where the U.S. Consulate now stands, to the Water Works corner. One of these was occupied by Mr. Schoyer, or old Schoyer as he was better known, who opened here as the first auctioneer at this port, and his first auction was the sale of the clothing and personal effects of Captains Dekker and De Vos who were cruelly murdered in Honcho on Sunday, February 26th, 1860. I will allude to this later on. The next shop was Rumabe et cie, a French provision store, and the one on the Water Works corner was subsequently opened as a restaurant by John Thomas, a coloured man.

The native town comprised Motohamacho, Kita-nakadori, Honcho, Minami-nakadori, Bentendori and Otamachi, with Basha-michi on the flank. At the time I am writing of the Basha-michi was called Honcho Ichome and the *chome* counted towards the Settlement end of the town, Otamachi Hachichome being where Favre Brandt's store now is. At that corner the first Japanese washerman established himself and the foreigners' clothes were washed (*sic*) by beating them on a large round stone in the running brook which coursed past the front of his house. Close to this place and in front of the Kagacho Police Station was a Japanese burial ground, and the remains were afterwards removed and carried away by coolies in buckets to some place on the other side of the Bluff. At the back of the native settlement, that is from Favre Brandt's corner right up to Basha-michi and extending south-west up the Ota Valley, was nothing but swamp, with long coarse grass and bulrushes growing on it, and this was the happy hunting ground for the stork and the crane—the sites of Kotobukicho, Matsukagecho, Horaicho, Bandaicho, Isezakicho, and beyond were the homes of hundreds of these beautiful birds.

From Basha-michi northward to Kanagawa there was nothing but water and the sea washed up to Yoshida machi, which is the street leading to Noge hill. Besides the bridges Yato-bashi, Mayeda-bashi and Nishino-bashi, there were no others in all Yokohama with the exception of Yoshida-bashi, or as it is commonly called Kane-no-bashi at the entrance to Isezakicho. On this

side of the bridge a guard house stood, and two-sworded officials were on duty day and night; the gates were closed at night, preventing ingress and egress unless the person requiring to pass through was furnished with a permit, but they were open in the day time. Similar gates were erected where now stands the Town Hall in Honcho Ichome. The Japanese theatre was in Shibayamichi close to where the Nippon Yusen Kaisha offices now stand. The city was very sparsely populated, although natives kept gradually arriving from different provinces. There were no jinrikisha; and if we required to travel we were compelled to ride in *kago*, unless we went about the Settlement on horseback. The shops in the Honcho were for the most part curios shops, lacquered ware predominating; in Basha-michi it was the same. In the latter thoroughfare, on the right hand side near where Tokiwacho now is, was a poultry dealer's and at the back of his premises a very fair menagerie was to be seen on payment of a few *tempo*. Benten-dori extended only as far as Basha-michi and here the exchange shops were situated which were willing for a small charge to commission to change your Mexicans into *nibu kin*,—*ichibu*, *nishi*, or *ishi*, or into *tempo*, and copper and iron cash, if you needed it. There was a horse-dealer in Sanchoime named Otobi who would lend out ponies by the day or half-day and he was well patronised by the men-of-war officers who came on shore for a run. On this side of Yamatoya's shirt store there is now a Japanese bookseller, and that book store has been kept going since the beginning of 1860, for I bought Japanese coloured prints there myself very shortly after my arrival. Otamachi was a very narrow street and the houses of a poor description; several cattle dealers had their lairs in this thoroughfare, notably at Hachichome and Nichome. A shrine of Komiya was situated close to where Omiya's store now stands and round it was an open space where wrestling Exhibitions were held periodically. The Yoshiwara quarter was on the site of the Public Garden and was situated at the end nearest the Creek. One exit and entrance only was available, viz: Yoshiwara-machi, a filled-in slip of land made through the swamp, with small shops and stalls on either side and the entrance to this road was close to where Otamachi and Sakaicho now meet. The gates at the further end of this machi were guarded by *Yakunin*.

I will here relate the circumstances of the discovery of the cruel murder of the two French Captains alluded to in the early part of these notes. Their names were Captain Dekker and Captain De Vos, and it appears they had come on shore to make a few purchases when they were ruthlessly cut down. It happened on Sunday, February 26th, 1860, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening and at dusk. I left my home at Kitanakadori with the intention of calling on Mr. Schoyer; and, proceeding up the side street towards the Honcho where now stands Shobey's wholesale silk stores, I turned sharp round to the left when I noticed two or three two-sworded men start across the road and run up the side street alongside where now stands the Mitsui Bank. Taking but little notice of this incident I walked on until I came to where Shieno's silk store stands and lying upon the ground I saw a foreigner, who at first I took to be a drunken sailor. It was now nearly dark, but, stooping down and turning the body over, I discovered that the man was dead and minus one hand. He had a deep cut right through the shoulder, and another cut down his face severing the nose. Not a soul was in sight, but I have no doubt whatever that this murder had been witnessed by more than one person and that they had escaped into their houses to evade possible complications. Upon looking round for help I saw a second body lying at the opposite side of the road and further away. At that time a Japanese passed with a lighted lantern and by its aid I made a further search and discovered the missing hand as well as a tall silk hat. I placed the hand inside the hat and laid them beside the body and proceeded towards the Settlement to give the alarm. I reported the matter to the *yakunin* at the Machigaisho—at the corner opposite where the Town Hall now stands—and afterwards

to Thomas Troy, the U. S. Constable, and to the few gathered at the Yokohama Hotel where I knew I should find some at the billiard tables. That night a meeting of residents was called and a patrol formed. Arming ourselves with revolvers, rifles and shot guns, we patrolled the Settlement watch and watch and this continued for some time after this incident. Some time afterwards I had the misfortune to discover another murder. Riding out to Ota one day I saw a young lieutenant (French), Camus by name, lying dead in the road and in his hand was a portion of the bridle rein of his horse which had been cut right through before he fell. He had been out riding when attacked by *ronin* and his pony was afterwards caught grazing some distance away from the body. I could relate other shocking and blood-thirsty instances occurring during the early years of this settlement, notably the attack on Messrs. Richardson, Marshall, Woodthorpe, Clark and Mrs. Borrodaile. This also occurred on a Sunday, September 14th, 1862, the day the fleet came in under Admiral Kuper. Having just dined I strolled on the Yatobashi to smoke a cigar and watch the fleet come in, when I heard from one of my men that a lady without a hat had just ridden in from Namanugi by the beach at low water, having escaped from Shimadzu Saburo's men, who had cut down her three European companions, one of whom was left dead, and the others had managed to reach Yokohama although wounded. Only last night I read of Mrs. Borrodaile's death at Turbiton, England, on Oct. 17 of this year, at the age of 72. It is now clear that it was her thoughtless action in persisting in forcing her horse across the path of the advancing procession that led to the attack on the party, but this we did not know at the time, and upon the affair becoming known to the Admiral he at once decided to land an armed force from the warships and go in pursuit of and attack Shimadzu Saburo and his men at Hodogaya where they passed the night. He was overruled by Colonel Neale, H.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* and by the earnest exhortation of the Governor, who foresaw trouble if such a course was adopted and so the Prince of Satsuma was allowed to proceed on his journey southwards. Mrs. Borrodaile, I should remark, had a marvellous escape. A heavy blow from a two-handed sword was aimed at her head, which she fortunately avoided by quickly stooping. The stroke took her hat off, but she had the presence of mind to make at once for the beach, forsaking the high road altogether, and riding over the sand and shingle and sometimes through the water, managed to reach Yokohama, suffering only from the shock. She was paying a visit to Japan, having come up from Hongkong, and therefore unacquainted with the feeling in Yedo against the foreigner, or of the part which Satsuma had just taken in an important council just concluded in the capital. Satisfaction for the outrage was demanded of Satsuma and as it was not forthcoming, it led to the bombardment of Kagoshima (which also took place on a Sunday—all our tragedies in the early days took place on Sunday) and the destruction of his ships and junks. A monument has been erected on the spot where Richardson fell by the Japanese Government.

Coming back to 1860 it may be remarked that the trade in exports was of course very limited. I don't remember any tea being shipped until July, when Messrs. Green's *Challenger* loaded some for London. This clipper ship was commanded by Captain Killick and this was his last voyage, for when he returned to London he started business in Nicholas Lane, King William Street, with a Mr. Martin, as ship brokers, under the style of Killick and Martin, afterwards Killick, Martin & Co.

The principal articles of export for the first six months or so were copper wire for China and quantities of copper hot-water-heaters—such as may be occasionally seen in the kitchens of well-to-do Japanese; these with palm fibre, dried fish, seaweed, and Japanese swords formed the chief articles of export.

Gold *oban* and *koban* were bought for China and a handsome profit was made by those who

had sufficient Mexicans to purchase them. Copper cash was shipped in large quantities to China for this trade was carried on *sub rosa*, and the operations were usually conducted during the wee wee hours. Soon after, Mr. Kempton took an interest in Japanese rags and several sailing vessels were loaded with them for London, the *Comhahyland* the *Naval Brigade* took cargoes of them.

The Custom House was situated on the corner opposite to where the English Consulate now stands. It was a wooden bungalow-shaped building with a few wooden godowns on the compound, empty, but ready for goods subsequently to arrive. The customs officials wore the national dress and carried two swords; when they were sitting on the *talami* in front of a low writing stool the long sword was taken from the *obi* and laid down along side of them, but when leaving to examine goods at the hatoba it was replaced in the *obi*. The public sampan house was at the opposite corner, close to the wall of the Consulate, and on the back of Jardine Matheson & Co.'s premises stood a ship's boat, roofed over, where a man of the name of Kenny resided, cooking his food, washing his clothes, and sleeping in his Peggotty's ark. It appeared he had done some carpentering work for General Dorr, the U. S. Consul, and the latter had given him permission to squat there. In the end Messrs. J. M. & Co. paid him a sum of money to give up his claim.

The Governor of Yokohama-Kanagawa—or the Bungio as he was styled—lived on Noge-hill and occasionally visited the Custom House. He invariably passed through the Honcho with his retinue. Two *yakunin* formed the advance guard shouting, "*Shita ni iro; shita ni iro!*" and we betide the luckless wight who failed to go down on his knees and bow his head to the ground, for the advance men were armed, besides their swords, with a steel rod about a foot in length and say $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick to which a red silk cord and tassel was suspended. This was usually kept in the *obi* and when a bystander was not quick enough to go down he was struck two or three sharp raps on the head with it. If it is borne in mind that without any exception, all Japanese then wore the hair *chomagi* fashion, it will be understood that these raps were felt for a time.

I would here remark that on my arrival (two vessels only were in the bay viz:—the sailing ship *Monica*, and the English ship *Albatross*—Captain McDonald, who afterwards settled here as Lloyd's shipping surveyor. The P. & O. Co. had the *Asof*, *Gambia*, *Ganges* and, I think, the *Coromandel*, running after a time from China ports to this. There was no communication between this and San Francisco, excepting the sailing schooner *Ila D. Rogers*; she was a smart little vessel and used to make good time across the Pacific. Later on came a number of steamers and sometime as many as six or eight were in the bay at once, but they were intended for sale to the different *Daimyo*, who purchased old boats as fast as they arrived.

As regards our food supply, for the first three months or so we had very little choice. There was no butcher's meat procurable, neither could we get a Japanese to kill a beast, and it was not until March or April, 1860, that we had our first taste of beef in this country. Cattle were very cheap and a decent animal could be bought for 5 *ryo*, or say 7 dollars Mexican, so a few of us clubbed together, bought one, and slaughtered it in a stable belonging to the Yokohama Hotel. The slaughterer was Mr. Henry Cook, the Honmoku shipwright, who had just arrived by the *Henry Ellis*, consigned to Sassoon's. The Captain's name was Bailey, who subsequently settled here as a butcher and compradore on the spot where now stands Eyton & Pratt's office. The first regular butchery was situated on the site of Singleton, Benda & Co.'s offices; this business was run by Eisler and Martindale, resold to Cameron & Co., and by them to Henderson & West. Poultry was very cheap and game cheaper. As early as 1860 pheasants could be bought for 6 *tempo* each, or say 12 cents Mexican; eggs were 1 *bu* the box, or 33 cents Mexican. Fish was much cheaper than we find it at the present day. Potatoes were 33 cents the picul, and almost all other household commodities were in proportion.

The first beef sold in the regular way by butchers was 6 cents per lb. for any part of the carcass, but 8 cents was charged for sirloin; pork 6 cents. Milk was the scarcest article of food and cost 1.00 per bottle. Ponies for riding cost 40 to 50 *bu* for a decent mount, say 14 to 18 dollars.

The whole Bluff was under cultivation, except the gullies and valleys, which were in some parts thickly wooded. I remember large fields of rape seed with its golden blossom growing on the site of the British Naval Hospital grounds, and opposite, where now stands the Public Hall. Farm houses were scattered here and there, and game was abundant all over the hills, as the Bluff was then styled, right up to Ishikawa, where the cutting was subsequently made. Pheasant, golden pheasant, hares, woodcock, wild pigeon, and other game could always be found on the Bluff.

I have had capital sport among the wild duck at the fork of the river close to the Engine and Iron Works. We used to get among them by straddling a plank and quietly paddling down close to their haunts before daylight with our guns slung across our shoulders. When the supreme moment arrived we gave a shout and upon the game rising we banged away with our two barrels and then searched for our spoil. There used to be a farm house at the time I am writing of where the timber yard now stands at the side of the Engine and Iron Works. It was built on an oasis in the swamp.

Coming back to Yatozaka and from the top of that hill, there was a narrow winding footpath which led to the Juniten shrine under Mandarin bluff at Honmoku. This was a very solitary spot and few foreigners ventured so far. It was a famous place for wild pigeon and in the avenue of firs I have had good sport with these birds. This bluff projected much further than it does at the present day, as a great portion has been cut away for road making, etc. When I first knew it, the sides were precipitous and a number of holes were excavated where the birds used to nest.

The first newspaper published in Yokohama was the *Herald*, by Mr. Schoyer, whom I have before alluded to. It was brought out by writing the copy on thin Japanese paper and this was transferred to wooden blocks by Japanese engravers and printed off on to Japanese paper for delivery. Afterward Hansard and Keele published the *Herald* from type brought from a bankrupt newspaper in Calcutta. Their office was on lot No. 78. There was also an early newspaper published by Da Roza and Da Souza and called the *Japan Times*. It will be within the recollection of many that the Mr. Da Roza alluded to was the same gentleman who recently died here.

The early banking establishments were the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and the Central Bank of Western India, the former on lot 78 and the latter on lot 75. Deposits were received by them and the usual exchange business transacted but the cheque system was not in vogue. The rate of exchange in those days would surprise many of the residents of to-day as it ranged from 4/9 to 5/0 and culminated in January, 1864, at exchange on London 30 days sight 5/2 1/4, at which rate I bought bills on London of the former Bank.

Before Christ Church was built, services were held in a private house by Dr. S. R. Brown with Miss Brown (afterwards Mrs. J. F. Lowder) presiding at the harmonium. I distinctly remember seeing Mr. Lowder at these services. He was then a fine, strapping young fellow, apparently about nineteen or twenty years of age. When Christ Church was built the Rev. Buckworth Bailey was the officiating clergyman. The Roman Catholic Church was built and presided over by that genial and good man, the Abbe Girard, who was indefatigable in the interests of his church and the welfare of his co-religionists. Although not of his faith, I can bear testimony to many acts of kindness and sympathy which he was always willing to perform for any one needing his assistance, and regardless of creed.

There were no lawyers in Yokohama at the time I am writing of, but a conveyancer of the name of Frederick Crutchley (a character in his way) transacted business in that line. I now have in my possession a deed he drew up for me which

is signed by him under date of August 14, 1862. The first American Consul was General Dorr, and the Consulate was a temple at Kanagawa. He was succeeded by Colonel Fisher, with Joseph Heco, interpreter, and Thomas Troyas Constable. The English Consul was Captain Howard Vyse; Mr. Lowder, student interpreter, and Edward Carlton, constable. Vyse was a magnificent specimen of British manhood. Mr. Harris was the U.S. Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, Mons. de Bellecourt, the French representative, and Graaf von Polsbroeck for Holland.

Mr. Wirgman, the artist, came out for the *Illustrated London News*, and I made his acquaintance at the first big fire when the native town was burnt out from Kitanakadori right through to the swamp. He was there sketching the ruins for the paper he represented. Soon afterwards he started his *Japan Punch*, and I call to mind one of his earliest efforts, wherein was depicted a caricature of old Kempner, perspiring freely, in the act of rolling a barrel—on the ends of which was marked "Soft soap"—up to the Consulate entrance. At the door, waiting to receive it, and smiling benignly was a capital representation of Captain Vyse. His prominent facial organ—which old residents will remember—stood out in bold relief. It was a capital bit of work and the subject was easily guessed at by Yokohamaites.

About this time Baron Von Siebold and his son Alexander visited Yokohama. The latter was a nice, smart looking youth of 17 or 18 years of age; I understand he is still living and has succeeded to the title. The firm of Oliphant & Co. withdrew their Japan branch in the middle of 1867, and I lost a good friend when Mr. Talbot, the genial manager, left to rejoin the Shanghai house.

As regards amusements, we occasionally had a dramatic company from one of the English men-of-war who came and performed on shore, and when we were so favoured, the performance generally took place in an empty godown. But with the aid of plenty of lanterns, a few evergreens, and a goodly supply of bunting, a respectable theatre was improvised. These Naval Theatians performed very creditably and I have witnessed some screaming farces in our impromptu theatres. The Middies played the female characters and for make-up and gesture were admirable.

A professional trio came in 1861, viz. Robbio and Sipp and a lady. The former was a creditable violinist and the others sang. The concert was held in the upstairs room of the Commercial Hotel, No. 86, now occupied by Geen, Evison & Co. The building had just been erected and the room where the concert was held was in an unfinished state. The proprietor was the dignified Baron Macauley. During the performance, which was rather mediocre, there was some rough horseplay indulged in by the larkish set, and I remember Sam Maine's big black retriever yelping at intervals, and afterwards discovered that this accompaniment was produced by the dog accidentally getting its tail under the heel of Maine's friend, Downie.

Outdoor recreation was pony riding, paper hunts, and shooting. Parties of ten or more, accompanied by their bettoes, would make an excursion to Kamakura and visit Daibutsu. The eatables and drinkables would be sent on by coolies in advance, and it was usual to make Kanasawa the stopping-place for lunch and afterwards proceed to Kamakura. This was a favourite outing for the Naval officers, and I have been with a party consisting of 26 horseman and the same number of bettoes, which made a decent cavalcade. We had to go armed with revolvers for our protection, but I never heard of any outrage until Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird met their death there.

The Yokohama Hotel was the rendezvous for those desirous of getting the latest news on current topics, and the principal subject was the *ronin* gentry. At times they were but a mile or so outside Yokohama and threatening to attack the Settlement, and we were all anxious to devise means for our escape to the shipping in the event of these people carrying out their threats. The streets of the Settlement were not lighted and

those venturing out after dark were always preceded by their house-boys carrying lighted lanterns with the numbers of their houses and nationality written in Japanese characters. For instance:—"English *go-ban*," or "American *jiu-ni-ban*," &c., as the case might be. Every resident carried a loaded revolver strapped round his waist at night time without exception. It was a curious sight to see men playing pool or billiards, or sitting at a card table, armed with these weapons, and it savoured more of a Western mining camp than anything else. House-boys crouched in the lobbies with their lanterns, ready to light them when their masters were ready and preceded them on their way home to their respective bungalows. The streets were in a deplorable condition, and during the rainy season almost impassable, as there was no drainage to carry off the surplus water and it was left to soak in or dry up. Main Street was, I think, worse than any, consequent upon having more traffic. One had to wear knee rubbers and in making one's way up this principal thoroughfare one would, at each step, sink in solid mud up to the calf of the leg. It was worse if anything round about Kempner's lot (Langfeldt's corner).

The first general store was opened by O. E. Freeman somewhere about the spot where now stands the Chartered Bank. Mr. Freeman brought the first photographic camera and accessories used for the purpose of trade, and he carried on business as a photographer for some months, taking portraits only, unfortunately, and then sold the whole turn-out to a Japanese, taught him the business, and thus took the first step in that line. With the proceeds of this profitable transaction, and with the assistance of his brother in China, he had sent over a large assortment of goods and stocked a general store where he amassed a nice fortune.

The Swamp, or Paddy-fields,—began to be filled in 1861, namely: that part at the back of the Settlement now known as China-town. The hills at the back of Motomachi, now called the Bluff, formerly extended sloping, and covered with verdure, right down to the Main Street of Motomachi, consequently there was no Nakadori as at present. The whole face of the hills was cut away for the purpose of filling in the swamp in question, and cuttings were made from the Canal inwards to allow the boats laden with earth to pass through and dump it near where it was to remain. The filling in extended from Mayeda Bashi to the Engine and Iron Works corner, and then in a line to Favre Brandt's; then in a line to the Honmura Road at the back of the Roman Catholic Church, and thence on to Mayeda Bashi the point of starting. The first house erected on this new land was that of Cameron & Co., the compradores and Naval store contractors, American *jiuniban*, now 117 Creekside. The second erection was H. Cook's (shipwright) now Lot 115, the next was Captain Bailey's (Compradore), Lot 116; and Chas. Falk, Engineer (alluded to in the early part of these notes) was at No. 113 formerly T. Rose's.

A race-course was marked off and fenced round, on the filled-in Swamp and races took place there. The Grand Stand was where Messrs. Fraser and Farley's tea firing premises stand, on Lot 143. During the race meeting in 1862 a riot occurred in the refreshment booth, kept by Baron Macauley close to the Grand Stand but nearer the Creek. A general fight took place while the racing was going on and some ten or more persons were hotly engaged, one or two of the combatants being pitched bodily into a pile of bottles of beer, spirits, and champagne which were stacked in a corner and comprised the stock. Colonel Neale, with Admiral Sir Augustus Kuper, the Consuls, and other notabilities were at the Grand Stand. The men of the English mounted Military Train, as it was called in those days, were also in attendance, waiting upon their Minister as escort, and as the riot promised to assume a serious aspect Captain Vyse, and Lieutenant Applin, in command of the Military Train, proceeded to the spot, and in a short time restored order. The men of this Military Train, by the way, wore a uniform of dark blue with white facings, quite a different style of costume to that worn subsequently

by Sir Harry Parkes' famous cavalry escort. This newly made ground was soon after staked off into lots but it was some time afterwards before building operations commenced in earnest. There being no treaty existing between China and Japan, Chinamen were not permitted to settle or engage in business, but were allowed here in the capacity of servants to Europeans and Americans. The Chinese compradore was indispensable in a business house in the early days as the want of a knowledge of the colloquial was compensated for by the use of the written Chinese character, which conveyed nearly the same meaning to the Japanese.

In 1862 there was a bungalow on the lot now occupied by Mr. Clausen—"Clausen's Hotel,"—and this was kept as a restaurant by a Russian named Peter Polovski. It was in this building that the Y. U. Club first saw the light. Lieut. Smith, best known by the appellation of "Public-spirited Smith," with a few officers of H. M. S. *Euryalus*, notably Mr. Birnie, Fleetpaymaster; Mr. Jones, Assistant Paymaster; Mr. Lowder of the Consular Service, and one or two others, conceived the idea of forming the Club, which has now grown into the palatial institution at No. 4 Bund. It was first known as the "United Services Club," but the word Services was dropped when it was found that the majority of the members belonged to the mercantile community.

After the attack on the Legation at Takanawa in 1862 Colonel Neale, H.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, removed his Legation to Yokohama and rented Mr. G. Hoesy's bungalow on lot No. 20, on the site of the old wing of the Grand Hotel at the mouth of the Creek. This bungalow stood in a nice garden which was fenced in all round. The Military Train were quartered at the Naval Depot opposite.

The land in the Settlement proper, as well as the portion of the Swamp first filled in was allotted to the early settlers by the Japanese Government. An application was to be sent in through the Consulate and in course of time, if it was granted, the title deeds were forwarded to the applicant, also through his Consul, and the only stipulation attached to these free grants was that a fence should be immediately erected round the lot and a yearly ground rent paid according to the number of *tsubo*. It is needless to say, that the early applicants secured the most favoured sites, viz.:—Water-street and Main-street, whereas the later ones had to put up with lots on the filled-in Swamp. I was one of this latter category and my grant was Lot 131, now the centre of China-town. If I had been less negligent of my own interests there is no doubt that I should have been awarded a Water or Main Street lot, but at the time I was young and had not made up my mind to stay in the country. Consequently I did not trouble myself about the matter until my friend Captain Vyse, meeting me one day in 1861, outside the Consulate remarked, "George, have you received your title deeds yet?" I replied that I had as yet made no application. Expressing his surprise he advised me to lose no further time but to send it in at once and he would have it forwarded to the proper quarter, remarking also, that if I did not hurry up all the contemplated allotments would be taken up. I took his advice with the result above stated.

I heard at the time that lots were not only granted to *bona fide* residents but that people who could not by any means be classed in that category obtained valuable pieces of ground and one instance which I can vouch for, I will relate. A resident, and an early one, sent in his application for a grant; before it was entertained he was compelled, by circumstances, to leave Yokohama and there was every probability of his not returning. However, he did return and after making enquiries as to whether he had been granted a lot during his absence, found that he had, and that another man was enjoying possession of it. It was a Main Street lot and is now very valuable. To save exposure and complications the matter was compromised to the satisfaction of the *bona fide* claimant. That claimant is now living in Yokohama (1903).

I have written these jottings to show what Yokohama was like in the early days, and to tell you who

some of the early residents where, and while I have purposely refrained from touching on matters political, or of the troublous, anxious, and unsettled period under review, as these topics have been depicted by able and gifted authors from Sir Rutherford Alcock downwards, there was no occasion to allude to them. I have, with very little data to guide me, written entirely from memory and I ask the indulgence of old residents for any little error of detail that may have crept in and trust they will not criticise my effort too severely.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Committee of the Yokohama General Hospital feel deeply grateful for the cordial support accorded their recent appeal for subscriptions to the Improvement plan. They also appreciate the kind assistance of the local press, both in the editorial and news columns. The list grows daily and is very encouraging, but a considerable sum yet remains to make up the *yen* 17,000 required. Although the Committee have endeavoured to distribute copies of the report to every foreign resident in Yokohama, it is possible that some may not have reached their destination. If so, extra copies can be had upon application to Mr. M. Russell, Hon. Treas. No. 82 Settlement. Questions may also have arisen in the minds of some regarding details of the report and if so the Committee will be pleased to receive and reply to same. Letters can be addressed to the Chairman. Should any one desire to inspect the Hospital premises visitors will be welcome on Monday, Nov. 30th, or Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, between 3 and 5 p.m. when members of the Committee will be present to personally explain the situation.

Yours faithfully, for the Committee,

E. W. FRAZAR.

Yokohama, November 27th, 1903. Chairman.

HOW TO GET TO SHOJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—When contemplating a trip to Shoji I found considerable difficulty in getting accurate information with regard to distances and time. For those of your readers who intend to visit this part of the country for the first time I offer the following notes.

Yours, etc.,

V.B.

November 25th, 1903.

ITINERARY.

Left Yokohama	Train.....	2.55 p.
Arrived Gotemba .....	.....	6.20
Left Gotemba	Tram.....	6.45
Arrived Subashiri .....	.....	8.45

Left Subashiri	Tram.....	7.10 a.
Arrived Yoshida .....	.....	10.00
Left	Walked.....	10.55
Arrived 1st Lake .....	.....	11.40
" other side	Boat	12.50 p.
" 2nd Lake	Walked.....	1.30
" other side	Boat	2.30
" Shoji Lake	Walked.....	4.00
" Shoji Hotel	Boat	4.20

Left Shoji Hotel	Pack Horses...	10.20 a.
Arrived Top of Pass	Walked.....	12.15 p.
" Tambara .....	.....	4.30
" Yokaichiba	Boat	4.50

Left Yokaichiba	Boat	8.00 a.
Arrived Inabushi .....	.....	1.15 p.
Left Inabushi	Train.....	2.00
Arrived Yokohama .....	.....	6.46

The return trip can be accomplished in one day by walking to Omiya (22 miles) and then by train to Suzukawa, about 1½ hour, and then by train to Yokohama.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you permit me to make use of your valuable space in order to ask the Committee of the Nippon Race Club if any prizes will be distributed for the Autumn meeting, as up to to-day nothing has been heard from the Treasurer of the Club.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully

OWNER,

Yokohama, Dec. 1st, 1903.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following further subscriptions have been received in answer to the Committee's appeal:—

Amount already acknowledged	YEN
Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co. Nach	200.00
Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co. Ltd.	100.00
Mrs. C. K. M. Martin	25.00
E. R. Thompson, Esq.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Higginbotham	20.00
H. J. Neville, Esq.	10.00
"E.S.B."	10.00
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"Mrs. B."	5.00
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Messrs. Kuhn and Komor	25.00
F. Solomon, Esq.	30.00
C. H. V. Wilson, Esq.	20.00
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M. Dentici, Esq.	10.00
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K. van R. Smith, Esq.	5.00
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Mr. Ellis	5.00
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Total to date.....12619.30

MAURICE RUSSELL.
Hon. Treasurer.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE BALKAN REFORMS.

London, November 27.

Before assenting to the reforms the Porte has begged Austria and Russia to modify the scheme and has received an absolute refusal, the Russian Ambassador yesterday repeating the refusal in strong terms in a note. The Porte's attitude has since completely changed.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

London, November 28.

Russian papers are constantly discussing the British expedition to Thibet and enlarging upon its effects, direct and indirect, upon Central Asia generally, because, in their opinion, it will establish British prestige to the detriment of Russia. The papers further dwell upon the necessity of thwarting the ambitious designs of Great Britain.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

The *Morning Post* understands that there is no truth in the reports that Japan is ready to abandon Manchuria in return for a free hand in Korea.

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

London, November 29.

Three-fourths of the Russian fleet is now massed in or moving towards the Pacific.

There is practically nothing left in European waters.

THE PORTE AND THE REFORMS.

The Porte's acceptance of the reforms relieves the momentary tension, but there are difficulties in the execution of the scheme such as offer frequent opportunities for dilatory tactics in the future.

THE TSARINA.

London, November 30.

The Tsarina is better.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

The Dreyfus affair has been revived, an application having been made to the Minister of Justice for a revision of the sentence. The Minister of War stated that he had made a personal examination of the *dossier* and he reported that he had discovered serious forgery and abstraction of important documents, under the Ministry of War in 1897 and 1898. It has been decided that the Minister of Justice will appoint a commission to revise the case.

THE KAISER AND YACHTING.

The German Emperor has withdrawn his offer of a cup for an Atlantic yacht race. He says that his ill-health prevents him from giving the necessary time to the arrangements. He will offer the cup, however, in 1905.

RUSSIA PREPARING.

London, December 1.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Russia is negotiating for the purchase of the two battleships which Chile had built in England.

It is suggested that Russia wishes to prevent Japan from acquiring these ships. Moreover Russia intends to spend large sums upon new ships.

THIBET.

Later.

It appears that there is an understanding between Great Britain and China in the sense that the former (?) shall hold Thibet against Russia in the event of necessity.

Reuter learns that the Thibet expedition will advance to Gyangtze and will then attempt to reopen negotiations.

Neither the permanent occupation of Gyangtze nor any advance upon Lhasa is contemplated at present; the date of the advance is not fixed.

THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

London, Dec. 2nd.

In diplomatic circles in Berlin it is believed that Russia and Japan will settle their differences in a friendly manner. A later telegram from St. Petersburg says that at the weekly reception of diplomatists Count Lamsdorff spoke in a most optimistic way about a settlement with Japan. He spoke also hopefully about a settlement in Macedonia.

THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

London, December 3.

Telegrams from Paris published in New York say that Japan and Russia have practically agreed upon the basis of a treaty settling the Far Eastern situation.

GERMAN FINANCE.

The German Estimates for 1904 confirm the most pessimistic anticipations. The deficit will be increased under various heads, including the army and the navy and the expedition to East Asia. It is proposed to balance the budget by a loan of 103½ millions sterling.

PANAMA AFFAIRS

Later.

The Junta at Panama has signed the Canal Treaty, completing the ratification so far as Panama is concerned.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Circumstantial reports emanating from Paris of a pacific settlement and the arrangements of the terms of a treaty between Russia and Japan have created a stir throughout Europe. It is impossible to state whether they are true or false but the general opinion is that they require to be received with caution. The Japanese Legation (?) in London has not received any confirmation of the reports.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, December 3.

The discussion of the Budget continues in the Chamber. With reference to the Naval Budget, several speakers attacked the acts of the Minister. M. Pelletan refuted the charges and obtained an order of the day approving of his administration by 292 votes to 24.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO.)

NEWCHWANG.

Newchwang, November 28.

During the past 4 or 5 days ice has been forming in the Liao River, and from to-day the entry and exist of vessels are altogether stopped.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE CZARINA.

Berlin, November 27.

The symptoms of the Czarina's typhus have become purulent, but are not considered dangerous by the physicians.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

The prospects of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff policy in England begin to brighten.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE NEAR EAST.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, during his visit to Persia has been heartily welcomed by the official newspaper in Teheran.

The *Figaro* writes that he probably has demanded the erection of a telegraphic line from India to Bunder Abbas (situated in the Gulf of Oman). The Russian press publishes indignant articles concerning Russia's scarcity of cable lines in comparison to the English. Russia recently obtained some fresh commercial concessions in Afghanistan.

THE PORTE'S ACCEPTANCE.

The adoption by the Sublime Porte of the Macedonian reform programme drawn up at Murzsteg is considered to be important, because it improves the relations of the great Powers among themselves. Especially, it removes the separate actions hitherto favoured by the English with the French and Italians.

WAR RUMOURS FROM THE FAR EAST.

The sensational despatches concerning the situation in Eastern Asia published in English and Russian papers are nowhere taken in earnest.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Berlin, November 29.

The Budget of the German Colonial Office sets aside the contributions of the Empire towards the Pacific colonies of Germany as follows:—

	Mark.
German New Guinea.....	907,500
The Caroline Islands.....	168,400
The Samoan Islands.....	235,450

For Kiaochow territory the income is estimated at 505,300 M., the contribution at 12,583,000 M.

The yearly expenses for Kiaochow amount to 5,362,748 Marks, viz. for the Civil Government 984,504; Military expenses 2,404,356; General expenses 1,973,888; Expenses for the current year will be 7,697,000 M. among other:—

Building of the commercial harbour.....	1,784,000
Overground and underground workings...	473,000
Dwellings.....	100,000
Water regulation and foresting.....	80,000
Armaments.....	550,000
Sea Marks.....	40,000
Acquisition and completion of the electrical work.....	220,000
Rate for the dock.....	1,500,000
Reserve funds.....	29,552

MUKDEN.

Berlin, December 1.

The reoccupation of Mukden by the Russians is stated to have been caused by China refusing to discharge an undesirable Taotai.

THE KAISER.

The health of Kaiser Wilhelm continues favourable. The alarming English and French reports are incorrect.

BISHOP ANZER.

It was reported that the sudden death of Bishop Anzer after his reception by Pope Pius, was caused by a bad reception and subsequent excitement on account of same. This statement is nonsensical. The Bishop was most cordially received by the Pope and also by the Papal Secretary of State and by the Prefect of the Propaganda. The question who will be his successor in China will be very difficult.

DREYFUS.

The Dreyfus case will be reopened shortly.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

RUMOURED HUMILIATION OF JAPAN.

London, Nov. 28.

A rumour to the effect that Japan has recognized that Russia possesses great interests in Manchuria is repeatedly circulated in St. Petersburg. The rumour adds that the conditions proposed provisionally by either side are intended to resolve the present controversy, and that with this in view and to arrange for a final understanding with reference to the assurance of Chinese sovereignty, Japan is satisfied to suspend the questions involved in the proposed provisional conditions. This news is officially contradicted.

RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Three-quarters of the Russian fleet have been despatched to the Far East, and in fact few ships are left at home. There is also information to the effect that trains for the East are still filled with troops and munitions.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Serious demonstrations of the Anti-Austrian party have taken place at Rome, Genoa, Turin, and Bologna.

At Innsbruck, Austria, a serious movement has also occurred with regard to the demand for the establishment of an Italian College.

MANCHURIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

London, November 30.

According to the Washington correspondent of *The Times*, the United States are displaying much sympathy toward Japan. The Government of the former is exhorting Russia to execute her promises, which she has so far declined to carry into effect.

TURKISH CONSCRIPTS.

The Sultan has decided that the term of service for conscripts shall be three years. The Turkish army will receive an addition of 250,000 soldiers.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	F. Dec. 4
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Dec. 5
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Olympia	Su. Dec. 11
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. Dec. 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	M. Dec. 7
Europe	M. M. Co.	Salasia	W. Dec. 10
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	F. Dec. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Dec. 13
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of China	M. Dec. 14
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Dec. 16
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	F. Dec. 18
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Dec. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of Japan	Th. Dec. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. Dec. 17

- 1 Left Seattle on the 17th ult.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 2nd inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 2 th ult.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 18th ult.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 17th ult.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
- 9 Left Tacoma on the 26th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Olympia	M. Dec. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	M. Dec. 7
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Dec. 7
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	Th. Dec. 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Dec. 11
Europe	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	Sa. Dec. 11
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shimano Maru	Sa. Dec. 11
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of China	M. Dec. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	M. Dec. 14
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Dec. 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Salasia	F. Dec. 18
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yasawa Maru	Sa. Dec. 19
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Dec. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Dec. 17
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of Japan	F. Dec. 25
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Jan. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Heathdene, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 27th Nov.—Tacoma, 25th Oct., Flour and Wheat.—American Trading Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 27th Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chefoo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,934, K. Soyeda, 27th Nov.—Takau via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, C. Sakai, 27th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Raleigh (19 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,183, Capt. Arthur P. Naro, 28th Nov.—Cruise (Target Practice).

Sagami, British steamer, 2,668, P. A. Appleton, 28th Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 28th Nov.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 10th Nov., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer 437, N. Teranaka, 29th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,364, De Le Lande, 29th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 29th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 28th Nov., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pleides, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 30th Nov.—Kobe, 28th Nov., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, F. Mosca, 30th Nov.—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 26th Nov., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

Manila, British steamer, 2,711, H. G. H. Lewellin, 30th Nov.—London via ports, and Kobe, 29th Nov., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,689, M. Ridley, 30th Nov.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 5th Nov., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 30th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kentucky (41 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,500, Captain Perry, 1st Dec.—Yokosuka.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, O. P. Williams, 1st Dec.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 1st Dec.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ohkla, British steamer, 3,436, E. H. Garland, 2nd Dec.—Rangoon, 4th Nov., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 2nd Dec.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,526, G. Lapraik, 2nd Dec.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 2nd Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kiamamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 2nd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,072, W. W. Greene, 3rd Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 3rd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yekigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 3rd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,874, Forst, 3rd Dec.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 27th Nov.—Mojito, Ballast.—Sale & Co., Ltd.

Kentucky (20 guns), U. S. Flagship, 11,500, Capt. Barry, 27th Nov.—Yokosuka.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 27th Nov.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Albion (16 guns), British flagship, 12,950, Captain Jerram, 27th Nov.—Kobe.

Ocean (16 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Captain Foote, 27th Nov.—Kobe.

Eclipse (11 guns), British cruiser, 5,600, Capt. Stocks, 27th Nov.—Kobe.

Vengeance (16 guns), British battleship, 12,950, Capt. Stuart, 27th Nov.—Kobe.

Nigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, H. Yada, 27th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, R. Heintze,

28th Nov.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,282, Bevan, 28th Nov.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hylon, British steamer, 4,331, J. A. Davis, 28th Nov.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kiwachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Fraser, 28th Nov.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Raleigh (19 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,813, Capt. Arthur P. Naro, 28th Nov.—Cruise (Target Practice).

Indrasanba, British steamer, 3,369, W. E. Craven, 28th Nov.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Thos. J. Smith.

Oanfa, British steamer, 4,867, T. Bartlett, 28th Nov.—San Francisco, General.—O. & O. S.N. Co.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, J. Rowley, 28th Nov.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kokumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,596, T. Sakai, 29th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 29th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pleides, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 30th Nov.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Teranaka, 30th Nov.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,169, Y. Tamuke, 30th Nov.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, De Le Lande, 30th Nov.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,256, P. H. Going, 1st Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tacoma, American steamer, 1,689, W. Ridley, 1st Dec.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, J. W. Ekstrand, 1st Dec.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 2nd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, P. Tvellich, 2nd Dec.—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, R. Swain, 3rd Dec.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik, 3rd Dec.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 3rd Dec.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cincinnati (19 guns), U.S. cruiser, 5,138, Capt. N. E. Mason, 3rd Dec.—Honolulu via Midway Island.

Albany (21 guns), U.S. cruiser, 5,200, Capt. Rogers, 3rd Dec.—Honolulu via Midway Island.

New Orleans (16 guns), U.S. flagship, 3,769, Com. G. B. Harber, 3rd Dec.—Honolulu via Midway Island.

Raleigh (19 guns), U.S. cruiser, 3,183, Capt. Arthur P. Naro, 3rd Dec.—Honolulu via Midway Island.

Pompey, U.S. Naval roller, 785, Capt. Adamson, 3rd Dec.—Honolulu via Midway Island.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. W. Tso, Mr. J. H. Cockledge, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. H. J. Gerritsen, Capt. J. P. Haines, Major J. C. Bush, Major and Mrs. W. Robinson, Mrs. Griffiths, Com. G. Gaunt, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Washington and baby, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. F. T. Evans, Mrs. H. B. Soule, and Mr. J. C. Hall, in cabin. In Transit:—Miss Ben Yusuf, Mr. and Mrs. Otani, Miss Otani, Master Otani, Mr. Kawarabayashi, and Mrs. Kusimoto and infant, in cabin; Corporal Fletcher, Mr. Geo. Lang, Mr. J. T. Shea, Miss Lo Tim Chay, Miss Lo Fook Tong, Miss Tim Hay, Mr. Cheong Tit Hing, Mr. Li Kee, Master Lee Ping Kee, Master Lee Ram Tsak, Master Lee Kwai, Miss Lee Sing, Mr. Chan Ram Yuen, Mr. Yuen Ah Rum, and Mrs. Chang and infant, in second class; 187 Chinese, and 32 Japanese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru* from Shanghai via ports:—Rear-Admiral Kimotsuki in cabin; Mr. G. Mizutani, Mr. I. Matsuo, Mr. K. Sakurai and Mr. Bremner in second class; 22, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. E. Brady, Mr. Hugo Cook, Mrs. Hugo Cook, Mrs. A. A. Corey, Miss A. Corey, Dr. S. Imamura, Mr. Y. Kanno, Mr. S. Machida, Mr. K. Munesue, Mr. B. Muller, Mr. S. Nakatani, Miss E. A. O'Mara, Prof. Robt. Peele,

Mr. W. F. Wenyon, Mrs. W. F. Wenyon, Mr. S. Tejima, Mr. K. Tozawa, Mrs. K. Tozawa, 4 children and amah, and Mr. Charles Esdale, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. M. M. Crawford, and Mr. R. A. Frost, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. E. Berberich, Miss E. M. Browning, Mr. M. O. Bryant, Mr. B. W. Cadwallader, Miss P. Clark, Dr. E. H. Copeland, Mr. J. N. Currie, Mrs. J. N. Currie, Mr. Chun Way Lee, Mr. J. D. Dawson, Mrs. E. K. Dinwiddie, Miss D. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Geo. Eckley, Mr. C. E. Edlin, Mr. A. J. Francis, Mr. D. W. Fry, Mr. Earl Gold, Mr. W. V. Handy, Miss A. L. Handy, Mr. T. B. Jackson, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Mr. P. B. Jones, Mr. J. R. McKey, Mrs. J. R. McKey, Mr. R. H. McMullen, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. J. N. Noon, Mr. H. E. Pieper, Mr. C. A. Ratcliff, Mr. S. C. Ridgeway, Dr. E. H. Ruediger, Mr. A. M. Sanchez, Mr. F. J. Schlotfeldt, Mrs. F. J. Schlotfeldt, Mr. E. L. Seymour, Mr. Thos. Shaffer, Mr. H. M. Wade, Mr. G. A. Webster, Capt. R. P. Wheat, and Mrs. R. P. Wheat and son, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. A. Tamura, Miss Summers, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. F. E. White, Mr. A. Ohinoye, and Eng. R. Kono, in cabin; Mr. R. Takayanagi, Mr. H. Sekine, Mr. Y. Yokoyama and Mr. S. Kanazawa, in second class; 46, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. Paul Barbillan, Mrs. B. Bavanda, Miss Zaida Benyusef, Mr. E. J. F. Bracken and servant, Mr. J. H. Cockledge, Mr. A. H. Dare, Mr. H. H. C. Du Val, Mrs. H. C. Du Val, Mr. C. L. Du Val, Mrs. A. G. Foster, Miss J. Gallup, Mr. Geo. C. Graves, Mr. Geo. R. Gregg, Mrs. Geo. R. Gregg, Mr. J. C. Grew, Miss A. Griggs, Captain T. H. M. Jerram, R.N. and servant, Mr. S. Kahn, Mr. C. F. Keys, Mr. Kum Chi, Mrs. Kusimoto and child, Miss Liao Mui, Miss Liao Hank, Master Liao Yui, Mr. B. F. Lum, Mrs. B. F. Lum, Mr. C. H. Mackinnon, R.N., Mr. P. de C. Morris, Mr. D. Otani, Mrs. D. Otani, Mr. J. Otani, Miss Otani, Mr. G. B. Palmes, R.N., Mr. Cecil P. Talbot, R.N., Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Bertram Vigor, R.N. and Mr. H. P. Wilson, R.N. in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. R. Hertog, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. Chew Tuan Lip, Mr. H. Behr, Oberleut. Albert Lang, Mr. A. H. Schefer, Mr. B. S. Lichfield, Governor and Mrs. Truppel, Mr. Geo. McBain, family and servant, Mr. H. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gunther, Mr. A. C. Champollion, Major A. B. Hamilton, Mr. J. Bigelow, Mrs. Griffith, Mr. H. J. Gerritsen, Miss Naka Ogawa, child and servant, Mr. E. J. Selden, Mr. J. S. Selden, Mrs. Potter, Mr. Adolph von Hagen, Mr. Fritz Seyd, Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Semenza, Mr. F. Metzenthien, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. T. Wright, Mrs. Newman, Miss Christel Schneider, Mr. Barto, Misses H. and A. Eberhardt, Mr. Nehrhass, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kawachi Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. John Bushby, Viscount K. Yoshii, Mr. C. V. Schmidt, Mr. K. Honda, Lieut.-Com. S. Ueyehara, Mr. H. Grumble, Mrs. Grumble and child, Mrs. E. Myer, Consul and Mrs. K. Tanabe, Major M. Ishimitu, Mr. I. Buto, and Lieut.-Com. S. Takahashi, in cabin; Mr. G. M. C. de Silva, Mr. G. M. Caralis de Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Ching Po, Mr. D. P. Santos, Mr. A. P. Livio, Mr. S. Nakano, Mr. K. Sugimori, Mr. R. J. Heanley, Mr. K. Oniya, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Mr. R. Kodama, and Mr. S. Kato, in second class; 70, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. Ariana, Mr. C. Rerberich, Mrs. R. M. Browning, Mr. M. C. Bryant, Mr. B. W. Cadwallader, Miss P. Clark, Dr. W. . . Copeland, Rev. W. M. Crawford, Mr. J. N. Currie, Mr. J. N. Currie, Mrs. J. N. Currie, Mr. J. D. Dawson, Mrs. E. K. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Geo. Eckley, Mr. C. R. Edlin, Miss M. Ellis and amah, Miss D. Ellis, Mr. A. J. Francis, Mr. E. A. Frost, Mr. D. W. Fry, Mr. Robert Fulton, Mr. Earl Gold, Mr. J. H. E. Hance, Mr. W. V. Handy, Miss A. L. Handy, Mr. Harada, Mr. T. B. Jackson, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Mr. M. Kaneko, Mr. P. B. Jones, Mr. B. J. Jones, Mr. B. J. Kirby, Mr. Chun Way Lee, Mr. J. P. McKey, Mrs. J. P. McKey, Mr. R. H. McMullen, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. J. N. Noon, Mr. Nozu, Mr. N. E. Pieper, Mr. C. A. Ratcliff, Mr. S. C. Ridgeway, Dr. E. E. Ruediger, Mr. A. M. Sanchez, Mr. F. J. Schlotfeldt, Mrs. E. J. Schlotfeldt, Mr. H. Soupart, Mr. M. L. Seymour, Mr. Thos. Shaffer, Mr. K. Uchida, child and one man, Mr. H. M. Wade, Mr. G. A. Webster, Capt. R. P. Wheat, Mrs. R. P. Wheat, and Mr. Moss Wheat, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Ahi Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. S. Yokota, Mr. J. Sakabe, Mr. and Mrs. McCready, Master McCready, Mr. U. Oyama, Mr. J. W. Gance, Mr. H. W. Slover, Mr. and Mrs. Furman, Mr. Y. Ichikawa, Mr. W. C. Vaughan, and Mr. C. Willis, in cabin; Mr. K. Takasa, Mr. . . Tsuchihashi, and Mr. S. Kito, in second class; 41, in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:-

From.	Canada & West.	Chicago & East.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	499	—	—	25	—	524
Amoy	—	1,183	—	—	—	1,183
Foochow	625	—	—	—	—	660
Shanghai	3,784	2,344	1,457	35	—	7,860
Kobe	557	108	—	275	—	665
Yokohama	1,738	450	—	—	—	2,188
Total	7,203	4,085	1,457	335	—	13,080

SILK.

From.	New York & East.	San Francisco & East.	South Eastern.	Total.
Hongkong & Canton	210	—	—	210
Shanghai	270	—	—	270
Yokohama	776	—	9	810
Total	1,256	—	9	1,290

Per American steamer *Pleides*, for Tacoma:-

From.	Canada & West.	Chicago & East.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	355	125	—	—	480
Yokohama	—	251	155	147	—	553
Total	—	606	280	147	—	1,033

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There has been very little business and no immediate prospect of improvement in view of the political uncertainty.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	PER YARD.	0.09 to 0.10
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60	PER PIECE.	
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 4.25	
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.00 to 5.00	

Cotton Italians and Satteens...	PER YARD.	0.20 to 0.40
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WOOLLENS.

Flannels ...	PER YARD.	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50	
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.33	

Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.50 to 0.95	
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00	
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ...	0.60 to 1.00	

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66	
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Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE.	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42.3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.35	

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65	
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COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	PER BALL.	Y. 140.00 to 150.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—	—

Nos. 32, Doubles ...	145.00 to 150.00	
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	155.00 to 160.00	
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal	

Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal	
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal	
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	245.00 to 255.00	

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	295.00 to 305.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	425.00 to 435.00	

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	31	
Indian Branch ...	Nominal.	26
Chinese ...	23	

METALS.

Fair sales in mild steel sheets and plates. The market generally is quiet.

Round and square ½ inch and upward ...	PER PIECE.	Y. 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.25 to 4.45	
Sheet Iron ...	4.45 to 6.70	

Galvanised Iron sheets ...	10.10 to 11.10	
Wire Nails, assorted ...	5.30 to 5.90	
Pin Plates, per box ...	6.40 to 7.30	

Fig Iron, No. 3 ...	1.95	
Loop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch) ...	4.95 to 5.45	

KEROSENE.

A considerable business has been passing.

American ...	83.10	
ussian ...	2.98	
angkat ...	2.35	

SUGAR.

The market is weak and buyers hold off.

own Takao ...	PER PIECE.	Y. 6.10 to 6.50
own Manila ...	5.80 to 7.20	
own Daitong ...	4.90 to 6.20	

There is still no movement and no transactions are reported.

Business is still dragging at constantly declining prices, though at the close there is an attempt to strengthen prices.

There are no buyers.

No change.

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EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 3.

London silver ½ higher and China sterling quotations ¼ to ½ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier, but no change otherwise, closing rates for the mail per steamer *Nippon Maru* being as under.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	261 1/2
— 6 months' sight	262 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	85 1/2
— Private to days' sight	85 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	85 1/2
— Private to days' sight	85 1/2
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	155
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	212 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

* Nominal.

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sterling, and on receipt of Money Order for that Amount. A
durable case of the same metal will be sent for as low as, each five
sterling, or the case of the same metal can be had for as low as, each five
sterling. The watch is made of metal and will be exchanged. The watch
is made of metal and will be exchanged. The watch is made of metal
and will be exchanged. The watch is made of metal and will be
exchanged. The watch is made of metal and will be exchanged.

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Bovril

**gives strength and
sustenance.**

Used as a drink, BOVRIL
stimulates, exhilarates,
and "comforts." It also
strengthens, sustains, and
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1903.

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst., at No. 1, Yokohama, the wife of HENRY KESWICK, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On November 18th at 4 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foss, D.D., assisted by Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., Chaplain of the Cathedral, and Rev. W. Gurney, M.A., ALEXANDER JAMES MACKINTOSH, eldest son of the late Venerable Archdeacon Shaw, of Tokyo, to EVA GRACE VIOLET, fourth daughter of the Rev. John N. B. Woodroffe, Vicar of All Saints', Forest Gate, London, E.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Imperial Diet was formally opened by the Emperor in person on Thursday. The Speech from the Throne declared the existence of relations with foreign Powers more intimate and friendly than ever, and the progress of international negotiations conducted by Japan with circumspection and prudence. A reply to the Throne was submitted to the House later by the President, Mr. Kono Hironaka, in which comments on the tenporizing policy of Ministers at home and their failure to avail of opportunities abroad were introduced among the usual complimentary and loyal expressions. The House passed this with applause and authorised the President to present it to the Emperor. The result of this is still uncertain.

THE Empress is reported to be indisposed.

VISCOUNT TSUGARU, who has been ill for some time, passed away on Dec. 7th.

THE *Asahi* states that the warship *Tatsuta* has been on fire, serious damage being caused in the

engine room. She is now undergoing repairs at Kure.

ELEVEN junks have been missing since Dec. 3rd from Nakatsu near Nagasaki.

A CHINAMAN was arrested on December 6th in China-town, Yokohama, for carrying opium.

H.H. THE RAJAH OF KAPURTHALA, who is now at Kyoto, is expected to leave Kobe on Dec. 14th for home.

THE warship *Fuso* is to try wireless telegraphy between Tateyama, Enoura and Shimidzu, and Yokosuka.

ADMIRAL Sir Cyprian Bridge left Nagasaki on Dec. 7th by the warship *Alacrity* for Shanghai, homeward bound.

THE Ameer Habibullah of Afghanistan has expressed a wish to go to India and visit Lord Curzon, the Viceroy.

ANOTHER duel is reported near Manila. This time it is said two American soldiers fought, one of whom was shot dead.

TELEGRAMS from Kanazawa and other north-eastern districts announce that snow fell there on the night of December 2nd.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES, the distinguished surgeon, was to leave London for India on the 13th ult. His tour will extend to Japan and America.

FORTY-THREE cases of dysentery were reported on December 7th at the village of Iwashina, Shizuoka prefecture, and eight ended fatally.

FRENCH railway engineers surveying in Yunnan are reported to have been attacked in Lingancho and narrowly escaped with their lives.

I. YAMADA, living at the village of Saito, near Kanagawa, found on Dec. 7th about 70 old gold and silver coins while ploughing in his field there.

JUDGE T. HARADA, president of the 1st section of the Court of Cassation, who was suffering from cancer of the stomach, died on Dec. 2nd. He was 63 years old.

M. BEAU, Governor-General of Indo-China, leaves for France in April and will not return to the East. His successor will be M. Doumergue, Minister for the Colonies.

PRINCE ADALBERT, third son of the Kaiser Wilhelm, arrived at Nagasaki on Dec. 4th by the warship *Hertha*. He left for Kiaotschou after passing a night at Nagasaki.

THE Singapore authorities are taking precautions against a threatened anti-electric tramway demonstration by the ricksha coolies. The matter is regarded as serious.

THE Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly held a meeting on Dec. 5th and the budget for the next fiscal year was submitted. The gross total of the expenditure is yen 173,680.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN has acquired Aldenham House, Hertfordshire, from Mr. Van Raalte, and it is said he intends to reside in England for a considerable part of the year.

THE Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Tramway Company will hold a general meeting on Dec. 19th at 1 p.m. A dividend for the half-year will be declared at 2½ or 3 per cent.

A REPORT with regard to the doings of a highwayman is given by the Tobe police. On Dec. 2nd at 4.30 p.m. as Take Ito (45) was on her

way to Kuboyama, Yokohama, passing behind the well-known Buddhist temple, Venkakujji, a robber armed with a short sword appeared and robbed her of money.

A JINRIKISHA-COOLIE found a gold ring in his vehicle on Dec. 5th after having carried a foreign lady to the English Hatoba, Yokohama. He handed it to the Harbour Police.

OWING to the high waves, three lighters carrying coal from Yokohama to the German warship *Hansa*, which is lying at Uraga, capsized on Dec. 3rd off Yokosuka. One of the sendoes is missing.

THE inquest on the body of Miss Hickman, the woman doctor who was missing for ten weeks in London, concluded on the 12th November. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide whilst insane.

THE construction of a motor tramway between Nagaoka and Yuzawa, Niigata Prefecture, with a capital of yen 100,000 is spoken of. The promoters have applied to the Department of Home Affairs for a charter.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Hon. Fellow of Oriel College, succeeds the late Marquess of Salisbury as Chancellor of Oxford University. Lord Rosebery refused to be nominated in opposition to Viscount Goschen.

PRINCE KONOYE, former President of the House of Peers, who has been under treatment at the hospital of the College of Medicine, removed on Dec. 6th to his house. The *Asahi* reports that his state is not so serious as recently rumoured.

THE *Asahi* states that K. Shoji, interpreter of the French Consulate at Kobe, and two others have been arrested on a charge of having attempted to obtain yen 5,000 from I. Nakanishi, a wealthy merchant living at Naka-yamate-dori in that city, by fraudulent means.

A TELEGRAM from Morioka announces that the Iwate Commerce and Industry Society decided on Dec. 5th to support the tobacco monopoly proposed by Government. They will shortly present to the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce a statement with regard to their views.

THE REV. R. F. COBBOLD, who recently married the youngest daughter of the late Sir Harry Parkes, and who was formerly Chaplain of Hong-kong Cathedral, during which time he paid several visits to Japan, has been presented by his College to the living of Beechampton near Stony Stratford, England.

ACCORDING to the steamer *Tatekumi Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on December 3rd from Chinese waters, K. Hanada, one of the passengers of the ship, was arrested at Vladivostok by the Russian customs officials. It appears that he was carrying forged Russian notes amounting to 17,000 roubles which were found at the examination on his landing.

A PROPOSAL to establish the Takasaki Water Works at an estimated expense of yen 570,000, was submitted on Dec. 2nd to the Prefectural Assembly. Mr. Aoki, Secretary of the Local Government, was present and gave lengthy explanations with regard to the necessity of the works, after which the draft was discussed. It was at last rejected by a majority of votes.

SOME fifty coolies living at Miyoshi-cho, Yokohama, who were rendered homeless by the recent fire, made a demonstration on Dec. 4th by way of asking the police and the municipal office for relief. Some of their number also went to the private residence of the mayor and presented their request. They were dispersed by the police and one of them was taken to the Kotobuki-cho station.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Saturday, December 5.

At the grand meetings of the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists on the 3rd instant, the leaders of the two parties delivered addresses so uniform in character though, of course, different in language, that some previous consensus seems an unavoidable inference. Both statesmen dwelt upon a special feature of the present political situation, a feature which is thus brought unexpectedly into the foreground, namely, that there exists in Japan a coalition which has for object the discrediting of parliamentary institutions, and which, while itself bearing the form of a party, works all the while to undermine the influence of parties. Marquis Saionji alluded to this coalition as having the reality of a party without the outward semblance of one, and Count Okuma spoke of it as a "secret coterie." Possibly these utterances may seem obscure to persons unfamiliar with the course of Japanese domestic politics during the past fifteen years. The facts may therefore be briefly explained by saying that what Marquis Saionji and Count Okuma intended to convey was a challenge to the advocates of Imperial Cabinets as opposed to party Cabinets. We are confronted, in short, by an old problem in a new guise. For years we have been hearing of *seito naikaku* (party cabinets) and *sekinin naikaku* (responsible cabinets) as contrasted with *chosen naikaku* (independent cabinets). So long as the issue took that shape it was a question of constitutional interpretation, inviting legitimate argument. But the two party leaders now go a step farther. They assume that the rendering of the Constitution admits of no query, and they denounce as public enemies and as corrupters of political morality the statesmen and their followers who advocate the other reading. Thus the conflict enters a sharper phase, but in reality the point at issue is not altered. As to division of responsibility for the corruption now undoubtedly existing in political circles, history will have to hold the scales. They are too heavily weighted with prejudice and affection to permit any impartial verdict at present.

Concerning the burning question of the moment, the Russo-Japanese question, the two leaders showed the same signal concurrence of views, the sole difference being that Count Okuma, as is his wont, used more uncompromising language than Marquis Saionji. Both agreed that the nation had waited long enough for a settlement and that some resolute steps to obtain one must now be taken. Concerning this it must at once occur to all publicists to ask, whom or what does the *Seiyun-kai* represent. Quite certain is it that the policy of the Cabinet with regard to the Manchurian complication, when formulated some months ago, had the endorsement of the Elder Statesmen and the approval of the Sovereign. Marquis Ito is the leader of the Elder Statesmen: he is, in effect, the leader of all Japanese statesmen. Marquis Saionji is his lieutenant. Are we then to understand that Marquis Saionji, when he invited his followers to demur to the Ministry's procrastinating methods, intended on behalf of his illustrious chief to advocate a more peremptory front in foreign politics? That is a perplexing query. What we are ourselves disposed to think is that both Marquis Saionji and Count Okuma, having their fingers on the national pulse, recognise that it beats nearly at the fever point of impatience, and that no political

party claiming to represent the people can pretend to ignore that state of affairs. But probably both leaders are fully sensible of the danger of swopping horses in mid-stream.

The third main issue concerning which a plain consensus was shown is the old old question of administrative and financial reforms. Who is not weary of this? Who did not long ago begin to doubt the possibility of the radical reforms demanded; a doubt founded on the fact that whatever Cabinet approached the problem, performance fell far short of promise? Marquis Saionji and Count Okuma both named virtually the same figures. They said that while the Cabinet promised retrenchments aggregating some 15 or 16 million *yen*, the sums actually saved in the Budget did not exceed one-third of that amount. To be sure that is disappointing, and it would seem that Count Katsura spoke off the book when he buoyantly declared, on the occasion of the celebrated compromise, last spring that he proposed to apply the ax not the knife to this work of reform. We can only endeavour to retain a hope that there is a possibility of the great things demanded. But we can not forget one thing: we can not forget that the question of retrenchment has been a burning issue for fifteen years, a question which had entered the field of practical politics or ever the Diet met, and that Ministry after Ministry has tried its hand on it. What is the aggregate of their endeavours? A very formidable figure we imagine. The Katsura Cabinet's new retrenchments of some 5 millions come by way of supplement to their previous retrenchments of 3 millions. And so it has been again and again. The total would make a big figure. Meanwhile the people are justly conscious that they are paying out hardly earned money to support an entanglement of red tape in which nine things out of every ten get hopelessly tied up.

After the two parties had concluded their meetings and the collateral convivialities, a meeting took place between the leaders, Messrs. Matsuda and Hara representing the *Seiyun-kai*, and Messrs. Oishi and Inukai the Progressists. Mr. Kato Takaaki was also present and probably might have reflected *quorum magna pars fui*. Exactly what took place is not yet known, but there appears to be no manner of doubt that the ranks of both parties will be closed up in the Diet, and that they will march in unison, but whether to a destructive attack on the Cabinet on to the dissolution of the Lower House, we know not.

There have been rumours of a solution of the Cabinet's cohesion in the face of the parties' coalition, but if anything of the kind threatened, it has been averted. The Cabinet is pursuing in foreign affairs a policy that is endorsed by all the responsible elements of the State's polity, and whatever compromises experience has taught us to expect in parochial matters, foreign affairs will on this occasion stand secure against change.

According to statistics compiled at the Affairs Office in the House of Representatives, the following is the schedule of the various parties and coteries:—

Imperialists	18 members.
Chusei (Middle) Club.....	32 "
Progressists	91 "
<i>Seiyun-kai</i>	123 "
Doshi Kenkyu-kai (Mr. Ozaki's followers).....	20 "
The Hayashi-ha (Mr. Hayashi Yuzo's followers).....	23 "
Independents	64 "
Total.....	376

It is stated that the well-known tobaccoist, Mr. Iwaya Matsuei, so far from opposing the Government's tobacco-monopoly scheme, has actually memorialized in favour of it. By way of retaliation the Tobaccoists Union are said to be contemplating the adoption of a resolution pledging themselves to have nothing to do with the sale of Iwaya's manufactures. Mr. Iwaya's memorial is attributed by some observers to the condition of his business which is not said to be very flourishing.

Monday, December 7.

The Progressists have appointed Dr. Hatoyama to be their leader in the Diet, a post now held by Mr. Inukai, who has resigned on account of ill-health. It was upon Mr. Oishi that the Party's choice fell by election for Mr. Inukai's successor, but Mr. Oishi also pleads ill-health and thus Dr. Hatoyama, the recipient of the next greatest number of votes, has been nominated.

The *Seiyun-kai* have appointed Mr. Matsuda Masahisa and Mr. Hara Kei to be their leaders in the Lower House. Presumably the idea is that these gentlemen will serve day and day about.

It was also decided by both parties that Mr. Kono Hironaka should be elected President of the Lower House, and his election duly took place when the House came together on the 5th instant, Mr. Kono receiving 350 votes.

Tokyo newspapers confidently state that the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists have now definitely decided to coöperate in the Lower House for an assault on the Ministry, and that they will commence by impeaching the Cabinet with reference to its conduct of foreign affairs, the method of procedure for that purpose being left to a committee for determination. The *Seiyun-kai*, doubtless as compensation for agreeing to Mr. Kono Hironaka's nomination as President of the House, will choose from their own ranks the Chairman of Committee of the whole and the Chairman of the Budget Committee.

The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that the Parties are quite determined to conduct their attack against the Ministry in the most resolute manner, irrespective of any use that the latter may make of the weapons at its command. Our contemporary further affirms that the most influential men in both Parties are looking forward not merely to coöperation but to coalition, and that probably before the end of the year each will dissolve its present organization by way of preliminary to fusion with the other. Meanwhile, in connexion with the agreement to impeach the Cabinet, it is expected that there will be some reduction in the strength of each Party, but they nevertheless count on a solid majority inasmuch as they will have the support of the newly-formed Doshi Kenkyu-kai. The latter is an association under the leadership of Mr. Ozaki Yukio. It includes in its ranks Mr. Okuda Yoshito, formerly Chief of the Legislative Bureau, whose candidature for Kanagawa Prefecture in opposition to Mr. Shimada Saburo attracted so much attention last spring. Through, it is said, the influence of Mr. Okuda, Mr. Kato Takaaki has been induced to join the Doshi Kenkyu-kai, which, according to Mr. Ozaki's account, is to perform the function of a link between the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists, but which will of course exercise its vinculum influence chiefly for anti-Cabinet ends.

Meanwhile the Government's purpose remains a subject of speculation. Some predict that the Ministry, without waiting to

be questioned, will take the Diet into its confidence as far as prudence permits. Others assign to the Cabinet a conviction that since the situation does not admit of being explained fully, no kind of explanation will be offered, and if the Parties attempt to pass a vote of want of confidence or to address the Throne, suspension will follow.

We need scarcely add that there is the usual talk about bribery and corruption, and that the number of members said to have been already Walpoled is actually stated to a unit.

The new political party under Mr. Hayashi Yuzo has not yet given itself a name. The members held a meeting on the 5th when Mr. Hayashi announced that at present their unique purpose should be to march side by side in the Diet. Count Itagaki made a speech, the gist of which was that none of the political parties now in existence recognised the importance of socialist reform, and that the Government seemed to be without any adequate appreciation of the crying need of administrative and financial reforms. He considered that the existing parties were on the verge of ruin, having lost alike credit and character. Thus the time had come for a new association. He himself could not openly join the party, but he promised to work for them with all his strength.

Tuesday, December 8.

The various sections of the *Seiyu-kai* entertained Marquis Saionji at the Maple Club on the 5th instant at 3 p.m. Baron Okauchi made a speech strongly eulogising the services rendered by the Marquis to the Party and noticing that some of the old members were returning and that new members were enrolling their names. He then referred to the declaration of the Marquis on a recent occasion that the pending session of the Diet was fraught with issues of the gravest importance alike in foreign and in domestic politics. The Party would follow their leader's behest; namely, they would leave the Government a free hand unless the latter's procedure seemed to menace the country's vital interests or its honour, in which event they would discharge their duties as a political party.

There was a certain vagueness in this part of the speech; an intentional vagueness we presume. The speaker left it more or less uncertain whether his Party would continue to observe reticence and forbearance, or whether they merely claimed to have acted that role sufficiently in the past.

Marquis Saionji's reply was simply an acknowledgement of the compliments paid him and a deprecation of their tone.

Mr. Matsuda Genji, however, on behalf of the non-parliamentary members of the Party, intimated that he and his colleagues believed themselves to be about to engage in a final struggle with the representatives of personal cabinets.

Marquis Saionji disclaimed any intention of having suggested an actual struggle.

Out of 329 members composing the Upper House, the political complexion of 257 is said to be known. It is as follows:—

Kenkyu-kai.....70, under Marquis Kuroda; pro-Government.
Doyo-kai.....62, under Prince Nijo; anti-Government.
Unaffiliated.....44, under Viscount Matsudaira; pro-Government.
Chawa-kai.....33, under Baron Funakoshi; pro-Government.
Mokuyo-kai.....27, under Baron Senge; probably pro-Government.
Teiyu-kai.....21, highest tax-payers; pro-Government.

This table shows a very large majority in favour of the Cabinet, the total of the pro-Government peers being 195.

The journalists of Tokyo who represent the opposition to the present Cabinet, are planning a grand meeting of newspaper men to be held in the capital next week, representatives of the press in all parts of the empire being invited. It is hoped by the planners of the meeting that a resolution will be adopted calling for a change of Ministry on the ground that the present Cabinet, by yielding and hesitation, has seriously imperilled the vital interests of the State.

Wednesday, December 9.

Nobody can be much surprised to learn that in the ranks of the Progressists there have arisen men who regard with dissatisfaction the coöperative union of their Party with the *Seiyu-kai*. To onlookers it certainly did appear that the Progressists were relegated to a very undignified place in the sequel of their last experiment with the *Seiyu-kai*. When the moment arrived for consummating the presumed purpose of the coalition, namely, the overthrow of the Cabinet, it was suddenly found that the *Seiyu-kai* had effected a compromise with the Government, and thenceforth the Progressists descended to the place of the proverbial cat's tail which has no ostensible utility. But in the sequel of that incident the *Seiyu-kai* suffered from something very like disintegration, and now on the eve of the Diet's session they find themselves deprived of their pride of place as wielders of a majority of the whole. Therefore once more they hold out hands of friendship to the Progressists, hands which have apparently been clasped by the latter's leaders. What is to be the result, however? That is the question which evidently exercises the intelligence and perturbs the minds of a section of the Progressists. Thirty-one of them, all members of the Lower House, have held a meeting, and passed a unanimous resolution that a covenant of coöperation with the *Seiyu-kai* is against the interests of their Party and will only result in fresh discomfiture. Therefore they demand that a general meeting be called to discuss and decide the radical query of coöperation or independence. Then there is another though smaller section who harbour discontent because the presidency of the Lower House is the only price paid for the Party's union with the *Seiyu-kai*. But throughout all this discussion it is not difficult to detect a general note of uncertainty as to the course that the leaders intend to pursue with regard to the problem of foreign policy. We have already given our reasons for thinking that, as regards that problem, there can be no efficient coöperation between the two parties; their declared views are too glaringly divergent. If, on the other hand, they can not wield that weapon destructively, what weapon are they to wield? Can they conscientiously, or with any semblance of conscience, drive from office on some parochial issue a Cabinet to which they are willing to entrust the direction of a vital national problem? Such, it seems to us, are the reflections which really disturb the minds of the Progressists. Messrs. Komuchi and Hiraoka have a strong case when they recall the experiences of the past as witnesses against the abortiveness of coöperation; but their influence would be comparatively insignificant could the two Parties feel assured of marching to victory. They have no such assurance.

Thursday, December 10.

The agitation against avowed coöperation between the Progressists and the *Seiyu-kai* continues. A strenuous attempt has been made, it is said, to effect a union between the followers of Mr. Hayashi Yuzo and those of Mr. Komuchi, both of whom are opposed to the coöperative arrangement, but this attempt has failed. Meanwhile another coterie of younger members of the Progressists have declared themselves opposed to coöperation, which they regard, not without some justice, as practical self-effacement. The *Seiyu-kai*, on the other hand, seem to be standing quiet and collected. They are probably aware that their own intentions do not extend to a mortal struggle.

Concerning this last point, the *Asahi* publishes an alleged statement of Marquis Saionji which exactly bears out the forecast independently made by ourselves. The Marquis, being asked about the limits of the coöperative intentions of the two parties, declared it an error to suppose that they had agreed to use foreign politics as a weapon for attacking the Government. What the *Seiyu-kai* intended to do was to ask questions, and to take the answers as guides in shaping their ultimate attitude. We really do not see how the *Seiyu-kai* can go any further, whether their connexions be considered or their duties as a responsible political party.

Baron Suyematsu, on the ground that he is fully occupied collecting materials for writing the history of the Mori Family, has resigned his position as chairman of the *Seiyu-kai*'s Council. Baron Kaneko, on the ground that he is weary of the wrangling of political parties, has resigned the chairmanship of the Party's Special Committee of Investigation. The former Baron is at Nara; the latter at Zushi.

The *Seiyu-kai* have not made any conspicuous display of strength in influencing the organization of the Lower House. The following table, which we take from a vernacular contemporary, shows the numbers of various parties as represented in the Sections:—

No. of Section	Total Number.	Seiyu-kai.	Progressists.	Independents.
1.....	42.....	18.....	9.....	17
2.....	42.....	17.....	15.....	10
3.....	42.....	14.....	9.....	19
4.....	43.....	22.....	5.....	16
5.....	42.....	13.....	9.....	20
6.....	41.....	17.....	12.....	12
7.....	42.....	10.....	6.....	26
8.....	41.....	11.....	9.....	21
9.....	41.....	14.....	8.....	19
Total ...	376.....	136.....	82.....	160

It has to be remembered that the so-called "Independents" include all the followers of Messrs. Ozaki Yukio and Hayashi Yuzo, as well as the National Unionists.

Friday, December 11.

The Progressists have tided over their difficulty for the moment at all events. A *via media* seems to have been found in the suggestion that coöperation should not be confined to the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists alone, but should extend to all fellow-thinkers. That appears to be rather an invertebrate kind of arrangement, inasmuch as it scarcely touches the main source of trouble. The malcontents are understood to base their complaint on the issue of the last agreement with the *Seiyu-kai*, when the Progressists found themselves gazing into a vacant space where their supposed allies had once stood, and listening to the echoes of a compromise between the latter and the enemy whom both had

united to overthrow. It can not be denied that a new agreement of cooperation has now again been concluded. The fact stands, whatever attempt be made to obscure it by unaffiliated fellow-thinkers. However, the main line of cleavage is to be found, we think, in the divergent attitudes of the two parties towards the problem of the day. Any attempt to walk together must either over-strain the one or dissatisfy the other. Already, indeed, there are evidences that whatever temporary lull may have taken place with regard to the co-operative contract, there is as yet no generally working arrangement. For whereas the Progressists, the *Seiyu-kai* and Mr. Ozaki's followers have combined to put forward Mr. Haseba Junko as their candidate for Chairman of Committee of the Whole House, the malcontents are putting forward Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune. Meanwhile there is much talk of commotion in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* themselves. Saturday will see the denouement, or at least will show the outlines of it. For to-day (Friday) will be devoted to replying to the Speech from the Throne and electing the Chairmen of Committees, and thus the real business of the session will not commence until Saturday, when the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance are expected to deliver speeches.

The *Jimmin* calculates that under no circumstances can the Government hope for a majority. It gives the following estimate:—

OPPOSITION (CALLED "PEOPLE'S PARTY" BY OUR CONTEMPORARY).	
Seiyu-kai	128
Progressists	25
Mr. Ozaki's followers (Dōshi Kenkyū-kai)	19
Independents	10
Total	242
GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORTERS.	
Imperialists	18
Neutrals	33
Kōyū Club (Friends)	25
Unaffiliated	68
Total	144

It is to be observed that in the ranks of the Opposition this estimate includes all the discontented members now agitating against cooperation. There is a difference of 49 as these figures stand; that is to say, if the Opposition lost 49 and the Government's supporters gained that number, the strength of each would be equal.

But after the above was in type we are confronted by the complication of the Lower House's reply to the Speech from the Throne. There is no occasion, we think, to count heads or predict future doings in the Diet. The next step for the members will be to pack their portmanteaux.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

Saturday, December 5.

Reuter's agents have seen reason to telegraph an item of intelligence which loses rather than gains by such distinction. For it is simply a matter of course that the British Representative in Washington should convey from his Sovereign to the President, and that the President should return to King Edward, expressions of the most cordial good will. To flash such news over the wires invests it with some character of novelty, and to that extent impairs its grace. But perhaps special note has been taken of the fact that Sir Mortimer Durand is the first full-fledged Ambassador accredited by England to the United States. Hitherto the practice had been to appoint a Minister to the Washington Embassy, whereas Durand

had been Ambassador at Madrid since 1900. Perhaps, on the other hand, Reuter was deficient in material. Under all circumstances we object to the notion that an interchange of friendly greetings between England and America should be treated in any sense as an event.

Monday, December 7.

It really seems to be plain deception that the Russian Foreign Minister should talk of peace while these preparations for war are in active progress and while Japan's pacific proposals remain unnoticed by Russia for reasons the sufficiency of which is not appreciable. Two or three months ago the despatch of large bodies of troops from Russia to the Far East might have been capable of explanation, apart from the hypothesis of warlike intention. Russia might then have been credited with supposing that her neglect of the pledges she had given with regard to Manchuria would not be quietly endured by the nations interested, and might have consequently seen some necessity for belligerent preparations. But unless she intends to reject Japan's proposals and thus force a sanguinary issue, there is no apparent pretext for this large military movement to-day. It amounts almost to a challenge. Japan would be absolutely and entirely justified in demanding an explanation of the purpose animating all this warlike activity, and as for China, were she still possessed of any semblance of sovereignty or any disposition to exercise it, she could not sit quiet while her territories are being inundated by the armed forces of a foreign State. We have always been willing to read into Russia's acts the best explanations that circumstances permitted. But we are compelled to say that she presents herself to us now in the guise of a deliberate disturber of the world's peace. There is still just a ray of hope left that as, by her own acts in the recent past, she has shown herself quite unsolicitous to win international trust, so she has no disposition to place any trust whatever in other States, and is determined to be ready for the worst emergency though at the same time willing to avert it. She is placing Japan in a terribly hard position.

It is stated by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent that China is disposed to class Great Britain's Tibet expedition in the same category with Russia's doings in Manchuria. The Peking Government could scarcely have been expected to exercise greater discrimination. The Russians themselves, according to a telegram published on the 5th instant, admit that the expedition forestalled an intention on their own part to declare a protectorate over Tibet and though we do not consider that as an altogether credible statement, it furnishes some information as to what outsiders think. China has for many years relied on the mutual jealousy of the Powers. She has imagined that no one of them could engage in any scheme of territorial aggression at her expense without arousing the destructive opposition of the rest. Germany commenced the demonstration of that fallacy in Shantung, and Russia has completed it in Manchuria. China's eyes should now be open to the fact that although the Powers may quarrel over her partition, the bone of contention will be the relative magnitudes of their several shares, not the preservation of anything for China.

Tuesday, December 8.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from London speaks again of the probable resignation

of Count Lamsdorff and of his replacement by Mr. Iswolsky, formerly Russian Representative in Tokyo. The reason assigned for the Count's resignation is that he disapproves of the continued tenure of Manchuria, probably because he realizes the enormous financial strain to which such imperialism must expose his country. The Grand Duke Alexander, according to the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, thinks that the Russian Representative in Seoul should be instructed to desist from interfering between the Emperor of that country and his Ministers. All this may be mere rumour, but taken in conjunction with Viceroy Alexieff's departure for St. Petersburg, it goes to bear out the idea that Russia's counsels are divided, and that she would not prolong the present intolerable situation were she able to reconcile the conflicting views by which she is herself distracted.

Wednesday, December 9.

Naturally much interest has been caused in Tokyo by the news that Russia's answer to Japan is drafted and that it only awaits the Emperor's approval. The intelligence may be open to doubt, but there is little room for question that Russia should by this time have made up her mind, and that if her reply is not drafted, it ought to be. The *Jiji Shimpō* quotes an expression of opinion that the draft is probably not in accord with the pacific and broad-minded view of Baron Rosen, but is rather an expression of the warlike opinion entertained by Viceroy Alexieff. To this analysis is added a statement that the rumoured resignation of Count Lamsdorff and his replacement by M. Iswolsky may be regarded as an indication of an access of strength to the war party. But that estimate of M. Iswolsky's politics is scarcely consistent with the conception formed of him by those that made his acquaintance in Tokyo. The pressure of events may have induced him to abandon the view that Russia in Manchuria is overtaxing her financial strength, but can scarcely have reconciled him to the prospect of supplementing her embarrassments by a war that might easily be avoided.

Thursday, December 10.

The last news from Peking is sent by the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent under date of the 8th instant. He represents the French Minister in China as having advised the *Wai-ron-pu* that if the Chinese Government desire to effect an amicable arrangement with Russia and to bring about the withdrawal of the latter's troops from Manchuria, the only practicable course is to concede at least a part of the conditions proposed by M. Lessar some time ago. Should China be willing to take that route, the French Representative is said to have hinted that he would not be unwilling to undertake the functions of peace-maker.

To this suggestion the Chinese Government is related not to have given any immediate reply, being disposed not to depart one jot from the resolute attitude it has hitherto maintained towards Russia's programme, and being moreover inclined to think that the French Minister has been instigated by Russia to offer intervention. At all events nothing definite will be done without consulting Japan, and for that purpose Messrs. Tao Tai-kiun and Na Tung proceeded to the Japanese Legation on the 6th instant.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent has shown himself to be generally well informed, and although the wish to believe his news in this case exercises a strong influence

on our judgment, we still venture to hope that he is correct. As to the notion that France, being Russia's friend, is thereby disqualified to act the part of intermediary, it is extravagant. Such a character is precisely one of France's strong recommendations, for it entitles her to Russia's confidence and she already possesses the confidence of the world. Then, again, with regard to the main question itself, if any such suggestion has been seriously formulated, there should not, we think, be the least hesitation in according a favourable reception to it, so long as the original principle is not sacrificed, the principle that a Power having given an unconditional promise, is not entitled to make its performance conditional. Russia's doings in East Asia have been condemned by public opinion with tolerable unanimity. There may be some defense for them, but the only palliation we ourselves have been able to discover is that she yields to the irresistible pressure of imperialism, and that she has the misfortune to be divided in her counsels so that the acts of one section of her officials belie the pledges given by another section. But whether condemnation be qualified or wholesale, it is certain that her "face" must be saved in any arrangement ultimately made, and that as much is due to her prestige as to the prestige of any other Power concerned. Whatever she asks for within tolerable limits should be accorded, for it is every one's business and duty to assist in supplying materials for the construction of the "golden bridge."

President Roosevelt's emphatic denial of all collusion between his Government and the Panama insurgents was not needed, by Englishmen at all events. Some of his own countrymen did not hesitate to express a suspicion that Washington had encouraged and abetted the revolutionists, and had thus been guilty of a most unfriendly act towards a sister republic. Indeed the *New York Times* went so far as to declare that the United States was treading "the path of scandal, disgrace and dishonour;" the *New York American* said, "we should rather forego for ever the advantage of an inter-ocean water-way than gain one by such means as that;" and the *Evening Post*—we quote from the *Literary Digest's* excerpts—asked:—"Who could have imagined that an American Administration would make the Jamieson Raid look respectable?" It is an unfortunate fact that not a few journalists in these strenuous times have adopted the habit of substituting force of language for strength of reasoning. They appear to think that if a phrase is effective, so also must its logic be. We have examples of this kind of thing in Yokohama; very poor imitations of American prototypes, but still imitations. No thoughtful and impartial person can pay the least attention to the suggestion made by the journals quoted above. What will occur to such persons, however, is that the Isthmus where immense sums of American money are about to be spent, has become a somewhat insecure territory for such an enterprise, and that, in the end of the chapter, Washington will have to assume duties there which American citizens do not care to contemplate.

Tientsin sends to the *Asahi Shimbun* a statement that the Russians in Tibet are building forts to oppose the progress of the British expedition and are moving a force westward with the same object. If this news were credible, the expansion of Russia's military horizon would be very remarkable, and fate would seem to have become

wickedly ironical in planning such episodes during the reign of the great professor of peace. But we question these facts and this westward march.

The mystery of Viceroy Alexieff's visit to St. Petersburg is not resolved. A few days ago it was confidently predicted that he would leave Port Arthur on the 2nd of December. Then came equally confident intelligence that he had actually left. And now news arrives from Seoul that he will assuredly leave on the 14th instant. Seoul will appear a very apocryphal source in our readers' eyes, but there is an explanation; namely, that the officer commanding the Russian squadron happens to be there now, and from him this intelligence is said to have emanated.

It is a little surprising to learn from a Peking correspondent that the Chinese Government has been interesting itself to discover whether French projectors are planning any railway enterprises in Fuh-kien. The result of the inquiries addressed to the local officials of that province is said to have been entirely negative. This is the first we have heard of any such business, and it need only be observed that if a French syndicate entertain any such project, there can scarcely be any political element in the matter.

CHINA.

Saturday, December 5.

No wonder that the new Taotai of Antung was reluctant to proceed to his post. The telegraph says that there are now between seven and eight thousand Russian troops at Feng-hwang-cheng, and that the great bulk of them have just arrived. In the presence of such a force the administration of any Chinese official must have the character of a mere farce.

What are these troops doing? Most of our readers know that Feng-hwang-cheng is the first walled town in Chinese territory after the Yalu is crossed. A strong force assembled there constitutes a distinct menace to the Korean frontier; that is to say, in the absence of any other ostensible reason for such a manoeuvre. We do not perceive any other reason. It is true that there has been some trouble with mounted bandits in the Antung district, but of late that trouble has taken the form of an attempt on the part of Chinese local officials to adopt vigorous measures against the bandits and an attempt on Russia's part to protect them. Whether in the capacity of a guardian or of an exterminator, however, a force such as Russia is said to have assembled at Feng-hwang-cheng seems quite disproportionate to the occasion, and the Japanese will scarcely be blameworthy if they entertain some surprise that such steps should be taken at the very moment when Russian statesmen are making pacific declarations in Europe and refraining from all reply to Japan's peace proposals.

Telegrams from Shanghai show that the trial of the *Supao* prisoners has at length been commenced before the Mixed Court, the Governor of Shanghai and Mr. Assessor Giles being present. One of the accused persons was released, on the ground that his detention in jail since the charge was first formulated had been sufficient punishment for any offense committed by him. Two others had the count against them reduced to publication of incendiary language, and the remaining two are still undergoing examination.

Monday, December 7.

A telegram from Peking says that at the

close of last month some seventeen thousand Russian soldiers passed through Mukden en route southward and that many car-loads were then arriving daily at that city. The men are said to be seizing dwellings and temples and to be behaving with much arbitrariness.

The Empress Dowager is reported to be much incensed at the weakness shown by her country in the face of the re-occupation of Mukden by Russia, and to have issued orders that steps be at once taken to organize military forces under the command of General Ma and Tieh. That really sounds almost amusing, if there could be anything comical in the tragedy of a great empire's downfall. In a very few years, if the remaining parts of China's house be left standing, she could get together a military force which would secure her completely against further invasion. But it is now a question of days not years, and to hear her Sovereign talk of repeating, at a moment of dire extremity, the abortive fiascos that have so often diverted the world, is very pitiable. Still, if China make a manly effort to assert herself, she will have the sympathy of the nations. But there is one thing to be said. Is she prepared for the possible results of such an effort? It is quite certain that, single-handed, she could not make anything like a sensible impression upon Russia's army. If she make the attempt and fail, as she certainly would fail, what will follow? Evidently the extension of the sphere of trouble into her remaining dominions. Instead of having merely to consider the loss of her three outlying provinces, she would have to face a Russian invasion of the Yellow-River district. Is it in preparation for such an eventuality that Russia is hastening forward regiment after regiment to East Asia? Does she anticipate the impossibility of China remaining quiescent under the process of dissection, and is she getting ready to take full advantage of her unhappy victim's first struggle? None but the statesmen of Russia herself can answer the question, and perhaps even they do not feel quite certain of their own intentions. At any rate it is a momentous pageant that the world is invited to witness.

It appears that the Chinese Government has really inaugurated a solid measure of military reform by organizing a kind of head-quarter staff in Peking under the chieftainship of Prince Ching with Viceroy Yuan for his second in command. This step is said to have been suggested by a memorial jointly addressed to the Throne by Viceroy Yuan and General Tieh after the latter's return from the recent autumn manoeuvres in Japan. We gather that the memorialists dwelt especially on the impossibility of concerted action on the part of the various provincial forces, impossibility due mainly to their varied equipment and partly to differences of tactical systems. It is not stated that any large increase of the forces at the immediate disposal of the central Government is contemplated in connexion with this measure. The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent does indeed speak of a project to embody an army of 100,000 men for the defence of the metropolitan districts, but this would seem to have been suggested by ex-Viceroy Chang Chih-tung independently of the Yuan-Tieh memorial. The same correspondent hints that one obstacle in the path to any effective reorganization is the Empress Dowager's distrust of purely Chinese generals, a very serious obstacle if it really exist, for many

of the men now holding distinguished positions in official and military circles are Chinese. Perhaps the outcome of the destructive menace now hanging over her head may awaken China to utilize the fine materials nature has placed at her disposal, but history can not be erased, and it is impossible to forget that although often threatened in the past with similar disaster, and although three times over-run by Occidental forces even to her very metropolis, she subsequently reverted to her old lethargy.

General Ma is reported to have proceeded to Tientsin on a secret mission from the Empress Dowager to Viceroy Yuan, the General's commission being connected with the organization of troops.

Wednesday, December 9.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Tientsin, dated the 7th instant, says that General Ma, after consultation with Viceroy Yuan, has proceeded to Shanghai, on business connected with the scheme of military expansion lately mapped out by Chinese officials and approved, it is said, by the Court. The telegram adds that as the result of careful consultation, the Viceroy and the General came to the conclusion that China must fight Russia. So, of course, she must if she desires to save Manchuria, or rather to essay its salvation, for it must be the conviction of all onlookers that no force available to China can now push Russia over the Amur.

The trial of the accused in this case was concluded on the 7th instant but the judgment had not been delivered at the time of the latest telegraphic advices. It has been a long and weary affair, but the foreign public can not fail to feel much satisfaction that the cause of justice was successfully championed.

Thursday, December 10.

The Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg appears to have been busily endeavouring to obtain some relaxation of the Mukden situation. In a recent report to his Government—quoted by the *Fiji's* correspondent—he is said to have stated that repeated questions had been addressed by him to the Russian Foreign Office on the subject of the re-occupation of Mukden, but in no instance had he succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory or intelligible answer. Therefore he sought to obtain audience of the Tsar for the purpose of laying the matter direct before His Majesty. But events with which the public is familiar defeated that project, and he was finally obliged to submit a memorial, urging that Mukden, being the cradle of the present Sovereigns of China, can not possibly be tamely surrendered by them to the military occupation of a foreign State, and that as a declared and recognised lover of peace, the Tsar should order the termination of a state of affairs manifestly incompatible with the attainment of his wishes. There has of course been no answer to this petition. An answer in writing was not to be expected.

As an object lesson in the way to succeed, Russia's doings are admirable. When she wants something very badly, she takes it, and when remonstrances are addressed to her she takes something more, so that, in the end, the maintenance of her original acquisition is condoned by the abandonment of her subsequent usurpation. It is as though one should begin by trespassing in a neighbour's garden, and then, in reply to his complaints, should proceed to invade his house also, the end in view being that to recover the sanctity of his domicile he will be ultimately

glad to sacrifice the inviolability of his domain. Thus Mukden and Yong Am-pho, of which nothing demanding attention had been heard prior to the 8th of October last, are now the salient points of the complication. If a settlement be not effected quickly, Mukden and Yong Am-pho will become accomplished facts, and the attention of negotiators will be diverted to some new episodes.

General Ma's projected visit to Shanghai in connexion with the work of military expansion, is reported to have been abandoned. What that means there is no suggestion. Meanwhile the ex-Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is said to have addressed a strong memorial to the Cabinet, urging the necessity of an unyielding front, but it must be confessed that the public grows a little weary over all these memorials alleged to be penned in Peking.

Friday, December 11.

There is some talk of conferences being conducted in Peking between the Russian Representative and the Chinese Government with reference to the civil government of Manchuria. Very likely that is a problem presenting some troublesome features, for the authority of the Chinese local officials must be in practical abeyance, and the public has not learned that any provision has yet been made by Russia except for military control. The reports add that pending the settlement of the radical problem, namely, the tenure or surrender of the Three Provinces by Russia, any discussion as to the manner of their civil administration is considered by Japan to be premature and ill-advised. On the other hand, something is certainly due to the unfortunate inhabitants who seem to be now without any efficient machinery for preserving order.

A very interesting message is sent by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent. It relates to the celebrated, or notorious, Tung Fuh-hsiang, now vegetating in Kansu at the limits of the empire. A certain Fan Tseng-hsiang, who apparently holds high local office in that province though hitherto we have known him only as a Judicial Commissioner in Shensi and a member of the Reform Council of 1901, is said to have recently memorialized the Throne, advising that in the empire's present dilemma General Tung should be summoned from Sinkiang and given high command, the only way to save the situation. To this the Empress Dowager is represented as replying that not a night passed without painful reflections about Tung's undeserved fate. His banishment had been an act of injustice dictated by the Great Powers when China was helpless to resist, and it would give his Imperial mistress supreme satisfaction to recall him and, by a signal exhibition of confidence, to show in what esteem he is held. But such a proceeding would surely not be tolerated by those who had exacted Tung's punishment. It was necessary therefore to bow to the inevitable, and Her Majesty could only beg that Fan, on his return to Shensi or Kansu, would convey her warm good wishes to Tung, assure him of her sincere sympathy and tell him that if the occasion offered he would certainly be recalled to the capital and to the service of this country.

If this be true what curious reflections it suggests!

News from Peking to the *Fiji Shimpō* affirms that with respect to the recently reported intervention of the French Representative on Russia's behalf there are two

parties in the Chinese capital, one, the strong party, headed by Na Tung, the other, the weak party, led by Ku Fung-ki. It is further stated that the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lien Fang, is in daily communication with the Wai-wu-pu, and that a belief prevails in diplomatic circles in Peking that a secret treaty is being negotiated, China having become suspicious and alarmed owing to the long delay in the negotiations between Japan and Russia.

The *Fiji* published a telegram from Vladivostok, saying simply that Viceroy Alexieff's visit to St. Petersburg has been postponed.

KOREA.

Saturday, December 5.

It is reported from Seoul that Li Yong-ik, who in addition to his post of Director of the Imperial Estates Bureau, was recently appointed Minister of Finance, has memorialized the Throne urging that the Japanese Government be approached with a view to the release of the murderer Ko. In Korea it is evidently believed that U Pon-som, Ko's victim, was among the assassins of the Queen in 1896, and a service of thanksgiving is said to have been held in consequence of the man's death, while his slayer's name is correspondingly extolled. The Min family and its partisans, that is to say, the family of the unfortunate Queen, are now in possession of strong political influence, a fact which may explain Li Yong-ik's memorial as well as the silence of those—and they must be many—who understand the uselessness of attempting to stay the wheels of justice in this matter. If U Pon-som was really implicated in that most barbarous deed which shocked the whole world seven years ago, most of us are probably human enough to entertain a secret sense of satisfaction that vengeance has at length fallen on his head, and a sense of dissatisfaction that the privilege of asylum should be capable of having been abused for the protection of such a ruffian. But justice must take its course.

Monday, December 7.

According to a telegram published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from Seoul, the Korean Foreign Office, replying to the French Representative's remonstrance about the Seoul-Wiju Railway, said that the Representative was mistaken in supposing that the construction of the railway had passed into the hands of a foreign Power. Further the Foreign Office denied the allegation that the Korean Government had given any unqualified engagement to employ French experts and French materials in the building of the line. What it had promised was that, under certain circumstances, such recourse might be had to French aid. Since, then, Korea had reserved to herself full discretionary power in this matter, it was not within the legitimate right of the French Minister to make any official representations on the subject.

Those who recall what was published at the time of the French syndicate's abandonment of the concession of the Seoul-Wiju line, will recollect that the comment made by publicists then was on the lines of Korea's alleged reply to the French Representative. In other words, it did not then appear that Korea had pledged herself definitely *vis-à-vis* France or had done more than formulate a courteous recognition of the pioneer part acted by a French syndicate. Of course in this matter

France is plainly working in Russia's interests if not at her direct instigation. Originally the syndicate which interested itself may justly have looked to gather plums by shaking the tree of international rivalries, and if Frenchmen were sharp enough to detect that opportunity, the credit and the profit should have belonged to them. But the profit proved a delusion. In fact, the whole programme was premature. Now, however, it has been galvanized into very potent reality by Russia's manner of exploiting railway possibilities, but beyond her friendship for Russia France has not, and can not have, any kind of interest in the matter. Her action is natural enough. Its true significance, however, can not be mistaken.

The latest news from Korea is to the effect that the assassination of U Pon-som has become a matter of popular agitation in Korea; that a very strong movement is on foot to secure the surrender of the murderer Ko, who is regarded as a kind of national hero, and that the Court itself, moved by this excitement, has recalled the incidents of the Queen's slaughter so that Japan's name is not now in good odour in Seoul. It has never been made clear what part, if any, Viscount Miura, then Japan's Representative in Seoul, took in the terrible affair of 1896. It has never been made clear that any part was taken in it by any Japanese official. But an uneasy conviction certainly disdursive that Miura, or some one in the Legation's staff, had previous knowledge of what was in contemplation, and, having such knowledge, failed to utilize it in a preventive sense. The most that can be justly charged is a sin of omission; a sin which Japan recognised so far as to banish Viscount Miura permanently from official life. It was predicted at that time that no Japanese throughout the *Meiji* era would be found ultimately to have inflicted greater injury on his country than Miura had done: a true prediction.

The United States Representative in Seoul is said to be making arrangements for the practical exercise of the concession granted to his nationals: the concession for constructing water works in the Korean capital.

Another short section of the line, a section of 5 miles from Suwon to Osan, has been completed, and a trial trip was successfully made over it on the 4th instant. This makes a distance of 45 miles now finished, 25 miles from Seoul southward and 20 from Fusan northward.

The resignation of Li Chi-yong, recently appointed to represent Korea at the Court of Japan, has been at length accepted.

Tuesday, December 8.

England, Japan and the United States continue to press for the opening of Yong Am-pho. A telegram to the *Jiji* says that on the occasion of the audience recently granted to the Representatives of the first two Powers, the Emperor promised that the place should be opened in two or three days, but since there are as yet no indications of the promise being carried out, both officials have addressed strong notes to the Foreign Office on the subject. The United States Representative also, who had audience on the 5th instant, is said to have pressed the same point. There ought not to be much doubt about the ultimate success of these three Ministers' united action.

Wednesday, December 9.

It was stated in Seoul on the 7th instant,

according to an *Asahi* telegram, that the Russian Representative in that city was to be received in audience by the Emperor on the 8th, that he would be accompanied by the Russian Admiral, and that he intended to renew his protestations against the opening of Yong Am-pho. We have already given our reasons for thinking that of all the proceedings taken by Russia since Far-Eastern affairs became entangled, her opposition to the opening of Yong Am-pho is the most unwarrantable. It is flagrantly contrary to her conventions with Japan; it has no tangible basis of vested interests, and it is almost a wantonly unwise announcement of the results to be expected from Russian supremacy throughout the Three Provinces. The gradual development of Russian enterprise in the Yalu Valley and its steady consolidation are striking object lessons as to the methods of the Great Northern Power; methods which have the fine recommendation of succeeding as only success can succeed. It is difficult to avoid a suspicion that there is something pragmatical about this Yong Am-pho fuss, but a clever feature of Russia's manoeuvring is her constant readiness to convert a feint into a real attack.

The Japanese residents of Chemulpo held a meeting on the 7th instant and adopted a resolution in the sense that nothing remains except an appeal to the *ultima ratio* in the Russo-Japanese complication. As yet nothing is published about the detailed reasons that led to the passing of this resolution. Of course such declarations are not needed to strengthen the hands of the Japanese Government. But it is stated in the best informed circles that the Japanese Government is resolutely determined to adhere to the policy followed during the past three months, and that no popular agitation will push it from the path which it is now following towards, as it firmly believes, the safeguarding of the empire's best interests. Whether that path will ultimately lead to peace or whether its end will be war depends on Russia, who doubtless understands, or certainly ought to understand, what the mood of the Japanese nation is.

Thursday, December 10.

According to news received in Tokyo, M. Pavlov obtained the despatch of two Russian battle-ships to Chemulpo, where two cruisers were already lying. The Minister then invited the Admiral to accompany him at an audience with the Emperor, when, it is presumed, Russia's remonstrances against the opening of Yong Am-pho were repeated emphatically and under the shadow of an unequivocal naval demonstration.

Russia is certainly playing her cards for all they are worth.

Friday, December 11.

It appears doubtful whether the projected audience in Seoul on the 8th instant took place, the Emperor being in a position to plead illness. We refer to the audience which was to have been given to Mr. Pavlov and the Russian Admiral. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* undertakes to inform the public of the intentions entertained by the Russian Representative had the audience been granted as contemplated. His Excellency proposed—we quote our contemporary's correspondence—to inform the Emperor about the course of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, and to explain that whereas Russia would not shrink from an appeal to the sword, Japan had evidently no such determination, as was evinced by her desire to see Yong

Am-pho opened. Further, M. Pavlov was to tell the Sovereign that there could be no idea of Russia evacuating Manchuria.

It really appears to us that the imagination of a special correspondent is too fertile and the credulity of his audience too much strained when he undertakes to recount the thoughts entertained by a foreign diplomat and the words he proposed to utter had a certain incident occurred. M. Pavlov is a very busy official; much too busy for the tranquillity of the Far East. But the public must decline to judge him by projects that another person attributes to him and by statements he never actually uttered.

So soon as a moment's respite is afforded on the side of the Yalu, we begin to hear from the Tumen. Several thousands of Russian soldiers are now reported to have crossed the latter river. Either rumour or Russia is magnificently industrious. The Far-Eastern audience is kept on the *qui-vive* all the time.

The Korean Government is said to have debated the question of approaching Japan to secure the pardon of U Pon-som's assassin and his extradition. No definite step in that sense has yet been taken, however.

We observe with some surprise that the *Korea Review* is disposed to regard the murder of U as a political crime, and further to assume that asylum was given to the man in Japan in the character of the Queen's assassin, or one of her assassins. There can be no manner of doubt, we think, that had the Korean Government submitted to the Japanese judicial authorities at any time sufficient evidence to constitute a *prima facie* case of murder against U Pon-som, he would have been speedily handed over to justice. As to our contemporary's recommendation that the Japanese Government should oblige all political fugitives from Korea to move on, so as to clear herself from the suspicions—a "probably unjust suspicion" is the *Korea Review's* gracious way of putting it—that she harbours them for some ulterior purpose, we are inclined to think that the words were penned without much reflection. The whole question of asylum is here involved, and there will be plenty of time for Japan to re-model her practice when Occidental nations show any disposition to alter theirs.

A CHINESE OPINION.

Censor Wang is said to have addressed to the Chinese Throne a memorial denouncing the policy of settling questions by the intervention of neutrals. That has long been China's policy, he says. She adopted it on the occasion of the war with Japan, and for a moment she imagined that the benevolent intervention of Russia, Germany and France had secured for her the recovery of Liaotung from victorious Japan. But in truth that intervention has been the source of all her troubles. It proved the immediate prelude of the seizure of Kiaochow by Germany, the leasing of Port Arthur and Talien by Russia, the leasing of Wei-hai-wei by England, and finally the invasion of Manchuria by Russia with all the troubles and complications that have followed in the train of the latter event. These experiences plainly show, according to Mr. Wang, that China has been following a wrong course, and she ought now to adopt the policy of an independent empire, the policy of thinking and acting for herself.

This idea must have presented itself long ago to many Chinese publicists. It has often presented itself to foreign onlookers.

For example, we ourselves have pointed out more than once that the basis of China's policy of reliance has been ruthlessly struck away by events. Nearly fifty years have passed since a sagacious censor memorialized the Throne in the sense that safety for the Middle Kingdom lay in playing off one Occidental Power against another, since their mutual jealousies were the most effectual check upon their several aggrandisements. That was surely, a profoundly thoughtful view in the era when it was penned. But it is obsolete to-day. What is now perfectly plain is that no Occidental Power will raise an effectual finger to save from foreign aggression any Chinese territory lying outside its own sphere of influence. It is unnecessary to go into details. They will occur to any one familiar with events. China may be compared to a lay figure divided into sections by lines that mark out the areas within which each of the great Powers is to confine its aggressive enterprises. In certain respects the sections overlap, and it is expected that the overlapping shall receive practical and permanent recognition under all circumstances. But there is grave reason to doubt whether any State would take up arms to maintain the overlapping, and most assuredly no State will take up arms to preserve for China a section outlined as another State's sphere. In short, unless China can bear up her own end, she is doomed to fall. But it remains for her to consider how far her prospects of integrity would be heightened by attempting to hold more than she can grasp. She has allowed Russia to gain in Manchuria such a footing that any direct attempt to oust the invader would probably lead to an extension of his aggression. China has to think whether in trying to save a lost situation she might not furnish a fresh opportunity.

PURCHASE OF THE CHILIAN WAR-SHIPS.

Tuesday, December 8.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a strong article about the purchase of the two Chilean war-ships by Great Britain. Our contemporary says that England herself can not have any need of the vessels. Her programme of naval construction is accurately determined and no reason exists for going outside it. The vessels were offered to Japan, but even she hesitated to purchase them as such a measure would have been a marked departure from her fixed plan of increment. England, then, in effecting this purchase, has plainly been influenced by a desire to prevent the ships from falling into the hands of Russia, who was understood to be bidding for them. It is true that an addition of one or two war-vessels to Russia's effective force would not materially alter the situation, and certainly would not diminish Japan's confidence in her ability to enter the lists. But popular opinion would have taken unpleasant note of the incident, and so Great Britain has stepped in, showing by this signal coup what her estimate is of the duties of an ally. The *Fiji* says that there can not now be the least doubt that if Japan has to fight she will have only one Power to face. No other will venture to step into the arena after England has given this unequivocal indication of her purpose.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* makes a significant but brief allusion to the incident. It commends it to the notice of the Progressists' leader and his fellow-thinkers, who have of late been casting doubts on the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It is undeniable that several circumstances

go to bear out the *Fiji Shimpō's* theory about the purchase of these vessels by England. Some months ago they were offered to Japan by a great English firm, working, it is said, through the Japanese Legation in London. The ships were not then finished. They are not now finished. The estimate is that some four months would be required to make them ready for sea, but certain authorities allege that the work could be done in six weeks. At all events that was not the cause of Japan's reluctance to buy. Even had her need of the vessels been pressing, as it was not, she would have been greatly deterred by the peculiar character of their armament; a splendid armament, according to all accounts, but of a specialized type which would render the ships heterogeneous in any European or Japanese squadron. The noteworthy point is that the vessels were at that time offered at a price considerably less than that now paid for them by Great Britain. Japan did not respond, however, and subsequently she is said to have been approached by a Yokohama firm—not a British firm. But she remained obdurate. Thereafter Russia entered the field, and the price went up to the very figure—curiously enough—at which England is now alleged to have bought the ships. It certainly does look as though England stepped into the market in consequence of Russia having made her appearance there, and as if she closed the bargain at once without any haggling. As for the two vessels, they are pronounced by experts to be splendid ships, and as they have been bought without their armaments, we presume that there will be no insuperable difficulty in correcting their only objectionable feature, want of homogeneity.

Thursday, December 10.

The *Asahi Shimbun* writes strongly about the purchase of the Chilean ships by England, which it unites with the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in regarding as a proof of the benevolent interpretation Great Britain will attach to her treaty of alliance in the event of Japan being drawn into war with Russia. Our contemporary further construes the act as an unspoken intimation to Japan that she will have England's countenance in not abating any of the proposals formulated for Russia's consideration. We venture to think that there is some disposition in Japan to over-rate the significance of this purchase. It must not be forgotten that the two war-vessels have been built in English dockyards, that they are still in process of construction, and that it becomes a very nice question of international morality whether their acquisition by Russia with a view to the probable, or at any rate immediately possible, contingency of employing them against another State in war, could be legitimately permitted by England. The final test in such cases must be the question, "would this transaction have taken place independently of the pending complication?" and unless the answer were unequivocally affirmative, the transaction would be tainted. But of course such considerations could not impose upon England any obligation to buy the ships. It would have sufficed for her to veto their departure from her ports for belligerent purposes. Without elaborating the situation it will be plain enough that many reflections may have presented themselves apart from pure good-will to Japan. Hence we are disposed to query the prudence of drawing such strong inferences as the *Asahi* draws. But as to the quality of England's neutrality in the event of war, there can not be much

doubt. It would be thoroughly benevolent, and Russia knows it.

THE DIET.

The two Houses met on the 5th instant for purposes of organization. In the Upper House the business consisted of the assumption of his duties by the new President, Prince Tokugawa Iyesato, and the election of chairmen and managers for the sections.

In the Lower House the Vice-President, Mr. Sugita, reported that, in the discharge of his functions, he had conveyed in the name of the House its condolences with the family of the late President Kataoka Kenkichi, on the occasion of the latter's lamented death. The message of condolence expressed the House's earnest recognition of the able manner in which Mr. Kataoka had discharged his duties throughout the long term of his presidency. Mr. Tsushima, senior member of the House, echoed this sentiment.

The House then proceeded to elect three names for presentation to the Throne in order that his Majesty should nominate a new President. In the first ballot Mr. Kono Hironaka obtained 350 votes, Dr. Hatoyama 111 and Mr. Inukai 101. A second ballot was taken with regard to the two latter. It resulted in 203 votes for Dr. Hatoyama and 157 for Mr. Inukai. The names of these three members were accordingly submitted to the Throne, and in the afternoon of the same day the Emperor nominated Mr. Kono.

On the 10th instant His Majesty opened the Diet in person at 10.30 a.m. The usual procedure was observed, and the Speech from the Throne was as follows:—

We hereby declare the Imperial Diet opened, and announce to the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives—

That, to Our sincere satisfaction, the relations between Our Empire and Foreign States grow constantly more friendly;

That, in order to preserve the peace of the Far East and the rights of Our Empire, We have instructed Our Ministers to proceed circumspectly with important international negotiations;

That We have ordered Our Ministers of State to prepare a programme of finance, and to submit to the Diet the Budgets and projects of law for the thirty-seventh year of *Meiji*, and that We trust you will harmoniously discharge your legislative duties in connexion therewith.

After the conclusion of the opening ceremony the House of Representatives assembled to discuss a reply to the above Speech. The following draft was agreed upon:—

Your Majesty's servants venture to express their sentiments of profound gratitude in that Your Majesty has attended in person to perform the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet and has addressed to Your Servants a gracious speech.

The present is a time when the fortunes of the country have reached a unique and unprecedented stage, yet the measures taken by the Ministers of State are not in keeping with the situation, since at home they pursue a policy of opportunism, and abroad they forfeit opportunities. We, your Servants, can not but regard these things with profound solicitude, and we earnestly pray that Your Majesty will bring Your Majesty's enlightened judgment to bear on the situation.

Your Majesty's servants, upon whom devolve the duties of deliberation, pledge themselves to exercise the utmost circumspection and sincerity, so as not all respect to observe Your Majesty's injunctions, and to justify the trust reposed in them by the people.

The House endorsed the above remarkable reply without a dissentient voice, although it virtually amounts to an impeachment of the Cabinet. Our readers, who are familiar with the procedure usually followed by the Japanese Diet, will observe that in this case there has been a marked departure from precedent. For, instead of entrusting to the President the duty of preparing the reply

to the Throne, which reply the House endorses subsequently to its presentation, the above draft was submitted for debate prior to being laid before His Majesty. There is some reason to suppose that the members were taken by surprise and that only a very few who were in the secret understood fully what was going forward when, instead of separating as is usual after the Emperor's departure, Mr. Kono Hiro-naka, the new President, invited them to listen to the proposed reply. Be that as it may the die is cast. Dissolution is inevitable, and we expect to learn that the sentence went out immediately on the House assembling Friday.

"THE APOSTLES."

All the musical people of Great Britain and the adjacent Isles of the sea are talking of the new Oratorio, "The Apostles," produced by Dr. Elgar in October at the forty-fifth Birmingham Festival. From all accounts the work has made a tremendous sensation and the criticism evoked has varied from the most laudatory to the most condemnatory. *The Spectator*, writing a fortnight after the event, said:—

It was fitting that another name should be added to the lengthy list of British composers who have essayed oratorio. Crotch, Onseley, Sterndale-Bennett, Henry Smart, Macfarren, Parry, Stanford, Mackenzie, and others have each tried their hands with varying success in this great field of art; but it is certain that, whether *The Apostles* of Dr. Elgar will live or die, no modern production was ever looked forward to with such immense enthusiasm as was the case on Wednesday morning, October 1st, when the new work was submitted to us large, influential, and critical an audience as perhaps was ever got together. "The listening crowd admired the lofty sound" indeed. A more attentive, earnest body of music-lovers never gave a great work a worthier hearing.

Continuing, our contemporary acknowledges that it "is extremely difficult to judge of a work of such magnitude on a single hearing and a short study of the vocal score; but it is quite evident that Dr. Elgar has approached his task with the utmost knowledge of, and reverence for, his subject."

He has given us quite a new insight into the hitherto somewhat neglected characters (in oratorio, at least) of St. Mary Magdalene and Judas Iscariot, taking evidently, in the case of the latter, the charitable view of his character as expressed by Archbishop Whately. Dr. Elgar has thrown himself into the Eastern spirit of his theme with all earnestness, using frequently the Phrygian mode and ancient Hebrew melodies with dramatic effect. Exception has been taken in certain criticisms to the orchestral jingling when Judas threw down the thirty pieces of silver at the feet of the High Priest; but the whole scene is so touching, Judas' remorse so real, that the harmless jingle rather adds to than detracts from the picture; and we have other examples from great hands and minds. Whoever objected to the description, musically, of the "massy ruin" thrown at Acis by Polyphemus, or when the stone is at last removed in the grave-digging scene in *Fidelio*? There is much, very much, that is absolutely beautiful in this oratorio; the whole of the angel music, female voices mostly unaccompanied, is quite delightful. The effect of the work as a whole is so novel as to be quite bewildering. We hear the composer has never had a lesson in harmony or counterpoint in his life. We can quite believe it. He certainly is perfectly original; not a phrase that ever reminds you of any one else. He seems to begin where Wagner left off. He is not content with the ordinary orchestra. Even the strings are so *vivisti* as at times to be playing fifteen different parts. As for his percussion instruments, one can only say, "Their name is legion." In addition to three tympani, cymbals, tambourine, triangle, grosse caisse, he has two glockenspiels, two gongs, and a side-drum; and last, not least, was the "shophar," as represented by the silver soprano trumpet (introduced from the B Minor Mass of Bach). One comes away at the end of the work with a feeling that one has heard the well-thought-out music of an earnest and conscientious worker, with plenty of individuality, great dramatic instincts, and a true reverence for the holy subject he has treated. But one longs for more

true melody. One has plenty in snatches, and when one thinks one is in smooth water, crash comes some unexpected unresolvable discord which seems to spoil it. Taken as a whole, to lovers of real music the work is very disappointing. It is dramatic scene-painting from beginning to end, and *not* oratoric music in any sense of the word.

The musical critic of the *Academy and Literature* opens his review with a query. He writes,

Is "The Apostles" a really great work? Is it greater than "The Dream of Gerontius"? Will it live? These and like questions will be discussed for some considerable time wherever musicians are gathered together—though he would probably be rather ill-advised who attempted off-hand a final answer to any one of them. One and all at least are agreed as to the monumental character of the work on its purely technical side. The most intricate pages of "Gerontius" are child's play compared with some of those which figure in "The Apostles," while in his disregard of academic canons Dr. Elgar has likewise in his new work gone far beyond anything by which he shocked the purists in the case of the older work. Such things as that passage of consecutive fifths and fourths in the second part of the work, or the astonishing "Silver pieces" motive, happily enough described as "a study in false notes," are truly calculated to excite the anguish of the pedants, and even the least pedantic may well be forgiven if they are inclined to question whether better results could not possibly have been attained by less extraordinary means. But after all no great work ever stood or fell on the strength of mere details of this order, and "The Apostles," like every other such work, must be judged from a less restricted standpoint. None the less it is, perhaps, the least satisfactory feature of "The Apostles" that its music deals so largely in these novel and extraordinary characteristics.

Again we find another critic saying:—

Dr. Elgar's theme in "The Apostles" is often enough of the simplest and most elemental order—meet subject, one might have thought, to be handled in the severest manner and with the least sophisticated means. Wherefore one finds one's self questioning too frequently the aptness of these tortured harmonies and far-fetched modulations, these odd melodic twists and turns and bizarre orchestral devices, wherewith Dr. Elgar's score is so thickly sown. The thing is astonishing enough; but ought that to be the predominant sentiment excited during the hearing of such a work? Is there not something lacking in these pages of that calm breadth, serenity, and strength which one might fitly look to find. But Dr. Elgar has addressed himself to his task in a manner all his own, and at least it is to be congratulated on the production of a work displaying such immense mastery of all the resources of his art, even if one cannot regard it as all that some of its admirers find it.

While on this subject some details regarding Dr. Elgar's career may not be uninteresting. It seems that although he is one of the most learned of contemporary musicians, he has hardly had a lesson in counterpoint or harmony in his life, having acquired all his knowledge for himself from text-books and his own independent studies. He has never had a lesson in orchestration either. Yet he is accounted by general admission one of the most wonderful instrumental colourists of his time. In his earlier days Dr. Elgar, who comes of a musical stock, was for a time bandmaster at the Worcestershire County Lunatic Asylum, in which capacity his business was to conduct the performances of the attendants' orchestra once a week and to write quadrilles, polkas, &c., for them, in respect of which he received from the Board the regulation payment of 5s. per set; likewise "arrangements" of Christy Minstrel songs at the lavish remuneration of 1s. 6d. per ditty. But the composer of "The Apostles" is far from despising these early experiences. On the contrary, he says that they taught him much. Like more than one other famous musician, both of the past and the present, Dr. Elgar has a pretty wit, which takes shape in various forms—amusing repartees, vivacious letters embellished with the most spirited illustrations, and musical *jeux d'esprit* of all descriptions. He is also

an omnivorous reader, possessing many much-prized first editions in his extensive library, while pictures of every school and also old furniture, of which he has many interesting specimens, are among his other "interests." In short, Dr. Elgar is one of the most many-sided of living musicians.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

The following summary of the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at Newcastle we take from *Public Opinion*:—

When Lord Spencer descended from his high position to speak of him as the most unscrupulous of men, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he had descended to the worst depths of political profligacy, he (Mr. Chamberlain) left these gentlemen and all their followers to wrap themselves up in their own virtue and wisdom, and he hoped that these would warn them. He would turn to Lord Goschen, Mr. Asquith, and Lord Rosebery. This question he had raised not as a party, but as a national and a Colonial question. Our whole prosperity was dependent on our maintaining and even increasing our Colonial trade. We could only keep our Colonial trade by the method he proposed, which was really the offer of our Colonies. The vast majority of the colonists were prepared to give more than they would receive. In the plan he laid before them there was no sacrifice on the part of the people. He was simply asking the people to transfer the tax from one article to another, from one pocket to another. The expenditure of the working-man would not be increased by a farthing. He denied that free imports had contributed to our prosperity. We had not done well because of Free Trade—he was not there that night because of the gout. If a man could not see the difference between the state of things to-day and thirty years ago, he ought to call himself, not a Liberal, but a Troglodyte, and live in a cave. His (Mr. Chamberlain's) opponents' figures were largely irrelevant; he might grant them all and still not alter one word of his programme. What the workman had to fear was, not a duty on corn, but a shortage of the supply. There was only one remedy for this, and that was to increase our sources of supply. We must call in the New World—the Colonies—to redress the balance of the old. Of all the taxes he proposed not more than one-half would be borne by the consumer. And he would make a profit out of the arrangement of from 2d. to 3d. a week. Commercial union was the first step towards a great, loyal, united, federated Empire. Preferential tariffs were necessary in order to keep the Empire together. Lord Rosebery at Sheffield said he did not find one jot or tittle of proof for that "amazing assertion." But it was Lord Rosebery's own assertion, made at Leeds in 1888. His (Mr. Chamberlain's) programme was to go with a stiff back to our competitors and say, "Gentlemen, we think you have played this game long enough." Then he would go to our kinsmen in the Colonies and say, "Gentlemen, we think it is high time that John Bull and Sons entered into partnership."

The other side of the question we quote from the same journal's digest of Mr. John Morley's speech at Manchester:—

There was a great scene in a famous old English comedy, in which a rake and a spendthrift put up for sale the family portraits, and people were asked now in this new campaign to put up Cobden, Bright, Peel, and Gladstone—put them all up to a very cheap auction. Every single living man who had carried the seals and worn the gown of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir William Harcourt, Lord Goschen, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, and, not least, the courageous Mr. Ritchie—every one of them experienced and authoritative men, took the same view as our ancestors took. Nothing would persuade him that Lancashire was going to be in a hurry to change the name of the Free Trade Hall to Protection Hall, or the New Corn Law Hall. Some of them had been called friends of every country but their own. Now their teachers, pastors, and masters told them that all countries were wise except our own. He did not believe it. He was not a Little Englander; he was an Old Englander, and old England knew very well what she was about. They were told we might have two elections. He did not think so; he thought one would be quite enough for these gentlemen. The proposal was a farce. Suppose through any large indignation raised against this retaliation policy the United States put a halfpenny a pound upon our cotton, where was Lancashire? He appealed to them not to go into this matter without counting the risks. The time had come, or was very rapidly coming, and the sooner the better,

when we should see this false image, with its feet of clay, shattered into pieces.

Meanwhile the lighter side of the great fiscal issue is amusingly dealt with by Mr. Mostyn Pigott in a small brochure entitled "The Joseph Jingle Book." Mr. Pigott is modest withal, and admits in his opening lines that to attempt to inform any one as to what preferential tariffs may mean "would scarify the little sense" he's got. Not presuming to understand the question, he gives Mr. Chamberlain credit for sincerity.

Though the nut you've attacked,
Prove too hard to be cracked,
And you suffer defeat in the fight,
Consolation remains,
For your trouble and pains—
In our hearts and our brains
We'll believe you believed you were right!

Mr. Pigott takes Mr. Chamberlain through various phases, and makes excellent sport of some of the things his critics have said of him. Thus, according to C.-B., Mr. Chamberlain is like a noisy bee bustling from flower to flower and gathering vitriol. Says Mr. Pigott:—

How doth the bad but busy Bee
Employ each shining hour
In bustling rather noisily
About from flow'r to flow'r?
How airily he wings his flight,
How cheerily he flits,
And makes beholders in their spite
Completely lose their wits!
I never guessed the Bee had aimed
At such a spiteful act
Till Campbell-Bannerman proclaimed
The scientific fact.

Mr. Chamberlain becomes the Imperial bogey man. He disturbs the equanimity of Germany, he sails for South Africa, he offends the millionaire,

J. B.

Robinson he!

and finally he upsets thing generally, this restless Joseph Brum de Brum. Mr. Pigott thinks—

A quiet summer afternoon
Is worth a dozen Zollvereins.
Joseph, Joseph Brum de Brum,
If time be heavy on your hands,
Are there no empty Corps
Or any foes in foreign lands?
Oh, teach dear Mr. Gerald trade,
Teach Brodick things he ought to know,
Deal gently with the Cobden Club,
And let this wearing subject go!

Mr. Pigott, being a poet, must needs be a seer, and indulges in a very mild prophecy:

All the time it grows apparent fast and faster
That, whatever are the wrongs or what the rights,
You are more or less the situation's master,
Which is far from pleasant news for Cobdenites.

DEATH OF MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

By the death of Mr. Herbert Spencer at the ripe age of 83, Great Britain loses one of her foremost sons. As a philosopher, logician and man of letters he made a profound impression upon the intellectual development of the nineteenth century, expanding its mental horizon, snapping many a galling chain welded by ignorance, prejudice and bigotry, and giving an impetus to freedom of thought and enquiry which is the lot of few mortals to achieve. Pressure on our space to-day compels us to limit our obituary notice of the great thinker to the well-digested biography which appears in *Men and Women of the Times*:—

Mr. Herbert, Spencer was born at Derby, on April 27, 1820. He was educated by his father, a schoolmaster and private teacher in Derby, and his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Established Church, who was active in various philanthropic movements. At the age of seventeen became a civil engineer, but after about eight years abandoned the profession, having during that period

contributed various papers to the *Civil Engineers' and Architects' Journal*. His first productions in general literature were a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government," published in the *Nonconformist* in 1842, which were reprinted in pamphlet form. From 1848 to 1853 he was engaged as sub-editor of the *Economist*, and during that time published his first considerable work, "Social Statics; or, the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first of them developed," 1851. Various articles, chiefly for the *Westminster* and other quarterly reviews, were written during the next four years. In 1855 appeared his "Principles of Psychology," which interpreted the phenomena of mind on the general principle of evolution (this was four years before the "Origin of Species" appeared). A break-down in health followed, which prevented work for eighteen months: 1857, 1858, and 1859 were occupied in writing various essays for the quarterly reviews, &c. In 1860 Mr. Spencer issued the programme of his "System of Synthetic Philosophy," which proposed to carry out in its application to all orders of phenomena the general law of evolution set forth in two essays published in 1857. To the execution of this project his subsequent life has been mainly devoted. The works composing the System are now all published. They are: "First Principles," 1862 (10th edit., 1897); "The Principles of Biology," 2 vols., 1864 (5th edit., 1894); "The Principles of Psychology," 2 vols., 1872 (5th edit., 1890); "The Principles of Sociology," vol. i., 1876 (4th edit., 1893); vol. ii., 1890 (3rd edit., 1893), comprising "Ceremonial Institutions," first issued 1879, and "Political Institutions," 1882; vol. iii., 1896 (2nd edit., 1897), including "Ecclesiastical Institutions," first issued 1885; "Principles of Ethics," vol. i., 1892 (2nd edit., 1898), including "The Data of Ethics," first issued 1872; vol. ii., 1893, including "Justice," 1891. Mr. Spencer's other works are: "Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," 1861 (38th edit., 1898); "Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative," 2 vols., 1858—63 (5th edit., 3 vols., 1891); "The Classification of the Sciences; to which are added, Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte," 1864 (3rd edit., 1873); "The Study of Sociology," 1873 (21st edit., 1894); "The Man versus the State," 1884 (14th thousand, 1897); "Various Fragments," 1897. Beyond his own proper work Mr. Spencer has published eight parts of the "Descriptive Sociology," classified and arranged by himself, and compiled by Professor Duncan, Dr. Scheppegg, and Mr. Collier. This work was originally undertaken simply for the purpose of providing himself with materials for the "Principles of Sociology," but was eventually published for the use of others. Part VIII., published in 1881, contained the announcement that having during the preceding 14 years sunk between £3000 and £4000 in the undertaking, he could no longer continue it. Mr. Spencer paid a visit to the United States in 1882. On May 12, 1883, he was elected a correspondent of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences for the section of Philosophy, in the room of Emerson, but he declined that in common with all academic honours, and other distinctions. Mr. Spencer's works have been extensively translated. All are rendered into French, nearly all into German and Russian, many into Italian and Spanish; and the work on Education has appeared also in Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Greek, Japanese, and Chinese. Since 1886 Mr. Spencer has been an invalid. From that date up to 1891 he published nothing; but he has since completed the "Synthetic Philosophy," besides an abridged and revised edition of "Social Statics," 1892, and a revised and enlarged edition of his "Essay" in three volumes, 1891.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the special correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and the Chicago *Record-Herald*, in one of his recent letters, gives a detailed account of Dr. Barnardo's work among the children of the London slums. During the thirty-six years of his activity, ending July 31, 1903, comfortable homes and honest employment have been found for 50,781 children picked out of the slums and gutters. A careful watch is kept upon each child who comes into the care of the organization, and the record shows that less than three per cent. of the rescued children have gone to the bad. It is estimated that about ten per cent. have been failures—that is, they have lacked the energy, industry, and intelligence necessary to make headway against the obstacles that human experience must encounter.

From thirty to forty per cent. never pass beyond the lot of a labourer or a servant, but this class is to be commended for its honesty, industry, and fidelity to its responsibilities. About forty per cent. are entirely successful and become valuable citizens, most of them farmers and mechanics, who accumulate money, marry well, provide themselves with homes, and raise useful families. From five to ten per cent. enter the professions. They become clergymen, lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, and upon the list may be found the names of several eminent men and women who have married in high stations and exercise great influence upon society. During the year 1902, 16,052 waif children were dealt with; 10,578 of these applied for admission to the home, 2,293 were rescued from utter destitution, 1,208 were rescued from circumstances of grave moral danger, 9,785 were wholly maintained, clothed, fed, and educated during the year, and of these 3,501 were absolutely fresh material, children who had never known homes or proper food or proper treatment, and had never received the benefits of charity in any way. This work is more than double that of all the other similar societies in England combined. In addition to this rescue work 11,268 children were fed during the year with 141,990 free meals, and 42,996 were furnished free lodgings; 48,086 garments were given away or sold at nominal prices, 1,493 children were fed, clothed, and educated at free day schools; 1,406 were found permanent homes or situations, and 1,053 were sent to the British colonies, principally to Canada, to grow up with the country.

Public Opinion notes that Mr. Secretary Moody's announcement of his intention to ask for about \$103,000,000 for the United States Navy has provoked some discussion regarding the expansion of America's expenditures in this direction. It is plainly evident from the tone of the following comment, taken from the *Baltimore Sun*, that this paper, and there are others of the same opinion, thinks that the nation is spending too much money on the Navy:—"If Secretary Moody's estimates for necessary naval expenditure in the fiscal year 1904-05 are approved by Congress the country will be in a fair way to have that 'big club' which some of our statesmen consider indispensable to its security. The appropriation which the Secretary of the Navy recommends is a sum nearly three and one-half times larger than our total naval expenditure ten years ago. It is true that Mr. Moody's estimates include payments on vessels authorized by the last Congress. To this extent the proposed expenditure will be in part settlement of debts incurred in the past. But it is also understood that the Secretary of the Navy will recommend to Congress the construction of additional battleships and cruisers, thus creating a debt to be paid not out of his estimates for the next fiscal year, but in a subsequent appropriation. Since 1897 the naval expenditure of the United States has been increasing by leaps and bounds. In that year it was about \$35,000,000. In 1900 it was \$56,000,000; in 1902, \$68,000,000; for the fiscal year 1903-4 it is \$80,000,000, and for the next fiscal year, if Congress approves Mr. Moody's estimates, it will exceed the \$100,000,000 mark. Is there anything in our relations with European Powers or in our aspirations as a 'world power' that necessitates this enormous naval expansion? Or are we building a mighty navy merely to show the world 'that we've

got the ships, we've got the men, and got the money, too," to cut as big a figure as any of our rivals?" It would be a mistake to conclude that the majority of American opinion is against liberal naval expenditure, for a large number of papers agree with the statement of the *Philadelphia Press* that—"A reasonably strong and thoroughly efficient Navy is indispensable for the United States."

From the *Official Gazette* we learn that from the reserves there have been taken the following sums:—

Expenses in connexion with foreign affairs.	Yen. 60,000
Special necessities for men-of-war	483,092
Expenses connected with Lumber Question.	9,000
Cost of provisions for troops	701,762
Cost of fodder for horses	581,380

These last two items are referred to a rise in the price of commodities.

Legal proceedings have been instituted by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha against the master of the Russian steamer which sank the *Tokai Maru* in a collision off Hakodate. The damages are laid at 148,000 yen. The Russian steamer has been distrained pending the result of the trial, the Japanese Company lodging security to the extent of 50,000 yen.

The telegraph announces the death of Sir Frederick Bramwell, one of Great Britain's foremost scientists.

Sir Frederick was born in 1818 and, we quote from *Men and Women of the Time*, from his earliest boyhood he showed great interest in mechanics, as evinced by his endeavours to repeat, in a rough model, the steam engines and winding machinery which he had seen at the age of nine in the construction of the St. Katharine's Dock. In 1834 he was apprenticed to one of the old school of mechanical engineers, John Hague, with whom he served his time and with whom he continued for a few years as principal draughtsman; then, after a varied experience in the employment of others, in 1853 he began business on his own account as a civil engineer. In 1856, he was elected an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers; in 1862 was transferred to full membership of that body; in 1867 was elected a Member of its Council, and in 1884-85 had the honour of filling the position of President, having previously been, in the years 1874-75, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. In 1881, on the formation of the Ordnance Committee, he was appointed one of the two lay members of that Committee. He also, in the exercise of his profession and at the instance of the Government, served on several committees which have been appointed for various purposes. Having been for some years a member of the British Association, he was in 1872 made President of Section G. (Mechanical Section), and was selected to refill this office on the occasion of a visit of the Association to Montreal in 1884, and was elected President of that body for the year commencing with the Bath meeting, September 1888. In 1873 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the year 1878 served on its Council. Having been a member of the Board of Managers of the Royal Institution for some time, he was, on the retirement of Sir William Bowman in 1885, appointed to the position of Hon. Secretary of that body. In 1884 he was nominated by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the position of Chairman of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition which was held in the following year. On the formation of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, he was appointed by the Goldsmiths' Company as one of their representatives, being at that time Prime Warden of the Company, and was elected by the Executive Committee of the Institute to be their Chairman. In 1885 he became Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1887 he received the honour of knighthood in connection with his services in the promotion of technical education, and in 1886 the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford. In 1889 he was created a Baronet, and in 1891 was made an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge.

Our readers are aware, doubtless, that according to the law of Japan a sum of 6½ million yen is set aside yearly for purposes of maintenance, and that the ship-building undertaken with the fund thus formed is spread over periods of 5 years each. Tokyo journals state that the work of the first

period is now about to commence. Apparently there are two divisions of ships that fall under the category of wanting "maintenance." The first division comprises the *Fuso*, the *Tsukuba*, the *Kongō*, the *Hiyei*, the *Amagi*, the *Iwaki*, the *Tsukushi*, the *Chintō*, the *Chinsai*, the *Chinnan*, the *Chinhoku*, the *Chinchū*, the *Chinpan*, the *Kaimon* and the *Tenryū*. All these are old vessels of little remaining value. Those beginning with the syllable *Chin* are gunboats that were taken from the Chinese during the war. In the same division there are 8 torpedo boats, namely, Nos. 1, 13, 4, 28, 26, 27 and the *Fukuryū* and *Kotaka*. All the craft of this division are to be suffered to pass gradually out of use, no attempt being made to replace them. To the second division belong the *Katsuragi*, the *Yamato*, the *Musashi*, the *Takao*, the *Naya*, the *Atago*, the *Chōkai*, the *Yayeyama*, and the *Toyohashi*. To compensate for the wear and tear of this division, there are now to be built 4 second-class cruisers of 6,000 tons each, 4 torpedo destroyers and 32 torpedo-boats. These will take 5 years to construct—presumably in Japan—and will cost 32½ millions of yen.

Reports have reached Tokyo of the loss of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Teshio Maru* (1,106 tons). The ship ran on a rock in the Soya Strait on the 3rd instant at 9 a.m. during a violent gale. There was no loss of life, but the greater part of the cargo was destroyed. Every possible step was taken for the relief of the passengers.

A feature of the administrative reforms introduced by the Government is the abolition of the title "Somuchokwan" which, some years ago, took the place of "Jikwan" as the official term for "Vice-Minister." The old term is restored, and all the present Vice-Ministers become once more *Jikwan*, with the exception of Mr. Okada of the Educational Department who retires, being replaced by Mr. Koba Sadanaga.

Mr. Yanagiya ceases to be chief of the Patents Bureau, that office not appearing in the new schedule.

Prince Konoye's health seems very far from being restored. He has left the hospital, but he is said to be still suffering from inflammation of the lungs, and though not in an actually dangerous state, his condition causes much anxiety.

The following extracts from a private letter have been placed at our disposal (the writer left London on November 11th and Moscow on November 14th at 11 p.m.):—

I expect to arrive at Dalny to-morrow morning (28th Nov.). We are really due at 7 a.m. but are a couple of hours late.

Although I am very glad to be at the end of this long journey I must say it has not been very tedious, in fact I have been most comfortable. When I joined the train at Moscow I found there were two other occupants in the section. One was an American missionary going to Sendai, the other a Russian. In my opinion the trains are equally as comfortable as the Pullmans on the American Continent. They are lighted throughout by electricity, there being 2 lamps in the ceiling of each section besides a portable reading lamp over the table.

The cars are heated by hot water pipes, and are always kept at a comfortable temperature. The dining car is very nicely arranged, and contains a library and a piano. Three days after leaving Moscow the Russian left our section as did a lady who shared that of the missionary's wife. The missionary then joined his wife, leaving me the whole section to myself and I was the only occupant all the way thence to Lake Baikal. The weather was very cold, and it was necessary to wrap oneself up well before getting out of the train for exercise.

We had no difficulty in crossing Lake Baikal although there was plenty of ice. I was however, very cold. On joining the train at the other side of

the Lake I found myself again the only occupant of the section. I have thus had a compartment to myself nearly the whole of the journey from Moscow. This train is just as comfortable as that on the other side of the Lake, but lacks the piano and library.

The charges in the dining car are fairly moderate. The only unreasonable charge I experienced was two roubles for a bath, which I thought rather stiff.

I had, however, to pay a heavy duty on the Russian frontier on articles intended as wedding presents.

The public had almost hoped that nothing more would be heard of disturbances in Formosa, though it must be confessed that in view of very many decades of failure to quell the natives in pre-Japanese days, the time has scarcely come to look for complete and permanent success. News has just been officially forwarded to Tokyo that remotely in consequence of some intrigues and proximately because of the assassination of a Japanese policeman, steps were taken to effect arrests, with the result of a kind of riot which led to the shooting of some insurgents and the seizure of others. The affair seems to have had petty dimensions, and assurances are given that a recrudescence need not be apprehended, according to present appearances.

The petty officers of the Japanese Navy appear to be getting up a subscription by way of testimonial to Miss McLean, whose extraordinary kindness and hospitality to everyone serving under the flag of the Rising Sun have often been a subject of public comment. From the fact that this testimonial is to take the form of money, and from an incidental statement that the benevolent lady has impaired her fortunes by her lavish good-nature, we gather that the motive is one of charity in its ordinary sense. It is to be hoped that such is not the case, for a sequel of that kind would be disagreeable.

The public were shocked some time ago by an account of cruelties that a German tutor practised towards two boys entrusted to his care, the result being that one unhappy lad died and the other barely escaped the same fate. Here, now, is a parallel story, with the difference that the central figure is an English mother:—

Mrs. Day, the "heroine" of horrors which have been brought to light, thanks to the efforts of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, during the present week, is described as very dark and slight, and almost Oriental-looking. Her methods were certainly Spartan as she seemed to consider that obedience was best enforced by hanging her eldest daughter (a girl of fourteen) up to a beam in a loft by means of her skipping rope, and there letting her remain all night. On cold winter nights a salutary form of punishment was found in making her undress, and then turning her out in the garden, where she on many occasions passed the entire night. Her hands were burnt on the top of the kitchen stove, if the oven was not heated with sufficient promptitude, and pieces were on several occasions cut out of her arms by beating them with sharp instruments. To a younger sister the same treatment was meted out in modified form and both children are described as looking puny, badly nourished, and far younger than their age. Fortunately their troubles are at an end now, as the jury before whom the case was tried found the mother guilty, and Lord Coleridge yesterday sentenced her to six months' hard labour. The children are to remain under the care of the befriending Society.

We take the following from an Indian exchange:—

Simla, November 4.

As a good many wild rumours are afloat, it may be useful to state how matters in Tibet now stand. The mission is still at Kambajong where Colonel Young's husband rejoins it shortly from Simla. The Tibetans have made no sign of fulfilling their undertaking to send a properly-qualified representative to meet the British. One of the two subordinate officials from Lhasa who arrived at Kambajong some time ago proved to have no authority to discuss the questions in dispute and has now left on the grounds of sickness. There has been no open hostility on

the part of the Thibetans, but it is quite clear that the Lamas are playing their old game of procrastination in the hope that the Mission may get tired out and withdraw to India in the coming severe weather, in which case negotiations for the fulfilment of their engagements in regard to the opening of Thibet to British trade would have to be begun all over again next spring. In this they will be disappointed. The transport which is being collected in Sikkin, and the stores which are being pushed up will enable the mission to remain where it is throughout the winter, and if any attack is made upon it there is ample force in the two Pioneer regiments which are at work improving the road to India to protect it. It is possible that another Sapper Corps may be sent up to help with the road, which proves to be a heavy task to get into order, but no further troops are likely to be required at present.

There can be little doubt as to the final issue of the course England has now been compelled to adopt. Thibet is the last region of the world where the policy of exclusiveness still has active force. It is no longer a possible policy, and the fate of any country pursuing it may be regarded as sealed.

We observe that *Academy and Literature* is responsible for a statement that the late Mrs. Matilda Chaplin Ayrton, M.D., "has always been understood to be the original of Mirah in *Daniel Deronda*." This is to us a very remarkable assertion. We could scarcely have conceived two persons more dissimilar than Mrs. Ayrton and Mirah, as the latter is presented to us by the great novelist. If George Eliot really intended the *Deronda* Jewess for a reproduction of the scientific lady whom many of us had the pleasure of knowing 25 years ago in Tokyo, either the romanist must be an unskilful portrait-painter or things must present themselves in diametrically different forms to different eyes.

Our readers doubtless remember that some time ago a man made his way into the house of Mr. Shimada Saburo and performed some antics which led to his arrest and subsequent arraignment on a charge of attempted assassination. The impression circulated at the time was that the man desired to take vengeance upon Mr. Shimada for the writings in the *Mainichi Shinbun* which were supposed to have contributed to the murder of Mr. Hoshi Toru. But the Tokyo Local Court has now found that Oora Tomitaro, as the man is called, was not actuated by any murderous design against Mr. Shimada, his only object being to demonstrate his own worthiness to be re-admitted to the ranks of the *soshi* from which he had been expelled. We are reminded of Dr. Johnson's greeting to the fisherwoman:—"Madame, under pretence of keeping a bawdy shop you are a receiver of stolen goods."

It will be remembered that some time ago a wholesale seizure of Japanese fishing schooners was made by a Russian cruiser, and that the crews of the captured vessels, with the exception of 8 men, were allowed to return to Japan. The Japanese claimed that they had been engaged in a perfectly legitimate operation, namely, the lading of salted fish in accordance with an agreement to which Russian subjects were parties. News has now been received from Vladivostok, however, to the effect that the judgment of the court was against the Japanese, that they were sentenced to 1½ months' imprisonment, and that their vessels were confiscated. Whether the latter announcement covers the whole of the captured schooners, 11 in number, the telegram does not make clear.

It has occasionally occurred to Japanese publicists to compare Japan and Italy, and some have even affirmed that the former is

nearly as heavily taxed as the latter. Now the latest statistics show that in 1903 the Italian State taxes are 17.80 yen per head of the population, and if the local taxes be added, each Italian, man, woman or child, pays 23.20 yen per head. In other words, if the Italian rate were applied to Japan, the people of the latter would be paying a total of about a thousand million yen annually in taxes. What they really do pay is one-fifth of that amount. A very striking essay about the condition of Italy has just been written by Signor Giglioli. Among other unpleasant facts he shows that in one year there were among the peasants 72,603 cases of pellagra, a disease caused by eating decayed grain.

Rats infested with pest bacillus have been found in the Akasaka district of Tokyo and in the warehouse of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Kayabacho. Considerable alarm has been caused by these discoveries, and there is talk of erecting a zinc fence round the Akasaka Palace.

We are asked to state that at the Charity Concert held at the British Legation on the 5th inst., 277 tickets were sold which, together with a donation from H. I. H. Princess Kanin, realized yen 856. This sum has been handed to Doctor Teusler.

In an article on the "Ten Temples of Abydos" in *Harper's Magazine*, Professor Flinders Petrie tells of his discovery of a statuette of ivory more than 6500 years old, and how he managed to preserve it:—

"Groping in the thick brown organic mud of this rubbish-hole," says Professor Petrie, "I lifted out one by one the priceless examples of glazed work and ivory of this earliest age of great art—an art of which we had never understood the excellence from the traces hitherto known. The ivory was sadly rotted, and could scarcely be lifted without dropping asunder in flakes. So when I found that I had touched a piece it was left alone, and other parts were cleared, until at last a patch of ground was left where several pieces of ivory had been observed. Cutting deep around this, I detached the whole block of sixty or eighty pounds of earth, and had it removed on a tray to my store-room. There it dried gradually for two or three weeks; and then with a camel's-hair paint-brush I began to gently dissect it and to trace the ivory figures. Not a single piece was broken or spoiled by thus working it out, and noble figures of lions, a bear, a large ape and several boys came gradually to light. Suddenly a patterned robe and then a marvellous face appeared in the dust, and there came forth from his 6000-year sleep one of the finest portrait figures that have ever been seen. A single photograph can give but little idea of the face and the expression, which changes with every fresh light in which it is seen. Wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, and clad in his thick embroidered robe, this old King, wily yet feeble with the weight of years, stands for the diplomacy and statecraft of the oldest civilized kingdom that we know. No later artist of Egypt, no Roman portrait-maker, no Renaissance Italian, has outdone the truth and expression of this oldest royal portrait, coming from the first dynasty of Egypt."

BEHIND THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

It is many years now since Mr. H. W. Lucy started writing the *Diary of Dog Toby*, M.P., for the columns of *Punch*, but despite the passage of years he manages to keep the narrative as crisp and diverting as when he first set out upon the task. The same interesting air of brisk freshness pervades the book which he has just published through Messrs. Newnes, which he entitles, "Peeps at Parliament. Taken from Behind the Speaker's Chair." The volume deals with the years 1893, '94 and part of '95, and, alas, many of the men whom he mentions have passed to "where beyond these voices there is peace." Still for all that the book is decidedly worth reading. Mr. Lucy is

one of those who believe that the main foundation of the position which the House of Commons holds among the Parliaments of the world is its condition of volunteered unremunerated service:—

In spite of sneers from disappointed or flippant persons, a seat in the House of Commons still remains one of the highest prizes of citizen life. When membership becomes a business bringing in, say, £5 a week, the charm will be gone. As things stand, there is no reason why any constituency desiring to do so may not return a member on the terms of paying him a salary. It is done in several cases, in two at least, with the happiest results. It would be a different thing to throw the whole place open with standing advertisements for eligible members, at a salary of £300 a year paid quarterly. The board of impecunious babblers and busybodies attracted by such a bait would trample down the class of men who compose the present House of Commons, and who are in various ways in touch with all the multi-form interests of the nation.

Mr. Lucy is not always in this serious vein: he has too many good stories to tell for that to continue long. Some of them concern the all-night sittings and the difficulty of getting members to remain at their posts. Here is one which seems new:—

It was in the Parliament of 1880 that a messenger from the Government Whip went forth in the early morning in search of a member. He lived in Queen Anne's-mansions, and the messenger explaining the urgency of his errand, the night-porter conducted him to the bedroom of the sleeping senator. Succeding in awakening him, he delivered his message, "Give my compliments to Lord Richard Grosvenor," said the wife of the still somnolent M.P.; "tell him my husband has gone to bed, and is paired for the night."

How Parliament insensibly changes some of its former most rigid rules in sympathy with the changes in the nation is well-illustrated by its attitude towards dress. Thirty years ago, Mr. Lucy points out, no one would have thought of entering the precincts of the House wearing anything other than the "consecrated stovepipe hat." It was the Irish members who broke down this ancient custom, as they have broken down some others:—

John Martin was, so far as I remember, the first member who crossed the Lobby of the House in a low-crowned hat. But he shrank from obtruding it on the notice of the Speaker. He carried it in his hand, stowing it away out of sight during a debate. Even this modest demeanour led to an interview with the Speaker, Mr. Brand was then in the Chair. He sent for Mr. Martin, courteously but firmly explained to him that he was breaking an unwritten law of Parliament, and asked him to provide himself with the headgear usually seen at Westminster. Mr. Martin at once obeyed the injunction—a conclusion of the story which shows how far we have marched since that time.

We conclude with one further extract which relates not to the House of Commons but to one who played a very important part in its history during the nineteenth century—Mr. Gladstone. It is a story connected with his childhood that will not be found in *Morley's "Life"*:

The reminiscence belongs to the records of a country house, and it is Mr. Gladstone who recalls it. Mr. Henry Chaplin was a fellow-guest. Mr. Gladstone one evening asked him whether his grandmother had not lived in a certain street in Mayfair. Mr. Chaplin assented. "Ah!" said Mr. Gladstone, "I remember it very well. I lived next door to her when I was a child. She used to give evening parties. When the carriages were assembled to take up, my brother and I used to creep out of bed—it was in the summer time—softly open the window, get out our squirts, and discreetly fire away at the coachmen on the boxes. I remember the intense delight with which we used to see them look up to the sky and call out to each other whether it wasn't beginning to rain."

Mr. Lucy's volume is illustrated by Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, and he has been lucky in his illustrator.

The Taunggyin Sayadaw has been installed at Mandalay as Thathanabaing of Upper Burma. This is equivalent to the rank of Archbishop.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

WHATEVER may be said by political agitators as to the certainty of an immediate struggle between the Cabinet and the political parties on the subject of foreign affairs, thoughtful persons must find some difficulty in endorsing that forecast. There is nothing in the resolutions passed by the *Seiyun-kai* or in the utterances of their leaders to suggest that such a line will be adopted. Questions will be asked: that is pretty certain. But should the Government declare that the interests of the State impose reticence, can any political party impeach the Ministers of the Crown for preserving silence? The Progressists, indeed, have adopted resolutions which amount to impeachment of the Cabinet, but there is not the smallest indication that the *Seiyun-kai*, despite their ostensible *cunctate* with the Progressists, will follow the latter into that lobby. Beyond all doubt if the parties thus unite to deprive the Ministers of an essential prerogative, the right of choosing times and seasons for taking the public into their confidence as to details of foreign policy, the Ministers on their side will advise the Sovereign to dissolve the Lower House, and the world will say that the Lower House was rightly served. Even in the matter of questions there will have to be circumspection, for at any stage of a series of queries the Cabinet can interpose an imperative veto to which the questioners must bow, unless they determine to adopt the indefensible position suggested above. Here, then, we conclude that there is no bond of effective union for destructive purposes between the two parties. More probable is that they will have recourse to the familiar weapon of attack, administrative and financial reforms. It does not admit of any doubt, in our opinion, that a wholesale reformer is needed, a statesman with a genius for reform and with the courage of a revolutionist. But the point for immediate consideration is the two parties' allegation that the Government has not kept its promises in this matter. Can that be proved? At the time of the celebrated compromise last spring, the Government asked the *Seiyun-kai* to vote the scheme of naval expansion in consideration of the Treasury's pledge to find the necessary funds without recourse to additional taxation. The Treasury catalogued its resources: administrative retrenchments representing 1 million *yen* annually and aggregating 10 millions in the course of the ten-year period of naval increment; reduction of telephone outlays by one half of a million during the same period; reduction of railway outlays by 45 millions, in 10 years, and floating of public bonds to the extent of 55 millions in 10 years; the total fund thus brought into sight being 110½ million *yen*. But the Government has more than carried out that programme. It has effected administrative retrenchments amounting not to one million *yen* annually, but to nearly 5

millions, and by means of these retrenchments it is enabled to dispense almost entirely with the bond-issuing item of the programme. It will not be easy, therefore, to construct an effective indictment out of any materials here offering.

After all, too, there remains the query, what statesmen are prepared to form a Cabinet in lieu of the present Ministry? Whatever may be said, Marquis Iro stands just as supreme as he has ever stood. With him, after the EMPEROR, the last word rests. Again, whatever may be said, the *Seiyun-kai* are under Marquis Iro's guidance. Has Marquis Iro any desire to take the reins out of the hands of a Ministry of whose policy in foreign affairs he is undoubtedly an approving observer, nay much more than an approving observer? Is this the moment when Marquis Iro wishes to resume an office which has always been within his immediate reach for many years past, and will remain within his immediate reach so long as he lives? It appears to us that the danger of the parliamentary situation lies outside the deliberate policy of the party leaders: it lies in minor issues which, through the insubordination of the rank and file of the parties and the intrigues of agitators, may be perverted into means of precipitating a collision.

FIRES.

On the night of Thursday (the 3rd) about 10 o'clock, fire broke out in an unoccupied house at Chitose-cho, Yokohama. At the time there was a strong south-westerly wind and the flames extended immediately to the 2nd and 3rd streets of Miyoshi-cho, burning over 100 houses, including the low class inn, Iwasawa-ya, where a case of plague recently appeared. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but the Kotobuki-cho police believe it to be incendiary. A coal yard where about 2,200 tons of coal—the Mitsu Bishi, about 600 tons, the Sekitan Shokai, about 800 tons, and Mr. Baba, about 800 tons—were stored, also took fire, a portion of the contents being burned. The following morning, two dead bodies were found at Miyoshi-cho, and four children are reported missing.

A youth was arrested on Dec. 5th by the Kotobuki-cho police on a charge of incendiarism connected with the recent fire at Miyoshi-cho, Yokohama.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the night of Dec. 2nd at Asakusa, Tokyo, destroying three houses. Tobacco embers are reported to have been the cause.

Fire occurred on the night of Dec. 4th at Hanakawado, Asakusa, Tokyo, destroying one building.

The following morning, a fatal fire occurred at Ichigaya, Tokyo, burning down one house. Two men who were sleeping in an upper room of the building were killed.

The Saisai-ko Academy, Kumamoto, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Dec. 8th. The building cost *yen* 250,000.

On the morning of Dec. 9th, fire occurred at the village of Kakino, near Hiratsuka. One house was destroyed, a girl killed, and her father severely injured. It appears that the unfortunate girl was filling lamps with kerosene oil from a can into which a burning match accidentally slipped.

A telegram from Tokushima states that fire broke out on Dec. 9th in the village of Kuramoto, destroying 11 houses and damaging 7 others.

Fire broke out on the evening of Dec. 9th at Daikumachi, Osaka, burning down nine houses. It is reported by the *Asahi*, that the building was insured in the Nippon Fire Insurance Company for *yen* 6,000.

CONCERT AT THE BRITISH LEGATION IN TOKYO.

The concert at the British Legation in Tokyo on the 5th instant proved a signal success, as might have been anticipated. A very large number of tickets were taken by the public, but such excellent arrangements had been made by Lady MacDonald that ample accommodation offered for all. Her Imperial Highness Princess Kanin graced the occasion with her presence, and it need scarcely be added that the audience included most of the prominent residents of Tokyo, diplomatic, official and private, as well as several people from Yokohama. The programme is appended. All the numbers were excellently rendered but the greatest enthusiasm seemed to be aroused by the playing of Dr. Von Koeber and the singing of Mr. Maitland. In the interval between the parts His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald made the following remarks:—

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I should like to say a few words with regard to the Charity which you are so materially assisting by your presence here to-night.

St. Luke's Hospital is the property of the American Church Mission in Japan. The running expenses of the Hospital amount to some 13,000 *yen*, and the appropriation from the Mission Board covers about 1/10 of that sum, the rest being made up from hospital earnings, and the contributions of friends.

The recent additions to the building, consisting of operating and sterilizing rooms, have seriously taxed the resources of the Hospital and it is very much in need of a separate building to care for infectious cases. It is to assist in erecting this that the concert is given. I am informed that the cost of such a building will be between three and four thousand *yen*. Of this, upwards of one thousand I think I see before me to-night, and it gives me great pleasure to announce to you that the munificent sum of 1,000 dollars gold, upwards of 2,000 *yen*, has been handed to my wife towards this charity, by Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, an American lady, who recently visited this country, and who by this gift has added one more to the numberless acts of charity for which she is well-known.

It now only remains for me to thank Dr. Von Koeber, Professor Junker, and the artists who so ungrudgingly and so charmingly are giving of their best in the noble cause of charity.

PROGRAMME.

1. TRIO in B flat majorRubinstein.
Dr. v. Koeber, Prof. Junker and Mr. Davis.
2. SONG—
a. Komm, wir wandelnP. Cornelius.
b. Es war zur ersten Frühlingszeit...Tschatskowsky.
Mrs. Payne.
3. SCHERZO, for Cello and Piano.....Rubinstein.
Mr. Davis and Dr. v. Koeber.
4. SONG—Hungarian Song, arranged by Korbay.
Mr. Maitland.

INTERVAL.

5. PIANO SOLO—
a. MädeChopin.
b. TarantellaLiszt.
Dr. v. Koeber.
6. Song—Good NightDvořak.
Mrs. Payne.
7. CONCERTO for two ViolinsAlard.
Prof. Junker Miss Ko Koda and Miss N. Koda.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have received from Max Nösler and Co., the German Booksellers who recently opened a branch store in Main Street, Yokohama, a copy of Herr. H. Gottwaldt's Volkswirtschaftliche studie entitled "Die Ueberseeische Auswanderung der Chinesen und ihre Einwirkung auf die weisse und gelbe Rasse." Printed at Bremen, the brochure is capably produced in clear type and on heavy paper, while the letterpress is characteristically thorough in every way.

We acknowledge receipt of the statistical report on Japanese railway lines, for 1902, published by the Department of Communications. It gives, as a supplement, a detailed plan with regard to railways which are already constructed or are proposed.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. B. GILLETT.

The testimonial to Mr. B. Gillett, which has been signed so generally by the community during the past few days, was presented to him on Wednesday last at the Masonic Rooms in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. It will doubtless be in the recollection of our readers that at the last meeting of members of the foreign community held in March for the purpose of passing the accounts and transacting other business connected with the Cemetery a strong conviction was expressed by those present that the foreign residents should recognize the long-continued, devoted and valuable services rendered to the community by Mr. Gillett, Honorary Secretary and Superintendent of the Cemetery. A proposal was then made that a service of plate should be provided and presented at a meeting of the community called with that object, but Mr. Gillett in unmistakable language set his veto on that scheme. If it was desired to present to him a testimonial then he said let them give him a written testimonial which would cost little and would bear the names of those who wished to show their appreciation. But he wished them not for a moment to think of giving him a service of plate. He should not know what to do with it and he had no one to whom to leave it as an heirloom. Mr. Gillett's wish, of course, was adopted and a Committee consisting of Messrs. James Walter, J. P. Mollison and A. Bellamy Brown were appointed to take the necessary steps.

The Testimonial which the Committee have prepared for the signatures of members of the community is a beautiful piece of work. The Address has been most artistically engrossed and illuminated by Miss Schwabe and enclosed in purple plush covers—of the simplest and plainest type at Mr. Gillett's own request—and is, as well in the sentiments conveyed on its two pages as in the great array of signatures which attest it, a striking example of the unanimity and gratitude with which his fellow-residents view Mr. Gillett's long and devoted services.

Soon after 4.30 Mr. J. Carey Hall H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Yokohama, took the chair on the motion of Mr. James Walter. After the lapse of a few minutes,

The CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order. Very few words from him, he said, would suffice by way of preface to introduce the business of the meeting. It would be in the recollection of many of them that this meeting was held in consequence of proceedings that took place at the last annual meeting of the Cemetery Committee—or rather, he ought to say, the meeting of the community before which the report and accounts of the Cemetery Committee were annually laid. On that occasion, as he found from reference to the report of the proceedings in the press, it was felt to be the unanimous sentiment of the community that some special mark of recognition and acknowledgment should be given to Mr. Gillett for his uninterrupted services of a quarter of a century. Some discussion took place as to the form, but finally in accordance with Mr. Gillett's own wishes it was decided that it should take the form of a testimonial (applause). He called on Mr. J. P. Mollison to read that testimonial.

Mr. MOLLISON said:—Mr. Gillett: The pleasing privilege has been accorded me of offering for your acceptance to-day, the address which I hold in my hand, and I need not tell you how highly I value the honour of the position I find myself in, on such an interesting and memorable occasion. The address is signed by 256 of your fellow residents and is intended as an affectionate recognition of the sacred trust you have taken upon yourself in caring for the community's Dead during a long period of years. How diligently and faithfully you have fulfilled that self-imposed duty, no one knows better than myself, and it is therefore with a keen sense of personal gratitude that in the name of the signatories I offer you this testimonial. With these few and altogether inadequate words, I will with your permission now read the address.

To BARZILLAI GILLETT, ESQ.

No. 24, Yamashita-cho,
Yokohama.

DEAR MR. GILLETT,—We, the undersigned residents of Yokohama, desire to express our warm appreciation of the unselfish, unobtrusive and unflinching services you have rendered to this Community as Superintendent of the General Cemetery for a period of over a quarter of a century.

We desire to record our unfeigned admiration of the lofty sense of duty and the true kindness of heart that have prompted you to devote so much time and thought all these years to the care of the Cemetery, bringing order out of confusion, and converting what was formerly a neglected wilderness into a veritable Garden of Sleep; a fitting resting place for our dear ones who have passed away.

Whilst assured that in all your work you have been actuated by that highest amongst virtues, love of your fellowmen, without thought of recognition or reward, it is none the less undeniable that you have placed us, your fellow-residents, under a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. All we can do is to tender you our most grateful thanks for what you have done and are still doing, and assure you that the memory of your labour of love amongst us will always remain in our hearts, and go down to our posterity as fresh and fragrant as the grass green mounds that for so many years have had your constant and loving care.

We are, Dear Mr. Gillett,

Your affectionate friends

[Here follow the signatures.]

That, Mr. Gillett, is the address which I have now the honour to ask your acceptance of, and I would just add that whilst this will always remain a red-letter day in our lives, we trust it may not be an altogether unremembered one in yours.

Mr. B. Gillett, who was greatly affected, assured the Chairman and Mr. Mollison that they had his sincere thanks for the very kind expressions they had been good enough to make about him. Truly he had met with nothing but kindness from those he had come in contact with in taking care of the Cemetery. He remembered that eight or nine years ago while the Chairman was Her Majesty's Consul here he had from time to time to have recourse to Mr. Hall to talk over matters of the Cemetery, and he took this public opportunity of testifying to the kindness and urbanity with which the Chairman always met him. That Mr. Hall always took an interest in the Cemetery was remembered by many present, but in addition to this at one of the annual meetings that gentleman made a remarkable speech which, the speaker thought, created a great impression on the minds of people. To this day again and again he was asked whether it had been reported and where it was obtainable. And now he said to the ladies and gentlemen present and to the Committee who had put this testimonial through, how could he thank them? Surely they would believe it to be the outcome of his heart when he thanked them with all the fervency and all the affection that one man could express to another. And to all dear friends what should he say? Truly he had been among them for many years; truly how many had they seen deposited in the Cemetery; truly how often had he seen some one or other, who had just laid there a loved form, and was watching and tending, and watering the flowers. Let them carry their minds to the Cemetery itself and think how many esteemed friends had been lost and were lying there. Did they not think it was a pleasure and a gratification to go about and see that those last resting-places were kept in proper order, and that it was not more than one man's duty to another to do these things—especially in a small place like Yokohama (Applause). What he had been able to do for the Cemetery had been a labour of love. (Applause). He never expected for a moment that he would be rewarded for it and when it was proposed some years ago he put his foot down and said "No, never!" However, time went on and the matter came up again, and it was proposed that a silver plate should be given to him but he said rather would he have a testimonial such as they had now presented to him. (Applause). It was rather too good. ("No, no.") Whatever he had done had been from the bottom of his heart. He assured them again he was truly thankful for the testimonial.

He asked them to believe that when in his declining years he was sitting in his own lonely room whether in dear old England or in Japan, thinking perhaps of things gone by, he should take that testimonial, read the affectionate expressions in the address, look through the list of names and say "that man, that man, and that man I knew." Did they not think that would lead him to profitable thought? So much regard had he for his friends in Yokohama that wherever he might be he should look back to his going in and out among them and be truly thankful that he was ever able to contribute in any way to their satisfaction in connection with the Cemetery. (Applause.) He asked his dear friends, and especially some among the younger of them, as they passed through the Cemetery when he might not be here or might have passed away and perhaps have been laid to rest there,—he asked them as they looked at the surroundings to think that once there was an old man who served that Cemetery for many years and that to him its present appearance was mainly attributable. Whether he was thought of as "Flipperty-Gillett," or "Old Buster," or "Uncle," or "B.G." he wished them to remember that he was an old man and that his name was B. Gillett. They could rest assured that testimonial would be a valuable possession to him, that he would ever look on it with pleasurable contemplation and joy, and that it would be a solace to him in the declining years of his life. "God bless you all!" he said in conclusion; "and my only hope is that you may all be blessed in your households and in your stores and that every good wish will accompany you." (Applause.)

Mr. JAMES DODDS said before moving the resolution which would bring the meeting to a close he thought it was but right to give expression to their appreciation of the manner in which the Committee, Messrs. James Walter, J. P. Mollison and A. Bellamy Brown, had performed the duty entrusted to them in drawing up the testimonial just presented to Mr. Gillett. He thought everybody would agree that it had been done in a very efficient and graceful manner. (Applause.) Further in this connection he would venture to mention the name of Miss Schwabe, whose neat and dainty work was seen in the scroll that had been placed on the table. (Applause.) It had been said that the beauty of it might be increased by the addition of Mr. Gillett's monogram and by having the corners mounted in silver. Mr. Gillett had objected to any larger contribution of silver but it might be hoped he would object to that. In asking the meeting to join in a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hall, who had taken the chair, he would go farther and tender to the Chairman a hearty welcome to his old post in Yokohama, express their pleasure at and congratulate him upon the special marks of favour which he had recently received at the hands of his Sovereign, and express the hope that they would see him frequently take the lead in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community as he had done that day. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Dodds and Mr. Gillett for the kind words they had spoken about his return to Yokohama and his former consular post. He desired to associate himself in the fullest manner possible with the spirit as well as the language of the address. The care of the dead was one of the greatest privileges of humanity; it must be done by a special organ, and right well had Mr. Gillett discharged that duty for the community of Yokohama during the past five and twenty years. It was a work of some trouble to express the sentiments of the community in an address, but he thought all would agree that the Committee had discharged their duties in a most appropriate way. He therefore asked the meeting to record their approval of Mr. Dodds' motion by "Ayes" and "Noes" and the answer was unanimous in the former sense. He desired to thank them most heartily for the kind words that had been said, and declared the meeting closed.

The company then dispersed most of them, however, first shaking hands with Mr. Gillett.

Colonel H. Yoda, of Infantry, has been promoted Major-General and appointed commander of the 4th Brigade of Infantry.

NOTES ON THE RULES OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

(COMMUNICATED BY A.R.C.)

SCALE OF WEIGHT FOR AGE:—Rule 44 gives a uniform difference of 5 lbs per year, from 3 years to 6 years, regardless of distance, or times of the year. Under no recognized scale of weight for age elsewhere in the world does a 5 years old horse get 5 lbs from older horses in any race over any distance on the flat. In England, 5 year olds, 5 year olds and aged horses run on even terms in all races up to two miles throughout the year. In Australia, 4 year old horses run on even terms with 5 year olds, 6 year olds and aged horses, in all races up to 1 mile in May, and receive 1 lb only from the older horses in races up to 1½ miles. In November, 4 year olds receive 1 lb in races up to ¾ mile; 2 lbs in races up to 1 mile and 3 lbs in races up to 1½ miles.

Australian horses are raced more largely in India than in any country outside their own. The following table is taken from the scale of weight for age in use throughout India:—

Races in May for Australians:

	¾ m.	1 m.	1½ m.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
3 year olds;.....	125	124	121
4 year olds;.....	129	129	128
5, 6 and aged;	129	129	129

In November:—

	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
3 year olds;.....	116	113	110
4 year olds;.....	128	127	126
5, 6 and aged;	129	129	129

An addition all round of 6 lbs. to the above weights, would make the scale suitable for our requirements here. The minimum weight for a 4 year old would be 132 lbs. as against the present N. R. C. scale weight of 130 lbs. Some of our riders cannot manage 130 lbs. but can just do 132 lbs.

AGES OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES:—Rule No. 64 reads: "Age of horses in Japan to be reckoned from 1st January. In practice the ages of subscription griffins are taken from the advices received with each shipment. But this works unfairly. Let us suppose that two horses are foaled on the same day, in September, 1899, thus being 4 year olds in Australia on 1st August, 1903. One is sent up here for the November Meeting, 1903, and the other for the Spring Meeting, 1904. The former is called a 5 year old on 1st January, 1904, and runs as a 5 year old throughout 1904. The latter runs as a 4 year old throughout 1904; a difference of one year between two horses foaled on the same day! Now that the Club have an official veterinary surgeon, there is no excuse for such an anomaly. But in any case the Club should recognize that Australian horses take their age from the 1st August, and make the change in their age before the Autumn Meeting, not before the Spring Meeting.

DECLARATION TO WIN, RULE No. 46:—"A member is allowed to enter and run more than one horse for a race, but must declare before the race which will win if able." The declaration rule was originally intended to allow an owner, if he so desired, to have one of his horses pulled to let the other win if they were leading at the finish of a race. In the N. R. C. rules the word "must" has evidently been substituted for the word "may" in error, as a compulsory declaration can never have been intended: that would lead to strange complications. In practice owners do not declare which will win, the usual phrase being here, "Mr. So-and-so declares best to win." This is a meaningless evasion of a meaningless rule. The declaration rule has been abolished in Australia and in India, and each horse must run on its merits. In the N. R. C. rules, the word "must" makes nonsense of the whole thing, and should be replaced by "may," or better still, do away with the declaration and make the rule read:—"A member is allowed to enter and run more than one horse for a race, but each horse must run on its merits." V. R. C. and C. T. C. rules add:—"and no plea of declaration shall entitle an owner to prevent one of his horses winning in order to win with another."

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

A deeply interesting paper dealing with the early history of Yokohama, compiled by Mr. G. W. Rogers, was read on Friday evening's meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society. Mr. Rogers was shipwrecked off Onaisaki in December, 1859, while on a voyage to Yokohama, and after that took up his residence at this port. His paper dealt with the aspects of the Settlement at its inception, a short description of some of the earlier residents, some personal reminiscences connected with the cutting down of several foreigners in and around Yokohama, and concluded with some hints as to the roughness of life as well as some of its interesting sides in the early 60's. At its close, the President moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Rogers for his very interesting paper. He was glad that one more of the old residents had placed his recollections on paper before it was too late, and perhaps his example might stimulate others to look over the back pages of their memories and tell once again for the benefit of the rising generation, the stories of their youth. The vote was carried by acclamation.

The second half of the meeting was devoted solely to music, the following programme being much enjoyed.

1. Song....."The Yeoman's Wedding" *...
Poniatowski.
Mr. S. H. Somerton.
2. Violin Solo....."Loure" *.....Bach.
Mr. H. A. Poole.
3. Song....."After" *.....Edward Elgar.
Mr. B. C. Foster.
4. Piano Solo....."Selected".....
Miss Poole.
5. Song....."The sweetest flower that blows"
Mr. N. G. Maitland.
* Encored.

FOOTBALL.

For the second time in two years the Keiogi-juku University has put a team of enthusiastic Rugby football players into the field against a fifteen of the Y. C. and A. C., and for the second time they have sustained defeat. It was not the fault of the students that the fortunes of war went against them on Saturday. They knew the game and the intricacies of the rules to a nicety, but they lacked weight, strength and speed, and this, it must be acknowledged, is a tremendous handicap. Still for all that they played doggedly, arousing the enthusiasm of the spectators by their pluck and winning the admiration of their opponents for their knowledge of the game. At half time the Y. C. and A. C. had scored 3 goals and 2 tries to nil; while at the close of the game the score stood: Y. C. and A. C., 7 goals and 3 tries=44 points, to nothing. We hope that another match will be arranged with the University ere the season closes. The following were the teams:—

Y. C. and A. C.:—Back, K. van R. Smith; ¾ Backs, A. N. Other, B. C. Foster, E. W. Kilby, J. Cartwright; ¼ Backs, J. E. Moss, H. E. Hayward; Forwards, W. S. Moss, F. W. R. Ward, F. Pollard, W. J. White, W. B. White, A. Kingdon, W. J. Waddilove and R. C. Bowden.

Keiogi-juku University:—Back, Y. Kita; ¾ Backs, F. Yamasaki, M. Matsuoka, S. Hamada, K. Okamoto; ¼ Backs, W. Ogura, H. Kaiyeda; Forwards, S. Ogawa, T. Hatori, M. Hatori, M. Yamada, S. Sano, Y. Yoshiake, C. Kuroye, K. Kawasaki, F. Takiki.

The result of the election of Y. C. and A. C. Captains for Rugby and Association football, held on Saturday last, resulted as follows:—Rugby: Captain, W. S. Moss, Vice-Captains, S. Wheeler and F. O. Stuart; Association: Captain, H. W. Kilby, Vice-Captains, J. E. Moss and O. D. Strome.

The competition between the Government railway and the Kwansei railway, between Nagoya and Osaka, is increasing in seriousness. The former has reduced the rate of freight to sen .0037 per ton per mile and the latter has also cut down the rates to a similar figure and issued free first class tickets to owners of goods carried between the two cities.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

The trial of Messrs. Alfred Le Prevost and Carl Bremer and three Japanese who are alleged to be involved in certain silk frauds, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court on Saturday Dec. 5th before Presiding Judge Watanabe, and two associates, and Public Procurator Nakamura.

Mr. Akiyama and the other lawyers employed in the defence were present as usual.

The Court sat at 10.10 a.m. when the examination of Mr. Le Prevost, which was adjourned on the 2nd, was continued.

The accused stated that he tendered his resignation to Messrs. Cornes & Co. in order to give them an opportunity of making him a partner and on the other hand he gave up in the end of December the intention to secure the business of Robison & Co. When the accused tendered his resignation, he talked to Mr. Weale about his intention to start himself in business. The business was that of Mr. Bremer, of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., but there was no necessity to explain to Mr. Weale about his ideas. His resignation was presented to Mr. Weale on Jan. 31st or in the beginning of February and he asked the latter to convey it to Mr. Cornes in London. Mr. Weale said if it was sent on Mr. Cornes would probably close the silk business. Mr. Weale asked him to think the matter over for a day, before he made up his telegram to Mr. Cornes, to see if there was not some way of coming to an arrangement. Mr. Weale did not want him to resign, but told him that Mr. Cornes intended to make him a partner later on. He then got out a private letter from a file and—though witness did not know whether the words were there or not—read something from the letter which showed that Mr. Cornes intended to make him a partner. Mr. Weale said, "Think it over for a day or two and I will send a wire to Mr. Cornes." On thinking it over accused thought he had better assume a stronger attitude and make the firm think out something for themselves. Before the telegram was sent he suggested that he should make an arrangement with Mr. Weale and go on executing Cornes & Co.'s orders. Mr. Weale said he would wire and write to Mr. Cornes and, as there was no particular hurry, the matter was left like that. He (Mr. Le Prevost) then had to consider the question of starting for himself. He spoke to Mr. Bremer and found Mr. Bremer's idea different from his suggestion of December. His idea was to transfer the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. to the syndicate, but Mr. Bremer's idea was that he (Mr. Le Prevost) was to join him in partnership. He told Mr. Bremer that he had written to different people abroad in the meantime. Mr. Bremer had been disappointed about the London business and told him that he could have the orders of the people he had written to, but that if he started, these customers would be transferred to him. In March Mr. Weale got a reply from Mr. Cornes and sent for him to discuss the matter. There was some talk about a general partnership. But he did not give Mr. Weale any definite reply and, a few days afterwards, Mr. Weale accused him of doing business on his own account, an accusation which he denied. He replied that he had not started doing business because negotiations had been going on between them. A few days later he saw Mr. Weale again at the latter's request and outlined to him his ideas of the terms he would accept. In May he was surprised to find that Mr. Weale was negotiating with Mr. Arone; he thought it was quite hopeless to fix up matters between Mr. Cornes and himself, and he commenced to prepare his codes. Mr. Bremer let him have a room upstairs at 128 (Fraser, Farley & Co.'s) where he could work quietly. He did not see Mr. Weale again till June. Mr. Weale came to see him then and gave him to understand that Mr. Cornes did not intend to change the partnership. He then asked Mr. Weale to let him off then instead of waiting till the end of July. Mr. Weale said, "Of course, when you leave, we want to know what your interest in the department is and, I think, we had better find somebody here to value the stock."

There was talk about valuing the stock but Mr. Weale suggested, instead of winding up the department in this way, turning over the whole concern to him and asked if he would take the stock over at cost price. He replied that it was a very good proposal and that he would think over it. He did so for a day or two and then wrote to Mr. Weale the conditions on which he would take over the business as from the 1st of July. This came to nothing, however, as accused wanted to have Cornes & Co.'s books for two years for reference. Finally he offered to take over the stock at inventory prices and Mr. Weale could keep the books. Mr. Weale asked how about the loss, and witness said Mr. Weale would have to stand that. Mr. Weale became excited and said he would keep the business himself. On August 2nd accused handed over the keys to Mr. Weale and on the 5th he received a formal letter from Mr. Weale declining his offers of June 28th and July 9th. A few days afterwards he received from the Ku Saibansho a copy of a statement made by Mr. Weale applying to the Court to appoint somebody to examine the goods in the godown of the silk department—for the preservation of evidence, he thought. This was his interpreter's translation of the document. Mr. Weale's declaration stated that on account of the unsatisfactory management of the silk department the firm had instructed Mr. Le Prevost to close it on the 30th of June and to furnish a statement. Mr. Le Prevost had delayed making this statement on various pretexts, but had finally sent them the keys of the godown by a banto, since when they had not been able to find him. It implied he had disappeared. He saw his lawyer and was told to wait and attend at the godown on a certain date when the judge would verify the contents of the godown. At that time he thought Mr. Weale was trying to find some cause to make a civil claim against him for damages, but a few days afterwards, seeing the papers were full of statements about the case, he thought it looked as if Mr. Weale meant to take criminal proceedings. He had no anxiety on that point, however, because he knew that if any proceedings commenced he would be able to clear himself, for every thing was in order. He was advised by Mr. Sutton, of the Chartered Bank, to try and arrange the matter with Mr. Weale, and later, through Mr. Baker, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who had sent for him, he made an offer to bear a third of the loss—he thought it was only fair to do so as he had been getting a third of the profits. Mr. Baker told him he could fix the matter if he would pay the whole loss, yen 30,000, telling him if he got in a Japanese court he never knew when he would get out. Accused said it was an imposition and refused to pay.

Continuing his statements in answer to the Court, accused said that he advised Mr. Bremer to take over Fraser, Farley & Co. At the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it was stated the firm was very respectable and one in which confidence could be placed. He made no special investigation into the affairs of the company, but he knew their silk goods customers, who were as far as he knew only two—Harperink, Smith & Co. and Blankenburg & Co. Mr. Bremer might possibly have secured these two customers without taking over the firm, but they would have had to refer to the banks and make inquiries. By making a transfer of the business he got the connections at once. He also had an idea that Mr. Bremer wanted to do something in Government contracts, and as these could only be taken up by firms established in Japan, this was another inducement for him to take over the firm. He did not hear this till afterwards, however. There was no agreement or contract between himself and Mr. Bremer as to the dealings between Fraser, Farley & Co. and Cornes & Co., but there was an understanding that Mr. Bremer would take his orders to Cornes & Co. All the goods delivered to Fraser, Farley & Co. were against orders booked by that firm. The reason why the goods were not entered in Cornes & Co.'s books as bought by Fraser, Farley & Co. was that he did not wish to disturb Kahn and Kahn's feelings. Cornes & Co. had a contract

with Kahn and Kahn not to ship to anyone else in Europe. Kahn and Kahn were rather suspicious people, and he was afraid if they heard of it they might think Cornes & Co. were trying to get hold of the direct trade. The only other firm in Yokohama which exported direct to Europe with which Cornes & Co. did business was Dent & Co. and this was arranged by Mr. Till, who said that if any objections were raised they could say they were supplying orders at Canton and did not know where the goods went. Cornes & Co. had been advertising for a raw silk inspector but could not find one. Mr. Dent was going to open an office in Yokohama to deal in raw silk, and Mr. Till had engaged him to inspect for the firm. Witness agreed to sell to Mr. Bremer if he engaged brokers. He frequently advised Mr. Bremer in his business and sometimes in his absence signed unimportant papers for him. He occupied the room at Fraser, Farley & Co.'s so that he could prepare codes for his own use. Cornes & Co. knew where he was and could send for him.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

Mr. Le Prevost was again called and examined by the Judge: So far as I know there were very few employees of Cornes & Co. that moved into Fraser, Farley & Co. before I left. Nishida was the first to go before I left. I think the next was Okazawa, but I cannot remember. I cannot recollect others; there may have been minor men from the godown; they are engaged by the banto. Perhaps there were two of such. Among the orders brought out by Bremer from England were some for *Kobai Kaiki* silk. Business in these being troublesome I would prefer not to touch it. I suggested that he should see and speak to Nishida, who had a large experience of such silk when in Rosenthal's. There was a very large staff at Cornes & Co.'s. The Japanese weavers are bad at weaving colours, and orders being distributed in the country the result is a number of colours supposed to be the same. This often leads to trouble. As to Okazawa, Bremer told me he wanted a man in the office, and I recommended Okazawa, who was my assistant. After I left Cornes & Co., Ogura, Kuboki and may be two or three more, but I cannot remember their names, went to Fraser, Farley & Co. from Cornes & Co. (Ten names of Japanese were here read to the witness). I think it most likely those men went from Cornes & Co. to Fraser, Farley & Co. When I left the former firm they dismissed nearly all the men and these came to me and asked if I could find employment for them. When I was in Cornes & Co.'s Nishida engaged the godown men and Sawada the office men. We could not decide anything definite as to my relations with Fraser, Farley & Co. after I left Cornes & Co., because the action taken by the latter caused everything to be in suspense. I had proposed to start in business for myself and Bremer would come in as partner. Till that was fixed it was understood that I should inspect for Bremer and he pay me a commission on the business done. For some customers the commission was a half and for others one per cent. I rendered assistance to Bremer after he secured Fraser, Farley & Co.'s name in securing customers. There were Dent & Co., and Dunlop & Co. I may have written to others suggesting, but I think those were the only two obtained.

Did not Mollison & Co. and Kahn & Kahn become customers through your assistance?—I told Mr. Mollison that I had resigned from Cornes & Co., and that I intended to join Fraser, Farley. He asked what would happen to his orders. His orders were fancy goods, figured silk. He knew I was inspecting for Fraser, Farley & Co., and he was anxious about his orders and said he would send them for the present to Fraser, Farley & Co. I made no proposition to Mr. Mollison that he should give the orders, as I was connected with Fraser, Farley & Co. I made no hint of the nature of a proposition. I never approached Kahn and Kahn. I did not write to a single one of Cornes's customers. My writing to Dent was at Mr. Barmont's suggestion. As to Dent & Co. I told Mr. Barmont of that company about it. He told me that Mr. Dent had decided to live in London instead of in Canton, where the head

office had been, and he was anxious to start a silk business. I told him if I left Cornes & Co. I would be very glad to do business with him. About this time Mr. Bremer was much disappointed about the failure of his London business, and I told him I was writing to Dent & Co. making a proposition to secure their business. I think the conversation with Mr. Barmont took place in January, 1902, or even earlier. I did not write to Dent till later, when I told Bremer I would ask Dent to do business with Fraser, Farley & Co. But, of course, if I started in business for myself he was to turn over the customer to me. Formerly the business had been between Cornes & Co. and Dent's Yokohama office, but my idea was that we should do business jointly without the intervention of the Yokohama office. I believe I informed Mr. Barmont that I was inspecting for Fraser, Farley & Co., so that would be all right. He sent some orders before I left. I think I told him that Mr. Bremer would let me have the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. to form my new company. In February, I think, Mr. Barmont told me that he had received a telegram from Dent in London wishing Fraser, Farley & Co. to send offers. I told him I would see Mr. Bremer and tell him.

Did you supply or inspect in January or February for Fraser, Farley & Co.?—I did as Cornes & Co. I was Cornes & Co. to the end of July, if there was any business to be done. Dent & Co. knew that I was inspecting or supervising the inspection for Fraser, Farley & Co. when I wrote to them. Barmont was quite aware that Cornes & Co. supplied Fraser, Farley & Co. On account of their agreement with Kahn and Kahn, Cornes & Co., could not ship direct to Dent in London. When orders came from London to Canton or the Yokohama office and so to us we charged an inspection fee, but they, of course, also charged a commission. The course of business I proposed was to quote Dent selling prices. For instance we would quote yen 55, Dent would have to give his customer 2½ per cent. discount and would get 2½ per cent. on the money received from the customer—that would be the return commission. (Asked again.) My proposal was to quote selling prices in London to Dent, but naturally he could not do business for nothing and those selling prices would include a commission for him, as well as discount for the customers, and all the charges on the goods—Cornes's inspecting fee, packing charges, insurance, freight and telegraphic expenses. (At the request of the Court Mr. Le Prevost drew up a transaction showing the way in which the selling price was made up. The phrase "return commission" bothered the interpreter, and Mr. Le Prevost explained that it was the commission for doing the business.) All the silk buyers in London did business in that way. The customer did not buy except on condition of receiving a commission. Cornes & Co. had nothing to do with this matter, this was his proposal to Dent & Co. To his Counsel witness said he must have fixed the rate of commission when communicating with Dent & Co. Cornes & Co. had been doing business on a different footing. Dent had his fixed commission for doing the business. My proposal was quite different. (Mr. Kishi, one of the Counsel, took a hand at explaining the method of business described by the witness.) The return commission was fixed. I am speaking of return commission as referring to Fraser, Farley and Dent. Cornes received no return commission. They quoted a price including return commission. If a seller could make 2 per cent. profit he would make it, if only a half per cent. he would make it. Nominally it is fixed. If one buys on commission the commission is fixed. But where a firm telegraphs an order and you find that you cannot execute it at the figure, you may sacrifice part of your commission, and so, quoting yen 7.50 per 100 *monme* for goods that you have to pay yen 8 for, you may receive yen 8.20, and the 20 *sen* is your commission.

At this point the Court rose for tiffin.

The Court sat again at 2.25 p.m.

Mr. Le Prevost was recalled, and questioned by the Judge. He was told that the Court wished to know whether it would not be more

profitable for Cornes & Co. to deal with Dent & Co. direct either through its Yokohama office instead of through Fraser, Farley & Co. and he replied that Cornes never supplied goods directly. He was quite certain there would be trouble if Cornes & Co. dealt directly with Dent & Co. Dent buys from Fraser, Farley & Co.; not from Cornes.

Why did Dent come to buy from Fraser, Farley & Co.?—Mr. Dent can explain it.

Was it not because you strongly urged Dent to do so?—No.

If Mollison & Co., and Kahn & Kahn began buying from Fraser, Farley & Co., did they not stop buying from Cornes & Co.?—Mollison & Co. did, but I do not think Kahns did. It is quite likely that the latter continued to do business with Cornes & Co.

Did you ever ask Mollison, Dunlop, Kahn and Kahn to become customers of Fraser, Farley & Co.?—No.

While you were in charge of the silk department of Cornes & Co., you were manager?—Yes.

Do you think the books and records were kept straight as a merchant's books should be kept?—Yes.

From the books can you show from what place goods were bought or to whom they were sold?—No.

Is there any means outside the books by which this can be shown?—No. The books show what was bought and what was sold, but you cannot distinguish the price of each piece, as the goods are all the time mixed. As a bank buys yen at 2.0½ and 2.05½ but cannot distinguish the yen 2.0½ from the others so it is here.

The question is that you do not care whether you make gain or loss—is that so?—No. A merchant only buys when he thinks he can make a profit. He must always have stock.

The Court thinks the price at which we bought must be known?—The price is always known. The books show that.

Can you take a particular piece from the godown—can you tell the price and where bought?—No. We handle too many goods to show that from the books.

As a merchant do you not think that the price should be kept to be shown?—No. It would be too expensive. You could not make a living. In the same way the bank would have to keep a special staff to label each note. There is no need to do so. No merchant needs to do it. (Witness showed how he bought at different prices and how the average price was reduced by each sale at a profit.)

In this statement you imply that you knew the prices of the different stocks?—I could not go to the godown and say "this piece was yen 8 and this was yen 8.10 and this was yen 8.15." They are all mixed. I knew what I had bought and the prices I paid.

Is it not the custom to show in the stock book the amount that went out and the quantity that came in on the same page?—Yes, something of that sort. You enter opposite what was sold. One side would be "purchases" the other "sales." The quantity sold from a purchase should be entered opposite that purchase. I do not mean on the same line. You keep an account of what you purchase and you write opposite what you ship, but you cannot tell what particular part of the purchase that shipment consists of.

According to the examination of a certain party it seems there was considerable loss in Cornes & Co.'s silk department, such investigation ending in June, 1902?—(Counsel suggested that this was the report of an expert). The report of that expert is quite worthless.

Comparing the prices at which the goods were bought and the prices they were sold at what did they show?—A profit—that the selling prices were the higher.

Mr. Miller who investigated the books, says there was a loss of yen 60,750—the selling prices being lower. How is that?—That investigation is quite worthless. He should have ascertained at what price the stock was taken at last balancing, September, 1901; then he should have investigated the prices at which subsequent goods

were bought and he should have found against that the amount shipped and compared the two. (The Judge requested that his question should be answered directly).

Do you mean to say you do not recognize the fact that the selling prices were lower?—I do not; I deny it. If I could have Cornes & Co.'s invoice book I would show what I mean.

The expert figured this difference after examination of ledger, journal and stock-books, do you mean to deny that that difference of yen 60,750 arose?—I do. There was a difference in this way that our profits were not sufficient to pay our expenses. I must say, however, that is on the price at which I offered to take the stock over from Weale. If you have stock that you value at yen 250,000 and you are only offered yen 200,000 there is an apparent loss. Weale asked me to make an offer and I fixed a low price, the books will show very easily how much less the profits were than the expenses. You would have to have the ledger and the stock books. When I say very easily, it might take two or three hours.—(Mr. Kishi suggested that accused should estimate the difference by which the expense exceeded the profits, but witness said he could not possibly do so without reference to the books. Witness's attention was called to the 41 transactions alleged in the charge.) I imagine those transactions took place. Bremer, I understand, made them up from his books, I have no reason to think otherwise, but as I have not seen Cornes' books I do not know.

Do you admit that those goods were sent to Sawada and Yoshikawa?—I cannot possibly say. I knew we were selling to Mr. Bremer. I cannot say that these transactions were with Mr. Bremer.

How did Cornes receive payment?—I know in one or two cases, perhaps more, Mr. Bremer handed me his cheque. When he came first he used to bring his cheque and I would hand it to the cashier. Payment was supposed to be made promptly. I know that a large amount of payments came in to Cornes in July last year.

Were those delayed payments or the price of big sales?—There were some big sales in July, and these must have been the payments.

When payments were made to the silk department could they be kept there or handed to the main office?—There was no rule. It was often the case that we kept payments in the department. There was no rule as to my sending a large sum of money from the department. In July and August Mr. Weale said nothing to me about it, though I saw him several times.

The Court announced that the direct examination would be here concluded. Messrs. Owashi and Kishi addressed the Court with reference to the connection of Nishida with Le Prevost.

The Court enquired whether Nishida had ever asked Mr. Le Prevost for advice while the former was with Bremer.

Mr. Le Prevost—A few times in Mr. Bremer's absence he asked me about offers from Japanese merchants, but not as to foreign orders.

Through the Court (to his Counsel Mr. Kishi) Mr. Le Prevost said his first offer to Mr. Bremer was always market price and 2 per cent. Some transactions were only 1 per cent., but Bremer paid for the cases. Actual packing expenses are not quite one per cent., so when witness told Mr. Bremer he had better do the packing the latter would be able to save something. The inspecting fee was one per cent. He sold very much cheaper to Cornes' customers than he did to Fraser, Farley & Co. We always, he continued, sell for as much as we can get, that is the reason of the higher prices to Fraser, Farley & Co.

How could you sell so much higher to Fraser, Farley & Co.?—Because I quoted higher prices; there are opportunities like that. I did not say that I sold higher to Fraser, Farley & Co. I only said there were some transactions. It is quite likely that I may have sold at higher prices to Fraser, Farley & Co. than to others—and the other way about (witness produced a statement showing how he sold to Bremer and to other firms at different prices. He also gave instances showing at what prices he bought and sold to Fraser, Farley & Co. and others. One of these transactions showed a sale to Binning & Co.,

Rangoon, at yen 31.10, and the same day a sale to Fraser, Farley, & Co. at yen 32.64. He was buying in Yokohama at yen 29 and 30). There is no such thing as a date different from the date of the transaction being entered in the books of Cornes & Co. The preliminary court appears to have taken the date of settlement, but the goods were charged as soon as they left the godown. It is wrong to say that in item 24 the sale took place on June 10th and the entry was made on June 30th. In all cases the goods were charged as soon as they left the godown. About June or July last year I told the office men to bring up principally the stock book, invoice book, and purchase book. There seemed to be a loss on the business and I wanted to find it out for the period previous to June—from Oct. 1st in the previous September, 1901. Mr. Showler, of Cornes & Co. had balanced the books, and I had taken his figures as correct, but when I found this I went back another year to see if the mistake could be in that period.

I had not checked Mr. Showler's figures. I mean to say that I took these books to my house to find this out. The light is much better at my house than at the office; moreover I had always done that when I was book-keeper at Rosenthal's. There was no other significance attaching to this—of course not.

The defendant Sawada was also recalled at Mr. Kishi's request.

Mr. Bremer was recalled at Mr. Akiyama's request. He stated that he sustained loss on an order of Dent & Co. because of delay in shipping. He lost about yen 2,700. Dent bought the goods but there was some mistake about the telegram. I was under the impression, he said, that this order had been given by Dent & Co., Yokohama, but I did not know that Le Prevost had written to Dent & Co., Dent & Co., London, refused to take delivery and they were turned over at my request to Kahn & Kahn, who sold them for me, credited me with the proceeds and my loss was the difference. I could estimate my loss from July till I took over Fraser, Farley & Co.'s business. I estimated my loss at yen 20,000 to yen 25,000. My expenses were too great for my business, and I think I paid some cheques for which I received no goods. I might have the goods on the books, but I never received them. I can put in my account sales from Kahn and Kahn which will show my loss (at this stage Mr. Bremer produced the exchange settlement book of which he had spoken in his previous examination, and which had been sent back to him by the Court.)

The Court adjourned at 5.10 p.m. till the 10th, the Judge expressing the hope that they could meet at 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

In the Yokohama District Court, the trial of Mr. Alfred Le Prevost and Mr. Carl Bremer, and three Japanese who are alleged to be involved in the silk frauds—41 counts of which are set out—was resumed before Presiding Judge Watanabe, and two Associates and Public Procurator Nakamura on December 10th.

Mr. Akiyama and other lawyers employed by the defence were present as usual.

The Court sat at 10.20 a.m.

Mr. L. Prevost was recalled and examined by Mr. Kishi through the Court.

Towards the end of June last year did you pay to Cornes & Co. yen 15,000, Suspense account?—Yes under my agreement I was to have one third of the profits. I was allowed to draw for current expenses and had drawn, then, yen 13,000 and when the books were balanced I saw there would be no profits coming to me and I paid that over. The amount drawn was from the time I began to receive a third of the profits. I had drawn it gradually since October, 1901; my last drawing would be on June 30th, 1902. I paid back that money because I had no profits to share. The books were balanced on my offer to Weale, and taking the figures I had offered for the stock there were left no profits to divide. Cornes & Co. allowed me to draw money every month in anticipation of the profits I was expected to earn. I paid in yen 15,000 but what I had drawn

was between twelve and thirteen thousand yen. I cannot state the exact amount.

You had received yen 13,000 and you paid back yen 15,000—why this difference?—I simply wanted to be on the right side.

Did you have any idea that you had received more than yen 13,000?—No, not particularly. In dealing with Weale I was dealing with a peculiar man. It was the custom for the people in the office to purchase silk to make presents to friends. If I had bought a piece of silk in that way and it had been forgotten to be charged I was sure Weale was such a man as would prosecute me for it. I had no receipt from Cornes & Co. for the money I paid back; I may have a receipt from the cashier.

If you had received a receipt would it say what it was for?—It would simply say "refund of advances." Of course about this time I was a little reckless in paying such a large sum, but Weale had given me an offer of the stock; I was pleased at the prospect of getting Cornes' business and a thousand yen or so was a small matter.

This is contradictory of your care in being on the right side—is it not?—I was particular about my reputation and reckless about money, that is the only difference.

Did you make any suggestion that the cheques paid by Fraser, Farley & Co. at the end of July should be divided?—I advised Okazawa to split it up; it was too big a sum for one man to collect. There may have been fifty or sixty thousand yen; it was for goods we had sold a few days before. I simply said, "You had better split this up into different cheques." I was only giving him advice. It is quite likely that there might be different names on these cheques. I did not advise the use of any names, but each cheque was to bearer and so that would be immaterial.

The Judge proposed to dispense with the recital of the records as copies had been handed to defendants and translated so that the matters there might be assumed to be well understood by them. Had they any objections?

Mr. Bremer had none.

Mr. Le Prevost, however, wished to say that many points were omitted in the preliminary examination and he was quite sure that if the preliminary judge had gone into the case as carefully as it was being gone into here, the matter would have been acquitted. For instance, the preliminary judge asked whether he had made profits on transactions between Cornes & Co. and Fraser, Farley & Co., and asked specially about a transaction in which 10 per cent. profit was made. Witness's explanation was not entered on the record. He did not wish that record to be used against him. On his counsel pointing out that he could deal with the matters as they arose, Mr. Le Prevost said he had no objection.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Bremer said he had not got translations but had left the matter to his lawyers and had no point to explain.

Mr. Le Prevost, asked if he had anything to say, replied that he had a great deal because of the preliminary court record. The preliminary judge examined him as to the declaration of Mr. Weale at the Ku Saibansho but when witness offered to produce letters showing the facts of his negotiations with Weale the judge said he did not wish to see them. Besides the method was so bad in the preliminary court. The judge asked a series of questions; the clerk did not take down the answers till the judge dictated to him what he remembered of them. In the case of Barmont and Mollison, there were similar things.

Could you explain particular points?—It would take so long,—yes.

There was some discussion here between Counsel and Judge as to various of the exhibits.

Mr. Kishi addressed the Court with reference to the negotiations between Cornes & Co. and Mr. Le Prevost.

Messrs. Bremer and Le Prevost were asked whether they had anything to say about the evidence as concerning the books, (over a hundred of which were in Court.)

Mr. Bremer had nothing to say except that he recognized his books as those handed into Court to prove his statements. Witness referred to his exchange book and the broker's note show-

ing how he got the rate of exchange on a transaction. Referred to the stock book of Fraser, Farley & Co. and asked about the method in which entries were made in it he said finally that he had not seen it for a year and could not speak without reference to the bookkeeper. He recognized the packer's book shown him. In addition to that, he said, there was a godown packing book. Okazawa, being called, said he knew nothing of the latter book.

Mr. Le Prevost was then given an opportunity of explaining some of the instances he had mentioned at the previous hearing where he sold to Fraser, Farley & Co. at rates higher than to others. He referred to the books of Cornes & Co. and showed entries to prove that he had sold to Greg, Canada, goods at a lower price than to Fraser, Farley & Co.—the price in the former case being yen 12.87 and in the latter yen 13.75.

The Court here rose for the tiffin.

The Court sat again at 2.20 p.m.

Mr. Le Prevost, who had been examining Cornes & Co.'s books when the Court rose, said he could not find Cornes' invoice books, which were rather important to prove what he had stated.

The Public Procurator said no such book was in Court, if it were its contents would have been made use of as showing the transactions between Cornes & Co., and Fraser, Farley & Co.

Witness said he was endeavouring to disprove Mr. Miller's statement that he sold at a loss. He wanted to show his Paris shipments to prove that he never sold at a loss. The book that he wanted would be called "Paris Equivalents" showing the yen equivalent against the c.f.i. price.

To Mr. Kishi, witness said after Mr. Bremer took Fraser, Farley & Co.'s business there was no Cornes & Co. invoice book as there had been before. Witness had denied Mr. Miller's statement and wanted the equivalents book to show the method in which business was done. (Here the Public Procurator undertook to telephone to Mr. H. Sato, legal representative of Cornes & Co., for the Paris equivalents book). He had showed the Court the sale to Greg and to Fraser, Farley & Co. at 12.87 and 13.75 respectively and he now wanted to show the Court the purchases at the same time. He said the previous day that there had been a purchase at 13.25, but he found afterwards that it was on Dec. 17th, at a later date. He made purchases at the end of November of 168 pieces at an average of 12.90 and of 119 pieces at 12.85. He also called attention to a purchase on June 30th of 5½ momme 154 pieces at 11.10 and said he sold these (pointing out the entries) to Fraser, Farley & Co. on July 2nd at 11.40. He had found during the tiffin adjournment a purchase by Cornes & Co. of 31 pieces of Kawamata "Y. B. D.," a special quality, at 11.10, which he sold to Fraser, Farley & Co. on July 18th at yen 12. At the previous hearing he had pointed to some other transactions and he now cited a shipment on Feb. 21st to Binning, Rangoon, Cornes & Co.'s own customer, of 50 pieces of 8 momme 36 at 31.10, case 35.10. The same day there was an entry showing a sale of the same material, 25 pieces, to Fraser, Farley & Co. at 32.64. This was recorded on the same page of the office stock book. He found in purchase book 12 a purchase of one piece between Feb. 13th and 18th at 29.18 and mentioned that the other day, but to day he had found out 4 more pieces at 30.14. That was the very best quality; the other at 29.18 was not of such good quality and there was consequently a reduction. On Feb. 21st he shipped to Binning 50 pieces of 8½ momme, 36, at 33.86 and on the same date sold to Fraser, Farley & Co. 50 pieces of the same goods at 34.68. Mr. Le Prevost cited other entries showing the prices at which he was buying certain goods and the greatly higher prices at which he sold to Fraser, Farley & Co. Asked if he had finished with the books, he said he wanted the ledger of the same time as the Paris books. Shown a translation of Mr. Miller's report in the preliminary court he perused this, which operation took up much time. (At this point an invoice book arrived containing the transactions between Cornes & Co. and Kahn & Kahn, and it was stated by the Procurator that no such book as "Paris Equivalents" was found to exist.

Mr. Le Prevost said there certainly was such a book, so the Public Procurator went off to telephone again and Mr. Le Prevost continued his reading of Mr. Miller's report, which his Counsel, Mr. Kishi, explained he now saw for the first time. Meantime by order of the Court a chair was brought to him). This, he said at the end, was a very long report, but page after page were on matters that he did not consider a man like Miller called in to audit books should have included. This must have been second hand information that he must have received from Kobayashi Beika. He mentioned the matter of witness attending the office of Fraser, Farley & Co. and attending to their business secretly. There were page after page on that and other matters, but not a single instance of his selling at a loss. It seemed to him that a man called in as an expert should have directed his attention to that point. He had said before that it was impossible to trace the cost of goods sold—that was, the cost of identical pieces sold—but of course that referred to certain dimensions, of which they might sell in a year 50,000 pieces. In the cases he had cited to the Court that day, 36 inch, it was very easy for him to trace, because in that case the total amount of purchases from Jan. 1st, 1902—he was illustrating this as a case where Mr. Miller could have traced—the purchases were only 42 pieces up to the end of March. Out of these goods he had given 100 pieces sold to Fraser, Farley & Co. so that it would be easy for Mr. Miller to trace, and he could have seen that witness was getting a far higher price from Fraser, Farley & Co. than from Binning. Then he wanted to disprove Miller's statement about the loss by showing on the Paris shipments that though there might seem to be a loss still when the transaction was analysed the contrary was the case. Part of the proceeds were carried to commission account, but what was carried to commission account was part of the price. He went on to show how Fraser, Farley's books differed from those of Cornes & Co. in the manner in which shipments were made and prices calculated. He took separate transactions to illustrate the difference, concluding with the contention that the yen 42,000 in Cornes & Co.'s commission account in the ledger was part of the price of the goods. The 1,800 pieces which he said were included too much in stock on Sept. 30th, 1901, would have cost on an average about yen 30,000, and therefore the yen 40,000 should have been carried to merchandise account. Miller said there was a difference in the merchandise account between prices paid and prices received, amounting to yen 60,000. But there was the yen 30,000 and also the yen 42,000 to be considered, when there would be a gross profit of yen 12,000. But the apparent loss on the goods department arose from the low price made—yen 34,000—for the stock. Some of these goods cost 10 per cent. more, but the market had dropped very suddenly on them so that what he offered for the goods was 5 per cent. less. There would be another yen 17,000. The gross profit, not charging salaries or rent, was thus yen 30,000. His object in referring to this was to show that instead of selling at a loss they were selling at a profit. Instead of having a loss of yen 60,000 as stated, there was an actual profit of yen 12,000 and there would have been more had he offered the full value of the stock. The mistake about the 1800 pieces was discovered in July. It could be proved by taking the stock at September 30, 1900, adding to it the purchases, deduct the sales and shipments and compare the result with the total of the inventory in September 1901. He found the mistake in July, 1902. He took the totals, as he could not go into individual entries. There were often at the end of the month a number of pieces the prices of which had not been fixed and these might have been included in the inventory. Miller ought to have found out the mistake easily. It was put to Mr. Le Prevost that Mr. Miller had found the mistake and had included it in the loss that he stated; he said no. Mr. Miller certainly should have done so. There was a splendid opportunity for him to make a bad showing against witness, the fact that part of the price had been put to commission account

making it easy, if he had a bad intention. If he had checked the invoice books he would have seen that part of the price was carried to commission account. It was dishonest of him to put down this yen of 60,000 loss when on the other side there was a sum of yen 40,000 to begin with.

Counsel (Mr. Kishi) endeavoured to induce the witness to confine himself to the point put by the Court that Mr. Miller must have discovered the loss of 1,800 pieces and included it in the total loss, but witness proved somewhat difficult of control. It was put to him that the 1,800 pieces shortage had nothing to do with Mr. Miller's statement, which was doubtless based on figures only, but he said he could not understand. Again the Court suggested that there was no reason to find fault with Mr. Miller's statement as the latter had nothing to do with pieces. Why did he dwell on that? Mr. Le Prevost rejoined that there could be no prices without goods and Miller should have seen that goods were received against the figures given. Mr. Miller must have ignored the commission. He had not found a single mistake in Mr. Sawada's figures. The commission account was kept separate because witness wished to see the difference between working on a basis of c. f. i. and on commission. Miller ought to have noticed that.

The Judge remarked that Miller could not have ignored the question of commission because in some parts he noticed it. Why should he have ignored the c. f. i. and commission matters?

Mr. Le Prevost said it must have been to make a worse showing, for otherwise he could not have shown the yen 60,000 loss.

Asked if he wished to say anything more about the books he said he thought not. He only wished to afford the Court every satisfaction.

Mr. Bremer was shown Mr. Miller's report and asked if he had anything to say about it. He replied that as it concerned only Mr. Le Prevost and Cornes & Co. it was no business of his and he did not care to read it.

Okazawa was called and explained the manner in which Fraser, Farley & Co.'s books were kept.

The Public Prosecutor then addressed the Court, producing the letter sent to Dent & Co. in London by Mr. Le Prevost dated Jan. 6th last year, and said he could not in view of that letter believe that the defendant had no relations with Fraser, Farley & Co. He described the difficulty he had experienced in getting the original of the letter, having at length to resort to the Court to succeed.

Shown this letter, Mr. Le Prevost said it bore out exactly what he had said to the Court. There was nothing for him to say about it. Shown some slips of paper he said one was in his writing but was not a signature; another bore his initials "A. Le P." As to the one that was next shown him he was at Fraser, Farley & Co. when some bank trust goods came in. The boy asked him to sign for them. He did so but the bank evidently looked up and not finding the signature sent for a facsimile, which he gave. He had often signed for Mollison & Co. "A. Le P." in the same way.

The Court rose at 6 p.m. to sit again Dec. 14th (Monday) at 9 p.m.

It is understood that the evidence is nearly complete, excepting any rebuttal testimony Mr. Le Prevost may have as to the Dent letter. Mr. Obata's resignation as interpreter was accepted, and Mr. Hattori will appear in that capacity from Monday, when the trial goes on again.

MENDELSON BROS. v. THE FUJI GOSHI KAISHA.

The hearing of this case was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Dec. 4th.

Defendants' counsel asked the Court to order plaintiffs to produce a letter referring to Exhibit B. No. 1 which states, in the beginning, "received your to-day's letter" etc. The letter referred to gives the details of a promise to the effect that defendants had accepted curios from plaintiffs at a discount of 10 per cent. and Mr. Hirano, one of the partners of the Japanese firm, was to bear a rebate of 15 per cent, which was to be paid to the sellers of the goods. Counsel added that the production of the evidence was in the

interests of plaintiffs, and also an obligation under Art. 336 of the Law of Civil Procedure.

Plaintiffs' counsel argued that there was no necessity to produce any private letter in Court in the present state of the case.

The Court rejected the request of defendants and declared that the hearing was completed. Judgement is to be given on Dec. 7th.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiffs' claim for merchandise supplied to defendants, a portion of which amount is still unpaid after a promise to pay in installments had been made, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Dec. 7th, when judgement was delivered ordering defendants to pay yen 1,264.99 with interest from April 2nd, 1903, to the execution of payment at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and costs, and the Court informed plaintiffs that they may temporarily seize property of defendants to maintain their rights.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

The hearing of the claim made by Ah Teck against the Northern Insurance Company came on in the Yokohama District Court on December 8th.

Mr. H. C. Pigott, being examined as a witness, stated that the Chinaman made an insurance contract with the company concerned about October, 1901, covering property stored in the godowns on lots No. 34 and No. 35, marked E and F respectively. These godowns were destroyed by fire at the end of October, 1901. Cross-examined, witness said that the Chinaman had been in the employ of Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann and Co. for six years, and had always been regarded as a reliable man.

Mr. J. W. Hall being examined said he knew a fire occurred on October 31st, 1901, at the godowns on the premises of No. 35, and he subsequently, at the request of the insurance company, went to the spot to examine the debris; afterwards selling the same by auction.

Chien, a Chinese employed by Messrs. Ahrens and Co., deposed that the godown marked E contained much clothing and personal property.

The case was adjourned till December 15th at 9 a.m.

CLAIM FOR BUSINESS BOOKS.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of this case in which Mr. Max Isaacs and Messrs. S. Isaacs and Co. petition for the return of mercantile books which are in custody of Mr. Marcus Isaacs, was resumed on Dec. 8th.

Mr. Masujima, counsel for Mr. S. Isaacs, asked the Court to appoint Mr. Ideura, counsel for defendant as a delegate to examine the books and then to send them over to New York.

Plaintiff's counsel contended that the books must not be handed over to another because there is anxiety with reference to alleged false entries which had already been made.

Defendants' counsel started that the power of attorney given to Mr. Max Isaacs was not made in accordance with Japanese law, and the latter had no right to appear in the Court as counsel.

Mr. Sawada, Counsel for Mr. Max Isaacs, showed the Court a document which Mr. R. Isaacs gave Mr. Max Isaacs, to the effect that the instruction was properly made, and asked the Court for an interlocutory judgement on the point disputed. The Court adjourned till Dec. 15th.

It may be remembered that Mr. S. Isaacs petitioned for the return of the books in dispute and Mr. Max Isaacs appeared as intervenor. The intervenor now appeared as plaintiff petitioning for the return of the books to himself but not to Mr. S. Isaacs.

CUSTOMS DECISION.

Mr. H. Minakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered on Dec. 2nd a decision on a protest filed by Messrs. Cornes and Company, No. 50, Yokohama. The firm imported 167 bales of printing paper in two shipments—82 and 85 bales—out of which 82 bales had a certificate of origin. The appraisers imposed duty in accordance with No. 46, A-2 of the conven-

tional tariff between Japan and Germany, and on the remnant which were without a certificate of origin, imposed duty under No. 292 of the general statutory tariff. The importers contended that the article in dispute was not printing paper but packing or writing paper, and requested that duty should be levied under another provision of the tariff.

The protest was rejected on the ground that the nature of the paper was recognized to be for printing and not of the quality the importers alleged.

DESULTORY NOTES ON SPORT.

The writer of the Turf columns in *Land and Water*, commenting on the not altogether successful attempts of the Jockey Club to improve the Gray starting gate by an attachment releasing the barrier by electricity, bewails the persistence with which the Stewards cling to a poor type of machine. He says, "It is a pity that the Club do not get a proper gate, for both the French gate and the Irish never miscarry, though our Gray does far too often." It is indeed a pity that the home authorities allow the march of progress to be impeded by a stubborn determination to make a success of a gate which has been tried, found wanting and discarded by the authorities at other big racing centres in favour of better inventions. Even the best of starting gates, working faultlessly, has to meet with a great deal of opposition from owners, trainers, jockeys and public, wherever introduced, until such opposition, which is mostly born of ignorant prejudice, is overcome by experience of the practical working of the machine, and in a very short time changed into partisanship.

Grey Tick, the winner of the Caesarewitch, was originally bought by the owner, Mr. Bass, to lead the famous Sceptre in her gallops. Grey Tick started at the remunerative odds of 20 to 1, in a field of 28 runners. It is said that the race was probably won by the trainer, Alec Taylor, who took away the whip from the rider, an apprentice, as the horse was going out to the start. Morny Cannon, on Zinfandel, was only beaten 3/4 of a length after a hard set to at the finish, and if the apprentice had had a whip, it is Lombard Street to a China orange he would have got it out and stopped his horse.

Mr. Bass is thought to stand a fair chance of winning the Viceroy's Cup in Calcutta this year with Carabine, a recent importation from England, by Carbine out of Saintfield.

Major Loder's filly, Pretty Polly, winning the Middle Park Plate in a canter, stands out the best of the two year olds, and is at the top of the Free Handicap for two year olds, giving no less than 7 lbs to the best of the colts. Pretty Polly is unfortunately not entered for the Derby, or she would in all probability follow the example of Eleanor and Blinkbonny, and win both Derby and Oaks, as was done by these two fillies in 1801 and 1857. Since its institution in 1780, the Derby has only been thrice won by a filly. The last was Shotover, belonging to the late Duke of Westminster. She won in 1882, ridden by Tom Cannon.

Sir Thomas Lipton's offer of a 500 guinea Challenge Cup, to be raced for annually from Sandy Hook to the Needles, does not seem to have met with the enthusiastic approval that at first sight might be expected. The conditions suggested by Sir Thomas, doing away with all restrictions altogether, instead of encouraging a return to a healthy type of ocean going yacht, are considered more likely to produce immense racing machines, that is, if men could be found willing to compete over such a course for a Cup not to be won outright. Possibly, however, the invidious comparisons recently made by Sir Thomas between British and American yacht designers, may have influenced British yachtsmen in their consideration of his offer, which was doubtless made in true sporting spirit.

The law case recently brought before Mr.

Justice Walton in the High Court has attracted considerable interest amongst yachtsmen at home. The plaintiff, Mr. Kerry, of the Royal Temple Yacht Club, sued a Lloyd's underwriter to recover money due under an insurance policy effected on his yacht, the well-known schooner *Ariadne*. The ship was wrecked on the east coast of New Zealand, as long ago as March, 1901, and not the least interesting part of the narrative was the description by the plaintiff of the manner in which he had been "hounded down," to use his own phrase, by Lloyd's representatives all over the world, from the time of the disaster until the opening of the case. The defendant alleged that the policy was void, because the plaintiff concealed the fact that he had paid only 200s. for the yacht, when he insured it for £20,000, and also that the *Ariadne* was wilfully wrecked, both of which allegations Mr. Kerry entirely repudiated. After occupying the Court three days, the case suddenly collapsed, owing to the defendant's counsel announcing that the underwriters had ascertained from an unquestionable source that the information they had relied on to support their charges was mistaken and inaccurate. The verdict and judgment therefore was entered for the plaintiff for an agreed amount.

The fleet of the Yokohama Yacht Club has been further diminished by the shipping of the *Haidee* to Hongkong by the *Bingo Maru*. Her owner, Mr. Henry Keswick, made some tentative efforts to sell the *Haidee* here, but as no buyer was speedily forthcoming, he decided to keep her, and will doubtless enjoy some good sailing in her in Hongkong waters, where she will be a handsome addition to the local fleet of cruisers. In Hongkong they race with small boats only, much about the size of our 21 raters.

With the *Golden Hind* wrecked, and the *Haidee* departed for other climes, the Yokohama Yacht Club 39 rater class has a poor outlook for next season.

REVIEW.

Japan. Its History, Arts and Literature. By Captain F. BRINKLEY. 8 vols. J. B. Millet Company. Boston and Tokyo.

(CONTINUED FROM NOV. 28TH.)

On p. 197 of this volume as well as on p. 87 of vol. III, Captain Brinkley speaks of Hideyoshi as having been defeated in battle by Ieyasu. This is a mistake. The two generals never actually joined battle, though they were in arms cautiously watching each other for about 12 months during what is called the Komaki war. At the beginning of that war an incident occurred which by a few writers has been exaggerated into a defeat of Hideyoshi's arms by Ieyasu. Among Hideyoshi's generals there were two men called Ikeda Nobutera and Mori Nagayoshi who were noted at the time for their headstrong ways. They asked Hideyoshi for permission to make a night raid on Mikawa. They were granted leave to do this, but with strict injunctions to confine their attack to the borders of Ieyasu's dominions and on no consideration to be tempted by temporary success to proceed far into the enemy's territory. They disobeyed orders and were both slain. On hearing what had happened Hideyoshi at the head of 20,000 picked men hastened to Nagakute, the place where his generals had been surrounded by superior forces and slain, only to find that Ieyasu had rapidly retreated in expectation of Hideyoshi's arrival. Hideyoshi followed him up, but Ieyasu was not to be induced to give battle to a general whom he recognized to be his superior on the battle-field. The night after Ieyasu's triumph over Hideyoshi's rash generals, his chief retainers begged to be allowed to attack Hideyoshi. But Ieyasu replied to them:—"Let us be content with one victory. If we try to take advantage of it and proceed further there is no saying what may happen to us; for as a warrior Hideyoshi has no equal." Hideyoshi's main force never took the field against Ieyasu. The incident referred to above was a comparatively trivial one, much as it annoyed Hideyoshi at the time, who was prepared in

very short time to turn the disaster into a victory had Ieyasu stood his ground. But the wary retreat of the Tokugawa leader and his subsequent attitude convinced the *Taiko* that Ieyasu was an enemy to be conciliated rather than crushed and led to his making a lasting peace with a man who for a series of years had fought in alliance with Oda Nobunaga, Hideyoshi's deceased master. Captain Brinkley writes of Hideyoshi's favourite concubine under the title of the lady Yodo. She is always spoken of by the Japanese as Yodogimi and Yodogimi or Yododono has now become a proper name and is used as such by Japanese teachers of history, so that the lady Yodo seems hardly allowable. I have consulted several scholars on this point and they are agreed that to translate Kimi in any such way is not allowable, Yodogimi having been converted into a regular personal name. But this is a very minor point. I am glad to see that Captain Brinkley draws attention to the many weak places in the Bushido system of morals. The "Soul of Japan," though excellent in some respects, lacks balance and would be greatly improved by the subjection of the whole code which it describes to keener criticism than Dr. Nitobe has applied to it. The "Soul of Japan" is decidedly a very one-sided account of the "Warrior's Way" as it does not show up any of the evils that mingled with the many noble actions performed in the name of honour and loyalty. Captain Brinkley most accurately describes the way in which in the palmy days of the Bushido loyalty went mad and warriors of high reputation considered it their duty to act in the most cruel manner to relations and friends in order to show their attachment to their masters or chiefs. These pages make sad reading. They are designed to illustrate the fact that "the ties of consanguinity snapped easily in medieval Japan when subjected to the strain of ambition or loyalty. The much-praised old warrior of these times was, we are told, often brutally cruel to his kith and kin. Fathers kill their own children and innocent women and young children are butchered by the orders of men who profess to be actuated by high-class moral aims. The *bushi* we are informed yielded in a most slavish manner to erotic passion. . . . In the camp, where the presence of women was generally impossible, he thought no shame of resorting to unnatural liaisons, and out of that indulgence there grew a perverted code of morality which surrounded such acts with a halo of martial manliness. . . . In vain the student looks among the heroes of the Military epoch for a man who made purity an ideal, continence a duty, or conjugal fidelity a law."

It is quite impossible to give in this review any adequate notion of the variety of subjects treated under the general headings which have been transcribed above. The chapters on Manners and Customs and on Refinements and Pastimes are full of interest to the student. A most exhaustive account of the numerous ideas and customs connected with the observance of *Changyu* ceremonies will be found in the last chapter of this volume. Much of the information furnished here has as far as I am aware never been given to the foreign public before. The account of this quaint and unique pastime covers nearly 30 pages of Captain Brinkley's work and conveys an adequate notion of the complexity and subtlety of the cult which bears the simple title of "Hot-Water-for-Tea."

The first two Chapters of Vol. III are on still more refinements and pastimes of the Military Epoch. First the *Ko-awase* is described, which Captain Brinkley tells us has evoked only ridicule from the few foreign writers who have made any reference to it. Then comes an account of flower arrangement based on Mr. Conder's exhaustive essay on this subject. "Foot-ball merits special notice, for it attained extraordinary vogue," the author informs us. From foot-ball he passes on to describe the performances of the *Brua-boru* and *Joruri* chanting. The remaining chapters of this volume are occupied with a minute account of the Tokugawa times. By far the most important event of this era was the attitude of the Tokugawa Shoguns to Western powers. Captain Brinkley is of opinion that the action of the Jesuit missionaries was largely responsible for the

remarkable change in Japan's foreign policy which was inaugurated by Hideyoshi and still further developed by the early Tokugawa Shoguns—a change which involved the closing of the country to all Occidentals excepting the Dutch, who were allowed to trade only on the condition of slavish subjection to the most irksome and oppressive restrictions, while occupying their island prison at Deshima. Captain Brinkley refuses to credit what Jesuit missionaries have written about Hideyoshi. "The annals of the Jesuits," he says, "ascribe to the meanest and paltriest motives the animosity that the *Taiko* ultimately displayed towards their faith. It is impossible to accept their evidently prejudiced verdict." Captain Brinkley then proceeds to show how unwisely and even defiantly the Jesuits acted towards Japanese Government authorities, how they stirred to strife or encouraged it in various ways until they convinced Hideyoshi and the Tokugawa chieftains that their presence in the country constituted a serious danger to the State. Expulsion and bitter persecution followed as a natural course. The Buddhists had suffered in a somewhat similar manner when they threatened the supremacy of the men in power. Captain Brinkley, after describing at considerable length the altered feeling of the Japanese people towards Western nations which marked the opening of the seventeenth century, says, "However welcome the admission, it is apparent that for all these changes Christianity was responsible. The policy of seclusion adopted by Japan in the early part of the seventeenth century and resolutely pursued until the middle of the nineteenth century was anti-Christian, not anti-foreign. The fact cannot be too clearly recognised. It is the chief lesson taught by the events outlined above." In the closing pages of this volume Captain Brinkley points out that Japan is committed to Occidental ways and has ceased to be an Oriental nation in the ordinary sense of that term. "Her aspirations, her modes of thought, her impulses, her ideals, and her tests of conduct must now be changed, not altogether indeed but certainly in the main, as Occidental. She may be regarded as a Western nation situated on the confines of the Far East, a nation now, for the second time in its history, giving free play to the instincts of progress, of enterprise, and of daring which, conspicuously displayed three centuries ago, were thereafter paralysed by causes for which the Christian Occident, not the pagan Orient was primarily responsible." Vol. IV. opens with a chapter on "Manners and Customs of the Tokugawa Era." The next chapter describes the Tokugawa Court in a very interesting manner. There follow chapters on "Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Classes in Tokugawa Times;" on "Personal Liberty, Justice, Slavery and Checks on Vice;" on "Philosophy, Education, Customs and Customs," and on "The Meiji Era." The author draws attention to the fact that one of the most marked features of the Tokugawa age was the progress which took place in the middle and middle-lower classes at that time, which classes began now to take an interest in literature and in art. The most interesting chapter in this volume I take to be that on the Tokugawa Court. The reader is allowed to enter the innermost chambers of the Shogun and see things as they were for over 200 years. One is quite astonished at the number of women who always surrounded the Tokugawa chieftain. They were all spoken of as *O-oku no jochu* (dames of the honorable interior). "An equal number—yet—constituted the establishment of the Shogun himself and that of his wife (*Midaidokoro*); so that the total was six hundred and ten, but the names actually borne on the roll generally exceeded that aggregate." Into the various divisions of the court ladies and their rights and the Shogun's rights in reference to them I have no space here to enter. The Shogun had attached to his household eight "Middle Dames (*O-chiara*)" with whom his relations might be of the closest character, but besides these there were others connected with his own and his wife's household which were liable to be called on to act as his concubines. The girls attached to his wife's household had the right of refusal to enter into such a relationship, and "several instances of refusal are on record."

There is much curious information in this chapter which is quite new to the foreign reading public. On pp. 41-45 the daily routine through which the Shōgun went is minutely described.

In Chap. IV. of this volume, on pp. 106-110 will be found a very valuable analysis of certain well known Japanese mental characteristics and a discussion of their origin. The author in this chapter is describing the old methods of administering law and in connection with this, he says "The Japanese people learned to pay little attention to abstract theories, and to set much store by considerations which an Anglo-Saxon jurist would reject as emotional. They took for guide the sentiment of right, not its science, and moral duty assumed in their eyes altruistic extensions that trench upon the confines of romance. Educated to anticipate compromise as the issue of every dispute, they carried the spirit of concession into all controversies, and thus neither in the story of the individual nor in the history of the nation can the student find many examples of that fiercely implacable assertiveness which conviction begets in an Occidental It is scarcely to be questioned that the emotional fires kindled by religious polemics in every age of Europe's civilised existence had some part in welding the mind of the average Occidental to its present implacable tenacity of opinion. But Buddhism never served such a purpose. Its tendency was rather to inspire deference to the views of others and to deprecate sectarian strife. Perhaps no mood could have been more serviceable to the Japanese in their modern career.* The Japanese themselves ascribe their love of compromise and conciliation largely to the code of social courtesy. It is a breach of politeness to be self-assertive; to thrust one's own rights into the sphere of a neighbour's; to disturb the graceful placidity of life by egoistic claims of any kind, or to obtrude distressful subjects upon the attention of others. . . . while for the gentleman or the lady trained in the precepts of the *samurai's* creed, all displays of egotistical emotion are contemptible."

In the concluding chapter of Vol. IV. the author draws attention to the uniqueness of some of the events which marked the early years of the Meiji era, such as the voluntary surrender of their sieges by the most powerful clan chieftains and the bloodless disarmament of the hitherto haughty and headstrong military class, and the introduction of parliamentary institutions among a people who had received no special preparation for living under them. On the last subject Captain Brinkley observes that Japan has been engaged in experimenting without even yet arriving at any very stable or very satisfactory form of government. "Government by the united 'Clan Statesmen' independently of political parties has been tried; government by the 'Clan Statesmen' in coalition with a party has been tried; government by the combined parties independent of the 'Clan Statesmen' has been tried; government by a party in combination with a section of the 'Clan Statesmen' has been tried; and government by a section of the 'Clan Statesmen' independently of the other section as well as of political parties is being tried at the moment of writing this history. The variations may be said to have been exhausted." Captain Brinkley goes on to comment on the corruption attending the present form of government. "Members of the Diet sold their votes to the Government and their influence to promoters of speculative undertakings, and society in general descended to a lower moral plane." On pp. 213, 214 Captain Brinkley calls attention to the striking fact that the Satsuma rebellion, which lasted from January 29th, 1877, to September 24th, during which time no less than 66,000 men were fighting on the Government side and 40,000 on the side of the rebels, was put down by an army of commoners, thus contributing immensely towards the dissipation of the notion

that the industrial, trade and agricultural classes were deficient in all military qualities.

Vol. V. is full of most valuable information, succinctly stated, on the following topics:—"Financial and Economic Conditions; Japan's Foreign Politics; Steps of Progress; Creed and Caste; Religion and Rites; and Superstitions." In the first chapter beginning from p. 7 the new financial policy of the Government, inaugurated in 1881 is explained. This consisted of the reduction of the volume of fiduciary notes in circulation and in an accumulation of a specie reserve. The nation, we are told on p. 20, is by no means overtaxed, paying relatively less money to the Government than it did ten years ago. A table stating approximately the various items of the estimated wealth of Japan is given on p. 21. The number of persons, we are told later on, possessing property valued at £50,000 and upwards does not exceed 441, that is, one owner of this amount for every 100,000 inhabitants; whereas in the United States there are 3,828 persons who possess at least £200,000, that is, one for every 20,000 inhabitants. In the chapter on Japan's Foreign Politics, on pp. 72, 73, Captain Brinkley draws attention to European partiality in the discussion of cruelties perpetrated in war time. Europe and America "had been thrown into a tumult of palpitating horror when Japanese soldiers, remembering their tortured and mutilated comrades forgot for a moment to show mercy to a savage enemy; but when the troops of great Occidental States (Russians and Germans) deliberately resorted to medieval fashions of warfare, a feeble remonstrance, followed by discreet silence was the measure of public condemnation. There could be no mistaking the import of this contrast: 'One law for me, another for thee' was to be the governing principle of the Occident's attitude towards Japan." In the chapter on "Steps of Progress" there is occasionally to be found matter which does not answer to the title of the chapter. A great deal of what is said on the defects of Japanese journalism might well be classified under "Obstacles to Progress," but is certainly not conducive to progress. On p. 92 attention is called to the unruddied equanimity with which a Japanese puts up with nuisances of all sorts that in the West would rouse a storm of protest and agitation. "Nuisances of every description, obtrusive, noisy, or noisome, are endured without open protest. The fact is that courtesy and philosophy combine to dictate a show of indifference. A Japanese finds it abhorrently rude to take querulous notice of a neighbour's habits or idiosyncrasies, whatever discomfort or inconvenience they may cause himself, and no character seems to him less respectable than that of a fussy, sensitive person. Men guided by such rules of conduct do not make vehement exponents of public opinion, however agreeable they may be as units of society."

Captain Brinkley being one of the most careful and painstaking of writers, it is most rare to find anything savouring of solecism in what comes from his pen, but in the chapter on Creed and Caste, p. 115, the following sentence occurs:—"Here again the reader, if he pleases, can find in the Occident parallel examples of defiant faith based on an equally small grain of mustard seed." This is surely an unallowable mixing up of figures, the term "based" leading one to expect slender foundation or some such expression, but not the mustard seed figure, which of course comes from the Bible and is used there to show into how great a thing a small living thing may grow, and not to indicate that a gigantic edifice may rest on a diminutive foundation. The idea of the law of growth and the idea of architectural proportions between different parts of a building are two distinct ideas which in this passage have been, it seems to me, wrongly mixed together. Into the author's most interesting remarks on the position assigned to woman by the Shintō creed I have no space to go. This is a distinctive mark of Shintō as compared to other Oriental cults or creeds. Discussing Japanese religion generally and the opinions of the Japanese on religious topics, Captain Brinkley reaches the same conclusion as was many years ago reached by Satow, Aston, Chamberlain and many other scholars. He tells us that the

educated section of the nation has persistently and most resolutely rejected supernaturalism, while maintaining a code of morality no whit inferior taken as a whole to that followed by Christians. On this subject Captain Brinkley writes in a most decided manner and to the present writer it seems that he is quite justified in expressing himself as he does. That an extremely high state of moral attainment should be maintained from age to age without relying in any way on a belief in miracles of any kind, though deemed an impossibility by many bigoted and ill-informed Western writers, is in the case of the Japanese a fact not admitting of any doubt whatever. The gist of Captain Brinkley's many pages on Japanese religious belief is that it is not serious at all, that it is either veiled or unveiled scepticism; that the Japanese are a nation of agnostics. I will quote a few passages only in proof of these assertions:—

"Religion does not overshadow the daily life of the Japanese. The gloomy fanatic is unknown. Confessions of sin, repentance in sackcloth and ashes, solemn and protracted acts of worship, the terrors of an eternity of torture,—these things enter scarcely at all into the layman's existence. . . . Japanese religion is all essentially practical and easy-going. . . . Buddhism, Japanese Buddhism, can never produce a Puritan or a Covenanter. It weaves no thread of solemnity or sanctimoniousness into the pattern of every-day life. Its world of hungry demons and infernal beings are too unsubstantial, too remote to throw any lurid glare over the present. The festival, indeed, may be called the popular form of worship in Japan. . . . It is a species of gala for the huge multitude that attends it." The Ikegami Niishiren festival is then described. The narrative continues thus:—"Here as everywhere in Japan, the practical sincerity of the national character shows itself. Even at a religious festival, no effort to dissimulate the traits of which humanity can never divest itself is encouraged or expected. The great majority of the people come for the sake of the outing as much as to pay respect to the memory of the saint. Let them, then, enjoy themselves. Religion does not prescribe austerity of manners or asceticism of life. The Buddhas are not shocked because a monkey turns summer-saults under the eaves of their sanctuaries, or a rope-dancer balances in the shadow of their shrines. . . . So the praying goes on, and the rattling of *cash* against the bars of the money-chest, and the burning of incense, and the chattering of monkeys, and the shouting of showmen, and the perpetual rippling of laughter and the babble of cheery talk, as the great, good-humoured multitude flows to and fro, not a bit nearer to hell or farther from heaven because its units have studied no hypocritical mien of sanctimoniousness, nor been trained to deceive their deity by putting a veneer of puritanism over the instincts which he has implanted in their breasts." The author next endeavours to show that in accepting Buddhism, Japanese scholars have quietly ignored its supernaturalism. "Proficiency in Buddhism was synonymous with proficiency in the Chinese language; with possession of the key to all the stores of the Middle Kingdom's learning." Yet this did not lead to a belief in Buddhist supernaturalism. "There are plain indications that the supernatural beliefs of Buddhist teachers gradually became the object of open or covert ridicule among the learned, and were ultimately relegated to much the same place in the minds of educated men as ghost stories occupy in European or American thought to-day. In short, religion, as distinguished from morality, came to be quietly ignored." Of Confucianism and its reception in this country, Captain Brinkley says:—"But through fourteen centuries it worked steadily and powerfully to turn the mind of educated Japan from transcendental subtleties and religious mysticism to a conviction that the only true and rational creed is one which subjects the human faculties to no excessive strain, nor asks men to accept, on the alleged authority of supernatural revelation propositions lying wholly beyond the range of mortal intelligence. Buddhism, in the comparatively bright and comfortable garments with which Japanese genius

* Spence Hardy, in his excellent book on *Eastern Monachism*, praises the extraordinary tolerance of the Buddhists, and adds his assurance that the annals of Buddhism will furnish fewer instances of religious persecution than those of any other religion. (REVIEWER.)

clothed it, is the faith of the masses, but the scholar proposes to himself a simpler creed, an essentially work-a-day system of ethics. To be moral, honest, and upright; to be guided by reason and not by passion; to be faithful to friends and benefactors; to abstain from meanness and selfishness in all forms; to be prepared to sacrifice everything to country and king,—that is the ideal of the cultured mind, and in the pursuit of it no priestly guidance is considered necessary." After describing a Buddhist religious service, the author continues:—"The Buddhist services appeal only to a narrow range of emotions and leave the intellect untouched. The adult Japanese takes little interest in them. To be a frequent temple-goer out of season is to be regarded by one's neighbours as uncanny, unpractical, and probably unfortunate." All this taken in connection with the entire rejection of Christian supernaturalism by a large section of professing Christians belonging to various Christian bodies is very instructive. The tendency of all thinking Japanese is to reject supernaturalism and it is as strong in the 36th year of *Meiji* as it was a thousand years ago. That is an extremely significant and incontrovertible fact. If in giving an account of Buddhism Captain Brinkley has omitted to dwell at any great length on the extreme pessimism that characterizes its teaching, it is probably because he sees abundant evidences in the lives lived by the Japanese and in their writings that this pessimism has exercised no baneful influence in these sunny isles, whatever it have made done elsewhere. The Japanese people are essentially light-hearted. Smiles greet one everywhere. By some Occidentals optimism is said to be the result of Christian teaching. With a Japanese it is part of his original nature. He lives and dies with a light heart.

Vol. VI., in addition to describing festivals observances and pastimes furnishes us with a lengthy and very valuable history of Japanese Commerce. In various parts of Captain Brinkley's 8 volumes on Japan there will be found remarks bearing on the attitude of the normal foreign mind to Japanese customs and ways, and it is often taken for granted that failure to appreciate and admire on the part of an Occidental is the result of ignorance or bigotry. But this is by no means the case in a good many instances. Why not account for it by saying that in many cases it springs from inherent, ineradicable difference of taste? Chap. III. in this volume opens with the remark: "It is probable that very few foreigners ever learn to appreciate Japanese dancing. One reason for their want of sympathy is that they approach the study with prejudiced minds." In some instances there may be blind, ignorant prejudice, but in other cases, with the greatest patience in studying the Japanese point of view, and even after taking the trouble to master a number of historical details connected with Japanese performances, not a few very scholarly foreigners are of opinion that many Japanese pastimes are inexpressibly tedious and can never afford real pleasure to any ordinary intelligent Occidental mind. In order to write about such subjects, or for the sake of scholarship, Europeans will be found who will go minutely into Japanese observances and pastimes, but there is no denying that most Occidentals are bored by them to an almost indescribable degree. The present writer belongs to this class. Many years ago we were told by a few enthusiasts that we were barbarians for not appreciating Japanese music, that we only needed the sympathetic ear and that then 3 hours in a Japanese concert room would be turned into a paradise, and so on. Most of us smiled and kept away from such performances most religiously. There is a tinge of unnecessary bitterness and narrowness of view displayed in certain remarks made by Captain Brinkley bearing on the state of foreign opinion on such subjects. *Tot homines, quot sententia.*

On pp. 90, 94, the system of licensed prostitution practised in this country is described. The author says the Japanese view of prostitution is that of continental Europe, they license it, but they go further than Europe and ostracise prostitutes so successfully that with the exception of

a very small area reserved for brothels their towns are free from any evidence of evil. The question is not fully discussed, but the author inclines to the view that the Japanese have adopted the less of two evils; that finding it impossible to stop prostitution owing to the "natural force of certain appetites," they decided to accept the fact and to subject its consequences to official control.

Commenting on weights and measures, on p. 128, Captain Brinkley says, "But the Japanese never showed any intelligent originality in such matters. They were either primitive or imitative." Might not this remark be applied to many other provinces of Japanese life and industry? On p. 137 allusion is made to the interesting fact that, contrary to what happens in most countries, in Japan living is cheaper in modern days than it was in olden times. "A day's work procures from five to six days' sustenance now, whereas formerly it only produced one day's sustenance at most. The practice of selling human beings prevailed in Japan, as in Europe, for a very long time. "Among the saleable chattels in the early times servants were included" says Captain Brinkley, on p. 39 of vol. VI. About a hundred years ago only an Englishman's wife, after being exposed for sale with a halter around her neck, was bought in London for 2s. 6d. Allusion to it will be found in *The Times* published at the time of its occurrence. What the author has to say of the system of credit in vogue in olden times deserves the attention of modern business men, who seem to be of opinion that Japan has never practised a system of credit. "Throughout more than two hundred years under the Tokugawa rule all business was conducted on a basis of credit more extended and more thorough than could have been found in any other country at the same epoch, and commercial paper as well as private bank-notes commanded implicit confidence. There is no question of conjecture or credulity in this matter: the facts are beyond cavil." At the close of Vol. VI. the author draws attention to the fact that in the cotton spinning industry Japanese mills have secured greater successes than the Indian mills, despite the cheap Indian labour. We are told in a note that the "Japanese mills are kept at work twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours, with one shift of operatives, and that their production per spindle is forty per cent. greater than the production of Bombay mills and nearly double of the production of English mills." But the author concludes his review of Japanese commerce with the remark that, though great manufacturing successes lie before Japan, she will from one cause or another take many years to realize them.

Volume VI. closes with Appendices of various kinds and a General Index. First come the notes referred to in the body of the work. Then a list of the Emperors and Empresses of Japan, the dates of their reigns and their relation to previous rulers. Then comes a list of the Shōguns arranged in the same way. Then follows a table of dates beginning with Jimmu's accession—legendary—660 B.C., followed by Jingo's invasion of Korea 202 A.D. and the introduction of ideographs in 292 A.D. and ending with the assistance rendered by Japan in suppressing the Boxer insurrection in 1900. A List of Gods and Goddesses stands next. This is supplemented by short sketches of the lives of celebrated characters in Japanese history, arranged alphabetically and hence beginning with Will Adams. Next comes a General Index for the first six volumes of Captain Brinkley's work, followed by an outline map of Japan.

Vols. VII. and VIII. deal with subjects which Captain Brinkley has specially studied and on which he speaks as an expert. General remarks on Japanese art and Ceramics would be of little value, and as the present writer pretends to no intimate knowledge of these subjects, he will conclude this lengthy but all too short review of Captain Brinkley's *magnum opus* with a list of the subjects treated in the two last volumes on Japan. China and the Chinese, treated in the last 4 volumes of Captain Brinkley's 12 volume work, form a separate subject, and will no doubt be fully noticed by some eminent sinologue later on.

Vol. VII., Chap. I., pp. 1—69, Japanese Practical Art. Chaps. II., III., pp. 69—134, Japanese Applied Art. Chap. IV., pp. 135—161, Bronze Casting, Architectural Sculpture and Decoration, &c. Chap. V., pp. 162—204, Various Applications of Art. Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., pp. 205—311, Sculpture on Sword-furniture. Chap. IX., pp. 312—363, Special Subjects. Besides some 62 notes there is a very full index, the whole volume consisting of 396 pages.

Vol. VIII. is wholly occupied with Japanese Ceramic Art, a subject which for 30 years has been known to be Captain Brinkley's hobby and on which he was always expected to write at considerable length. He has not disappointed us; for his work on this interesting, but technical subject runs to 450 pages. The illustrations in the seventh and eighth volumes especially are superb, and add immensely to the charm of the work. Here is a list of the contents of Vol. VIII. Chap. I. p. 1—38, Early Wares. Chap. II. p. 39—130, Wares of Hizen. Chap. III. p. 131—172, Wares of Satsuma (Kagoshima Prefecture). Chap. IV. p. 173—235, Wares of Kyōto. Chap. V. p. 236—260, Wares of Kaga (Ishikawa) Prefecture. Chap. VI. p. 261—306, Wares of Owari, or Bishu and Mino. Chap. VII. p. 307—410, Miscellaneous Wares. Chap. VIII. p. 411—424 Modern Developments of Japanese Ceramics.

Regarded simply as a repository of technical terms on all the many subjects treated in his work, Captain Brinkley's volumes are far more valuable than any dictionary that has been published in this country. One word in passing from these fascinating volumes. Since the majority of those who value real scholarship in this country as well as in the West are men and women of very limited means, may we not hope that the publisher will supplement this library edition of Captain Brinkley's 12 volumes on Japan and China—which is essentially an *édition de luxe*—by an issue of the same work in a cheaper and less bulky form? It might be well to print the non-technical part of the work, on Japan that is, the matter contained in the first six volumes, by itself for the use of the general public, and only to prepare a small edition of the volumes on Art and Ceramics for the use of experts in these subjects and born lovers of Fine Art. At any rate the volumes on Japan and those on China should be sold separately; as the subjects treated are for the most part quite distinct.

W. D.

THEIR FIRST ENTERTAINMENT.

The curtain drew up slowly: there
Lay Fairyland, so still, so fair,
Its forests bathed in golden light,
The happy vales, the hills all bright.
We watched them eager to discover
The sweet, sweet thoughts of days long over,
The darling imps whose eager eyes
Should hold such wonder, such surprise.
But the scene-painter's vision airy
Was cheap beside their Land of Fairy;
They looked, and looking turned away,
Who walk with fairies every day.
Then came Herr Seeth with all his flock
Of stealthy padding forest-folk;
Here from their native jungle strayed,
What if the children were afraid!
What if to-day come the disaster!
What if they turned upon their master!
Oh, hide the children's eyes. Keep near
The children lest they die of fear!
On the wide ledge they leant and gazed,
Hardly amused, hardly amazed,
Who are acquainted from day to dark
With every beast in Noah's Ark.
The clown, his antics made them sadder,
The dog that leaped from off the ladder,
The elephant with tricks untold,
The waggish pony left them cold.

THE ARGUMENT.

'Twas grown folk that the show delighted,
Grown folk that laughed and were affrighted,
The blasé infants yawning sat:
They knew a trick worth two of that.

K. T. H.

Considerable smuggling of arms and ammunition is going on in the southern Philippine islands.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Captain S. Otsuka (37) of the Second Regiment of cavalry, Sendai, committed suicide on Dec. 7th by *seppuku*. Debt is reported to be the cause.

The U. S. Minister is reported to have had an interview with Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Dec. 8th at the office of the latter.

Owing to losses sustained during several years, the Sakai Rice Exchange intends to wind up its business, for which purpose a general meeting will be held on December 23rd.

A telegram from Nagasaki states that the former Prime Minister of Persia arrived there on the night of Dec. 7th from Shanghai. He left the following morning for Kobe.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that the Musashi Bank and the Soda Bank, both in Yokohama, will amalgamate. The question will be decided at general meetings which will shortly be held.

The *Asahi* states that Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, presented to the Emperor on Dec. 8th the draft budget for the next fiscal year for which His Majesty's sanction was obtained.

A telegram dated Dec. 5th from the Japanese Consul at Lyons states that in sympathy with the market in Yokohama transactions in raw silk are active in the French market, prices being steady.

Mr. Y. Matsuyama and other merchants in Osaka have promoted an electric railway between Sotomiya and Ujibashi, the length being 3 miles. The estimated expense is reported to be yen 330,000.

On the 23rd ult., W. Lane and O. Madden headed the list of winning jockeys on the flat with 129 wins each. Lane had only 634 mounts to Madden's 687. W. Halsey came next with 99 wins and 522 mounts.

Customs brokers in Manila are now required to pass an examination in Customs laws, tariffs, classifications of merchandise, rules of loading, discharging and landing of cargo, business training, and foreign languages.

The directors of the Tokyo Electric Light Company have provisionally decided to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. The preliminary decision will be submitted to the general meeting on Dec. 15th.

Mr. V. Chirol, the Foreign Editor of *The Times*, is announced to be on his way eastward again. He is probably going to join the Viceroy's party in the Persian Gulf to describe the tour for *The Times*. Probably Tibet is another objective point.

At Honolulu, on the 10th ult. Mr. James W. Brewster, son of a New York merchant, met at a ball, for the first time, Miss Afong, one of the many pretty daughters of that wealthy and famous Chinese family. They were introduced at 9 p.m. and at 10 o'clock they were married.

The *Seiyu-kai* was to hold a general meeting on December 3rd at the Imperial Hotel at 10 a.m., after which Marquis Saionji, leader of the party, was to entertain the members. The same day, the Progressists were also to meet at their headquarters in Kojimachi and in the afternoon Count Okuma, the Progressist leader, was to entertain them at a garden party held at his residence.

The Superior and Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus, Yokohama, desire to return their most heartfelt thanks to the charitable ladies and gentlemen, who so kindly assisted in the Concert given on the 25th Nov. in aid of their orphan children, the result of which, expenses paid, is \$446.50 *sen*. They also beg to assure their benefactors that the ardent prayers of their dear children, shall be constantly offered for their welfare.

The new submarine boat adopted for service

in the Russian Navy is built of steel, and is in the shape of a cigar; it is rather more than 66 feet in length, with a beam of 12 feet. The inner compartment of the boat is capable of carrying twelve persons. Above water the boat is propelled by a gasoline motor and by the accumulators when it is submerged, and the boat carries a Dshvezki torpedo apparatus.

According to a Shimonoseki telegram to the *Asahi*, the two new steamers of the Konan (Hunan) Steamship Company which left there on Nov. 10th and which were expected to reach Shanghai on the 16th of the same month are missing. The Shanghai liner *Kasai Maru* sighted them off the Goto islands on the night of Dec. 4th. Another telegram from Osaka announces that the steamers are lying at one of the islands. The ships in question are the *Shoko Maru* and *Koko Maru*.

Lloyds statement of warships under construction in the United Kingdom show 12 British battleships and cruisers of a displacement of 128,120 tons at Royal Dockyards (Pembroke 3, Devonport 1, Chatham and Portsmouth 2 each). At private yards 47 vessels of war, of a tonnage of 171,350 are under construction for the British Government, including three battleships, and eight first-class cruisers. Two armoured vessels are also being built for foreign governments.

Mr. F. E. H. Elliot, the British Consul-General at Sofia, has been appointed Minister at Athens, in succession to Sir E. H. Egerton, who relieves Sir H. M. Durand at Madrid. Mr. Francis Edmund Hugh Elliot has seen extensive Foreign Office service since he was first stationed at Constantinople in 1874. He had been in Greece a good deal before—from 1890 to 1895. He was appointed to Bulgaria in the latter year, and consequently has had an uninterrupted experience of Near Eastern affairs for thirteen years.

The report of the China Traders Insurance Company to be presented at the 37th ordinary meeting says:—The net Premia amount to \$1,515,874.72 and the Working Account shows a balance at credit of \$491,986.38, which sum the Directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—A Dividend of 10 per cent. to Shareholders (\$4 per Share) \$96,000.00; a Dividend of 15 per cent. on Bonus-bearing Contributions, (payable to Contributors whether Shareholders or not) 110,000.00; Balance to Underwriting Suspense Account 285,976.38; Total, \$491,976.38.

The *Echo de Chine* mentions with much regret the recent death at Changchou, on the Upper Yangtze, of Frère Delégué of the Little Brothers of Mary, who arrived in August last "to visit the congregations in China, and give in some sort a final consecration to the work of the Marist Brothers." Our contemporary also regrets to learn that the French Admiral Bayle, who arrived at Shanghai on Monday, Nov. 30th, has been plunged into mourning by the death of his eldest son, a most promising sub-lieutenant in the Vosgian Chasseurs, who took part in the recent China campaign under General Voyron. The Admiral has gone to Ningpo.

It is stated in financial circles in Berlin that the maintenance of the three great ocean flyers—*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Kron Prins Wilhelm*, and *Kaiser Wilhelm II*—has proved so unremunerative that the North German Lloyd Company is unable to declare a dividend for the current year. On the other hand, it is said that the Hamburg-American line, which abandoned the construction of six-day boats, will pay from 5 to 6 per cent. The North German Lloyd's fast boats have proved profitable only during four months of the year; for the rest of the time they have been a dead loss. The operating expenses eat up practically all the profits from other sources, such as steerage passengers and freight. Believing that slow boats are the real money-makers, the Hamburg-American line has just contracted with Harland & Wolf of Belfast for a 20,000-ton nine-day vessel, which will enter the transatlantic service next spring.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Yale University received notice on Nov. 12th of a bequest of \$200,000 when the will of Miss Sarah B. Harrison of New Haven, Conn., sister of former Governor Henry B. Harrison, was presented for probate. Miss Harrison, who was more than 80 years old, leaves an estate of about \$300,000. The remainder of her estate will go to local charities and relatives.

A sum approximating \$1,000,000 ultimately is to reach a number of public and charitable institutions in various parts of the country under the terms of the will of Miss Mary P. Ropes, of Salem, Massachusetts, who died recently. The document provides that the income from all her property, amounting to about \$1,000,000, shall go to her sister, Eliza O. Ropes. After her sister's death the property is to be divided among public institutions and charities in Salem and other Massachusetts cities, in Ohio, Washington, D. C., and other places.

The labour unions of Salt Lake have declared war on the Mormon Church institutions and a fight to compel the Mormon enterprises to recognize union labour will be made. The first move in the fight was the action of the local branch of the International Typographical Union in declaring the *Deseret News*, the official organ of the Mormons, unfair and forbidding any local union officials and all local newspapers to exchange matrices or type with the *News*. The Mormon Church is bitterly opposed to the principles of trade unionism, and has forbidden its members to join the unions.

The will of the late Gordon McKay, inventor of the McKay sewing machine, filed in Boston on Nov. 9 for probate, gives 80 per cent. of the estate to provide for a new school of applied science at Harvard College, the fund to be known as the Gordon McKay endowment. Another feature of the will is the annuities providing for friends and servants, while his two sons are left the smallest annuity of any of the legatees. The sons, Marion Victor McKay and Robert McKay, whom it was reported were cut off by the father, have been left an annuity of \$100 each until they reach the age of 21. Their mother, Mrs. Marion Von Bruning, the divorced wife, is left an annuity of \$11,500.

President Roosevelt has urgently requested Senator Hanna to continue as chairman of the Republican National Committee, and to manage the 1904 campaign, in which Mr. Roosevelt expects to be the Republican standard-bearer. Senator Hanna replied that he was unable to give a conclusive answer at this time, but that he would do so soon. In case he declines, it will probably be on the plea that his health will not permit him to undertake the arduous duties of managing the campaign. In that event, the President will ask former Governor Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, to secure an election to the National Committee, in place of George V. Meyer, the present committee man from that State, with a view of being chosen chairman to succeed Mr. Hanna.

Forty years ago the Negroes of the south did not own a square foot of ground, nor a roof to cover them. Now, on the other hand, there are 130,000 farms owned by Negroes, valued at \$350,000,000; 150,000 homes outside the farm ownership, valued at \$265,000,000, and personal property valued at \$165,000,000. So, starting from nothing, here is an accumulation of nearly \$800,000,000. When the work began, not one per cent. of the Negro adults of the south could read or write. To-day forty per cent. can do so. Fifty per cent. of the children are attending school, and with more facilities more would attend. There are 800 colored physicians in practice, 300 lawyers, and 30,000 school teachers. There are 300,000 books in the homes of coloured people, and they own and publish 450 newspapers and magazines.—*Christian Work*.

According to an observer, Cuba is more prosperous than it has been in ten years. It has

almost recovered from the effects of the war. The sugar crop this year will be the largest ever grown in the island, amounting to about 1,250,000 tons. The largest crop prior to this was grown in 1894, when the yield reached 1,000,000 tons. New mines have been opened in Puerto Principe and Santiago provinces, and a fine grade of ore is being obtained. As to the health of the cities, there has not been a case of yellow fever in Havana in twenty months. The disease has been stamped out effectually by the United States army surgeons. All interest is centered just now on the probable action of Congress on the treaty question, and the belief is general that it will be ratified. Reciprocity will make Cuba one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs has made public a report by J. T. Norton, a civil engineer, on the proposed three great lines in the Philippines. One line is proposed from Manila to Aparri, a distance of 336 miles, at a total cost of \$6,675,602; another from Dagupan, the terminal of the present railway from Manila, to Laoga, 168 miles, at a cost of \$3,367,036, and a third south from Manila to Batangas, sixty-nine miles, at a cost of \$1,097,457. The estimates given are those of Mr. Norton, who considers that native timber is not to be had near any of the lines except a small part of the Manila-Aparri line, and recommends the use of crocodated timber from the American Pacific coast. He makes the same recommendation with reference to the use of ties, as he thinks that native soft woods are out of the question, because of the climate and insects.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following further subscriptions have been received in answer to the Committee's appeal:—

	YEN.
Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co.	250.00
China and Japan Trading Co.	150.00
"V. B."	50.00
Mrs. I. L. Dewette	25.00
Sre Fioravanti Chimenz	10.00
E. M. Barnby, Esq.	10.00
F. E. Wilkinson, Esq.	5.00
M. Ginsburg, Esq.	500.00
Roh. Howie, Esq.	50.00
The "Japan Herald"	25.00
"H. G."	25.00
Messrs. Longin, & Co.	20.00
Messrs. Henri Bernardin, & Co.	20.00
Mr. & Mrs. Cabusac	10.00
F. Winfield, Esq.	10.00
F. Geffmal, Esq.	10.00
"Friends"	10.00
"C. C."	10.00
"W. Y. S."	10.00
A. V. C. Maher, Esq.	5.00
"Anonymous"	5.00
"B. M. W. Snookers"	5.00
"De C. & B."	50.00
Messrs. Khutesta Khursedjee & Co.	50.00
"P. A."	20.00
N. G. Maitland, Esq.	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomson	10.00
N. A. Viloudaki, Esq.	10.00
F. G. Woodruff, Esq.	10.00
"O's" .....	.80

Total to date.....14,000.00

MAURICE RUSSELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YOKOHAMA POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that Mr. J. Ikeda, Director of Posts, Yokohama, has been appointed Director of the Post Office in Tokyo and Mr. K. Munesue, who once took charge of this office and since March last has been on an official tour to London as a delegate to the Ninth International Telegraphic Conference, has succeeded him in his position.

Yours faithfully,
T. AONUMA,
Supintendent of Foreign Mails.
Yokohama, Dec. 8th.

PORT ARTHUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, November 18.

A good deal of activity is going on here at present in military circles. I noticed five new regiments arrive here from the north yesterday. They were the 23rd, 27th, 28th, 32nd, and 168th; all of them East Siberian Regiments, so that we have now here, in addition to the above-named, the 2nd, 5th, 14th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, at least. Quite a considerable number of Japanese gentlemen seemed to arise out of the earth on the appearance of these troops, which they followed at a respectful distance, displaying on the way such a keen interest in the geology and botany of the district through which they passed that their object was, I presume, purely scientific. The Russians did not seem to notice them.

I do not know if all the above regiments are here or only a part of some of them, but it is very doubtful in any case if Russia ever keeps here a very large force, which would only be a source of weakness instead of strength on account of its tendency in case of siege to exhaust the stock of provisions and increase the danger of sickness while not adding to the strength of the place, which could be perfectly well defended by a garrison of 20,000, including the fortress infantry. Captains have been appointed to the 26th, 27th and 28th, East Siberian Regiments, "newly formed in Port Arthur." On the 18th of October the Vladivostok fortress infantry regiments were incorporated, the 1st with the 29th, and the 2nd with the 30th East Siberian Sharpshooters.

The *Vostochny Vestnik* says that on 30th October 14th November, a sale of land took place at Sanchejen in the foreign Settlement at Gensan, 38 lots in all being sold. Japanese got 20 lots and Russians 18, a lot situated along the sea-shore falling to the agent of the Chinese Eastern Railway Steamship Co.

According to an Odessa paper, the negotiations of the Japanese Consul in Odessa, Mr. Izima, with the oil manufacturers at Baku concerning the direct export to Japan of Russian kerosene, have not ended satisfactorily. The firms of Nobel, Mantashev, Shabaeff and others have told the Consul that until the lapse of the term of their contracts with foreign agents, they cannot undertake the direct exportation of kerosene to the Far East.

The *Novi Krat* is to be made a daily paper on the 1st of January next, about which time the new English and Chinese papers published in connection with it are to appear. The establishment of a Chinese paper in Russian is an especially good idea. Colonel Artemieff is to be congratulated on his business capacity, the fruits of which are seen in the best newspaper in the Russian Far East as well as in numerous libraries and bookstores in Port Arthur and Dalny.

The latest and most important news from the prosperous Siberian centre, Chita, is that the students of the local seminary have been forbidden to read the local papers. The local Press revenges itself in two words—"comment superfluous."

Vladivostok sent a deputation to the Viceroy on 31st October to complain about the way Port Arthur is ruining them by its free trade. The Viceroy told them that the people of Port Arthur would probably be sending him a deputation with the same story a few years hence. His Excellency probably meant that a natural reaction to the present building mania is sure to set in here in the near future. The money market has lost its fluidity in consequence of all the cash available being sunk in houses and none put by for a rainy day, and what occurred in Hongkong in 1849 (when the cost of administration in that colony was £250,000 a year and the receipts not above £12,000) is pretty certain to occur here also. In fact all the leading business men here are, I think, unanimous on that point.

Speaking of Hongkong, the Russians are displaying the same anxiety for the afforestation of their new but decidedly bare-looking acquisition which we once displayed in Hongkong, and I think they could not do better than examine the system of afforestation which has wrought such a complete transformation on the once bare hills of the southern island.

According to the *Vostochny Vestnik*, the transfer of the director of the local branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, Mr. A. A. Maslennikov, to the directorship of the bank in Port Arthur (decided upon it is said in consequence of the desire to establish in the city wherein resides the Viceroy, the representative of the Emperor in the Far East, a representative bank) is, it appears, postponed, in view of the fact that the branch at Port Arthur is not quite independent, being subordinate to the Shanghai branch of the bank, a condition of affairs which Mr. Maslennikov finds undesirable and injurious.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has just concluded with the Chinese authorities of the provinces through which the line passes the right of working and

exploiting any of the hitherto neglected coal deposits. The agreement between the company and the Government is already in force and the railway company has begun to work some of the mines. The work is conducted under the direction of Mr. Karistratoff, an engineer, but where and at what distance from the railway the mines are situated is not stated.

BURNING OF THE "ARNOLD LUYKEN."

The *North China Daily News* prints the following particulars of the burning of the German steamer *Arnold Luyken*, and the rescue of the survivors. The vessel was on a voyage from Langkat via Hongkong to Tientsin with a crew of six Europeans and 29 Chinese. Her cargo was kerosene oil in cases and without. The fire broke out at 4 a.m. on the 23rd November, with a strong N.E. wind blowing and high sea, when the vessel was about 20 miles north-east of Tientsin. The captain of the C. S. S. *Changchow* reports that he was bound to Amoy from Shanghai, and at about 4.15 a.m. on the 23rd he saw a light and glare in the sky, and steering for it, found it to be a steamer on fire. She was about 15 miles distant when first seen, and when the *Changchow* got near, the vessel was found to be in flames from the bow to the after part of the bridge. As soon as it was daylight, it was seen that there were some people still on board, and with rafts alongside. Shortly after, five Chinese left on one raft and were picked up by the *Changchow*. The Captain and mate came next on another raft, these being the last to leave the vessel. The *Changchow* went searching to leeward and found a raft with the two engineers and two Chinese on it. There being nothing more to be seen in that direction, the *Changchow* returned to the wreck, searching by the way, and saw some pieces of wreckage to windward. The steamer was now in flames from stem to stern and the masts had fallen. Following the wreckage to windward for five miles, Captain Pearce of the *Changchow* found the *Luyken's* life-boat, with the chief engineer and five Chinese in it, and the bodies of the 3rd engineer and one Chinese. The boat had been stove in and swamped on launching. One Chinese was washed out of the boat and sank in sight. Captain Pearce continued searching about for some time but found nothing further, so at 0.45 p.m. he proceeded on his voyage, leaving the *Arnold Luyken* completely enveloped in flames, with constant explosions. The members of the crew saved by the *Changchow* were: Captain C. Ueberfeldt; G. Anderson, 2nd mate; H. Matun, chief engineer; H. Lygen, 2nd engineer, badly burned; and 12 Chinese. They were landed at Amoy, and taken charge of by the German Consul there.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THIBET.

London, December 4.

The *National Zeitung* says news has been received from St. Petersburg that the British action in Thibet was initiated in time to prevent a proclamation declaring a Russian protectorate. But Russian statecraft, it is said, has suffered no serious reverse since 1878.

BRITAIN BUYS THE SHIPS.

Great Britain has bought the two *Chilian* warships under construction in England at a cost of £1,875,000 (together).

NEW BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON.

Later.

Sir Mortimer Durand has presented his credentials to President Roosevelt and stated at the same time that the King had directed him to assure the President of his earnest desire that the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain might be maintained and strengthened. President Roosevelt cordially reciprocated his Majesty's desire that friendship and goodwill should exist between the two countries.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

London, December 5.

The Reichstag was opened on the 3rd inst. The Kaiser, who invariably attends, was absent.

AMERICAN COTTON SHORTAGE.

The announcement estimating the shortage in the American cotton crop as being far below expectations, created the wildest excitement on the cotton exchanges. In New York the brokers fought each other in their eagerness. Prices shot up from ten to twenty points at New Orleans, and fortunes were made and lost within five minutes.

The advance of American cotton has caused the most intense excitement at Manchester and Liverpool. It is declared that the result will be a terrible calamity for Lancashire if the American estimate should prove correct.

WRECK OF H.M.S. "FLORA."

The British third-class cruiser *Flora* (4,360 tons) has gone ashore at Denmark Island, British Columbia, and is probably a total wreck. Her stern is ten feet under water.

There were no casualties in connection with the accident to the cruiser *Flora* which, while going full speed in the firing grounds, mistook a beacon in thick weather and ran on the rocks.

London, December 6.

H. M. S. *Flora* lies on an even keel. There is no danger of her breaking-up. Apparently the damage is slight, but salvage will be difficult. When the water is pumped out an effort will be made to haul her off the rocks.

[H.M.S. *Flora* was built at Pembroke and was launched in 1893. She cost £253,783. Captain Casper J. Baker was in command, and commissioned her on 11th November, 1902, to replace H.M.S. *Phaeton* on the North Pacific station.]

THE CONGO HORRORS.

A telegram from the British Consul at the Congo says that he has completed his tour of the Congo Free State on behalf of the Government of Great Britain. The tour should have lasted six months but was terminated in two, as the scenes witnessed rendered further evidence unnecessary. The most horrible outrages are perpetrated in these regions by the Rubber Company; also there is slavery and barbarism of the most revolting form. English observers stigmatize the administration as atrocious and declare that intervention is imperative.

THE COTTON MARKET.

London, December 7.

The excitement on the New York cotton market has temporarily subsided.

FAR EASTERN POLITICS.

There is a temporary lull in regard to the Far East. Attention is concentrated on the assembling of the Japanese Diet yesterday. Hitherto the proceedings have been purely formal, pending the ceremonial opening by the Emperor.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOMALILAND.

London, December 8.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Aden says that the Italian cruiser *Volturno* has captured the Mullah's right hand man, Abdullah Sheri, who consented to an interview with General Egerton. The capture is likely to alter the whole situation if the interview is satisfactory. The Mullah is supposed to be helpless without Abdullah.

News has reached Berbera that a strong patrol of the Mullah's force has occupied Mudug.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON PANAMA, TRUSTS AND LABOUR.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, has justified the attitude of the United States towards the Panama revolt, which, he says, was spontaneous. The

United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness amounting to crime had it done otherwise than it did. He re-emphasized the necessity of imposing some restrictions on the Trusts and of checking the tyranny of Labour.

THE ALIEN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

London, December 9.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, speaking at Shore-ditch, said it would be irregular to anticipate any announcement of the King's Speech. All he would do was to give an assurance that the question of undesirable aliens was receiving very careful consideration by the Government who had every desire to find a speedy remedy.

FIRE ON BRITISH CRUISER.

Later.

Fire broke out on the British cruiser *Hermes* in Devonport dockyard. Admiral Henderson and a strong brigade extinguished the outbreak. The shell-rooms being endangered were flooded to prevent an explosion.

(Note.—The *Hermes* is a second class cruiser, sheathed, of 5,600 tons, 350 ft. in length, 54 ft. in breadth, and 20½ ft. draught; 10,000 horse-power; built at Fairfield in 1898-90. She cost £300,593.)

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

London, December 10.

The Italian budget statement should (show) an extremely favourable state of the national finances, the estimated surplus being six million lire.

THE BALKANS.

It is reported from Constantinople that Bulgarian bands have crossed the frontier in Adrianople vilayet near Derbishte and attacked Turkish forts but were repulsed with loss.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH NEWS.

Saigon, December 4.

The Chamber has adopted the budgets of the Navy and Finance.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, has established that the situation of France is good. "If our friendship is sought," he said, "it is because we possess two great forces, credit and riches."

FRENCH BUDGET PASSED.

Saigon, December 6.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the whole of the Budget by a vote of 479 to 57, and has adjourned till the 14th December.

SPANISH CABINET.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned and been reconstructed by Senhor Maura.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Saigon, December 9.

The Message of President Roosevelt to Congress at its opening recommends the augmentation of the Fleet. He said that the United States recognised the new republic of Panama in order to secure the construction of the Canal.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE KAISER.

Berlin, December 7.

Kaiser Wilhelm was present at a musical party in the Imperial Palace at Berlin. Eye-witnesses state that he is looking in good health.

RUSSIA'S REPLY.

Russia's answer to Japan's latest demands has already been drafted, subject to the Tsar's approval. A financial report from Paris says that Russia will raise a considerable loan. The first part of the same, 60 million francs, will be placed very soon.

SPAIN.

In Spain Villaverde is forming a new cabinet.

THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

Berlin, December 8.

The English press is repeatedly insinuating that Germany is working for a Russo-Japanese war. (Quite the contrary is the case. The English press is every day full of alarming reports, and in Berlin over and over again it is mentioned that these reports are not to be taken in earnest.)

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED GERMAN.

Berlin, December 10.

Adolf von Hansemann, a noted financier, director of the Disconto corporation in Berlin, also a distinguished politician, president of the New Guinea Company, and founder of the Eastern Germanization Society, is dead. He was born on the 27th of July, 1826, at Aachen.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Associated Press in New York publishes an exhaustive despatch concerning a Russo-Japanese understanding. This report is considered in Berlin to be premature, but a definitive settlement is considered to be sure and imminent. The calling of Admiral Alexeieff to St. Petersburg is also considered to be a symptom of peace.

TURKEY AND AMERICA.

The Turco-American incident at Alexandrette (Syria) whereby the American consul is alleged to have been molested, will not bear any political significance upon the Oriental question.

RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Russian press urgently demands that a Russian coal station be secured in the Mediterranean.

THE KAISER.

Kaiser Wilhelm has recovered the complete use of his voice, but the Doctor wishes that he may avoid for some time yet speaking loudly. The recreation trip will take place after the Emperor's birthday, i.e. probably in the month of February.

(FROM THE "JUJI SHIMPO.")

DEATH OF MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

London, December 8.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, the Philosopher, died this morning.

THE U.S. AND THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, refers very clearly to the affairs connected with the occupation of Mukden and An-tung, and adds that the proceedings of Russia are far removed from the common ground of morality and are utterly without reason. Further, he states that, after the question is resolved, an improvement in commerce will appear. He further advises Congress of the necessity for establishing a naval station in the Philippines.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	Sa. Dec. 13
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 14
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Lyra	W. Dec. 16
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	W. Dec. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	F. Dec. 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	F. Dec. 18
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschou	Sa. Dec. 19
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Dec. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Dec. 21
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th. Dec. 24
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Dec. 27
America	P. M. Co.	China	W. Dec. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Jan. 2
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Jan. 4

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 30th ult.
- 3 Left Tacoma on the 26th ult.
- 4 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Koenig Albert	Sa. Dec. 13
Europe	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	Sa. Dec. 18
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shimano Maru	Sa. Dec. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. Dec. 14
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	W. Dec. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. Dec. 17
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Lyra	Th. Dec. 17
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tacoma	F. Dec. 17
Europe	M. M. Co.	Salasia	F. Dec. 18
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yavata Maru	Sa. Dec. 19
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Dec. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Dec. 23
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Dec. 27
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Jan. 1
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Jan. 2

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Truebridge, 4th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nanshan, U.S. Naval collier, 1,433, Prideaux, 4th Dec.,—Manila.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, C. Young, 4th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yejio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 4th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, N. Ohno, 4th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 17th Dec., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 412, N. Teranaka, 4th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 5th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails 18th Nov., and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, Koops, 5th Dec.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop.

Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, Ch. Polack, 5th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 5th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 6th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., 17th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, K. Honima, 6th Dec.,—Mojito, 3rd Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 6th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, 5th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, K. Kawahara, 6th Dec.,—Kobe, 4th Dec., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,730, A. Dixon, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Dec., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Flutshire, British steamer, 2,476, J. M. Haffner, 9th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Dec., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Explicetela, British steamer, 2,507, E. Stott, 9th Dec.,—Singapore via Hongkong, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 9th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Lapraik, 9th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,850, J. Barwise, 9th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Salasie, French steamer, 2,089, Negre, 10th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Nuernberg, German steamer, 2,663, Jaburg, 10th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Eiko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, J. Arakawa, 10th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yasuta Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, A. E. Moses, 10th Dec.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. Nagao, 10th Dec.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 10th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Flandin, 4th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Lawhill, British ship, 2,749, Jarvis, 4th Dec.,—Kobe, Italian.—Standard Oil Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 4th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, American steamer, 2,112, J. Truebridge, 5th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,874, Forst, 5th Dec.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Nanshan, U.S. Naval collier, 1,433, Prideaux, 4th Dec.,—Honolulu.

Kentucky (41 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,500, Captain Berry, 5th Dec.,—Honolulu via Midway Island.

Oregon (16 guns), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. W. T. Burwell, 5th Dec.,—Honolulu via Midway Island.

Wisconsin (18 guns), U.S. flagship, 11,565, Captain Sebree, 5th Nov.,—Honolulu via Midway Island.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 5th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, Y. Nomura, 5th Dec.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Teranaka, 5th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yejio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 5th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 6th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, O. P. Williams, 6th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Okhla, British steamer, 3,436, E. H. Garland, 5th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, N. Ohno, 6th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 6th Dec.,—Mojito, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 6th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 7th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 7th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manila, British steamer, 2,711, H. G. H. Lewellin, 8th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 8th Dec.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Olympia, American steamer, 1,730, A. Dixon, 8th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,789, K. Kawahara, 8th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 9th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, C. Young, 10th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, Koops, 10th Dec.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 10th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dolores, American schooner, 131, V. Diary, 9th Dec.,—Guam via Saipan, General.—MacArthur & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. P. Holdsworth, Capt. Kokura, Surg. Ikeda, Dr. R. Masujima, Count Yoshii, and Mr. G. Upton, in cabin; Mr. Ishikawa, Mr. Takayanagi, and Mr. Ikoma, in second class; 29 Japanese, 14 Chinese, and 1 European, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Koenig Albert*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Dusenberg and child, Mr. G. Willey, Mr. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Nabholz, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Zierley, Mr. Herrmann, Mr. A. Schell, Mr. F. Dankwert, Mr. and Mrs. P. Wilkes, Master Wilkes, Miss Emmeades, Miss Froste, Miss John, Miss Scott, Dr. Burger, Mr. Kitagawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Pettion, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. R. Bard, Mrs. C. R. Bard, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Catlin and maid, Rev. J. H. De Forest, Miss E. De Forest, Mr. T. Furuya, Mrs. T. Furuya, two children and servant, Mr. M. E. Hall, Mrs. C. K. Harlow, Master H. Harlow, Miss I. H. Hargrave, Miss H. Hargrave, Miss V. Human, Mr. H. H. Kempner, Mr. R. E. Kempner, Mr. J. Kern, Mr. E. Kokubu, Lieut.-Com. York Noel, Mrs. York Noel and daughter, Dr. C. H. Oakwood, Mrs. C. H. Oakwood, Mr. J. W. Price, Capt. J. Swanson, Mr. R. W. Southern, Mrs. R. W. Southern, Miss H. Southern, Mrs. K. Takahira and maid, Rev. F. W. Voegelin, Mr. F. A. Wood, Mrs. F. A. Wood, and Miss C. D. Lomis, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss G. W. Hoekje, Mr. W. Mandell, Miss F. E. Lathrop, Mrs. B. O. Zozoulsky, and Mr. Gardiner Lathrop, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. W. P. Chalfant, and four children, Capt. A. E. Knight, Miss M. Moore, Mrs. A. Rugh and infant, Dr. Chas. Lewis, Mr. J. H. Osborne, Mrs. J. E. Skinner and daughter, Mr. Fong Ho, Miss Flannigan, Mr. A. Rugh, and Mr. H. D. Thirkield, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss F. Alderman, Mr. Wm. Berol, Mr. A. L. Black, Miss F. M. Bourne, Mr. C. W. Dupstadt, Mrs. J. Fleis-

man, Miss M. T. Hassenpflug, Mr. C. W. Hodgson, Mrs. E. H. Ladd, Rev. E. R. Monroe, Mrs. J. Pitt, Mr. M. E. Ritzman, Miss Agnes B. Richey, Mrs. M. Stephenson, Dr. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. S. C. Todd, Dr. J. R. Wilkinson, Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Miss E. B. Worcester, Mrs. J. Bell, Mr. Max Berol-Konorah, Mr. M. R. Bourne, Miss M. C. Brou, Miss E. Engelman, Mrs. A. L. Freer, Miss C. B. Hassler, Mrs. C. W. Hodgson and child, Miss N. Lisle, Mrs. E. R. Monroe, Mr. S. R. Price, Mr. Vaughan Robinson, Mr. W. L. Safford, Mrs. R. B. Swelling, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mr. A. Waldeck, Miss S. Winn, Mrs. D. C. Worcester, Miss J. S. Worcester, Mr. Felix Berol, Mrs. Max Berol-Konorah, Mrs. C. P. Bourne, Miss G. Campbell, Mr. J. Fleischman, Mr. A. Gideon, Mr. H. K. Hemans, Mr. E. E. Johnson, Mr. J. Meiroutz, Mr. E. W. Nutting, Mrs. K. A. Reed, Mr. C. C. Rutledge, Mrs. W. W. L. Safford and son, Rev. C. C. Talbot, Rev. S. C. Todd, Mrs. A. Waldeck, Mr. G. G. Woodson, Miss A. E. Worcester, and Master F. L. Worcester, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. Buthorn, Mr. R. Desmaret, Mr. S. H. Abbott, Mrs. S. H. Abbott, and Mr. J. Pata, in cabin; 36, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Salasie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Frantz Kluss, Mr. L. Berick, Mr. Forz, Mr. Abien Jose, Mrs. H. Day, and Mr. W. C. Green, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yasuta Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Mr. F. J. Whitley, Mr. R. Kirby, Mr. G. Naruta, and Mrs. K. Naruta, in cabin; Mr. F. Stanley, in second class; 20 Japanese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. L. F. Duham, Mr. M. Matsumoto, Mr. T. Urio, in cabin; 11 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Lieut. A. G. Daldred, Mr. Joong Se, and Mr. Leon Loo, in cabin; Mr. J. L. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Lee S. Sue and child, Miss Chong Yue, Mrs. Lo Chan Shi, Mrs. Lam Lai, Master Chin Chung, Miss Min Ho, Miss Ah Lan, Miss Lum Yuk, Master Lum Sing, and Mrs. Lum Sam, in second class; 13 Japanese, and 126 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. C. L. F. Duham, Mr. T. S. Wang, and Mr. H. Uasa, in cabin; Mr. K. Kodama, Mrs. K. Kato, Mrs. M. Murata, Mr. T. Naka, Mr. H. S. Lee, Mrs. C. Starkey, Mr. T. Yendo, Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Chu Wao, Mr. Ah Sing, and Mrs. and Miss Kurino, in second class; 39, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Armand Behic*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. G. Honlot, Mr. P. Pradere, Mr. Pion, Captain Denarcy, Abbé Steichen, Mr. David Idelovitch, Lieut.-Col. P. C. Van der Willigen, Capt. W. E. A. Burton, Mr. P. Sabatier, Mr. J. Condamine, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marguerite, Mr. Aja Molane, Jaffar, Mr. M. A. Perugia, Mr. Misent Bernard, Mr. Abbé Clement, Mr. Roumanille, Mr. Fene, and Mr. Garnier, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss U. E. Beasom, Rev. V. Berg, Mrs. M. Canfield, Miss S. G. Chapin, Mrs. Chas. B. Chelton, Mrs. C. B. Craig, Mr. T. L. Gage, Mr. E. Dose, Capt. R. M. Dutton, U.S.M.G., Mr. Robt. Forbes, Mrs. W. W. Goodale and maid, Mr. J. B. Hykes, Mr. Rokusaburo Kibajima, Mr. J. Mackillop, Mr. Gaston Mayer, Rev. H. M. McCabe, Mrs. R. E. Murphy, Mr. Masakuni Okudaira, Mr. F. Penfield, Mr. R. H. Sherman, Dr. H. C. Shogren, Capt. H. Steere, Mr. G. A. Sterling, Mr. H. L. Walker, Mrs. L. Wood, and Mr. Setaro Yamaguchi, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss F. Alderman, Mrs. J. Bell, Mr. A. Black, Mrs. C. P. Bourne, Miss F. M. Bourne, Mr. R. Bourne, Miss M. C. Brett, Miss Boucher, Mr. W. P. Chalfant and 4 children, Mr. E. H. C. G. Mrs. A. A. Corey, Miss A. Corey, Mr. C. G. Dupstadt, Mrs. A. L. Freer, Mr. A. Gideon, Mr. M. T. Hassenpflug, Miss C. B. Hassler, Miss G. M. Hoekje, Mr. E. O. Johnson, Capt. A. E. Knight, Dr. Chas. Lewis, Mr. J. Meiroutz, Miss A. Meiroutz, Miss M. Moore, Rev. E. R. Monroe, Mrs. J. H. Munroe, Mr. N. E. Nichols, Lieut.-Com. York Noel, U.S.N., Mrs. York Noel, Miss Noel, Mr. E. H. L. Nutting, Master Worcester, Mrs. J. P. Pata, Mr. N. Lisle, Mr. J. H. Osborne, Mrs. J. P. Pata, Mr. M. E. Ritzman, Mrs. Vaughan Robinson, Mr. A. Rugh and infant, Mr. C. C. Rutledge, Mr. W. L. Safford, Mrs. W. L. Safford, Master Safford, E. Skinner, Miss Skinner, Miss F. H. Smith, Miss F. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. W. C. Smith, Mr. M. Stephenson, Mr. B. B. Willing, Rev. C. C. Todd, Mr. H. D. Thirkield, Dr. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Mrs. E. W. Tilden, Master Tilden, S. C. Todd, Mrs. S. C. Todd, Miss Vaughan, Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, Miss F. Winn, Mr. G. G. Worcester, Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Miss E. B. Worcester, Miss J. S. Worcester, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste silk shipped per steamer *Armand Behie*—

	RAW.				WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Lyons	Italy	Russia	Marseilles	Option	London
L. Mottet	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Robson & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Salzer Rudolph & Co.	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	95	—	—	—	3	—	—
P. Dourille	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Del'Oré & Co.	—	—	—	—	55	—	—
C. Eymard	15	—	—	—	109	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	—	—	—	71	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

Total..... 239 80 25 8 238

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 196 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 176 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

There are small sales from time to time but nothing of importance. Manchester prices are much higher than those ruling here, and if goods had to be replaced now values would be greatly different. Meantime all business is semi-paralyzed by the political situation.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. ... 0.09 to 0.10
 { 50 yds. 36 in. ... 0.09 to 0.10

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches V. 2.85 to 3.60
 Grey Shirting—9½ lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches 2.80 to 4.25
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 3.00 to 5.00

Cotton Italian and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.35 to 0.50
 Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.30 to 0.50
 Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.33
 Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.50 to 0.95
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00
 Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches... 0.60 to 1.00
 Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.50 to 12.00
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80
 Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25
 Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

10s. 16/24, Singles ... Y. 140.00 to 150.00
 10s. 28/32, Singles ... —
 10s. 38/42, Singles ... —
 10s. 32, Doubles... 145.00 to 150.00
 10s. 42, Doubles... 155.00 to 160.00
 10s. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal
 10s. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal
 10s. 2/100, Plain... Nominal
 10s. 2/60, Gassed ... 245.00 to 255.00
 10s. 2/80, Gassed ... 295.00 to 305.00
 10s. 2/100, Gassed ... 425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 31
 Indian Broach... Nominal. 26
 Chinese ... 23

METALS.

The market continues quiet.

Round and square ½ inch and upward... Y. 3.95 to 4.25
 Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.25 to 4.45
 Sheet Iron ... 4.45 to 6.70
 Galvanized Iron sheets ... 10.10 to 11.10
 Wire Nails, assorted ... 5.30 to 5.90
 Iron Plates, per box... 6.40 to 7.30
 Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 1.95
 Scrap Iron (½ to 1½ inch) ... 4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

A fair business passing in this market.

American ... \$3.10
 Russian ... 2.98
 English ... 2.85

SUGAR.

The market is not strong. No change to report.

Own Takao ... Y. 6.10 to 6.50
 Own Manila ... 5.80 to 7.20
 Own Daitong ... 4.90 to 6.20

Brown Canton... 5.50 to 7.80
 White Java and Penang... 7.00 to 8.10
 White Refined... 8.95 to 12.00

INDIGO.

This market is very dull.

Java, Medium to best... 270.00 to 320.00
 Calcutta, Medium to best ... 180.00 to 290.00
 Madras (*Aurpaka*), Medium to best ... 140.00 to 170.00
 Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Early in the month there was a considerable revival in the demand, chiefly from Europe, and holders seized the opportunity to raise prices with the result that buyers have mostly withdrawn from the market.

Prices are again weak and tending downwards.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... Y. 1,100
 Filatures—Extra, Fine ... 1,070 to 1,080
 Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 970
 Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 1,020 to 1,030
 Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 920 to 930
 Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 1,000
 Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 910 to 920
 Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 960 to 970
 Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 900 to 910
 Common—Coarse ... —
 Re-reels—Extra ... —
 Re-reels—No. 1 ... 930
 Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 905
 Re-reels—No. 2 ... 895
 Re-reels—No. 3 ... 885
 Kakedas—Extra ... 930 to 935
 Kakedas—No. 1 ... 915
 Kakedas—No. 1½ ... —
 Kakedas—No. 2 ... 895 to 900

WASTE SILK.

Market weak with small daily business.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 200 to 210
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 185 to 195
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... —
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 190 to 200
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 170 to 180
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... —
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 135 to 140
 Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Good ... —
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 140 to 145
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 130 to —
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 150 to 160
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 130 to 140
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 90 to 100
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... 75 to 80

TEA.

Nothing new to report.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... 56
 Choice ... 49 to 48
 Finest ... 44 to 43
 Fine ... 39 to 55
 Good Medium ... 36 to 38
 Medium ... 32 to 35
 Good Common ... 28 to 31
 Common ... 24 to 27

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 10.
 London silver ¼ higher, but no change in China sterling quotations and local rates are mostly quoted lower with very little doing.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0½
 — Bills on demand ... 2/0½
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/0½
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0½
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/1
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 256
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 261
 — 6 months' sight ... 262
 Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100. 81¼
 — Private 10 days' sight do. 84¼
 Shanghai—Bank sight ... 82¼
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 85¼
 India—Bank sight ... 151¼
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 154¼
 America—Bank sight ... 49¾
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 50¾
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 51
 Germany—Bank sight ... 208
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 212
 Bar Silver (London) ... 25½
 * Nominal.

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World-renowned Soaps.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

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Gold Seal Brand.

Maconochie Brothers, Ltd., London,

Provisions of all sorts.

Peck, Frean and Co., London,
 Biscuits of every description.

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 Champagne.

J. Witkowski & Co.,
 SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

Yokohama, March 17th, 1903. M. ry.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1903.

BIRTH.

At Bordeaux, France, on the 14th November, the wife of G. CAMPREDON, of a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. A. SHINOMIYA, former member of the Lower House, died on Dec. 12th in Tokyo.

THE mother of Marquis Saionji passed away on Dec. 10th at Kyoto. Her age is reported to be 74.

THE dead body of a woman, about 16 years old, was found on Dec. 13th on the railway near Oiso station.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki states that over 1,000 tons of coal were sent from that port on Dec. 16th for Port Arthur.

VISCOUNT IKEDA, ex-feudal lord of the Inaba clan, who had been ill for some time, passed away on Dec. 13th. His age was 58.

MARQUIS SAIGO, son of the late Admiral Marquis Yorimichi Saigo, was appointed on Dec. 13th a member of the House of Peers.

SIR FRANCIS LOVELL proposes to make another Far Eastern tour in search of funds for the London School of Tropical Medicine.

MR. KANO TETSUSABURO, Judge of the Yokohama District Court (Chief of the 1st section of civil affairs) has been promoted to a position in the

Tokyo Appeal Court. Mr. Hasegawa Kintaro, a judge-associate, succeeds to the vacancy.

S. ISONO, who was charged with robbery and murder, was sentenced in the Yokohama District Court on Dec. 10th to penal servitude for life.

THE *Asahi* states that Mr. Carl Helm, a German subject, living at No. 120 Bluff, Yokohama, has applied to Governor Sufa for naturalization papers.

LIEUT.-GENERAL YAMAGUCHI has been decorated by the Italian King with the First Order of the Crown for his action in the Chinese troubles in 1900.

Two pointsmen employed at the Koku Railway station, Iida-machi, Tokyo, were run over on Dec. 13th by a goods train which was derailed in the station.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki states that 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal out of 50,000 tons ordered by the Sasebo Naval Station, are expected to arrive about Dec. 15th.

COMMANDER J. G. HEUGH, D.S.O., R.N., Retired List (Jack Heugh of the *Rattler*), has been appointed Lieutenant Instructor to the Royal Volunteer Reserve.

THE trial trip of the new steamer *Nikko Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which was recently launched at the Nagasaki shipbuilding yard, took place on Dec. 10th.

TOKYO papers states that Mr. Kono Hironaka sent on Dec. 10th by post to the head-quarters of the Progressists an intimation of his wish to withdraw from the party.

At the general meeting which was held on Dec. 13th, the Sanyu Railway Company decided to construct a section between Naigu and Jutani at a cost of yen 380,000.

Y. HAGIWARA, a bailiff belonging to the Omachi Local District Court, Matsumoto, and one other were arrested on Dec. 11th on suspicion of having forged official documents.

Two goods trains collided on Dec. 13th at Nagoya station with the result that twelve cars of the train from Maebara were badly damaged. Fortunately no person was injured.

THE British steamer *Manuense*, in stated by the *Jiji* to have run ashore on the night of Dec. 14th off Muroran, Hokkaido. Her cargo consists of sulphur. The crew are reported to be safe.

C. YAMADA, Manager of the 62nd Bank, Mito, and three others were arrested on Dec. 16th. The judicial officials searched the bank. The *Jiji* states that they are charged with embezzlement.

THE *Jiji* says that a vessel was wrecked on Dec. 16th off Shiraha, Shizuoka prefecture, and three of the crew were drowned. The paper does not state whether the ship was a steamer or sailing vessel.

THE *Asahi* states the carriage of Marchioness Oyama ran over an old woman on Dec. 13th at 6 p.m., near Omote cho, Akasaka, Tokyo. The unfortunate woman was at once removed to hospital.

THE steamer *Gensan Maru*, which recently went ashore off Nemuro, Hokkaido, and sustained severe damage was re-floated on Dec. 14th. The Imperial Marine Insurance Company, who insured

the hull, notified the ship-owner that the company had no responsibility after she was floated, which intimation has given rise to disagreements that may have to be settled in the Courts.

THE dwelling of G. Takahashi, pawn-broker, Kojimachi, Tokyo, was entered by an armed robber on the night of Dec. 15th. It is reported by the police that a small amount of money was stolen.

THE Hunan Steamship Company's two steamers *Shoko* and *Genko*, which were first reported to be missing and later to be taking shelter at one of the Goto islands, arrived on the morning of Dec. 16th at Shanghai.

A WORKMAN employed by the Marukoshi Rice Refining Company, Fukagawa, Tokyo, was killed on Dec. 13th, by a machine he was oiling. It is said by Tokyo papers that a toothed wheel of the machine took hold of the man and he was immediately crushed.

MR. OZAKI, Mayor of Tokyo, issued, on Dec. 10th, a notification urging upon people the necessity of exterminating rats and of keeping clean all dwellings and premises in order to avert a re-visitation of the plague.

SOME of the crew of the German steamer *Helen Rickmers*, which is now at Moji, had a quarrel with Chinese residents of Shimonoseki on Dec. 10th. Four of the latter were injured. The police are now enquiring into the trouble.

THE first census in Hongkong was taken 62 years ago. The population was then 15,000. On the 30th June, 1902, the last census, it was 311,824, the British and foreign community alone numbering 18,524, or more than 3,500 more than the total population in 1841.

THE last mail from England brings news that Mr. C. E. Bruce-Mitford, Principal of the Yokohama Modern School, has just been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. We may be permitted to extend him our hearty congratulations.

THE Russian post and telegraphic authorities have invited a leading cable-laying firm to draw up estimates for laying a telegraphic cable across Lake Baikal. The cable would be 55 miles in length, and similar to the Atlantic cables. The depth of Lake Baikal varies from 600 to 900 fathoms.

K. HANADA, who had been arrested at Vladivostok by the Russian Customs officials on a charge of having in his possession Russian forged notes, and who had since been undergoing examination, is reported by the *Jiji* to have been sentenced to eight years' confinement with hard labour.

THE customary assembly in Tokyo of the provincial governors will be held about the end of January. The *Jiji* states that the annual ordinary conference is usually held in March but this year the time has been advanced so that the Government may give instructions to local officials with regard to the elections.

G. WASHIO (25) and Haru (21), the wife of S. Nara, who had been charged with having attempted to murder the husband of the woman on August 1st by giving him poison in his tea, and who had since been undergoing examination in the Tokyo District Court, were discharged on Dec. 10th on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

Saturday, December 12.

There appears to be no longer any doubt that Viceroy Alexieff's visit to St. Petersburg has been postponed or abandoned. Supplementing previous information on this subject comes news to the *Fiji Shimpō* that a direct telegram from the Tsar has ordered him to remain at his post.

It is reported from Shanghai on the alleged authority of a letter from an Englishman in Port Arthur, that a large body of Russian engineers have just left the latter place for Haicheng and Liaoyang where they are to build forts. The same letter affirms that Russians in Port Arthur hold the view that their country has succeeded at all points, and that the absorption of Manchuria and Korea into the Russian empire is an assured fact.

It is quite curious to observe the importance that has been attached by many journals in Japan to an extra published by the *Yorozu Choho* on Wednesday evening, saying that, according to a telegram received at the United States Legation in Tokyo, the negotiations between Russia and Japan had failed. We did not think it worth while even to allude to the extra, so manifest was its untruth. But a great many of our contemporaries seem to have regarded it more seriously.

This abuse of extras has naturally flourished not a little during the present complication. No wide-awake person in Tokyo now thinks of purchasing an extra without first ascertaining the name of the paper issuing it. A *Fiji* extra, or a *Kokumin* extra, or an *Asahi* extra would be bought at once, but there the list virtually stops. The *Fiji* endeavours to check the abuse by publishing an item of intelligence in the morning and accompanying it with a proviso that unless something unusual occurs there will be no extra. Should, then, any other newspaper publish an extra in the face of this promise, its contents are practically discredited on the *Fiji's* authority. But the precaution sometimes leads to quaint results. For example, on the morning of the day for the official opening of the Diet our contemporary announced that unless there were an incident, of which evidently no sign then presented itself to the *Fiji*, there would be no extra. But it so happened that a very big incident did occur, and the streets were flooded with extras which had a veritable tale to unfold.

The French Minister's action, reported a few days ago, appears to have produced quite a commotion in Peking, the pro-Russian party under Ku Fung-ki being all in favour of accepting M. Dubail's suggestion, and the anti-Russian party under Na Tung being equally insistent in the opposite direction. It is reported that Prince Ching sent Lien Fang, Vice-Minister, to inquire from M. Dubail what proposals Russia had to make, and that the French Minister replied in the sense that if China were really in earnest, he would undertake the duty of mediator.

Monday, December 14.

All the telegrams from Peking go to indicate that China is growing weary of the delay in the Russo-Japanese negotiations and of the obscurity surrounding Japan's proposals. She appears to have become doubtful whether she herself will be much of a gainer even though the negotiations go in favour of Japan, and among her officials there has of late grown up a party who advocate the re-opening of communications with Russia for the purpose of arriving at an understanding by which something at

least may be saved from the wreck of the Middle Kingdom's fortunes. As to the steps she is likely to take in pursuance of that plan, supposing it to be definitely adopted, nothing is yet known; nor, indeed, is it possible to say with assurance that the idea of going behind Japan's back is seriously entertained in Peking. China should see plainly that by such a course she would alienate the sympathy of the only Power disposed to hold out a helping hand to her and would play Russia's game to perfection, for Russia has persistently maintained from the first that she should be suffered to settle affairs with China alone, and that no other State has any valid title to interfere. Could she succeed in giving practical effect to that contention, especially with the full consent of China, the situation would be relieved of all difficulties for her. Then indeed China would find herself the target of all the Powers, for if she deliberately give herself away to Russia she may be absolutely assured that other States will expect her to be at least equally self-sacrificing for their benefit. It is written in the pages of history that Great Britain originally obtained the cession of Hongkong by pleading the want of some place to careen her ships. China could not refuse, but she looked forward with keen anxiety to the treaties that other States would ask her to conclude in the sequel of the Nanking Convention, her not unnatural expectation being that each and all of them would also have ship-careening needs. Perhaps the recollection that they did not press for absolute equality of spoliatory privileges on that occasion, may now inspire her with some hope of similar forbearance. Hope, indeed, is all she has to support her.

Later news from Peking indicates that M. Dubail continues active efforts to bring about a settlement of the Russo-Chinese complication, but whether he is acting by command of the home Government or of his own initiative there is as yet no definite information. On the 11th instant Mr. Uchida is said to have called on Prince Ching with reference to this matter, and to have obtained from him an assurance that the Chinese Government had not the smallest intention of departing from the attitude hitherto maintained by it toward Russia's proposals.

The matter-of-fact view taken by China seems to be identical with that formulated in these columns on receipt of the original intelligence as to Russia's new demands; namely, that if recognition be extended to the principle that a Power having definitely pledged itself to carry out a certain engagement is entitled to make the fulfilment of its promise conditional upon satisfaction of a fresh series of demands, there can be no such thing as finality, and every question of importance would drag on for ever. Thus the dimensions to which an affair, however small at the outset, might ultimately grow would be quite unforeseeable, and international engagements would be idle frivolities.

It is stated that the strong-foreign-policy party in China has been considerably strengthened by the news of the dissolution of the Japanese Diet, which event is lightly interpreted as an indication that the Japanese nation will not endure any paltering with the Manchurian question.

Prince Ching is reported to have emphatically informed the United States Representative that no secret agreement of any kind has been concluded between China and Russia.

All the Tokyo journals publish statements

to the effect that on Friday last Baron Rosen conveyed to Baron Komura the reply of the Russian Government to Japan's proposals submitted on the 30th of October. As to the nature of the reply, however, no responsible newspaper undertakes to give any definite information, though one or two express the opinion that Russia does not yet show willingness to make any substantial concession.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a strong article contending that although faulty in the matter of procedure the Reply voted by the House on the 10th instant embodied the sentiment of the nation with regard to the situation, and that since Japan does not ask for anything in the remotest degree unreasonable, she can not submit to have her just demands ignored or to be kept perpetually in suspense about Russia's intentions.

Tuesday, December 15.

The German Chancellor has just told the Reichstag that there is no part of the globe in which Germany is so little concerned as Manchuria. One marvels at the wasteful courage of such declarations. For, after all, the spring of 1895 is only eight and a half years distant, and in the spring of 1895 Germany was so much concerned about the fate of Manchuria that she joined Russia and France to drive Japan out of it. The plain truth, known to everyone and appreciated by every one, is that Germany is under a terrible exigency to remain on the best possible terms with Russia. Geography imposes that duty on her, and that she should observe it carefully is natural and proper. She concerned herself about Manchuria in 1895 because she thereby furthered Russia's convenience, and she does not concern herself about Manchuria now because to do so would cause inconvenience to Russia. Count von Buelow can scarcely be expected to utter these plain truths in the Reichstag, but why not keep silence altogether about the matter? Germany forfeited a large share of Japanese friendship by her action in 1895. She certainly can not recover the loss by informing the nations to-day that there is no part of the world in which she is so little concerned as Manchuria: in other words, by informing the nations that she played Russia's game in 1895 at Japan's cost and that she intends to play it again now. To play Russia's game where others only are sacrificed thereby is a necessity of her existence and Count von Buelow, by needlessly parading it, shows that he is little concerned not about Manchuria alone but also about Japan's goodwill. Russia would be all right if she refrained from making needless promises which her imperial interests prevent her from keeping. Germany would be all right if she refrained from offering clumsy explanations of acts which every one understands.

Tokyo newspapers agree in saying that Russia's answer to Japan's proposals of October 30th was received by the Government of this Empire on the evening of the 11th instant, and they agree also in differing about the nature of the answer, some alleging that it was humiliating to Japan, others that it embodied some sort of concessions, and others that while effecting some slight rapprochement between the two Powers, it still left them so far asunder as to require a fresh interchange of notes. We imagine that the last view is nearest the truth, but as rigid silence is observed in official quarters, the public are condemned to pure conjectures. At all events a final

settlement is not yet in sight, and the best that can be predicated is the growth of a conciliatory spirit.

It has been stated that on the 12th instant the Tokyo stock market reflected the more hopeful phase of the situation, but truly the appreciation of securities was so small that it could scarcely be regarded as an indication of anything beyond the fact that Russia has re-entered the field of negotiations after her long silence.

Wednesday, December 16.

A Japanese traveller who has just returned from Moscow *via* Siberia, tells the public through the columns of the *Hochi Shinbun* that when Viceroy Alexieff dismissed the Japanese workmen engaged at Port Arthur, the news produced a sensation in Europe, drove down the market value of Russian securities and impelled the Chinese merchants in Manchuria and Siberia to present for exchange all the rouble notes in their possession, so that Russia found herself embarrassed on every hand. Hence the reason, according to this informant, of her anxious efforts to reassure Europe by declarations of peace circulated chiefly from Berlin. Did definitely warlike news reach Europe, the Great Northern Power would suffer considerably before a shot was fired.

Tokyo journals affirm that undoubtedly diplomacy has entered a stage of renewed activity. They speak of the goings and comings of prominent statesmen, but they evidently remain quite uncertain about the features that the negotiations have developed. Count Okuma is represented as having said that Japan has yielded to Russian pressure, but he adds that Russia has yielded something also. And that appears to be the general impression, probably because it is the natural outcome of a situation from which each side is willing to emerge amicably. Neither party to any negotiation expects to obtain in full the terms he originally stipulates for. A *via media* means that each must sacrifice something. What has been sacrificed and what secured must remain for the moment in obscurity, and we see not the least use in detailing the conjectures that fill the air. It may be mentioned, however, that the *Asahi Shinbun* has a very strong article claiming that the time for negotiations has passed and gone. By attempting to continue in the route of *pourparlers* Japan will presently find herself in a hopeless *impasse*. The *Asahi* interprets in that sense the address to the Throne adopted unanimously by the House of Representatives. The article in an unequivocal call to arms.

On the other hand we have M. Delcassé's very plain declaration of conviction as to a peaceful issue. Apart from the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who must be presumed to possess special information, there is no statesman in Europe whose forecast would command wider credit than that of M. Delcassé. His circumspection and the soundness of his judgment are proverbial, to which must be added the fact that since his country is Russia's ally, he may be supposed to know Russia's mind. We regard his prediction as the best indication yet afforded, though indeed for our own part we have always been more than hopeful of a pacific issue.

The one thing certain is that whatever compromise the Japanese Cabinet makes will be unwelcome to the Japanese people, in so far as it is a compromise. Russia, in our opinion, has made a mistake. Perhaps

there were reasons for her delay, apart from the general conviction that time exercises a soothing effect on all controversies. But if, after hesitation which the Japanese nation has rightly or wrongly come to regard as an evidence of contempt, she now step forward with insignificant concessions; her tardy goodwill is unlikely to find a gracious reception. And for the Japanese Cabinet such a result will be simply fatal. Even the moderate *Kokumin Shinbun* insists that the time for action has come, and that however unwilling Japan may be to disturb the peace of the East, she can not refuse the challenge thrown in her face by Russia. If the Ministry, failing to appreciate the situation, continue to trust to delay and procrastination, and to rely on talk, there will cease to be any reason for its remaining in office. So says the *Kokumin*. The next few days, then, must be a decisive era in the history of the Far East.

It is worth while referring to an article in the *Dempo Shinbun*, headed "11.59 p.m." This journal opines that the last minute has come. Fight and win, fight and be beaten, any how fight. That is the sum and substance of the *Dempo*'s advice. It declares itself worn out with trying to be patient, and it indulges in many flowers of rhetoric to describe the moral differences between the two combatants if they enter the lists. We refrain from re-producing any detailed phrases from this article. It is an ebullition for which every observer of the situation must have been prepared, and while many may think that the immediate danger of war is past, few can stifle the apprehension that some of Japan's best men will suffer in the sequel.

The *Tai-Ro Doshi-kai* was to have presented a petition to the Throne yesterday. A copy of the document is published by vernacular newspapers. It is an unequivocal declaration that negotiations have ceased to be tolerable; that Russia has challenged Japan and that the latter has no choice but to fight. To disturb the peace is the last thing she would do willingly, but Russia has forced her to the act. Her patience and self-effacement have reached an extreme limit, and it is worse than useless to continue negotiations to which the other side brings no spirit of sincerity.

This is the second petition presented to the Throne since the dissolution of the Lower House.

Thursday, December 17.

Evidently there is an attempt—a renewed attempt—in Europe to convince the public that things have taken a distinctly peaceful turn in the Far East, and even that Japan has accepted Russia's reply to her proposals of October 30th. Considering the large financial interests that are concerned in the capitals of Europe, we can not wonder that strenuous efforts are made to prevent the fall in Russian securities which must result from a warlike ending to the present complication. But it is unfortunately quite incredible that Japan has accepted Russia's answer as satisfactory. Had anything of that kind occurred, the public would not now be groping in the dark. We do not pretend to any special knowledge of the course of the negotiations, but we have no hesitation in saying that everything depends on Russia. Japan has already proved her moderation and reasonableness, but it remains for Russia to make some display of similar qualities and she certainly has not yet done so. We believe that she will ultimately, and we have always believed it. But until she does so, all this talk in Europe, from

whatever source inspired, is obviously insincere.

A meeting of the Cabinet Ministers and the Elder Statesmen took place yesterday in Tokyo, Marquis Ito coming to the capital for the purpose of attending it. Meanwhile the minor journals of the capital talk mysteriously. The *Yomiuri* hints that there is an intention of immediately sending a force to Korea. The London *Daily Mail*'s correspondent sent an army there weeks ago, and moreover assembled a hundred thousand Japanese troops at Hakodate. There are grave seigniors in this world who still believe in the enchanted carpet of the Arabian Nights, and think that two or three divisions can be carried hither and thither as a small pic-nic party is in a yacht.

From London, under date of Nov. 20th, there was wired to the *New York Herald* an epitome of an interview alleged to have taken place between the Japanese Prime Minister and a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. The Minister is made to say, among other things:—

Asked about the view expressed in some Japanese papers that Russia's recent action amounted to an attack; that the retention of Russian troops in Manchuria was a challenge which Japan must accept, the Count replied:—

"No, it is nothing of the kind. That is only a little newspaper sensationalism. The agitation in the Japanese press about Russia's pledge to evacuate Manchuria does not represent the views of the Japanese Government. Russia only said that to China as a mere voluntary promise. It was no pledge to Japan; it cannot be insisted upon by Japan as an obligation."

"If Russia does not keep faith it is to her discredit, but it is no *casus belli* to Japan. All that talk is a mistake. There is no difference of opinion in our Cabinet. The British opinion seems to be that if Russia will not withdraw it is no use making a fuss so long as the open door is guaranteed, with full maintenance of treaty right; and the British view is our view in this matter."

It is our firm conviction that Count Katsura did not say the things here attributed to him, for Japan is unquestionably entitled to a voice in the fate of Manchuria. There is only one safe rule for statesmen when they are approached by newspaper-reporters. It is to insist that nothing shall be published which has not been previously supervised by the person interviewed or by his private secretary. The average reporter has a poor memory, a callous conscience and a vivid imagination. Besides, he is generally obliged to be sensational.

Friday, December 18.

It is impossible not to sympathise with the *Jiji Shimpō*'s view of the situation. What conceivable theory of probabilities and chances can account for the rumours and statements persistently audible in Europe during the past few weeks? It can not be a matter of accident. There is some deliberate inspiration for such things. Possibly it is honest inspiration. Russia may really and sincerely intend to offer at the eleventh hour terms such as Japan can accept without loss of honour. Thus what Europe is now saying may be a true forecast of what will ultimately happen. But if that hypothesis be in any degree tenable, how are we to account for the fact that Russia has not yet made the least practical attempt to advertise Japan of her pacific intentions? For it must be taken as certain that she has not made any such attempt. It must be taken as certain that the reception officially given by her to Japan's proposals is flagrantly irreconcilable with Europe's picture of the situation. In a word, she maintains her obdurate and *insouciant* attitude in the Far East, she continues her military and naval preparations, and she

declares, or her friends or agents declare, in Europe that everything will end peacefully. Without undue distrust the Japanese may well be pardoned if in the face of such events they think as the *fiji* thinks that Russia is trying to persuade Europe of her own amicable purpose and procedure, but at the same time is doing nothing whatever to placate Japan, thus by diplomatic indifference and belligerent preparations goading the latter beyond endurance, so that upon Japan's shoulders will ultimately rest the responsibility of appealing to the sword. Such is the *fiji*'s view. We have ourselves already pointed out that if Russia continued in her route of diplomatic nonchalance and military activity she would inevitably expose herself to such suspicions. But the whole thing is rather too shallow to have been deliberately planned by shrewd statesmen. The officials in St. Petersburg must well know that Europe's eyes can not be permanently blindfolded, and they must also know that the great patience and forbearance hitherto shown by Japan will weigh heavily against any ultimate charge of pugnacity. There certainly has been a marked effort to discredit that patience. Certain Russia journals have had the magnificent effrontery to accuse Japan of bellicose aggressiveness, thus preparing the way for the drama now unfolding itself. Russian newspapers, however, naturally believe that their country has right and justice on her side from point to point, and since that easy explanation of their attitude presents itself, we need not go far afield in search of sinister motives. Whatever be the inside facts about the dust now thrown in Europe's eyes, that dust is being thrown can not be doubted, and since Russia alone can profit by the operation the *fiji*'s view is more or less inevitable. Of course the *fiji*'s view is not universally held. The *Nichi Nichi*, for example, finds nothing strange in the protracted character of the negotiations. That is the way of negotiations, it says, when each side is straining every nerve to gain as much as possible and to sacrifice as little as possible. But the *Nichi Nichi* does not venture to tell its readers that Russia has shown a disposition to sacrifice anything at all. The *Asahi* takes an interesting view. It premises that Russia has given no sign whatever of meeting Japan half-way, but it does not entirely endorse the theory that the rumours of peace now circulated in Europe have for ultimate object the imposition of peace-breaking responsibility on Japan's shoulders. It thinks that the people of the Occident have interpreted the dissolution of the Diet as a sign that although the Japanese nation may desire to take a strong line, the Japanese Government is determined to yield. The *Asahi*'s conclusion is that to continue the negotiations is worse than futile. Strange to say the organ of the business men, the *Shogyo Shimpo*, writes as though the Japanese Government had now absolutely determined on war unless its proposals be accepted in their entirety. An article composed under the influence of such a conviction is naturally very strong. As for the *Dempo Shinbun*, it seems to believe, or professes to believe, that the Japanese Government will yield everything, and it pours corresponding contempt on the head of the Cabinet.

We note with concern the greatly changed temper of the Japanese press. But it is not unexpected. Evidences that the country's patience was being worn very thin made themselves apparent nearly a month ago.

One reservation must be emphatically

made with regard to the suspicions alluded to above. It is that neither the German Chancellor nor the French Minister of Foreign Affairs would have lent themselves for a moment to any deceptive programme. They were unquestionably sincere in their declarations of pacific conviction.

Tokyo newspapers remain in absolute ignorance of the matters discussed or the decisions arrived at by the Council of Ministers on the 16th instant, and strange to say, no serious attempt is made to conjecture anything. The five *Genro* were present—Marquises Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama and Counts Inouye and Matsukata—and the Cabinet was represented by the Premier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministers of War and of the Navy. It is stated that Baron Kodama also attended. There was considerable variety in the times of arrival of these distinguished personages and their departures were almost equally irregular, so that whereas all had not assembled before 3 p.m., some did not take their departure until after dinner in the evening. We mention these facts simply because a large share of public attention has been drawn to this council, not because we believe that its discussions were particularly weighty or that it arrived at any particularly important decision. The truth is that the situation having become very sensitive, every sign of activity among statesmen is invested with significance in public opinion.

Naturally there are many rumours flying about with reference to activity at the dockyards and arsenals and movements of the fleet, which latter is supposed to be about to make a demonstration in Korean waters. There is also a renewal of the rumour that the Government has applied to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for transport steamers. We suggest the advisability of regarding all these stories with little credulity.

Nevertheless the share-market barometer fell on the 16th instant. It was not a very marked fall in Tokyo, but Osaka showed itself more nervous. However, in neither case was there anything like a serious slump, though some of the newspapers employ a term of that significance.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Monday, December 14.

The *fiji Shimpo* devotes itself chiefly to combating the idea which foreign observers may possibly entertain, namely, that there is some radical difference of opinion between the Government and the nation with regard to foreign politics. There is no difference, except it be that the people are weary of the long protracted negotiations and would fain have the Ministry adopt an attitude tending toward a speedy settlement. The significance of recent events is that the Cabinet is assured of having the whole nation at its back for the purposes of a resolute policy.

The *Kokumin* shrewdly calls the attention of party politicians to the fact that whereas they complain loudly of the injury done to constitutional institutions by the Ministers of the Crown, it is in reality by their own hands that injury is inflicted, since, departing suddenly from procedure which has acquired the force of prescription, they resort to hole-and-corner devices in the pursuit of their designs. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that the nation will not endure any paltering with the Far-Eastern question, and that the Cabinet's responsibility has been increased by this incident. The only way to avoid a collision with the people is to effect

a speedy settlement of matters which threaten to disturb the peace of the East.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* devotes itself chiefly to demonstrating the extravagance of the language used in the Reply, where without pausing to hear the Government's explanation of the situation or to learn the details of the administrative and financial reforms contemplated, the House declared that the former forfeited occasions and that the latter was a policy of opportunism.

Among the minor journals, the *Nippon*, the *Dempo Shinbun*, the *Yomiuri*, the *Hochi*, and the *Jimmin* are all loud in their praise of the incident. The *Jimmin* finds a parallel in Hungarian history, but without descending to details it will suffice to say that the basis of these journals' theses is abuse of the Cabinet and loud applause of Mr. Kono Hironaka. Strange to say the *Yomiuri Shinbun* attacks its traditional friends, the Progressists, and adopts Mr. Kono's cause without reservation.

The *Tai-Ro-ko Seinen-kai* addressed to the Throne on the 11th instant, over the signatures of 18 of their leading members, a very strongly worded petition. The document declares that Russian aggressions in Eastern Asia have developed unendurable dimensions; that they threaten the integrity of the Japanese empire and make the preservation of Oriental tranquillity impossible; that the gravest national interests are imperilled; that the moment for action has arrived beyond all doubt; that nevertheless the Ministers of the Crown are paltering with the situation, and sacrificing the country's cause by procrastination and indecision; and that the petitioners pray their Sovereign to disregard their own insignificance when considering their petition, and to restore the nation's confidence while securing the Empire's safety and guaranteeing its future, by resolute procedure.

It appears that this petition was presented originally on the 7th instant, but that it was sent back by the Court officials for amendment. Another petition in the same sense is to be presented by the *Tai-Ro Doshikai*'s parliamentary members, and it is anticipated that these documents will be the forerunners of many similar prayers from various quarters. There is said to be a very strong feeling that as the Address to the Throne voted by the House of Representatives on the 10th inst., was not formally submitted to His Majesty, the people should widely avail themselves of their right of petition.

The Progressist members of the Diet have held a general meeting and passed a resolution condemning in the strongest terms the Government's action. They declare that the Cabinet, in recommending the dissolution of the Lower House, showed their contempt for public opinion, jeopardised the future of the Empire, and failed conspicuously in the discharge of their duties as advisers to the Throne.

At a friendly meeting of the same party in the Imperial Hotel the same afternoon Count Okuma delivered a speech of some length. He expressed regret that owing to some error of procedure the Address to the Throne had been couched in terms amounting virtually to an impeachment of the Cabinet, but he claimed that the statements contained in the Address were a true expression of Japanese national sentiment. What the Count seemed to regret chiefly was that such a declaration of opinion should have gone out to the public without

an exhaustive discussion elucidating the views of the people's representatives and of the Ministers of the Throne. He then went on to complain bitterly of the corruption prevailing in the constituencies; a state of affairs which he compared to that existing in the United Kingdom in the days of Walpole, when the corrupt condition of domestic politics in England re-acted upon her position abroad, and for a time she lost all status in the Councils of the nations until Pitt, arising, restored purity and led his country into the van of the crusade against a military dictatorship in Europe. The present era in Japan might be compared to the Walpolean era in England, and the analogy would surely be completed by the dawn of an age of honesty and integrity. The responsibility for existing evils rested with the Government, who by their secret agents and covert partizans enveloped the constituencies in an atmosphere of corruption.

The *Seiyun-kai* members held a meeting the same day and listened to a speech from Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, who claimed that whereas the *Seiyun-kai* were not necessarily hostile to the Government, the latter had failed to appreciate the Party's purpose, and nothing now remained except a trial of official strength on one side and party endurance on the other. They must be prepared from several repetitions of appeals to the constituencies, and must face the ordeal with unflinching resolution.

Mr. Hara Kei then presented a report of the Party's proceedings in the Diet. This document contained a detailed reference to the Address to the Throne. It declared that whereas the procedure adopted with regard to the Address had been faulty, there did not appear to be any objection to the sentiments embodied in it, and consequently it had been decided not to reconsider the vote passed by the House, but to entrust to the Party's parliamentary leaders the duty of impeaching the President, Mr. Kono Hironaka.

This report evoked objections. Mr. Shigeoka Kungoro led the opposition to it, his contention being that greater prominence and emphasis should be given to the Party's approval of the declaration condemning the Cabinet's foreign policy. Several members endeavoured to uphold the report, but Mr. Shigeoka's views ultimately prevailed, and a committee of five were appointed to remodel the document.

It will be seen from the above that had the Lower House opened its session on the 11th instant, the first step taken would have been a motion by the *Seiyun-kai* to change the Order of the Day for the purpose of introducing a resolution condemnatory of the President's action. But the President gauged the situation. He knew what would happen if he rung the fateful hand-bell summoning the members from their rooms, and he knew that if he did not ring his bell the Government's fiat as to dissolution must be proclaimed. It was an extraordinarily dramatic moment; the members and the Government's delegates alike waiting with bated breath for the sound of the bell and the unflinching Kono, whose seven years of imprisonment had taught him the uses of patience, holding the little instrument silent in his grasp. His own impeachment would destroy his great *coup*; the sentence of dissolution would crown his feat. He won.

Wednesday, December 16.

The *Seiyun-kai*, relieved from the immediate pressure of parliamentary responsibility,

have amended their report so that it reads as an unequivocal endorsement of Mr. Kono Hironaka's Address to the Throne. The text of this report—amended, it will be remembered, from the draft originally compiled by the Committee—has not been published. It has to await Marquis Saionji's approval and he is absent from Tokyo. Whether it will obtain that approval is an interesting subject of conjecture. At any rate the question must embarrass him considerably, for if he endorse the amended report he will be uniting in a condemnation of the policy approved by Marquis Ito. It appears to us that the *Seiyun-kai* have kicked over the traces, and that no single hand is strong enough to pull them into line again.

There are predictions that the Ministry will resign immediately after settling the Manchurian problem, assuming that they can settle it satisfactorily. As to their successors, the *Shogyo Shimpō* says that the matter lies between Marquis Ito and Count Matsukata and that of the two the probabilities are in favour of the latter. The *Shogyo Shimpō* represents the views prevalent among business men.

Thursday, December 17.

Seventy representatives of forty journals assembled on the 15th instant at the Kogetsu restaurant in Karasumori-cho, Tokyo. This meeting had been talked of for some time, and inasmuch as its announced object was to discuss the situation, a very large gathering was expected, the press of the whole empire being invited to send representatives. In such circumstances the number, forty journals, can not be regarded as very considerable. It is explained, indeed, that had the Diet been in session a much larger attendance of press-men would have been witnessed, but the public will be disposed to view things as they are, not as they might have been. We observe, further, that the names of the journals which sent delegates are not made known, an omission from which it may fairly be inferred that few if any of the leading newspapers took part in the demonstration. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the Address to the Throne voted by the House of Representatives truly expressed the sentiment of the nation, and that the Cabinet, by dissolving the Lower Chamber and withholding the Address from the Sovereign, has been guilty of a grossly unconstitutional act. The representative of a Hamamatsu journal delivered a vehement speech, in which he declared that no one knew what had become of the Address; that it seemed to be wandering somewhere in space, and that its presentation to the Throne should be imperatively demanded. Other gentlemen also made addresses, but nothing is reported as to their purport.

Of course no one really doubts that the celebrated address reached his Majesty's hands without an hour's delay. It was not delivered in set form by the President of the House, but a copy of it was unquestionably in the Emperor's possession long before he pronounced the sentence of dissolution.

The *Koko* Club has addressed a petition to the Throne. Probably our readers are unacquainted with this institution. We also must plead similar ignorance until inquiries taught us that it consists chiefly of barristers and that the term *Koko* is used in the sense of "world." The petition is well composed. It sets out by observing that the Emperor of Japan has declared himself the guardian of Korea's independence

and that Manchuria is regarded as a place which must serve the part of a buffer state if the peace of the Orient is to be preserved. Nevertheless Russia has over-run Manchuria and is plainly extending her aggressions to Korea. Negotiations with reference to these incidents have been opened with St. Petersburg by Japan, but Russia, so far from showing any disposition to abandon her arbitrary ways, is steadily augmenting her forces in the East and consolidating her footing. It lies wholly within the Imperial Prerogative to determine questions of peace or war. Therefore the memorialists pray that his Majesty will direct the Ministers of the Crown to employ vigorously the means at their disposal for restoring the conditions essential to peace. The nation had hoped and believed that the largely increased forces of the Empire would have served as an effective guarantee of tranquillity, and the petitioners now pray that this hope may not be disappointed.

The petition bears the signatures of thirty barristers. It is the third document of the kind that has been presented to the Throne since the dissolution of the Lower House.

A hundred and twenty members of the Lower House met in the Maple Club on the 15th inst., and having listened to the reading of a manifesto, adopted it unanimously. This document declared that the course taken by the President of the Chamber in connexion with the Address to the Throne, had been not only lacking in respect towards the Sovereign, but also a flagrant violation of the regular procedure of the House and an unqualified injury to the country's interests, inasmuch as all semblance of dissension between the Cabinet and the people at such a juncture as the present could not but convey an injurious impression to the outside world. The House had not been given any due opportunity to discuss this grave measure; had not been asked to consider that the address proposed by the President on his own authority embodied an impeachment of the Ministry. The document had been pushed through in a moment of confusion and by means of a gross abuse of the President's official functions. As for the allegation that the President alone was responsible, no one with common sense could believe anything of the kind, and with regard to the course subsequently adopted, the Progressists, true to their usual custom, had welcomed the Address and decided to regard it as an expression of the House's opinion because it tallied with their own views, while the *Seiyun-kai*, by deciding to preserve the Address intact, had associated themselves with the unlawful procedure. Thus it had been impossible to obtain a reconsideration of the Address, and the responsibility for the dissolution rested on those who had initiated and assisted this affair. The Manifesto concluded by declaring that its 120 signatories had not obtained any opportunity to make known their views in the Diet.

Friday, December 18.

The *Seiyun-kai* show as much reluctance to attack Mr. Kono Hironaka as readiness to censure the Government. They have decided to exclude from their manifesto any declaration censuring the President's *coup d'état*, but to include in it an announcement that the Ministry's action in dissolving the Lower House because the latter exercised its constitutional privilege of addressing the Throne, was altogether inexcusable. Mr. Kono Hironaka, indeed, is not to escape

scot-free. Some censure of his conduct is to be published in the *Seiyu-kai-ho*, a periodical which serves as the organ of the Party. But if we may judge from the language employed in referring to this matter, it will be a very mild censure.

The fact is that none of the members dare go back to his constituency with a confession on his lips that he voted for an Address to the Throne without pausing to consider seriously what it contained, or, at any rate, on the mere hypothesis that it had received the approval of the Party's leaders. There is much greater safety in recourse to invective against the Government.

It is really curious to observe how publicists in Japan agree to keep the Sovereign out of every dispute. The party politicians are behaving in this particular instance as though the Emperor had neither will of his own nor judgment of his own; as if he blindly placed his authority at the disposal of any Ministry happening to be in office. Reverence may desire that His Majesty should be set above all every-day complications or political controversies, but how can this doctrine of the monarch's practical nonentity be reconciled with the conscience of true loyalty?

Somebody will be some day in a position, doubtless, to tell us who compiled the bomb-shell address. Mr. Kono Hironaka has taken the whole responsibility on his own shoulders. But those familiar with Mr. Kono allege that whatever may be his political capacities, his literary attainments do not extend to the composition of such a document. Somebody wrote it for him, these folks say. But who? All the men originally indicated have denied the least knowledge of the affair, and none of them is a person unworthy of credence.

Some Tokyo journals allege that Admiral Count Kabayama has emerged from his retirement and is urging Marquis Ito to form a Ministry, on the ground that the present Cabinet is not competent to deal with a situation so grave as that now confronting Japan.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DIET.

The House of Peers met on the 11th inst. at 9.30 a.m., and after receiving various reports, proceeded to elect a Chairman of Committee of the Whole. Out of 200 members present, 187 voted for Viscount Tani.

The House adopted an answer to the Speech from the Throne; an answer couched in the usual conventional terms.

On the motion of Marquis Kuroda seconded by Viscount Tani, the House unanimously adopted an address recognising the great services rendered to the House by Prince Konoye during his seven years of office, and expressing profound regret that impaired health had rendered him ineligible for re-appointment.

The House having elected the various standing committees, rose at 11.35 a.m.

The House of Representatives assembled at 1.10 p.m., but before any business could be commenced an Imperial Rescript was read ordering the dissolution of the House.

A telegram was received on Dec. 14th at Shimoposeki to the effect that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Koyo Maru* had sustained damage to her propeller shaft. She has arrived at Mokpho, Korea, for repairs.

KOREA.

Saturday, December 12.

Dr. Allen on his return to Seoul, is said to have presented to the Emperor of Korea an official document saying that His Majesty's promise to open Yong Am-pho had been welcomed by the American nation, and that it was hoped that so soon as the Chinese Government opened Antung, Korea would open Wiju also.

There was at first some doubt in Tokyo as to whether M. Pavlov and Admiral Starck had been received in audience or not, but it now appears beyond question that they were not received, the Emperor having become indisposed at the eleventh hour. M. Pavlov appears to have conveyed through a Chamberlain the purport of the communication he had to make, and it is expected that the audience will take place in a few days.

With regard to the application made by the French Representative in Seoul, on behalf of a French syndicate, for a mining concession near Pyong-yang, it is stated that the reply of the Korean Government has been unfavourable, on the ground that the mine in question forms part of the Imperial estate.

The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have submitted to a Council of Ministers a draft of the arrangements for the opening of Yong Am-pho.

Monday, December 14.

A report comes from Seoul that Li Keun-thaik, the supposed head of the pro-Russian party, has, in his capacity of Minister of War, concluded with M. Pavlov an agreement to the effect that in the event of trouble between Japan and Russia, Korea shall employ the services of Russian officers. Even the rates of pay are indicated, namely, 400 yen a month for staff officers, and 250 yen for officers of junior rank. Several Tokyo journals contain this rumour, and one of them, the *Hochi Shimbun*, says that the complement of Russian officers is to be two per battalion of Korean troops.

Of course in the unhappy event of war between Russia and Japan, neither State would attach any importance to agreements previously existing between them. But a covenant of the above nature made prior to that catastrophe, would be an unequivocal breach of the spirit of the conventions.

It is stated that the Korean Foreign Office has definitely applied to Japan for the extradition of Ko and No, the assassins of U Pon-som. There appears to have been considerable hesitation before taking this step; an utterly futile step of course.

There seems to be a dispute of some magnitude between Japanese and Korean labourers at Mokpo. We are not aware of a reason for the presence there of Japanese labourers in any number, nor have we any information as to the cause of the disturbance. What the telegrams dwell on is the impotence of the Korean local authorities to restore order, a state of affairs which has resulted in the despatch of the Japanese cruiser *Saiyen* from Chemulpo to the scene of the trouble.

Two Japanese subjects have been punished for violating the sanctity of foreign residences in Chemulpo on the occasion of the recent disturbance between Russian soldiers and Japanese civilians.

Tuesday, December 15.

The Korean Government, in reply to the remonstrances addressed to it by the Japanese Representative on the subject of the

nickel nuisance, is reported as saying that its preparations for the minting and issue of standard gold and silver pieces are nearly complete, and that nickels will then be relegated to the place of subsidiary coins having a definite exchangeable value. It is said that the Korean Authorities, with a view to carrying out this policy, have collected a sum of 1¼ million yen in gold and 1½ million yen in silver, but Japanese publicists naturally regard these amounts as ludicrously insufficient to serve the purpose of a national currency. This nickel question, that is to say, the question of Korea's monetary system in general, is likely to cause much trouble. She has neither Japan's opportunities, Japan's resolution, nor Japan's energy, and at present it passes comprehension to see how she can right herself. Recourse to foreign aid would seem inevitable, but in that event the Conventions dictate a line of procedure which would have little chance of success under present circumstances.

Wednesday, December 16.

The Korean Government has sent officials accompanied by a considerable force of constables to deal with the disturbance in Mokpo, and the cruiser *Saiyen* is to remain there until the trouble is settled. But we still remain in ignorance as to the nature of the affair.

Thursday, December 17.

The *Saiyen* is reported to have reached Mokpo and landed some marines to restore order. In connexion with this the *Domo Shimbun* publishes a strange item of intelligence, namely, that the Korean officials opened fire on the *Saiyen's* marines as well as on the refractory Korean coolies, the sequel of which act of war was that the Japanese police arrested some Korean police. A very remarkable incident, but too mixed to be intelligible and very probably turned upside down. The Korean Government has sent Mr. Yun Chi-ho to Mokpo in some official capacity connected with the disturbance.

CHINA.

Monday, December 14.

The intelligence is repeated that the Chinese Court seriously entertains the project of transferring the capital Hsiang in Shensi. It is alleged that secret instructions in that sense have been issued to the Governor of Shensi, who is ordered to put the palace there into a state of thorough repair and to organize troops sufficient for the purposes of imperial guard. We observe that by some of the English local papers in China it is suggested that China has made to Russia some territorial concessions in Mongolia and even in the metropolitan province, which render it almost imperative that the Court should be removed from Peking. Are such extreme hypotheses necessary to account for a proceeding explicable on the most natural grounds? The return of the Court to Peking in 1901 was of itself a most remarkable step; a step evidently dictated by considerations of due obligation. When the Emperor and Empress Dowager re-entered their capital on that occasion, they found it virtually garrisoned by foreign troops, and it is still so garrisoned. There are not many, if there be any, Occidental sovereigns who would remain permanently in a city thus circumstanced.

Wei Kwang-tou, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, is about to hold a naval review in the seas off Hai-mun island at the mouth of

the Yangtse. It is agreeable to learn that China possesses a navy worthy of review. A witty writer, compiling a metrical account of Li Hung-chang's interview with Lord Salisbury on the occasion of the Jubilee, made the old Viceroy say:—"I gather from a private source, that you possess some naval force."

Tuesday, December 15.

From Tientsin it is reported to the *Jiji Shimpō* that General Tieh Li, having received from the Court in Peking instructions couched in an unyielding sense, repaired to Tientsin to seek the advice of Viceroy Yuan, and was by him counselled that under no circumstances should attention be paid to the proposals of the French Minister in Peking.

Prince Ching is said to have consulted ex-Viceroy Chang Chi-tung as to the person best suited to take command of the troops now being organized for the defence of Peking. Chang's reply pointed to Wei Kwang-tou in the first instance and to Tsen Chun-hsian in the second, but as the latter can not leave his present post in the south owing to insurrectionary disturbances not yet quelled, and as Wei Kwang-tou can not be removed to Chili unless a Hunan man, or Chang himself, be available to take his place, this advice from the ex-Viceroy points to his own restoration to the viceroyalty of the two Kwang. Prince Ching is said to have listened in silence.

The Tsen Chun-hsian here mentioned is probably little known to the foreign public, but he seems to be coming to the front at the present crisis in his country's destinies, for he has memorialized the Throne to the effect that the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg is a worthless official and ought to be speedily replaced. Could any Chinese Representative make a success in the Russian capital at present? Tsen, we may mention, is a son of the Viceroy Tsen Yu-ying. He served as Governor of Shensi and also of Shansi before appointment to his present post. Instructions are said to have been issued by the Chinese Court to the chief officers in Hunan, Szchuan and elsewhere to report at once what forces they can furnish for the protection of the capital in case of emergency and what view they take as to the sufficiency of such forces.

According to a report said to have been made to Peking by the Tartar General Tseng Chi, the forces under his command previously to the late occupation of Mukden by Russia, were disbanded at the dictation of the Russian commander, and are now scattered throughout the province, living by plunder, to the great danger and discomfort of the inhabitants. Tseng prays that the Russian Representative in Peking be approached with a view to the re-enrollment of these men, but it does not seem at all probable that Russia will sanction the reorganization of a corps which would be used against herself in case of emergency.

From all the above details and indirect references it would appear that Peking is really endeavouring to collect a strong body of troops for the defence of the metropolitan province. A rescript is also said to have been issued to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces, in the sense that as the Treasury in Peking is not at present in a condition to bear the expenses of these new levies, the various provincial treasuries must report at once what funds they can furnish for the purpose.

The Government in Peking is said to have conveyed to its Representative in Thibet

instructions that whereas British and Russian forces have entered Thibet, and whereas China's applications for their withdrawal remain unanswered, the people of Thibet should be warned to avoid every act tending to a breach of the peace, and in the event of an emergency communications should be opened with the Viceroy of Szchuan who, in turn, is to make the preservation of tranquillity a prime object of his procedure.

Wednesday, December 16.

The Governor of Sinkiang in Kansu reports to Peking that Russian soldiers have entered Ili. They allege that they have come only for the purpose of making surveys, but their preparations indicate an intention to remain permanently. The Russian soldiers are ubiquitous in Eastern Asia now-a-days. Or perhaps ubiquitous in the imagination of reporters.

The British Representative in Peking is said to be negotiating the Thibetan question with the Chinese Government.

Thursday, December 17.

It is stated from Peking that although the Chinese Government has definitely rejected the advances made by the French Representative in the nature of mediation, an official intimation of such rejection has not been forwarded in view of the fact that M. Dubail's action did not take an official form. Apparently it was nothing more than an attempt to discover whether friendly intervention would be acceptable.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS IN TOKYO.

Probably our readers do not know and would scarcely guess that nothing gives a journalist so much mental worry as to write a critique about private theatricals undertaken in the cause of charity. His pen is clogged by the obligation to be complimentary, and he offends his own sense of discrimination as well as the public's sense of justice by taking refuge in a string of *banalities* which can not even be called an appreciation, being in truth nothing better than conventional platitudes. It is thus a genuine relief to the critic when he has to speak of a performance deserving sincere admiration as did the acting at the residence of Viscount and Viscountess Aoki in Tokyo on the 12th instant. Within everybody's experience there have been instances of private theatricals when one felt ashamed and sorry for the actors and actresses, and few, very few, instances of private theatricals when the amateur element ceased altogether to be obtrusive and the audience enjoyed themselves thoroughly from start to finish. The performance on the 12th belonged essentially to the latter category. It commenced with "Petticoat Perfidy," a play clever enough in conception but so lacking in situations and episodes as to be mainly dependent on the acting. Baroness d'Anethan took the part of "Mrs. Mountrevor," Mrs. Marsh that of "Mrs. Norwood Jones," and Mrs. Barclay that of "Juliette." Baroness d'Anethan's capacities are well known and were never shown to greater advantage than on Saturday night. It was remarked that her facial "get up" seemed a little too emphatic, but nothing could mar her acting, which was at once powerful and refined. Mrs. Marsh (we believe) made her first appearance in Tokyo on this occasion. She showed delightful ease and was absolutely natural. It would have been hard to guess that either she or Baroness d'Anethan was not undergoing an actual experience

of "petticoat perfidy" instead of rehearsing a stage performance. Concerning Mrs. Barclay as "Juliette" we must frankly say that we have never seen a cleverer personification by any lady in the East. There were qualities that belong to a high range of expert performance; qualities of facial expression, of gesture, of elocution and of general style. In fact such a "Juliette" would have been a heart of bright colours in any setting—strong praise, perhaps, but thoroughly justified. To "Petticoat Perfidy" succeeded "A Pantomime Rehearsal." It kept the audience rippling with laughter from beginning to end, and though decidedly long never flagged for a moment. Mr. Horne personified "Deeds," the unhappy author of the "play." He is an actor ranking with Mr. Brady of Yokohama, quieter in style and not so space-requiring, but equally effective. His conception of "Deeds"—much the most onerous role in the piece, demanding his presence on the stage the whole time—delighted the audience, and since folks have been saying ever since that he is a "born actor," the quality of his work may be guessed without special description here. Colonel Hume took the part of "Lord Arthur Pomeroy." He has the gift of investing a rôle with excellent humour, which, being never in the smallest degree exaggerated, satisfies the difficult standard, complete concealment of art. Colonel Hume and Mr. Horne would ensure the success of any piece, and on this occasion their capital work was well supplemented by Mr. Royds, whose study of the inane society-man, "Captain Tom Robinson," was not only amusing but also consistent throughout, a result not at all easy to achieve and seldom achieved by amateurs, whose lack of training to sustain an effort generally betrays them into unevenness. The ladies in this piece occupy a very secondary place, which is a pity, for where such services as those of Mrs. Barclay ("Miss Lily") and Miss Aoki ("Lady Muriel Beauclerc") are available, their relegation to minor rôles disturbs the fitness of things. That, however, is the playwright's fault, but it limits us to saying that Mrs. Barclay brought down the house by her delightful dancing, and that Miss Aoki was, as usual, the very personification of grace and artlessness, which, for the purposes of this particular play, she supplemented by a pretty assumption of naivete that was at once winning and amusing. There were three wholly subordinate rôles, that of Miss Parrish ("Miss Violet"), who atoned for the pettiness of her part by a most charming presence; Mlle. d'Aiméida ("Miss May"), who faithfully abandoned herself to the idleness intended by the author; and Count Hatzfeldt ("Count Buxhoeveden"), who, having only to be thoroughly good-natured, found no difficulty in so appropriate an effort. The audience insisted on summoning, for a vehement expression of their gratitude, Sir Claude Macdonald, who had so well discharged the difficult duties of stage manager, and Mr. J. C. Conder who had painted the scenes with his usual skill, and had otherwise rendered the useful assistance to which Tokyo has been so often indebted.

The death of the Rt. Rev. James Addison Ingle, M.A., Bishop of Hankow, which took place on the 7th December at his residence, will cause deep sorrow not only in the Church to which he belonged, but also amongst his wide circle of friends in China and America. Bishop Ingle, says the *North China Daily News*, belonged to the American Church Mission, and came to China in 1891.

MONGOLIA.

Mr. Charles W. Barnaby writing in the *World's Work*, says:—

Although Mongolia has been a part of the Chinese empire for the greater part of the past two centuries, China has not exercised much authority over it, and the Mongol has been largely at liberty to follow his own desires in methods of government and conduct. The only tribute which has been heretofore required from the country has been a certain number of men to serve in the Chinese army, the tax usually demanded in such cases not being required. China's recent move toward making Mongolia a regular province of the empire is largely responsible for the demands made upon her by Russia last April, one of which was that the state of administration of Mongolia should remain unchanged. It is evident that in 1900 Russia, using the Boxer uprising as a pretext, put Mongolia under military control, and practically secured the whole of that vast country without firing a gun. It is not surprising under these circumstances that Russia should now object to China's proposal to change the administration of the affairs of Mongolia by making that country a regular province of the Chinese empire.

It is important to note here, that, in taking Mongolia, Russia also took at the same time a considerable strip of China proper. Russia considers that Mongolia extends to the Chinese Wall; and Russians in eastern Asia always designate the Great Wall as the boundary between China and Mongolia. They always speak of Kalgan, China, which is just within this wall, as being on the China-Mongolia frontier. I was told by several different Russians, as I was about to start for Peking, that when I passed through the gate in the Great Wall into Kalgan I would leave Mongolia and enter China. It is quite certain that Russia considers this wall as a "natural boundary." The fact of the case is, as will be seen by consulting a map, that the provinces of Shansi and Chihli, in northeastern China, extend from 100 to 250 miles past the Great Wall, and that Kansu, in northwestern China, also extends some distance north of the wall. The boundary only follows the wall for about 300 miles along the northern boundary of the province of Shen-se, near the centre of the northern boundary of China. There is no question but that Russia intends, when she arrives at the point of officially annexing Mongolia, to go clear to the Great Wall.

Russia has made numerous promises to remove her troops and restore Manchuria to China, but continually finds excuses for not doing so. First, they were to be removed as soon as peace was declared; when that time had passed, it was to be when the allied powers withdrew from China. She finally signed a treaty under which the troops were to be withdrawn in three instalments, October, 1902, and April, 1903, and October, 1903. In April, however, instead of withdrawing the troops as agreed, Russia made a number of demands on China, which should make it clear that she intends to stay. That Russia has got and intends to hold Manchuria and Mongolia there is not the slightest cause to doubt, while she unquestionably has Korea marked for early acquisition, having rescued it from Japan in 1895 for that express purpose.

We do not know what Mr. Barnaby means by saying that Russia rescued Korea from Japan in 1895, unless he entertains the view that had Japan remained in possession of Liaotung and the littoral of the Yellow Sea, she must ultimately have become mistress of Korea also. That is a theory held by many people.

Comment has often been made in these columns on the spectacle of the colossal empire building that Russia is now offering to the world. She has not yet laid aside the instrument which proved so useful in Manchuria, namely, the railway. A project is now seriously mooted to add a Western Chinese line to the Eastern Chinese. The new road would begin at Andijan in Russian Ferghana, and running through Osh, Kashgar, Aksu, Karashar, Turfan, Hami and Suchou, would have its terminus at Lanchow in Kansu, thus traversing a distance of over 1600 miles. Moreover, recent news from the Chinese capital indicates that a Russian syndicate is endeavouring to secure the concession for a line from Peking to Lanchow. That would mean—were the East-Chinese railway precedent followed—the ultimate addition not of Mongolia alone but also of the

Yellow-River region to the Russian empire. There is nothing novel in these things. The only novelty is the employment of such a civilized instrument of conquest as the railway. What hurts Russia's reputation is that modern conditions of communication condemn her to conduct these immense processes of aggression on a stage clearly visible to all the world. We are not accustomed to such spectacular effects. Our knowledge of them hitherto has been derived from hearsay only, the thing itself being hidden from our direct range of sight or seen only in faintest outlines. Hence there is great deal of shocked surprise, whereas in the dark lands of Africa sanguinary conquests of helpless people are effected all the time without disturbing the equanimity of any civilized audience. Indeed it must be admitted by every just student of the times that never previously in the history of nations, so far as we know it, was a great enterprise of empire-building conducted with so little display of violence and bloodshed. Russia is doing a huge work in the most dexterous and delicate manner, and could we lay aside our sympathies altogether, we should have to applaud her very frankly. The trouble is that she has been lavish of promises which she breaks with the utmost nonchalance. Probably if she were put upon her defence she would plead that without these promises fighting could not have been avoided, and that, after all, it is better to be a perjurer than a murderer. These are hard problems of morality; or, at least, they would be hard were not the whole business totally beyond the pale of morality; as much beyond it as are the killing and eating of animals for our daily food and the terribly cruel labours to which we condemn them for our daily convenience.

"EMILY BROWN" AGAIN.

The everlasting *Daily Mail* has got hold of the "Emily-Brown" story; rather late in the day, it must be admitted, but really the London sensation journal makes such a fine yarn out of the myth that our readers will find it diverting:—

The progress of Korea for twenty years and more has been through turbulence and strife, and in the last few chapters of its story we read of generals degraded for cowardice, of Ministers executed for treason, of courtiers banished and recalled, of the flight of the King and the murder of his queen, and of all the tragic and dramatic events that follow upon revolution. And amid it all there stands, the chief figure of interest yet enshrouded in mystery Emily Brown, once a singer in a chapel choir, at this moment Empress of Korea.

Even to this remote Pacific kingdom the American wife has found her way. New York was proud when the daughter of Mr. Leiter became, in New York's own phrase, "American Queen of India," and it was elated, we may be sure, when Edla Hensler married a King of Portugal and became an actual queen in Europe. But Emily Brown is the first American girl to become a real empress.

The story reminds one of another strange chapter of politics in the Pacific, of the notorious Shirley Baker who ran the kingdom of Tonga for his own amusement and profit, and gave up his missionary life to be Lord High Everything to King George I. But the father of Emily Brown had no dark history such as stained the reputation of the missionary "king" of Tonga. He was a devout and courageous missionary, the first Protestant to enter the Korean capital, where he had been sent by the Presbyterian Church in the States. Emily was his youthful daughter, and his zealous helper in the mission field. She led the singing in the mission chapel at Seoul, and it was thus that her beauty came to be reported to the King.

Kings have their own way in Korea, save when it happens that subjects have theirs, and it is not unnatural that when the King commanded the missionary's daughter to enter his household she should have been so captivated by the prospect that she could not resist. For a time, it is true, Miss Brown refused the royal invitation, but, having obtained the

King's promise of marriage at the earliest possible date, she yielded to pressure, left the mission church, entered the palace and is to-day the crowned wife of Yi Hi, who six years ago this week took the title of Emperor. Her son, if he live, and if his country keeps its sovereignty, will one day be Emperor of Korea, and for the first time in the history of the world the son of an American woman will be the crowned monarch of an empire. This is the age of emancipated woman, and the rulers of our little kingdoms are not behind. For the first time in Abyssinia a woman sits down at the Emperor's table, and for the first time in Korea a woman has been raised to the rank of her consort.

The coronation ceremony made "Lady Emily" Empress Om—"The Dawn of the Morning," as the native dictionary has it. One wonders if ever before an American girl has been the central figure in so picturesque a ceremony. Three great Powers were there, and it must have been a proud moment for the American Empress when she saw that two of them were England and the United States, with Japan at their side. At the close of the ceremony the new Empress rode by her husband's side through the streets of Seoul.

No detail that would add to the picturesque of the procession was lost. It has not yet been forgotten how the Emperor of Korea refused to see a British Consul who having packed up his uniform, called upon his Majesty in evening dress, and all the love of pomp which marks the Emperor's life was apparent at the coronation of his second wife. The houses of the capital were closed by royal decree and the people of Seoul knelt at their doors as the procession passed, a new broom in each hand marking their subjection to Yi Hi and the Empress Om. Two closed sedan chairs bore their Majesties' sacred persons through the streets, and above them waved a banner with a flying dragon fourteen feet long, and a red parasol indicating to the people that the monarch had shared his throne and power with his bride.

The installation of the Empress came about quietly, and to the surprise of those who read one day in the official "Gazette" that the ceremony was to mark the fortieth anniversary of the imperial accession. But "Lady Emily" had to wait upon tragic events before she could reap her promised inheritance. The women of the Korean Court have not lived easy lives, and the first wife of the Emperor came to an end which might have warned Emily Brown of the step she was taking. She had been omnipotent in the kingdom, and every corner of the palace, every street in Seoul, was watched by her spies.

It was said that she was too favourable to Russia, and there were other reasons why she should be hated; and one day twenty years ago, during trouble with Japan, the Empress disappeared, and Korea was ordered to go into mourning for twelve months. Then the "dead" Empress appeared again at Court, and it transpired that she had been smuggled from the palace disguised as a soldier's wife, another lady having been killed in her place. Back from the dead, she reigned for thirteen years beside her husband, until one tragic day there happened at Seoul the like of what has happened this year at Belgrade. Tai Won Kun, the father of the Emperor, a man with "bowels of iron and a heart of stone," stage-managed an assassination which carried off the Queen and drove the King once more to flight. When the crisis was over the King came back to Seoul, was quietly married to Emily Brown, assumed the title of Emperor, and early this year, on the fortieth anniversary of his accession, announced his marriage to his people.

No monarch in the world, Lord Curzon has said, influences its affairs less than the Emperor of Korea, but the American girl has a generous share of the pomps and vanities of kings. She lives in a palace four hundred years old, and might have not fallen from one of its ceilings and frightened Yi Hi. Five hundred guards protect her, two thousand retainers reside in the grounds, and just outside the royal residence is the entire standing army of the kingdom. She has probably forgotten that she once sang in the choir at the mission church, or that she came to Korea a simple girl of fifteen, but the memory may come back to her now, when the dogs of war seem likely to be let loose outside her kingdom. It will be scant consolation then, if the thunders of the war should reach Seoul, that for a little while she shared the life of a man who has been called "the most disconsolate living occupant of a throne."

This is a splendid mass of confused nonsense, much better fitted for the pages of the "Arabian Nights" than for the columns of a London journal. Who was the original romancer, we wonder. The Lady Om is undoubtedly a real person, but that her name means "the dawn of the morning" is just about as true as her identity with

"Emily Brown." It is also true that the Lady Om ought to be the Emperor's wife for the same reason that Dame Marjory ought to have been Simon's, but the whole tale of the coronation is the purest of inventions. We suspect, however, that Lady Om is not the only spark from which this sensational smoke has ascended. There is a story current about a Russian lady in Seoul, who, speaking Korean admirably, and having been an intimate friend of the late Queen, still has access to the Palace, and is often consulted by the Emperor, though it need scarcely be said, that she has no Dame-Marjory aspirations. Perhaps the American idealist who manufactured the "Emily-Brown" story, rolled Om and the Russian lady into one and supplemented the compound with the former's aspirations to be raised to the position of an honest woman at the time when the Emperor hopes to celebrate his jubilee, whenever that may be.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN JAPAN.

The discussion of the protection problem by Japanese Chambers of Commerce is making slow progress. On the 15th instant the members of the investigation committees met in the rooms of the Tokyo Chamber, the Chambers represented being those of Nagasaki, Kobe, Kyoto, Sendai, Osaka, Hakata, Nagoya and Tokyo. The gist of the rules adopted was as follows:—

1. The several investigation committees should endeavour, as a matter of course, to stimulate the investigations of the Chambers in the districts with which they are connected and should observe all possible despatch in conducting their own investigations.
2. Each investigation committee should duly compile the results of its own investigations as well as those of the Chamber in the district with which it is connected, and should report these results to the other committees.
3. The several investigation committees, in accordance with the progress of their investigations, should open collective meetings to which the results of the examinations should be submitted, and by which they should be examined and discussed.
4. The place for holding these collective meetings should be fixed according to the nature of the facts to be discussed and in accordance with circumstances.
5. The points decided at a collective meeting of investigation committees should be reported by each committee on every occasion to the Chamber in the district with which it is connected.
6. The points decided at a collective meeting of investigation committees should be submitted to the next meeting of United Chambers, which should be invited to discuss them in detail. In the case of matters regarded as urgent, communications may at once be opened with the Government by decision of the investigation committee-men in session, or application may be made for a meeting of the United Chambers throughout the country.
7. Inasmuch as this problem is one which the Chambers of Commerce throughout the whole empire, acting in unison and unity, desire to solve so as impartially and prudently to protect and promote Japanese industries, each Chamber, as a matter of course, and each investigation committee shall take care to eschew individual action, and shall refrain from publishing any points that have not at least been discussed and decided at a collective meeting of investigation committees.
8. The expenses incurred by each investigation committee shall be borne by the investigation committees in common.

Having adopted the above rules—which we translate thus in detail to show our commercial readers the nature of the progress that is being made—the meeting decided that the following memorandum should be submitted to the Prime Minister and to the Ministers of State for Finance, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce and Communications:—

"It being the general policy of the various States of Europe and America to protect industries, check

imports, increase exports and establish economic independence, we believe that the same course is most essential for our country also, in consideration of its present condition. No other was the purpose animating the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire when, definitely recognising the necessity of protection for industries, they appointed investigation committees which are to-day carrying on inquiries. Now unless officials and civilians unite their strength in approaching this matter of protection for industries, an altogether satisfactory result can scarcely be hoped for. Therefore this collective meeting of the several investigation committees has now been opened in Tokyo, has approached the discussion of this problem, and ventures to submit its desires as below, trusting that they will receive your Excellency's favourable attention:—

1. That for the purpose of studying the plan of protecting industries, the Government shall create a special examining machine, selecting for that purpose active men from among officials and civilians at large.
2. That if, in consequence of any requirements connected with the investigation of this problem by a Chamber of Commerce, application be made to a Minister or Consul abroad for the collection of materials, such application shall receive special treatment and shall be granted, and all facilities shall be afforded.

We believe that in the routine for accomplishing the object of protection for industries, the above two points call for speedy attention, and we respectfully beg that Your Excellency will recognise our object and extend favourable consideration to these wishes.

It will be seen from the above that the movement, though still in its initiatory stage, has taken tangible form.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND THE UNION JACK CLUB.

We would again call attention to the repeat performance in Yokohama on the 21st instant of the amateur theatricals which were given in Tokyo on the 12th. It would be a pity that Yokohama residents should not have an opportunity of enjoying this excellent and most amusing entertainment, and though no small trouble and inconvenience must be borne by the ladies and gentlemen who give their services, a sense of the pleasure they impart will doubtless repay them. That they will attract a large audience can not be questioned, more especially since, apart from the exceptional merits of the performance, the proceeds will be devoted to an object which must appeal to Britons, the Union Jack Club. We presume that many of our readers are familiar with the recently conceived plan of that institution. For the benefit of the rest, however, we may explain that the promoters of the Club—whose names make a long roll of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, Right Honourables, Barons, Knights, Admirals, Generals, and so forth—have conceived the idea of establishing in London, near Waterloo station, a club for non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army and Navy, whether stationed therein or visiting or passing through the city. It is calculated that some 200,000 men are included in this category, and there exists at present no organized means for providing them with amusements and accommodation such as a club would offer, the result being that great numbers are drawn away to haunts of a most undesirable nature. To carry out the scheme properly a sum of some sixty thousand pounds is needed, and though a great part has been raised, some is still wanting. It appears to us that for such a purpose every British subject should be willing to put his hand into his pocket, especially when the useful end his money ultimately serves is supplemented by a pleasure which in itself more than repays the outlay. We hope therefore that Monday evening will see a

bumper house, testifying Yokohama's appreciation of the men who achieved such a fine record in South Africa and North China, and of the Tokyo ladies and gentlemen who give their services in this good cause—and, be it observed with special gratitude, they are not all of our own nationality. We append here the speech of Sir Frederick Treves relating to the Club, to which we have already alluded:—

The war in South Africa has been a war of surprises, and amongst those surprises none has been greater than that which has surrounded the so-called "common soldier." Before the war began it was said that the race had so far deteriorated that we could never have men again such as those who took part in the battle of Alma, who stormed the Redan, who held the ridge at Delhi, and who ultimately stormed the City of Delhi itself. It was said that such men were drawn from the fields, and that now they are drawn from the great cities; that their present training was not calculated to develop the fighting man; that they had, in fact, deteriorated and had become too well educated, too socialistic, and too cautious of their well-being. Not one single word embodied in this cheerless forecast has come true.

Not only has the man in the ranks not deteriorated, but he has never shown himself in better mettle. This war has been the subject of a good deal of criticism. Officers have been criticised; departments have been criticised; methods have been criticised; and, in a great many instances, that criticism has been hostile; but not one word has had to be said in hostile criticism of the private soldier, and this is no vain boasting.

Throughout the whole of this war, with exceedingly few exceptions, the behaviour of the man in the ranks has been perfectly splendid, and many an engagement has been pulled through by the pluck and doggedness of the private soldier. To this man we, in England, owe the very deepest possible debt of gratitude. We are, no doubt, under deep obligations to Generals and to Commanding officers by the score, but the deepest possible obligation must rest with the men in the ranks. The debt which we owe to the man who fights for us we must make some attempt to repay; and I know of no more excellent way than that embodied in the scheme of the Union Jack Club.

The fine qualities of a man and his bad qualities start from the same basis. His love of good comradeship, his energy, his restlessness, his determination, his pugnacity, all count to his good as a fighting man; but they may all turn to ill account when he escapes from the monotony of long service or of barrack life and looks round for some means of recreation. He wants very little, he is easily amused, and he is not exacting.

What has been done for the man who is landed in London with his pocket full of pay and a world of public-houses around him? Are there many havens he can turn to but the public-houses?

What have those who profess to take a pride in their country and in the British soldier done to provide him, when out of barracks, not with luxuries or surroundings that will pamper him, but with the common comforts of home and the ordinary means of enjoyment?

I am quite certain that such a Club as has been discussed, if it can be established, will do a great deal to meet this lack in the soldier's life. To provide it would be to attempt to repay to the British soldier that debt which his fine service to his country has imposed upon us all. It is very little to ask. It is only that he may have a respectable Club to go to when on leave or when passing through the Metropolis; a place where he may deposit his kit and his valuables, where he may obtain a decent meal, where he may meet his friends, and where he may feel that he is under the roof of a kindlier host than the tavern-keeper, and is really at home.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE KUMAMOTO LEPER HOSPITAL.

A crowded house viewed with evident pleasure the theatrical performance given by the Kawakami troupe in Tokyo on the 16th instant in aid of the Kumamoto Leper Hospital. There were two pieces, the court scene and the final scene from the "Merchant of Venice" and "Little Fred and his Fiddle." We do not propose to offer any criticism of the performance. What we had to say about Kawakami and Sada Yakko in their playing of Shakespearian adaptations, we said when "Othello" was put

upon the Tokyo stage, and since it would be necessary in connexion with the "Merchant of Venice" and "Hamlet" to greatly modify the praises we were then justified in offering, we take refuge in silence. But on behalf of whatever section of the public we represent we can most unequivocally tender thanks to Kawakami, Sada Yakko and their assistants for the great generosity they have showed in giving their services gratuitously in the cause of charity. A very handsome sum must have been realized, and we heartily congratulate Miss Riddell and the other kind-hearted people who have worked with her on behalf of the unhappy lepers. Appended is the programme of the performance:—

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
COURT OF JUSTICE.
AVENUE TO PORTIA'S HOUSE.

The Duke of Venice.....Nobuchika Nakano.
PortiaSada Yakko Kawakami.
Nerissa.....Gekka Morizumi.
Antonio.....Iwanosuke Fujikawa.
BassanioKaichi Yamamoto.
Gratiano.....Heijiro Isono.
Shylock.....Otojiro Kawakami.
Officer of the court of justice.....Teijiro Takanami.

LITTLE FRED AND HIS FIDDLE.

Little FredSada Yakko Kawakami.
Spirit in the form of a beggar child
.....Teijiro Takanami.
Spirit in the form of an old beggar woman.....
.....Kichinosuke Momoki.
Spirit in the form of an old beggar.....Gekka Morizumi.
Kenzo Fukano, a miser.....Nobuchika Nakano.
Nawao Kemmochi, a constable.....Iwanosuke Fujisawa.
Guards, guests and servants of the inn.

DARING SWINDLES.

We wish to put the commercial community of Yokohama on their guard against some daring swindler, or swindlers, now operating in our midst. It appears that the other day a cheque for a small sum—below forty yen—was drawn on the Russo-Chinese Bank by a foreign firm and handed over to a Japanese. This cheque was taken to the Bank by a Japanese who asked for payment. The comprador seeing that it was "Pay Cash" and that the sum ran into the thousands had his suspicions aroused and asked the presenter to step forward and see the Assistant Manager. But the man was scared and incontinently fled. At that very moment the Bank was rung up over the telephone and an unknown voice was heard asking whether this particular cheque had been paid. An answer was given that it "was being paid; wait a moment." The Bank immediately rang up the police and by smart work on their part the unknown telephone-questioner was actually caught at the telephone still in the act of listening for the Bank's definite answer. Subsequent investigations showed that the cheque had been treated with chemicals and then re-written so far as the figures and the amount were concerned. The signature was not tampered with.

A second case came to our notice yesterday. A well-known figure in local business circles gave a cheque drawn on a Japanese bank for an amount not exceeding ¥35 to a dealer in the Motomachi. On looking up his pass-book a day or so afterwards he was astonished to find that he had been debited on account of this particular cheque with a sum of over yen 2,000. Enquiries were at once made, the cheque looked up and examined, when it was found that the original writing—all, save the signature—had been erased by the use of chemicals and then the cheque rewritten! The matter is in the hands of the police.

A MAGNETIC MYSTERY.

The last day of October will long be remembered among telegraphic operators in Western Europe and North America, for from about nine in the morning until nearly sunset, without any apparent explanation, the wires suddenly ceased to work, and France, many parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the northern portion of the United States were shut out from telegraphic communication not only with other countries, but with themselves. It was quite impossible to dispatch messages from Paris to America, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Algeria, or Tunis, and only with the greatest difficulty could the English operators carry on their work. In parts of North America the magnetic disturbance affected the great cable lines for a time, the telegraph wires in all directions from Chicago felt the effect, in some localities causing a total cessation of business; and the long-distance telephones were similarly troubled, and traffic was entirely suspended at times. The disturbance lasted eight hours, and at its climax there were 675 volts of electricity—enough to kill a man—in the wires, without any batteries being connected to them. Remarkable auroral beams flashed in the northern sky early in the morning, making a dazzling display of light and colour. The aurora was first seen in New York at two o'clock in the morning, and it had faded away at four, but the strange spirit in the wires could not be quieted until many hours later. Naturally the newspapers sought an explanation from the leading men of science, and Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham, interviewed by the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, said: "The fact is that there are evident signs of great eruptions and disturbances going on in the sun. There are some very large sun-spots now, and surrounding each there are indications that a mass of gas, calcium, hydrogen, and other vapours has been thrown up and has spread over an area compared with which Europe is a mere speck, an area, in fact several thousand times the size of the continent, each spot itself being as big as the earth. One effect is the emission of electrified particles such as we know in the laboratory as cathode rays, the same kind of rays being among those emitted by radium. These electrified particles, shot out from the sun, travelling at enormous speed, constitute an electric current of considerable strength. And if they pass near the earth they are quite likely to introduce telegraphic, magnetic, and other disturbances. Where they penetrate the earth's atmosphere they give rise to the aurora borealis." Sir Norman Lockyer, who was also interviewed, observed that these incidents had been known to occur about every ten years ever since telegraphs were invented.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It appears that this world of ours has lost many things and is losing others. It has lost a great number of animals and reptiles which were most interesting and even appalling creatures, and it has lost the giants that divided the dominion of the earth with those now fossilized monsters. From time to time news is sent out of the discovery of an addition to the extinct family, and sometimes scientific folks find living specimens of creatures previously known by their bones only. The latter is

the case with a relative of the giraffe, the *Ohiphi*, recently encountered in Central Africa, and there is now talk of the possibility of meeting a living representative of the Neomylodon in Patagonia. This is supposed to be the Hymnché, described by the Indians of Patagonia, in whom it is said to inspire a superstitious terror. Thus far nothing has been seen of the Hymnché except a brown-furred head which emerged from a stream as a French naturalist was walking along the bank. But we shall probably hear more of it. Naturally in this context the question suggests itself, what, if anything, is the world now losing, or has the process of loss been arrested? Certainly it is losing the American Indians. For example, we read in *The Commoner* that the Kickapoo Indians, who once ruled over a large section of the Missouri Valley and numbered seventy thousand, have now dwindled to seven hundred. This scanty remnant, finding the civilization of the United States fatal to their existence, have taken refuge in a valley in the Mexican state of Conhulla. We can afford to do without the Indians, perhaps, but our rivers are another question, and it is now suggested that these are drying up. The matter is discussed by Mr. Guilbert in *Cosmos*. In Normandy, he says, numerous beds of extinct rivers have been found, and elsewhere several streams are proved to have dwindled in dimensions. His explanation of the phenomenon is that the sources of atmospheric humidity have been reduced by continued deforestation, by the drainage of marshes and by the canalization of water-courses which have been going on steadily since the days of Rome's greatness. Some geologists suggest, however, that a drying up has been produced by cracks in the ground, chiefly in the Jurassic strata. Whatever be the reason, the rivers are growing smaller. After all, Horace's picture of a perennial fool is not so true as has hitherto been supposed.

We observe that Mr. J. Blackmore, who spent so many years in Kobe, is still pursuing in the papers in England his campaign against the Japanese cannon now exhibited in a public place at Southsea. Recently he wrote to the *Japan Mail* on the subject and his letter was copied in the Portsmouth papers, with the result that several correspondents took the field. In answer to them Mr. Blackmore wrote the following to the *Evening News* of Portsmouth:—

Sir,—There seems to be an inclination, on the part of correspondents in the local Press, to obscure issues by casting a glamour of romance around the Shimonoeki cannon on Southsea Esplanade. It is not a question of a mistaken inscription, nor of Victoria Crosses, nor of facing the mouth of an enemy's cannon, nor of the fact that our late beloved Queen—ill-advisedly, I think—presented it to the Borough of Portsmouth. The question is, should the cannon have been treated as a trophy, that is to say, something gained by conquest, to flout in the face of a high-spirited and patriotic people? Let Portsmouth judge!

The incontrovertible fact is that the losses sustained by the combined international fleet, some twenty ships in number, engaged in the operation of dismantling the feudal Prince of Choshu's Shimonoeki forts were not in excess of the casualties that frequently occur at an Aldershot field-day. And then the brave Choshu men, accepting the inevitable, invited on shore to an entertainment their whilom assailants, and, what's more, the invitation was accepted by a portion of our fleet. Why should we be less generous? A very large percentage of Japanese naval officers are Choshu men, and they, when the Japanese fleet recently visited Portsmouth, estimated Southsea's show cannon at its true value. If iron could blush, the *Victory's* anchor would turn scarlet to the flukes to find itself in such companionship.

The miscreant who attempted to inveigle Bishop Nicolai into purchasing secret in-

formation, and who was immediately reported by the Bishop to the police, has been remanded for public trial on a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences.

The 1st of March has been officially fixed as the date of the next general elections.

Mrs. Griscom left Tokyo by the 11.30 a.m. train on the 12th instant, and it is hoped that she will be able to return to Japan by April next. A large number of persons attended at Shinbashi to say farewell. Among them were the Belgian Minister and Madame la Baronne d'Anethan, Baron and Baroness H. Iwasaki, the Spanish Minister, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, Madame la Baronne Corvisart, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. H. W. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Captain Brinkley, &c. Mrs. Griscom left Yokohama by the *Siberia* and a large number of residents assembled to see her off.

The *Nippon* has been condemned to pay a fine of 20 yen for each of the incendiary poems published by it on the 10th and the 23rd of November respectively. What a penalty for the crime of inciting to murder!!!

One reason for the recent activity of American life insurance companies in the New York bond investment market is given as the small net returns from their holdings in real estate, says *Bradstreets*. Very recently one company alone placed \$1,250,000 in various high-grade 3½s. and in several directions evidences of heavy buying by life insurance companies are to be found. A late issue of the *Spectator* contains an interesting article on the real estate investments of life insurance companies. After recounting the restrictions which govern this class of investments, it is shown that all but four companies operating in the state of New York own real estate aggregating in value more than \$166,000,000, or slightly over 8 per cent. of the total assets. The percentage of gross return on the investment and also the net return after deducting the sums paid out for taxes, repairs and expenses, show some astonishing figures. Thirty-four companies are grouped, and while their real estate investments last year earned 5.56 per cent., the net return was only 2.20 per cent. Four companies netted more than 4 per cent., four others more than 3 per cent., while ten netted less than 2 per cent. The location of these investments is in thirty-nine of the United States and \$18,000,000 is in foreign countries. Among the states New York leads with \$74,520,773, or 46 per cent. New Jersey, Minnesota, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Colorado and Connecticut follow in the order named. As long as taxes, repairs and expenses continue to consume such a large proportion of the gross receipts it is concluded that life insurance companies will not find permanent real estate investments particularly profitable. Hence the tendency to divert the money to such bonds as are specified by law.

The *Electrical Review* of New York lays before its readers an explanation which ought to be made familiar to every person, Occidental or Oriental, that uses an electric car, and which we commend to the notice of Japanese journals in view of the growth of electric railways in this country. It may at any moment be the experience of passengers in a car to hear a report and see smoke, and it may easily follow that in their alarm they precipitate themselves

from a vehicle which, as they imagine, threatens to become a death-trap. But the truth is that the detonation and the smoke signify simply that a contrivance to assure safety has come into active operation. That contrivance is a safety fuse. When a motor stands still the current flowing through it quickly exceeds the motor's powers of endurance, and were this current allowed to continue, it would produce dangerous results. To prevent anything of that kind there is introduced a short piece of wire of such dimensions as to be melted by any current which threatens to develop damaging power. The melting of the fuse opens the circuit, and cuts off the current from the motor. Technically speaking the fuse is said to "blow," but to those unacquainted with the device the resulting phenomena are apt to be very alarming.

The nominal roll of members of the Japan Society now makes a volume of 79 pages, and as, roughly speaking, each page contains an average of 17 names, the total membership is about 1350. Looking through these pages one quickly abandons the old conviction that Japan and her affairs are little studied and awaken little interest in England. It is not merely that we find among the members people like Beerbohm Tree, Mrs. Campbell Praed, Sir Walter Phillimore, the Archduke Joseph of Austria, and so on, whose connexions with Japan are difficult to trace, but it is that innumerable persons equally strangers to us figure there, and that they represent almost every profession and occupation. The Society is now a great institution and seems to grow greater all the while.

It is very interesting to observe that methods which have been practised for centuries in Japan with disastrous results, are practised in America also to-day, and seem to have the approval of many practical men there. There is a body of persons called the "Inter-state Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association." In response to the invitation of this Association fifteen hundred delegates representing twenty-four States recently assembled in New Orleans. They appear to have come to the conclusion that the levee system adopted along the Mississippi should be continued and perfected, and should be regarded as a public work in which the whole nation, not merely individual states, are vitally interested. Levees are banks built along the course of a river with the object of narrowing the channel and producing a deep water way with a swift current. They do indeed accomplish that end, but it is at the expense of gradually raising the bed of the river. American engineers are aware of the latter fact, it need surely be said. They reason that when a river is forbidden to deposit on areas beyond its banks some part of the sediment carried down by its waters, then, since it can not carry all that sediment to the sea, its bed must receive gradual accumulations of matter. That is precisely what has happened to many Japanese rivers. Dykes built to restrain their floods, have gradually caused deposits on the bed, and *pari passu* the height of the dykes has been raised, until in fine the rivers are flowing in troughs elevated several feet above the level of the surrounding districts. Of course there are remedial measures, and doubtless they will be adopted in the United States, but it would seem that this side of the question has not presented itself to the great majority of the publicists discussing the problem.

The *Dempo Shinbun* offers itself to the reading public of the capital for the sum of 10 sen monthly, which is a price of one-twelfth of a farthing per number. Certainly that is a record. One can scarcely believe that it will pay. A sale of a hundred thousand copies would give a daily income of only 334 yen.

The graduation ceremony took place at the Edajima Naval College on the 14th instant, H.I.H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi represented the Sovereign. There were 103 graduates, 3 of whom attained special distinction and were rewarded by prizes from the Emperor.

There has reached us a complaint with which we strongly sympathise. It must be universally admitted that the existence of dry-docks in Yokohama harbour is a very great convenience to ships using the port. The absence of such accommodation was for many years a serious drawback, and the enterprise, once established, unquestionably deserves the sympathy and support of the Port Authorities. It would seem, however, that the Port Authorities do not share that view. The Dock Company is said to be suffering very serious inconvenience and even loss owing to the want of a deep-water channel from the anchorage to the entrance of the Docks. The Harbour Authorities possess some very powerful dredging plant, and it would be a comparatively small matter for them to dredge out such a channel. But our information goes to show that the dredger is kept at work anywhere rather than at the desired channel, and that all applications have hitherto failed to correct this state of affairs. There may be good reasons on the side of the Port Officials, but we cannot find that such reasons are understood. Should Japan unhappily become engaged in war, it could scarcely fail to be of great importance that heavy ships should find access to these dry-docks for purposes of repairs, since all the Government docks would be fully occupied. Apart from that, too, there is the undeniable principle that men who have invested capital in works of national importance, such as dry-docks and ship-building yards, are justly entitled to the support of the Authorities within certain limits. To unconcerned outsiders the situation seems curious.

After all that has been said and written the upshot of the matter seems to be that among the orbs in the firmament there is not one fitted to be the home of beings like ourselves—that is to say, of course, among the stars whose condition we are at all capable of discerning. The Sun and Mercury are out of the question, for even on the visible surface of the former iron can exist only as a gas, and the state of affairs on the latter is little less unfavourable for folks to whom a temperature of 200° is fatal. Venus, long credited with possible attributes of a human home, seems—so the latest observers say—to have no alternative of either day and night, since she keeps one side always turned towards the sun, which side, consequently, must be burning hot and absolutely without moisture, while the other side must be always enveloped in a mixture of ice and solidified atmospheric gases. As for Mars, it is too small to have any potential store of latent heat and it receives comparatively little caloric from the Sun, while the force of gravity is so small there that the planet must have a tenuous and almost cloudless atmosphere, one

effect of which is to cause great loss of heat by radiation. Apparently then, to live on Mars would be like living on the highest peak of the Himalayas, only worse. The moon with its half month of sunshine and half month of darkness is out of the question, and as for the four great outer planets, the two nearest to us have an atmosphere through which no glimpse of their surface has ever been obtained, and the two farthest are equally unknown, but in no one of them is it conceivable that pigny creatures like ourselves could live, move and have our being. What is to be said, however, of a different and much higher order of creatures. "If," says Mr. F. L. Allen, "different conditions can awaken a capacity for exalted energy traffic among other elements than those of which human life is essentially a function, then the universe seems to provide immense possibilities of life whose variety and magnificence may far exceed anything that we can imagine." M. Metchnikoff describes man as "a kind of miscarriage of an ape, endowed with profound intelligence and capable of great progress." If that be all that can be said for us, then indeed it is hard to believe that we alone represent the intellectual inhabitants of the stupendous system of worlds in which our planet forms such a puny speck. But if, on the other hand, space contains orbs peopled by beings belonging to an order that transcends all our powers of imagination, then who shall say that our beliefs in the potentialities of the future should be limited by the petty rules and measures applicable to our corner of space?

In view of two recent paragraphs printed in these columns, the following extract from the literary letter which Mr. Clement K. Shorter contributes every week as Editor of *The Sphere*, is, we think, interesting:—

Every reader of *The Sphere* is one of Mr. Zangwill's well-wishers in his forthcoming marriage. Miss Ayrton, who is shortly to become Mrs. Israel Zangwill, is not, as some of the paragraphs on the subject might have led us to infer, a Jewess; she has not, in fact, a drop of Jewish blood in her veins, the mistake having arisen from the fact that Professor Ayrton, her father, married a second time. The first Mrs. Ayrton, the mother of the future Mrs. Zangwill, was an interesting woman. She was a doctor who took high honours in the medical examinations and wrote as well as illustrated a popular book, *Child Life in Japan*. The present Mrs. Ayrton, the stepmother of Mr. Zangwill's future wife, is a Jewess, and it is said that George Eliot modelled Mira in *Daniel Deronda* upon her. One of her cousins was the late Numa Harcourt, the only Jewish senior wrangler, and another cousin married Arsène Darmesteter, the eminent French lexicographer, whose brother—the late James Darmesteter—was the first husband of the English poet, A. Mary F. Robinson. This does not complete the literary and scientific interests of the family, for Professor Ayrton is himself an accomplished electrician, a member of the Royal Society, and so on, and one of his uncles was the once-famous Mr. Acton Smee Ayrton, a member of one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets, who got into much trouble with the public when he was First Commissioner of Works.

On Sunday last an interesting match of tennis was played in Tokyo between Messrs. Barclay and Chapman representing the capital and Messrs. P. A. Cox and Van Cleve representing Yokohama. There was some very fine play, Mr. Cox's vollying at the net being particularly remarkable. The Yokohama men were probably handicapped to some extent by the novelty of the ground. They lost the two first sets without much of a fight and won the two next after a hard tussle. The fifth went to Tokyo, Mr. Barclay's deadly accuracy and great power of recovery proving invincible.

The Ex-Grand Vizier of Persia, Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, with a suite of six,

among whom are his son and two—or, according to some accounts, three—Ministers of the Crown, is now in Tokyo at the Imperial Hotel. Interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun* one of the Grand Vizier's suite made a statement the gist of which is that the party has come to Japan to observe the country's conditions in relation to its progressive policy. The Grand Vizier will have his headquarters in Tokyo until January 6th, making visits meanwhile to Nikko and other places.

We take this startling paragraph from the *Vancouver News Advertiser*:—

The Hydrographic Office at Washington has given notice of the discovery of a great danger to navigation in the Pacific. This consists of a rock about 40 to 50 feet high and five to six times as long, east and west, in latitude 32 44 north, longitude 139 41 east.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that some misprint has vitiated the above figures. The position given is roughly half way between San Francisco and Honolulu in a direct line,—and practically in the path of all ships at all seasons. Is it credible that a danger of such a character could be undiscovered till now?

We take the following from the *Nagasaki Press*:—

The fine new vessel for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the *Nikko Maru*, was taken out for a trial trip on Thursday with results which are at once a credit to her builders, the Mitsui Bishi Co. and a source of satisfaction to her owners. The speed she attained over the measured mile was 17.76 knots, and this was easily maintained. The *Nikko Maru* will be formally handed over to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha about the end of this month, and will be taken up to Yokohama. From that port she will make her maiden trip to Australia, sailing about the middle of January. The fitting of the vessel is proceeding apace.

FIRES.

Owing to a defect in an electric light wire, fire occurred on the night of Dec. 9th in a house at Uchi-Ando-ji-cho, Osaka. It was extinguished before it could extend to the whole building.

The steamer *Taitai Maru*, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, took fire while on her way from Hankow to Shanghai. Two hundred bales of cotton were thrown into the sea before the flames were put out.

Early on the morning of Dec. 10th, fire broke out in an unoccupied house at Oshima-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, destroying five buildings and damaging three others. About the same time, another fire occurred at the office of the Tokyo Shogyo Koshin-jo (Commercial Trustee Association), Nihonbashi. It was put out before the whole building was affected.

On the evening of Dec. 14th, fire occurred at Senzoku-machi, Asakusa, Tokyo, destroying a house.

Fire broke out on the morning of Dec. 15th at Utsunomiya destroying 21 buildings including the well-known hot spring bath-house, Takase. The cause is reported to be fire left in the kitchen.

On the night of Dec. 14th, fire occurred at the district of Nasu, near Utsunomiya. Owing to the strong westerly wind that prevailed, the flames extended immediately, burning down finally 35 houses. The cause is not known.

The fire-fiend is busy in Yokohama these days. One fire occurred on Dec. 15th at 6.30 p.m. at Masago-cho, Sancho-me destroying one house and damaging another. Two hours later another fire broke out at Furo-cho, Sancho-me, and in this case burnt down three houses and two sheds. A child was killed. A third took place on the following morning about 5 o'clock at Kotobuki-cho. One building, which consisted

of six dwellings, was destroyed. Two firemen were injured. In none of these three cases is the cause known, but the police believe it to be carelessness. Another outbreak occurred on Wednesday at 2.50 p.m. in an unoccupied house, at Tsukioka-cho, Sancho-me, Ota. The house alone, was destroyed. The Tobe police believe incendiarism to be the cause.

On the night of Dec. 15th fire broke out in the engine department of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company, at Kawasaki, causing damage to the machinery, which is estimated at about yen 10,000. The traffic is suspended for two weeks, in which time repairs are expected to be completed.

Another outbreak took place on the same night at Toyoshima-cho, Yokosuka. Five houses were destroyed. Negligence is reported to be the cause.

THE SPEED OF STEAMSHIPS.

The recent speed and power trials of H.M.S. *Cumberland* supply some instructive object-lessons on the speed question which should prove exceedingly interesting to steamship owners. This vessel has been built by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron-Shipbuilding Company, and was designed to attain a sea speed of 23 knots, and this she succeeded in exceeding by over half a knot, a fact which reflects very creditably upon the builders who also engined her. The dimensions of this armoured cruiser of the County class are as follows:—

Length.....	440 ft.
Beam	66 ft.
Draught	24 ft. 6 in.
Displacement.....	9,800 tons

The boilers number 31 and are of the Belleville type, and the engines are triple-expansion with four cylinders, and are designed to run at a speed of 140 revolutions, the diameter of the cylinders being 37 in., 60 in. and 69 in. for each of the two low pressure cylinders. The trials, which were run on the Clyde during August and September, consisted of a 30 hours test at one-fifth power; 30 hours steaming at eight-elevenths of the power; and 8 hours at full power. The ship was practically down one foot by the stern, and the steam pressure ranged from 240 lbs. to 296 lbs. per square inch. During the trials the water consumed was replaced by the evaporators, the coal used for this purpose being reckoned with the total consumption. To take the case of the one-fifth power trial first. The speed attained was 15.241 knots; and the indicated horse-power developed, 4,913; the coal consumption 2.1 lbs. per i.h.p. per hour. On the 30 hours trial at eight-elevenths power, the speed was 22.138 knots, the indicated horse-power 16,452, and the coal consumption per i.h.p. per hour 1.98 lbs.; while on the 8 hours full power trial the figures were; speed 23.7 knots; i.h.p. 22,769; and coal consumption 2.01 lbs. Comparing these results on the basis of a day's steaming, and reckoning 2,240 lbs. to the ton, we have the following:

Speed. Knots.	Indicated horse- power.	Coal consumption. Tons.
15.241	4,913	110
22.138	16,452	350
23.700	22,769	490

Thus, to increase the speed from 15.241 knots by 6.897 knots required an augmented coal consumption per 24 hours of 240 tons, while to increase the speed by a further 1.562 knots meant the consumption of an additional 140 tons of coal; or, to put it in another way, to increase the speed by a little over 50 per cent. required a coal consumption over 400 per cent. greater. Clearly, therefore, in matters of speed, it is the last, and not the first, knot which costs, and it is small wonder that the speed problems which the Cunard Company have to face in their forthcoming leviathans are causing much study and very considerable anxiety.—*Syren and Shipping.*

THE CRISIS IN JAPAN.

THE incidents connected with the adoption of the Lower House's Reply to the Speech from the Throne seem to have been very extraordinary. Probably the foreign public are not familiar with the procedure usually followed in these matters, and since without such knowledge the affair can not be understood, a word of explanation is necessary. In the opening sessions of the Diet, the Speech from the Throne and the House's Reply were regarded as matters of great importance, and the tendency was to make them a subject of serious debate as is the case in England. In accordance with that idea printed copies of the proposed Reply were always circulated among the members, a method adopted in the case of bills in general, and the House's opinion was thereafter deliberately sought. But this plan appears to have been found contrary to the spirit of the somewhat exceptional relations existing between the Japanese people and the Throne. The members, without any declared expression of views in that sense, fell into a habit of treating the Speech and the Reply as mere formalities, and by and by they dispensed with even the precaution of requiring copies of the Reply to be placed in their hands by way of preface to its presentation to the Throne. Thus of late years the habit has been this:—The Emperor makes his Speech; the House meets; the President reads a draft Reply prepared by himself in conjunction with the Chief Secretary, or by the Chief Secretary alone; the House approves the draft as a matter of course, and there the matter ends. It will be evident that in this somewhat loose manner of dealing with the matter an opportunity offers for a political coup, and the new President, Mr. KONO HIRONAKA, acting in concert with a few fellow-thinkers whose names are variously stated, seems to have seized this opportunity. When the House met on the 10th instant after hearing the Speech from the Throne, the Chief Secretary, Mr. HAYASHIDA, handed to the President a Reply drafted in the usual conventional terms. But the President, instead of reading aloud the Secretary's draft, took from his own pocket another document, and brushing aside some feeble inquiries made by the Secretary, who, of course, was not in a position to object seriously, read the contents in a loud voice. It is doubtful whether all the members understood accurately what was being read. But the general purport must have been quite plain to them, and on perusing the document carefully we are bound to say that no educated Japanese hearing its contents audibly read even under the circumstances of last Thursday, could have appreciably misinterpreted their meaning. Obscurity might have existed about certain points, but there could be no ambiguity about such phrases as *kakushin no shisetsu kore ni tomonawazu, naisei wa biho wo koto to shi, gwaiko wa kigi wo shisshi* (the measures of

the Ministers are not in keeping with the situation; at home they pursue a policy of opportunism; abroad they forfeit opportunities). The members, then, with perhaps some rare exceptions, knew very well what they were asked to approve. But what they do not appear to have known or appreciated was the character of Mr. KONO HIRONAKA. The *Seiyu-kai*, as we have frequently pointed out, were not disposed to impeach the Cabinet's foreign policy; they had many and cogent reasons for not doing anything of the kind. But when they heard the draft Reply read, they seem to have jumped to the singular conclusion that it had been duly debated by their leaders and had already received approval at the hands of the Committees. It never occurred to them to divine the truth, namely, that Mr. KONO HIRONAKA was asking them to be parties to a transaction planned by himself and a few kindred spirits without the cognizance or consent of any of the responsible party leaders. Of course Mr. KONO acted strictly within the limit of his functions as President of the House. He had entire competence to propose any form of Reply whatever, and the evidence is that he twice asked the House whether any member dissented. It may be urged that in a matter of such vital importance he should have reverted to the original practice of circulating among the members copies of the draft. Certainly he ought. That would have been the straight-forward and sincere course. But the other route was open to him and he took it. He can not be impeached for irregularity, and if it was his purpose to create an imbroglio, he has succeeded admirably. As for the House of Representatives which allowed itself to be betrayed into such a performance, there is no occasion to compose any appreciation. Nothing droller has occurred in parliamentary records. On the other hand, the non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists held a *réunion* on Thursday evening, and warmly applauded the Reply, declaring it to be the voice of the nation and calling upon the Ministry to resign. But Mr. KONO HIRONAKA himself has resigned his membership of the Progressist Party. He was not present at a banquet given by the Party on the night of the 10th instant, though one object of the affair was to celebrate his elevation to the Presidency of the Lower House. Count OKUMA was present, however. Indeed the banquet was in part by way of acknowledging his own previous hospitalities. The Count made some very interesting remarks. He had learned about the House's Reply from a newspaper extra handed to him as he was driving to the banquet. In England, he said, the Address to the Throne generally constituted a subject of grave debate, but here a Reply of the utmost importance had been adopted without a single query or a single dissentient voice. Evidently the Count was more than doubtful about the wisdom of such precipitancy. Referring to Mr.

KONO HIRONAKA, he expressed unstinted surprise that he should have resigned without a word of explanation, and that he should have absented himself without any apology from a banquet given in his honour.

It need scarcely be said that the leading journals of the capital condemn the whole proceeding in unqualified terms. The *Kokumin* says that the Lower House has eternally disgraced itself by its unprecedented perfunctoriness towards a vital question; that it has been betrayed into a fatal act by an unprincipled conspiracy, and that nothing remains but to give the country an opportunity of returning new members. The *Nichi Nichi* writes in much the same tone, insisting that if an occasion hitherto treated as a mere conventionality was to be converted into a political opportunity, the thing should have been done openly and frankly, and not in such a hole-and-corner manner. The *Fiji* is less unqualified in its condemnation. It finds some excuse in the fact that this extraordinary action by the Lower House undoubtedly indicates the spirit animating the nation with regard to the present great question of foreign politics, a question which the Government must now take up in a manner consistent with the views of the people. But the *Dempo Shinbun* virtually shouts aloud its satisfaction, and makes the interesting statement that, several days before the event, Mr. OZAKI YUKIO as well as other politicians had freely alluded to the project of utilizing the Reply as an instrument for impeaching the Cabinet. The *Asahi* is on the other side. It justly notes that Mr. KONO HIRONAKA, being well aware of the immense importance of the step he was taking, owed it to his position of President to invite the House's careful attention, instead of leading the members' virtually blindfolded into a position of national and international gravity.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

IT will probably be agreed by thoughtful persons that the political parties adopted the wisest possible course when they resolved not to reconsider the vote of their representatives in the Lower House. For a moment there was some talk of reconsideration. The Progressists, of course, did not seriously entertain any such idea. So far as they were concerned they could not deny, nor doubtless had they any desire to deny, that the Reply to the Throne, as adopted on the 10th instant, correctly embodied their sentiments. They had taken the public into their confidence too fully, and their resolutions had been too unequivocal, to permit any subsequent equivocation. But with the *Seiyu-kai* the case was wholly different. The members of the *Seiyu-kai*, for reasons fully set forth in these columns before the date of the opening ceremony, were not prepared to impeach the Cabinet's foreign policy and would not have endorsed any resolution tending to impeachment.

Equally certain is it that they were taken by surprise when they heard the strange Reply read, and that their failure to challenge it was due either to the bewilderment of the moment or to a hastily formed inference that such a draft could never have been submitted by the President of the House without the previous consent of all the party leaders. There was consequently some prospect that they would demand reconsideration of the draft when the House re-assembled on the 11th instant. Happily they did not adopt any such course. It would have greatly belittled whatever dignity remains to the House of Representatives, and would have brought ridicule on Japanese parliamentary institutions in general. They wisely decided to stand to their guns, and dissolution followed as a matter of necessity, since the resignation of the Cabinet at this juncture must have been disastrous to the interests of the State and would have amounted to a virtual acknowledgement of the justice of the House's indictment.

As for Mr. KONO HIRONAKA, he has made frank confession that the Reply was drafted entirely by himself, that no one had any previous knowledge of it and that the whole responsibility rests on his own shoulders. No one ever doubted Mr. KONO's bravery. He is known to be almost fanatically courageous. Indeed he now says plainly that had his draft been rejected, his intention was to step down from the President's chair, and that when he entered the House on the 10th instant, he never expected to return scathless to his own home. In short, he fully appreciated the nature of the act he contemplated and accepted all the consequences. His defence is that he does not regard the present House of Representatives as the practical exponent of the people's opinion, and that the readiest route to correct that defect is to change the procedure by adopting the English model in the matter of the Reply to the Speech from the Throne. He says other things also; talks about the tyranny of corruption and so forth, but the kernel of his argument is contained in the above epitome. Thus far, then, he will obtain applause in some quarters. But history will inevitably say that he abused the trust reposed in him. He perverted his position as President of the House into an instrument of party politics. There can be no second opinion about that. Except as President of the House the *coup* he accomplished would have been impossible to him, and as President of the House he had no moral right to essay it, though technically his conduct is not open to reproach.

When we come to consider the case of the *Seiyun-Kai*, who have been betrayed into a course they never intended to take and would never have taken open-eyed, we are compelled to say that they have been rightly punished. The root of all their trouble lies in disingenuous traffic with a political party which they can not honestly support.

They do not share the views of the Progressists. They can not sincerely pretend to share them. Yet they deliberately join hands with the Progressists for destructive purposes; and further they have shown that, attaching no genuine importance to the obligations with such union ought to impose, they are ready to throw over their allies and compromise with their alleged enemies. They have been justly served. Last spring they made a laughing-stock of the Progressists. This winter the tables are completely turned. And so long as Japanese parties continue in this light-hearted manner to sacrifice principles on the altar of expediency, they must expect to become occasional victims of the treachery which their own practice engenders. There was not a grain of sincerity in the recent alliance between the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists, and its most salient result having been the elevation of Mr. KONO HIRONAKA to the presidency of the Lower House, fate has for once been strictly just when she decreed that the disastrous consequence of the sham should be compassed by Mr. KONO's instrumentality. It really appears supremely ridiculous that these two parties should combine their voices to accuse a Cabinet of opportunism in domestic politics. What is their own rule of political procedure but one constant concession to the uses of opportunism? All Japan's friends wish to see her attain what her people fondly call *kempō no bika*—the fair result of Constitutional institutions—but that end does not yet appear to be in sight.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, delivered a decision on Dec. 12th in an appeal filed by Messrs. Gysin and Schoeninger, No. 93, Yokohama, against a decision given by the Yokohama Customs. According to the *Official Gazette*, the foreign firm imported a case containing ebonite from Hamburg on which goods the Yokohama Customs imposed duty at the rate of yen 17.50½ per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 412 of the General Statutory tariff which regulates manufactured rubber. The importers contended that the goods in dispute are a kind of chemical compound of inferior rubber produced in Java, or India, in which sulphur is mixed and is made into plates and bars, simply polished. These could not be called manufactured rubber goods and consequently duty should be at the rate of *ad valorem* 10 per cent. under No. 39 of Japan-German Conventional Tariff. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the goods were solid and hard in nature and were made of rubber plates.

The Minister for Finance rendered a decision on Dec. 14th in an appeal instituted by Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co., No. 72, Yokohama, against a decision delivered by the Yokohama Customs. The firm imported a certain quantity of "over-head electric line materials" on which the Yokohama Customs imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 271 of the General Statutory Tariff, which provides for metal manufactures not enumerated in the table. The materials in dispute were to be used in the construction of an elevated electric railway. The importers insisted that the materials were not as classified by the Customs, but were for the use of the electric light, and that the duty should be 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 10 of the same tariff. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the materials were not for the general use of electric light, but were to be used exclusively for an electric railway.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

In the Yokohama District Court, the trial of Mr. Alfred Le Prevost and Mr. Carl Bremer, and three Japanese who are alleged to be involved in the silk frauds—41 counts of which are set out—was resumed before Presiding Judge Watanabe, and two Associates and Public Prosecutor Nakamura on December 14th.

Mr. Akiyama and other lawyers employed by the defence were present as usual.

The Court sat at 10 a.m.

Mr. Ohashi, Counsel for Nishida, one of the Japanese accused, reminded the Court that Nishida did not know whether Sawada and Yoshikawa had been employed in the business between Messrs. Cornes and Co. and Messrs. Fraser Farley and Co. Referring to the statement by Nishida in the preliminary trial, Counsel stated that there was a delivery note made by the accused for 51 cases of habutae silk addressed to Messrs. Fraser, Farley and Co. which was endorsed in receipt by Okuda one of the Japanese employees of the firm. The transaction showed that there was no broker employed. Counsel referred to other instances to show that his client had nothing to do with the business between the two firms.

Mr. Ideura, counsel for Mr. Bremer, pointed out to the Court that the whole amount of the silk business done by Mr. Bremer since he obtained the firm name of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. was yen 960,000. Of the whole total, yen 360,000 was the result of business carried on with Messrs. Cornes & Co. and the gross profit on this was yen 8,256.75. But the profit was swallowed up in expenses incurred in the business and further yen 150 was actual loss. In the books which were in the custody of the Court, the facts were clearly explained. Bremer had not received any illegal profit as was charged by the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Akiyama, Counsel for Mr. Le Prevost, stated that 400 pieces out of 1,000 pieces of silk which were sent on March 4th to Messrs. Dent & Co. London, were rejected. The silk was then transferred to the office of Messrs. Kahn & Kahn, London, where a loss of yen 2,700 was incurred. The loss including commission amounted to yen 880, but the commission should be deducted from the loss. He added that the silk pongee which was described in the letter to Messrs. Dent & Co. was a mistake for *mon habutae* silk.

Mr. Kishi, Counsel for Mr. Le Prevost, having presented to the Court two copies of the *Japan Herald* of Dec. 19th and 30th, 1897, stated that these would show that Mr. Charles Edward Miller stole yen 24,000 belonging to the China and Japan Trading Company, Kobe, while in the employment of the firm as book-keeper and cashier, and absconded from Kobe. Mr. Miller was arrested at Singapore and brought back to Kobe, where he was tried at the U.S. Consular Court and sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour. According to the paper, the left eye of Mr. Miller was ■ had that he could hardly see. That was the person who examined the books of the business of the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. transacted during the period between October, 1901, and June, 1902. He made a long report for Messrs. Cornes & Co. and concluded that there was a loss of yen 62,000. His report only dealt with the apparent loss which was arrived at from consulting the balance of cash, but was silent with regard to the commission account, which must be taken from the figures given as loss. Mr. Kishi thereupon asked the Court for leave to employ a competent public accountant to re-examine the books in order to ascertain the real profit or loss in the various transactions carried on by Mr. Le Prevost. Counsel then asked that Mr. F. O. Stuart, of Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co., No. 6, Yokohama, be called in, as that gentleman was a well-known accountant. Counsel added that the transactions between Mr. Le Prevost and Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. were properly conducted in accordance with market quotations. Having merely conjectured that quotations below the market standard were obtainable and because

these were not given the business had no reason to demand the infliction of a punishment.

Mr. Akiyama supported Mr. Kishi in urging that Mr. Miller's report was not satisfactory. In some points, it was believed that he intentionally rendered an imperfect statement so as to induce the judicial authorities to bring a charge against Mr. Le Prevost and others. The Public Procurator seemed to have depended entirely upon this incorrect report as a basis for his charges.

Mr. Ideura stated that to employ a competent accountant to re-examine the books was most essential in order that Mr. Bremer might clear his business reputation with Messrs. Cornes & Co.

The Court asked Mr. Le Prevost and the other accused whether they had any objection to the request made by Counsel. They replied that they had no objection.

The Public Procurator protested against the granting of the request of Counsel. He said the fact that there was a loss of over yen 60,000 in the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. had been proved in the preliminary trials. The accused altered their statements in open Court to escape the charges, pretending that market prices had fallen during certain periods and that the losses were merely due to fluctuation and were only apparent not actual. At the first examination, Mr. Le Prevost stated that the so-called loss in 1900 was spread over 1800 pieces of silk. At the second examination the accused stated that the report made by Mr. Miller was incorrect. Thus they changed their replies to the charges. The Public Procurator believed that there was no necessity to re-examine the books.

Mr. Kishi briefly replied to the Public Procurator and Mr. Nagashima, one of the Counsel for Mr. Bremer, supported him.

The Court retired for consultation for some minutes. Re-appearing, the presiding Judge said the Court rejected the request of Counsel to re-examine the books.

Mr. Kishi then presented a copy of the *Japan Gazette* of Dec. 12th, and stated that Mr. Kobayashi Beika, representative in the present case of Messrs. Cornes & Co., sent to the *Japan Gazette* a letter written by Mr. Le Prevost to Messrs. Dent & Co., asking the paper to give it publicity, saying that "Messrs. Cornes & Co. desire that it should have full publicity." Mr. Kobayashi further had italicized several passages in the letter so as to attract public attention. Mr. Kishi added that Messrs. Cornes & Co. were under no necessity to bring this letter before the public. Their only intention evidently was to cause annoyance to Mr. Le Prevost.

The Public Procurator then addressed the Court and said:—Concerning the case under trial, the points may be briefly stated in the following order: Firstly, as to the facts of the case; secondly, as to whether the explanations made by the accused are reasonable or not; thirdly, as to the application of the law pertaining to the case.

The facts are that the accused Alfred Le Prevost has been in the employ of Cornes & Co. at a monthly salary of yen 500 from the 1st of June, 1899, and was in charge of the silk department of the company, superintending all the business of the department. As the business grew he was not content with the salary he obtained, and, shortly after he joined the firm, it was arranged that he should receive five per cent. of the profits as remuneration, in addition to the salary he was receiving. This arrangement, however, was still unsatisfactory to him.

In the spring of 1901, he made a demand to Mr. Till, a partner of the firm, who was at that time in the Yokohama office, that he should be made a partner, and that a third of the profits should be paid to him. It appears that Mr. Till was a very liberal man and did all he could for Le Prevost. After he had communicated with Mr. Cornes in London, a partner of the firm, he accepted a part of Le Prevost's demand and agreed to pay a third of the profits as remuneration, pacifying him by saying that an arrangement would be made later on as to the admission of the accused as a partner. Subsequently, Mr. Till left Yokohama and Mr. Weale came to Yokohama about the autumn of the same year to succeed him. Thereupon, Le

Prevost repeated the former demand, and made a fresh demand that if the former were not accepted, he wished that another arrangement in place of it, which would be profitable to him, should be considered. Mr. Weale, knowing that Mr. Cornes had no intention of admitting Le Prevost into the partnership, was not constrained to accede to the demand. Le Prevost saw that Mr. Weale, unlike Mr. Till, was a man whom he could not persuade as he wished, and while he was considering whether he should leave Cornes and start business independently—this fact being clearly borne out by the deposition made at the public trial by Le Prevost himself and the copies of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Weale which have been produced—he heard that Mr. James, the proprietor of the firm of Fraser, Farley & Co. of No. 258, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was about to sell the business and trade name of the firm in question. Le Prevost then got the accused Bremer, an intimate friend of his, who had more or less capital and whom Le Prevost knew from before, to make the purchase. Then, jointly with Bremer, Le Prevost made a project to sell and export on their own account the merchandize of the silk department of Cornes & Co., which was in his charge, and get ample illicit gains in the interval by making use of the trade name of Fraser, Farley & Co., or, in other words, to use that name to make sufficient capital for the firm purchases with the view that after the customers had been increased Le Prevost would leave the silk department. In carrying out this project it was necessary to take the stock of silk goods from the branch offices at Fukui and Kanazawa of the silk department for the firm purchased; to sell and export the goods of the silk department from the latter firm to their customers; to entice the Japanese employes of the silk department to join Fraser, Farley & Co. and for Le Prevost himself to call at the firm to take charge of the business. Moreover, if these things were done without concealment, the project would have been disclosed. Accordingly, fictitious brokers were provided between Fraser, Farley & Co. and the silk department, it being thus pretended that the silk department had sold the goods to the brokers and the latter disposed of them to Fraser, Farley & Co. In fact it was considered that it would be well to make it appear as if the goods of the silk department, which were sold and exported in the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. had been purchased by the latter from the brokers. Bremer was frankly told of this project and consulted, when he at once agreed to it by reason of his desire to obtain money.

In spite of the fact that in the first place Fraser, Farley & Co., had only two customers, with one of which they had little or no business, and that it appeared to outsiders that there was no prospect of continuing the business, Le Prevost and Bremer purchased the business together with all the rights and obligations of the firm. The registration of the transfer was made on the 30th of October, 1901, though the purchase was actually made in November of the same year.

Secondly, in the same month, the accused made a request to Yoshikawa Yeizaburo, and Sawada Gitaro, silk goods brokers in Yokohama, to become fictitious brokers with respect to silk goods to be transferred from the silk department of Cornes & Co. to Fraser, Farley & Co. on condition that a fee of two sen per piece would be paid. The brokers consented to this, and since then the accused had continued to make false entries in the books so that they would correspond to what has been stated.

Thirdly, though it required several months to place the business of Fraser, Farley & Co. on a firm footing, the agreement of Le Prevost with Cornes & Co. was to give six months previous notice when he had to leave the firm. In January last year, he sent in his resignation. Since then and before he left Cornes it was hard for him to have his name publicly known as a proprietor of the firm of Fraser, Farley & Co. He therefore endeavoured to avoid his name being known as such, but the firm being jointly owned with Bremer, he from that time made visits to the firm,

directing all its affairs and sometimes representing the firm to outsiders. In proof of this, the following instances may be cited:

(1) The accused Nishida and Okazawa stated at the preliminary examination and the public trial that the business relating to the purchase, sale and export of silk goods, which was done by them at Fraser, Farley & Co., was conducted according to the instructions of Le Prevost or in consonance with what he had decided. The fact is clear, therefore, that Le Prevost was directing the employes of Fraser, Farley & Co. with regard to the purchase and sale of the merchandize of the firm.

(2) As stated by Uyeno Torakichi, it is a fact that Le Prevost had a room upstairs in the offices of the same firm, and was discussing business there, whereby it appeared to visitors at a glance that Le Prevost was a proprietor of the firm.

(3) In May last year, Le Prevost furnished a specimen of his signature to the Yokohama Boyeki Ginko in connection with the receipts required in taking delivery of the silk goods from the bank. A similar specimen of his signature was also subsequently furnished to the Hundredth Bank. It is a fact also that in the invoices sent in March last year to the branch of Dent & Co. at Yokohama in the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. it is signed "p. p. Le Prevost" or simply "Le Prevost."

Fourthly, Le Prevost and Bremer were under the necessity of bringing the business of Fraser, Farley & Co. to perfection by ignoring the business of the silk department of Cornes & Co. So the Japanese employes of the department were enticed to enter Fraser, Farley & Co., and by about the time Le Prevost left Cornes, almost all the employes of the silk department were taken away and the department was on that account compelled to close its business. The accused Nishida, Okazawa and Sawada were Le Prevost's confidants, and Nishida first went over to Fraser, Farley & Co., about January last year, and was in charge of the business department of the firm. Subsequently, in May last year, Okazawa joined the firm and took up Nishida's place, Nishida being placed in charge of the godowns. Sawada remained in the silk department. From the way the employes were distributed, it appears the fact is clear that it was not only for the purpose of completing the organization of Fraser, Farley & Co. that such steps were taken, but that a convenient arrangement should also be adopted for committing improper acts by distributing the confidants of Le Prevost with Fraser, Farley & Co. and the silk department of Cornes & Co.

Fifthly, the object of the accused was to engage on their own account in the business of the silk department of Cornes & Co. by using the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. Therefore, Le Prevost first of all signified his intention of leaving Cornes & Co. to Dent & Co., Mollison & Co. and Kahn & Kaln, customers of Cornes silk department, and then made to them an offer for business in his own name or in the name of Fraser, Farley & Co., and when the orders came, the goods were brought from the Fukui or Kanazawa branch office of the silk department, or else were taken out of the department and used in fulfilling orders. As to the exporting of these goods, the goods were delivered to Fraser, Farley & Co. and then shipped, but there were instances when the goods were packed and shipped by the silk department without being taken delivery of by Fraser, Farley & Co., the latter firm appearing to have only lent their name.

Sixthly, there were no invoices in connection with the transactions between Fraser, Farley & Co. and Cornes & Co., as the delivery of the goods of the silk department of that company to Fraser, Farley & Co. was in fact not the outcome of real purchases between them. No purchase or selling price was fixed with regard to these transactions. The price at which the goods were sold by Fraser, Farley & Co. to their customers, less charges and commission, are entered in the books as the purchase prices of the goods from Cornes's silk department. The silk department on the other hand took copies in its books of the entries made in Fraser, Farley & Co.'s books, and

assumed them to be selling prices. Most of the entries of purchases and sales in the books of both firms were not made at the time of the transactions but several months later.

Seventhly, as a result of such actions on the part of the accused, the accounts of the silk department of Cornes & Co. at the end of July last year showed a loss of more than yen 60,000. This fact requires most careful consideration, because the market prices of silk goods last year were more favourable than in the year before last, although that in spite of this fact, the silk department made a net profit of more than yen 20,000 in 1901, while the profit gained by Fraser, Farley & Co. by about July last year in the form of commission, etc., was eight to ten thousand yen.

The seven facts above enumerated reflect light on the project of the accused before mentioned and leave nothing to be desired in proving the charges made in the present case. However, to make the facts of the case much clearer a few more instances may be pointed out.

Firstly, Mr. Barmont, of Dent & Co. of Yokohama, gave the following evidence before the Court of Preliminary Examination. He said: "About January this year (1902) Le Prevost told me that as he had left Cornes & Co. It was his idea to do business jointly with Fraser, Farley & Co., and that therefore he wished to do silk business with the head office of Dent & Co., but that if business were done through me a commission should be paid so he would do business direct with the head office to exclude commission. What have I to say?"

Secondly, in a confidential letter addressed to Mr. Dent of London by Le Prevost, dated January 6th last year, which was produced by me at the last hearing, it is stated that as Le Prevost himself was taking over the firm of Fraser, Farley & Co., he was willing to do business with Dent & Co. in the name of that firm; that he would transfer the employees under him to that firm and supervise the business himself; and that before he left Cornes he wished to do business with Dent & Co. in such a manner as though it appeared that he had no connection at all with Fraser, Farley & Co. Several other things are mentioned, but they may be dispensed with as superfluous.

Thirdly, Mollison stated at the Court of Preliminary Examination, referring to the conversation he had with Le Prevost in the beginning of Spring last year, that Le Prevost told him it was his project to sever connections with Cornes & Co. and engage in business at Fraser, Farley's by making reasonable arrangements and asked whether he (Mollison) had any objection to transferring the business he had hitherto done with Cornes to Fraser, Farley & Co.

Fourthly, Bremer stated before the Court of Public Trial that the business of Fraser, Farley & Co. was under his control as if Le Prevost had almost no connection whatever with the firm, but he clearly said at the Court of Preliminary Examination that he himself was in charge of the financial business of the firm and that Le Prevost was consulted as to all the purchases and sales of goods. In comparing this with the statements made by Nishida and Okazawa already mentioned it is evident that the opposition made by Bremer at the Court of Preliminary Examination is true. A few words more on this point. Bremer, the same as Le Prevost, made a statement at the public trial different from that at the Preliminary Examination. While he made more or less reasonable depositions at the Preliminary Examination he often struck them out at the public trial.

Therefore, what has just now been stated by me will be made an instance of the fact that Bremer's statement at the public trial is incredible.

Among the instances above mentioned, the point to which careful attention should be given is that in the evidence given by Barmont, who stated Le Prevost told him that it was his idea to do business jointly with Fraser, Farley & Co. This clearly means that he was to do business jointly with Bremer because Bremer already had taken over the firm of Fraser, Farley & Co.

Next the principal points of the explanations given by the accused will be argued against.

Firstly, the accused Le Prevost and Bremer maintained that fictitious brokers named Yoshikawa or Sawada were provided with respect to transactions between Cornes' Silk Department with silk goods shippers so that the feelings of Kahn & Kahn, who were sole agents for silk goods of Cornes & Co. in the continent of Europe, should not be hurt. It should then be asked why the name of Yoshikawa or Sawada was also used in doing business with Mollison & Co. and Dent & Co., the customers of the former being in Rangoon and those of the latter in England only. Again the names of the two brokers were never used in doing business with the above two firms till about the spring of last year, but why was it that the names of brokers were used since then. Most conspicuous of all is that even after the opening of direct transactions between Fraser, Farley & Co. and Kahn & Kahn the names of Yoshikawa and Sawada were entered in the books of the Silk Dept. of Cornes and Fraser, Farley & Co. Why was it? Probably no explanations could be given as to these questions.

Secondly, Le Prevost at first gave an ambiguous explanation at the preliminary trial as to the cause of loss sustained last year by Cornes' Silk Department but subsequently he stated that the loss was principally due to the fall of quotations of silk goods. After the completion of the preliminary examination the Procurators' Office made enquiries of the Chamber of Commerce as to the quotations and it became clear that the condition of the market was more favourable last year than the year previous to it and Le Prevost has never again mentioned about the decline of prices. At the previous public trial Le Prevost changed his statement and said that there were errors in the account for the year before last and that there was already a loss of yen 30,000 in that year. At the last public trial he gave no mention of it but stated that the loss of yen 60,000 was not an actual loss; that probably in the former statement of accounts 1,800 pieces of silk goods were omitted from the accounts, that yen 30,000 representing the value of these pieces of silk goods should as a matter of course be deducted from the loss; that yen 444,332, the value of stocks at the time he was to leave Cornes, was the price estimated at five per cent. less than the market value in order to purchase the goods himself; that the five per cent. corresponded to about yen 1,700; that the commission was deducted from the proceeds of sale in the books of the Silk Department and the commissions were mentioned separately, but that Miller took no notice on purpose of the commissions and put down the proceeds of sale only to the credit; and that the amount of commissions being more than yen 42,000 it would be found on balancing the accounts that the Silk Dept. made in fact a profit of more than 80,000 yen. It may be that he meant to explain that he sold the goods to Fraser, Farley & Co. for the Silk Dept. and gained profits for it. That such an explanation does not affect at all the responsibilities placed in him will be stated later on and here reasons will be given why it is difficult to admit the fact that there was such a profit. As to the settling of accounts made by Miller, he would not have examined the receipts according to the number of pieces but according to the amount of proceeds of sale so the difference in the number of pieces does not affect the receipts at all. Again, Miller made up the account of receipts and expenditures after examining all the books of the Silk Dept. so there would be no ground for saying that he took no notice of the commissions. As to the valuation of stocks, it was said that the estimate was made five per cent. cheaper than the market value but this was no more than an excuse on the part of Le Prevost and there was no proof that would justify the admission of this fact. On the whole, the explanations given by Le Prevost as to the cause of the loss were entirely groundless and from the fact that he changed his words from time to time it would be clear that his explanations were nothing more than an excuse.

Thirdly, Le Prevost had produced a series of correspondence he had made with Weale as proofs in favour of him. It would probably be his idea

to assert that as a private agreement was made with Weale at the end of June last year for the purchase of the goods of the Silk Department nothing should prevent him from selling goods after that. Such arrangement, however, was not made by Weale as representative of Cornes & Co. It was nothing more than a private arrangement. Among the correspondence it is stated here and there that a definite arrangement would be made after obtaining the consent of Cornes. There can be no doubt that Weale was making an arrangement with him in his own private capacity from the fact that he signed in his letters simply "Weale" and when he represented Cornes & Co., he signed differently. In fact, these letters have disclosed facts which were unfavourable to his interest.

Fourthly, the accused Sawada, Okazawa and Nishida stated by way of explanation that as regards the case under trial they only acted under the direction of Le Prevost or Bremer; that they knew nothing about their true intention; and that therefore they did not perceive at all the idea why the fictitious brokers named Yoshikawa and Sawada were provided. But Sawada was a most important man among the Japanese employees of the Silk Department of Cornes & Co., being engaged in such important business as financing and making up accounts of the Silk Department, while Okazawa and Nishida were in charge of the business department or godown of the Silk Department of Fraser, Farley & Co. and they were all concerned in consultation about business with Le Prevost. In the face of these facts could they say that they did not know the intention of Le Prevost? Moreover they saw or heard Le Prevost and Bremer talking about or carrying out sinister designs such as in spite of Le Prevost being still in the employ of Cornes' Silk Department he made visits to Fraser, Farley & Co. and engaged in the business of the latter firm and took delivery of the goods of the Department by that firm without making invoices or taking such other proper steps or causing silk goods to be brought direct to Fraser, Farley & Co. from the branch offices of the Silk Department or selling to the customers of the Department goods in the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. Could they still make it their plea that they did not know what Le Prevost and Bremer or they themselves were doing? Did not Le Prevost make a most trustworthy statement at the preliminary trial that it was owing to the attention given by Sawada that the names of Yoshikawa and Sawada were borrowed? A question arose why the three accused had to assist the wrong project of Le Prevost and Bremer. It might be that in the Silk Department there was none besides Le Prevost who was well acquainted with silk business and therefore if he left the Department the latter would be compelled to close its business, so the three accused were compelled to give more importance to Le Prevost than to the Silk Department itself. It was in fact clear that because they could not be separated from the person of Prevost and also because of their salaries, they were in the end led to be concerned in the case.

Lastly, let me state points relating to law. If the facts of the case under consideration are expressed in a few words it comes to this. All the accused joined in selling on their own account and in the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. the silk goods entrusted to the accused by Cornes & Co., (Bremer excepted) to sell them and made fictitious entries in the books of both firms to prevent detection. There would be no doubt that it corresponds to the misappropriation of entrusted goods mentioned in the latter clause of Art. 395* of the Penal Code. The only thing is that if the goods belonging to a master were sold by his business employees and the proceeds of sale misappropriated,

* Penal Code, Art. 395. Whosoever shall have squandered moneys, bills, or any movable effects whatsoever which have been entrusted to him on hire, for deposit, security, or on loan for use, is guilty of abuse of trust and punishable with imprisonment with labour for a period of from one month to ten years. If there has been embezzlement, concealment, or any other fraudulent act, the penalties for swindling shall be applicable.

judicial precedents treated such an offence as a misappropriation of the proceeds of sale. However, on making minute observation it would be found that there are two cases, which apparently resemble each other. That is to say that there is a case where the goods are sold on the master's account and that where they are disposed of on one's own account. Selling goods on one's own account refers to a case where he has an intention to misappropriate the proceeds already at the time of sale. This greatly differs from a case where the goods were sold on the master's account and proceeds of sale were misappropriated, and evil intention having sprung up after the receipt of the proceeds of sale. Business employees have a right to sell goods on their master's account but they have no right to sell them on their own account. Therefore if sold on their own account, the selling itself already constituted a wrongful action and the offence of having misappropriated entrusted goods would at the same time come to exist. If the proceeds of sale were misappropriated after selling goods on their master's account nothing would be wrong as to the sale of the goods and by the misappropriation of the proceeds of sale a wrongful action would for the first time be produced. Therefore it will constitute in this case the offence of having misappropriated the proceeds of sale.

There are such distinctions, but it is difficult to find such distinctions in actual instances. Therefore, in most cases it is treated as an offence of misappropriation of the price of goods sold. However, when it is clear as in the present case that goods were sold on their own account it should of course be treated as a misappropriation of goods and not that of the proceeds of sale. As to the transactions between the Silk Dept. of Cornes & Co. and F. F. & Co., Le Prevost pleaded that he was between them and sold goods to the latter firm by getting reasonable commission for the Silk Dept. i.e. to say as if the transactions were made on the Silk Dept.'s account. However, should the Silk Dept. have sold the goods direct to their customers without disposing of them through Fraser, Farley & Co. there is no doubt that the Dept. would have made much more profit. The Department was excluded from receiving a certain percentage of profit because of Fraser, Farley & Co. being placed between the parties, and the excluded profit went into the pocket of the accused at the expense of the Silk Department. Could it still be said that business was done on the Department's account? If it be assumed that transactions were made on the accused's account, Le Prevost's place on this point will not affect the application of law. The accused asserted that the business of Fraser, Farley & Co. was not jointly carried on by Le Prevost and Bremer. Now let me retire several steps and assume that. Still the fact that the accused did not sell the goods of Cornes & Co. on their account is conclusive. Therefore, the above assertion would in no way have any effect on the application of law.

Lastly, it is to be stated that if there be a contention that Bremer not being entrusted with the goods of the Silk Department of Cornes it is not fair that he should be treated as having committed an offence of misappropriation of entrusted goods, I shall state in reply that if it be supposed that that contention is reasonable the accused should still be treated as guilty of a crime caused by the selling of property for one's own which belongs to another.

Mr. Nakamura, the Public Procurator, commenced to sum up for the prosecution at 11.20 a.m. The Court rose at 11.50 a.m. for tiffin and sat again at 2.20 p.m. when the speech was resumed and continued till 3.05 p.m. At its close the Court interpreter read a translation of the argument of the Public Procurator.

The Court rose at 3.40 p.m. adjourning the case till Dec. 18th at 9 a.m., when Counsel will deliver speeches for the defence.

OBJECTION TO TEMPORARY SEIZURE.

The action brought by Mr. J. H. Jewett against Mr. H. V. Gielen presenting an objection

to the temporary seizure of property, came up again in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Kobayashi on Dec. 11th when judgement was given cancelling the order seizing temporarily property belonging to plaintiff which was given, on Sept. 28th, 1903, to defendant, and defendant was ordered to bear costs.

It may be remembered that plaintiff seized the business books which were in Mr. Gielen's possession on the ground that they belonged to Messrs. Bavier and Co. whom he succeeded, and that the books must consequently be transferred to him (plaintiff). Defendant contended that he had succeeded to the firm, and that he must keep the books. Subsequently defendant claimed from plaintiff yen 4,600 as loss caused by the seizure of the books by plaintiff. To maintain his rights defendant seized on Sept. 23rd moveable property belonging to plaintiff, as plaintiff refused payment of the claim.

CLAIM ON A HORSE.

The hearing of this case filed by Mr. Geo. Booth against Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co. petitioning for repayment of the price of a horse, the left hoof of which had been found to have cracks after purchase from the defendants, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Kato on Dec. 11th.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that the certificate of the military veterinary surgeon who examined the animal in question was indefinite on some points with reference to the capacity of the horse for employment as a carriage horse. He asked the Court to call in the expert to give further explanations.

Defendants' counsel contended that it was not necessary to examine the witness as his testimony was quite intelligible as regards the capacity of the horse for carriage use and the nature of the cracks. Counsel asked the Court to re-examine a betto who appeared in a previous hearing as a witness.

The Court decided to examine on Dec. 18th the witnesses required by the parties.

The Court also decided to examine an expert with regard to a tin of ointment which the previous owners of the horse had given to a betto of plaintiff when the latter purchased the horse from them.

The Court then rose.

CLAIM FOR INSURANCE MONEY.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case brought by Ah Tieck, a Chinaman, against the Northern Assurance Company, claiming insurance money, was resumed before Judge Hasegawa on Dec. 15th.

Defendant's Counsel, referring to the 1st clause of the policy, insisted that plaintiff had not lodged his claim with the insurance firm within 15 days after the fire, and further that he did not notify the firm as to the debris and its valuation. Counsel then summarized the evidence in Exhibits B-3 to 8, after which he added that the merchandise for which plaintiff entered a claim as having been stored in the godown and destroyed by the fire was not there at all.

Plaintiff's Counsel argued that plaintiff lodged his claim in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the policy, and declined to recognize the evidence presented by defendants' firm.

Defendant's Counsel asked the Court to examine Mr. H. S. Playfair, and plaintiff's Counsel also asked for the evidence of Tam-yat-ken, a Chinaman, as experts with regard to insurance business. After a consultation, the Court granted both requests.

The case was again adjourned *sine die*.

PETITION FOR RETURN OF BUSINESS BOOKS.

The hearing of this case, in which Mr. Max Isaacs petitions for the return of business books which are in the custody of Mr. Marcus Isaacs, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hasegawa on Dec. 15th, when judgement was delivered rejecting the petition of plaintiff.

It may be remembered that Mr. S. Isaacs petitioned for the return of the books in dispute and Mr. Max Isaacs representing Mr. R. Isaacs, living in New York, appeared as intervenor. The

intervenor thereafter appeared as plaintiff petitioning for the return of the books to Mr. R. Isaacs.

CLAIM ON STEEL TRANSACTION.

The hearing of a case instituted by Messrs. Birch, Kirby and Co., Tokyo, against M. Inoshita, proprietor of the Inoshita Gomei Kaisha, Yokohama, claiming yen 1,170.86, with interest from Dec. 8th till the execution of judgment, began in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Hadano on Dec. 17th. Mr. J. Takahashi, of Tokyo, represented plaintiff's firm, defendant being absent and not represented.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that the foreign firm sold defendant a certain quantity of steel valued at yen 2,215.02, to which sum interest amounting to yen 65.84 should be added, as the latter did not pay the principal on the due day, the total thus being yen 2,280.86. Plaintiffs urged defendant to pay on April 7th this year through Mr. Watanabe, bailiff, of the Tokyo Local Court, after which defendant promised to pay the amount claimed in the way of monthly installments and subsequently paid yen 1,110 during the period to July 10th. The balance, however, was still unpaid.

Judgment was delivered ordering defendant to pay the amount claimed and to bear costs.

A GUARANTEE CLAIM.

In the Yokohama District Court the hearing of the case brought by Mr. L. Abenheim, of Messrs. Bruhl Frères, No. 22, Yokohama, against three Japanese, S. Nagai, K. Kimura and B. Konda, claiming yen 12,358.76 in regard to a guarantee which was made by the Japanese, commenced before Judge Hadano on Dec. 17th.

Mr. H. Sato was present for plaintiff's firm, and defendants were not present nor represented.

Plaintiffs' counsel stated that the firm employed, on July 14th 1902, Nagai, one of the defendants, as a *banto* in the import department, with a contract providing that 2 per cent. of the net profits were to be given him as commission in addition to his salary of yen 100; that the employee was consequently to bear any loss caused in the business to which he attended. This was supplemented by a guarantee entered into by Kimura and Konda, others of the defendants, setting forth they would bear any loss caused by any breach of the contract made by the *banto*. The *banto* concluded a contract on Dec. 16th, 1901, with the Hakushindo, a photographic apparatus dealer, Tokyo, to supply them with kodaks, cameras, cards, and other sundry photographic supplies. The dealers were to take delivery of the articles on cash payment within sixty days after their arrival and to pay interest at the rate of 11 per cent per annum if the payment was prolonged over the due day, as stipulated in the contract. According to the contract made between the *banto* and the photographic apparatus dealers, plaintiffs' firm imported the goods at different periods since March 27th this year, the total value being yen 12,358.76. The Japanese dealers refused to take delivery of the goods or to pay for them. Some of the imported goods had become useless owing to the delay thus caused and the *banto* should be held responsible for the loss thus incurred. Two other defendants, who guaranteed the contract of the former, should also be jointly responsible for the loss.

The Court gave judgment ordering defendants to pay the amount claimed and to bear costs.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

It is rare to find so much information combined in artistic form in a city map as lies before us in the Association Map of Tokyo. The Young Men's Christian Association has put both missionaries and tourists in its debt by showing in one large lithographed sheet all the Christian institutions of the capital, as well as the places of interest and importance. A glance at the classified directory enables one to locate any legation, park, or railway station, for instance; or to ascertain where and by whom the 87 churches and scores of other Christian institutions are con-

ducted. Naturally, the growing work and needs of the Young Men's Christian Association are made prominent, as they deserve to be. We believe this is the first map in English to show the new systems of street railways, which will soon make a trip across Tokyo a matter of a few minutes, instead of a Sabbath day's journey. Those who know the cost of lithographing in three colours will consider the map cheap at 70 sen. It may be obtained of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Methodist Publishing House, or Kelly and Walsh. We could wish that the names of streets had been given in more detail, but for general use and as a souvenir to send abroad, we commend this map most heartily.

"Geisha Girls of Japan" is the title of a small work which contains much information about the *geisha* of Japan and has a number of photographs of *Shimbashi geisha*. It is gaudily got up and will no doubt interest tourists.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Herb collection of postage stamps was sold at public auction on Wednesday by Mr. Jno. W. Hall and realized the sum of yen 1,500. The buyer was Mr. F. Nabholz.

M. Kitagawa, who had been charged with having circulated forged silver coins, was sentenced in the Yokohama District Court on Dec. 11th to 9 years' confinement with hard labour.

Mr. David Jackson, the late Yokohama manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who died in July, left property which, according to a London paper, is valued at £12,067.

Mr. T. Chuji, a lawyer in Tokyo, was arrested on Dec. 15th at Urawa, some miles from the capital. The *Jiji* states that the charge against him is that of having obtained money by employing threats towards a client.

The 62nd Bank, Mito, Ebaraki prefecture, suspended payment for five days, commencing Dec. 5th. The *Yorodzu* states that a large amount of money belonging to the bank was found to have been embezzled by employees.

Prince Higashi-Fushimi arrived on the morning of Dec. 14th at Etajima. He immediately proceeded to the Naval College to attend the graduation ceremony there, after which he left by the warship *Isukushima* for Tokyo via Ujina.

A telegram from Kobe states that the Siamese Crown Prince will shortly order a yacht from the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobet. It would be interesting to know just what the Siamese Prince has done. Probably asked for tenders to build a yacht.

During the first ten days of this month, coal exported from Moji and Kuchinotsu amounted to yen 426,654 in value, which sum shows an increase of yen 47,000 over the previous period. The whole export from January 1st to the present is calculated at yen 15,881,256.

King Edward has presented to the Department of Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum a very fine coloured papyrus of the Book of the Dead of special interest, in that it forms a portion of a work which was discovered at Thebes, the remainder having been acquired by the Louvre Museum at Paris.

During the night of Nov. 11th fire broke out in the postal car of the train between St. Petersburg and Moscow in consequence of spontaneous combustion among the contents of the consignments from abroad; 437 foreign packets and nine sacks of letters are among the objects destroyed. Most of the packets containing scrip were saved, but the total loss is roughly estimated at £700,000.

The Christmas exercises of the Yokohama Christian Blind School are to be held in the chapel of the Bible School for Women at No. 221 Bluff at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th. All who are

interested in this work are cordially invited to be present. It has been found best to change the time and place since the public announcement on Sunday last, and all interested are asked to note the change.

A telegram from Shimonoseki states that a light house is about to be erected on an unseen rock in Moji Strait to take the place of a buoy which has hitherto been provided. The steamer *Shibata Maru* arrived at Moji on Dec. 15th with materials for the construction of the building.

M. Hirasawa, former official in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who was charged with having received bribes from merchants patronized by the office, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court on Dec. 12th, to 4 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, a fine of yen 15, and the bribe, yen 1,685, was ordered to be confiscated.

At the opening session of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Omaha on Dec. 11th, Dr. Homer Eaton, of New York, Treasurer of the Missionary Society, presented his report. The receipts for the year were \$1,654,223, the increase, aside from special gifts, being \$136,974. The disbursements were \$1,365,485.

K. Takanashi (27) a robber, threw a stone into the Tokyo Appeal Court on Dec. 12th, aimed at the Judge. It appears that he had been sentenced in the Maebashi District Court to six months' confinement with hard labour and had appealed to the Tokyo Court. The appeal, however, was rejected on the day of the assault, by which decision the robber was greatly excited.

It is stated by the *Jiji* that the Toyohashi Bank, Nagoya, intends to wind up its affairs, to which end an extraordinary meeting will be held on Dec. 27th. The bank had been brought into Court by the Kita-Shigaraki Bank, which sued for a decree of bankruptcy, but that case was settled out of Court under arbitration. The financial condition is now reported to be unpleasant.

The Tokyo Mousseline Company held a general meeting on Dec. 11th when the accounts of last half year were submitted. The gross income was yen 333,384.25. Among the figures, yen 202,253.89 were paid as expenses; yen 6,500 was deposited as a legal reserve, yen 60,000 was paid as dividend at the rate of yen 3 per share; yen 6,500 was paid to employees as bonus; and the remainder was carried over to the next account.

Five Chinamen who arrived at the village of Kawamura, Ishikawa prefecture, having drifted about the Japan Sea for nineteen days after their ship was wrecked, were brought on Dec. 14th to Kobe. They were delivered to the Chinese Consul at Kobe and thence the same day were sent by the steamer *Ise Maru* to Chefoo. It is said by the *Nichi Nichi* that the men left Vladivostok on Nov. 19th in a sailing vessel of about 2,000 tons. She was wrecked by a storm when on her way to south China.

After the incorporation of this year's recruits, the effective personnel of the German Navy will number 35,685, or 2,277 more than last year. The number of officers is now 1,200, against about 620 of ten years back. The proportional increase in the number of German naval engineers during the ten years has been even greater, the figures being 210 for 1903, against 75 for 1893. There has been little or no change in the number of marines, which now stands at 1,275 officers and men. The Budget for next year provides for a round 40,000 officers and men being in the German Navy, against 19,492 of ten years back.

At 10.40 a.m. on Sunday, Okada Yonekichi, (41), a jinrikisha coolie, who was taking a foreign lady to the Union Church, fell down suddenly in the road between No. 28 and No. 78 and died soon after. It appears that the man first stopped then tottered for a minute as if dazed and then fell down dead. He was immediately removed to the Kagacho police station where he was ex-

amined by the sanitary authorities. At first there was a suspicion that the death might have been caused by the plague, because the man's dwelling is in Matsukage-cho, near where plague cases have occurred, but it was soon found that he was given to excessive drinking and that this habit caused his death.

In the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society" (of England) Colonel C. E. Stewart makes the interesting suggestion that the tiger was originally not a native of India, but a purely northern animal, which has gradually extended its range southward. He points out that while Sanskrit possesses a word for "lion," it has none to designate the tiger, and that apparently no allusion to a tiger in India can be traced to a period anterior to the early Mahomedan conquerors. No allusions to tiger hunt occur in the monuments of the kings of Assyria or Persia, while, though Marco Polo mentions the tiger, he does not speak of it as an Indian animal. The absence of the tiger from Ceylon indicates, in his opinion, that there were no tigers in India prior to the separation of the island.

The Tokyo Electric Light Company held a general meeting on Dec. 15th when a report on the business of the last half-year was submitted to shareholders. The net profit for the period was yen 200,864.56, to which a balance of yen 3,391.01 carried forward from the previous account was added. Yen 10,044 was added to the legal reserve; yen 183,000 was paid as dividend at the rate of 6 per cent.—yen 3 per old share and yen 2 per new share;—and the remainder was carried over to the next account. The shareholders decided to present yen 10,000 to the family of the late Mr. S. Kimura, president of the company, for his meritorious services; to add yen 3,500,000 to the present capital, making yen 7,000,000 in all, and to issue debentures of not more than yen 1,000,000.

A telegram from Taipeh, Formosa, to the *Asahi*, states that the Government force occupied, on Dec. 9th, Magasa near Banshoryo. The chief of the aborigines and some followers were killed. The following morning the force advanced to Togasa, where seven or eight hundred aborigines opposed them strenuously and a serious engagement took place. Some of the police were killed, others wounded, and two field-pieces were damaged. Other natives at Nanow, Giran, are making riotous demonstrations and about a thousand at Takoro, who sided with the Government force, have been despatched against the former. Serious fighting, lasting two days and a night, took place, with the result that about thirty sheds of the Nanow tribe were burned and fifteen of them killed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL JAPANESE TAKE TO CRICKET?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Enclosed I beg to hand you an article that appeared in a recent number of *Cricket* and which, I think, may interest a good many of your readers. One could make a great many comments on it but I don't consider that I am capable of doing so as I am a comparatively new-comer to Japan.

For your guidance, as you may not be well acquainted with the paper, I might state W. A. Besterworth writes a couple of columns every week in *Cricket* and I have put his name at the bottom of the article, as it is there in the original, but I do not wish you to suppose from that, that it is a particular occasion on which he has contributed.

Yours faithfully, BERNARD C. FOSTER.

Yokohama, December 9th, 1903.

BOUNDLESS POSSIBILITIES.

Edwin Arnold is so well known as a sincere friend of the Japanese, and anything which he writes is received with such great attention in Japan that his remarks in a recent issue of *The Daily Telegraph* on the benefits which would accrue to the subjects of the Mikado if cricket were to become universal among them ought not to be passed over without notice in a paper devoted entirely to the game. The Japanese are by nature so quick to learn, and such adepts at copying, that if once they began to play cricket seriously, they would take to it as readily as a

moorhen takes to water. But let us see what Sir Edwin Arnold thinks about it. "Nature," he says, "sometimes permits or forbids the success of a sport which regenerates the whole people. England for example, with her expanse of green grass seems made for cricket, and if that game could be introduced and adopted by the Japanese I do not know any single reform which would prove a truer blessing. To make cricket universal among the subjects of the Mikado would give them an exercise healthy, manly and absorbing, which is greatly needed, while the cultivation of turf would imply the creation of grazing grounds for sheep and cattle, of which they are now so destitute that in Japan you never see two or three cows together; indeed, I have paid a copper coin in one of the villages as price of admission to inspect that wonderful animal, a sheep, shut in a cage."

So far Sir Edwin's position is quite unassailable by a cricketer, for he expresses just what every cricketer must now that his attention has been called to the Japanese. But, happily for Japan, cricketers will at once see a weak point in Sir Edwin's reasoning when they read his conclusions, which are as follow:—"Why, then, does not Japan borrow cricket from us, as it is to be hoped she will soon take the Roman character for the printing of all her books instead of that cumbersome and costly 'Honji,' the Chinese characters of which rob every Japanese boy and girl of five or six years of their school time? The answer is that she cannot. "A dwarf bamboo grows over all her downs and uplands, which pricks the living membrane of any grazing creature into inflammation and death, and this, it is said absolutely forbids her the cultivation of turf, which, indeed, is nowhere seen from end to end of the country."

If there were no such things as matting wickets the absence of grass in Japan might hinder the adoption of the game, although it would not absolutely prevent it from being played by enthusiasts. But when we know that in South Africa and Holland, in many parts of India, Australia and America, as well as in several other countries where turf which is suitable for wickets cannot be grown, cricket flourishes amazingly on matting, there is not the slightest reason why it should not do so in Japan. All that is necessary is to find a level piece of ground, to clear it of obstructions and to lay down matting for the wicket. The expense is but trifling, which in a country inhabited by so many poor people is a consideration of the very greatest importance. What, then, is there to prevent the Japanese from playing cricket in their own country? Absolutely nothing, except a want of energy—and the Japanese have never been accused of being a lazy nation. To the uninitiated it may seem a very tall order to expect an Eastern people to take up what is purely an English game, but if the natives of India have adopted it with an enthusiasm which has been a never-ceasing source of surprise to Europeans, why should not the Japanese become interested in it? Size and strength are not of so much importance to a cricketer as a good eye and a supple wrist—it is only necessary to point to men like Quaife, Denton and Abel to prove this—so that the tiny Japanese would not be handicapped as they would be at football and many other games. It may be a long time before a team from Japan can venture to make a tour in England, but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that in years to come an English captain may be seen tossing for choice of innings at Lord's with an almond-eyed gentleman from the far East. A wild dream? Perhaps; but if the Japanese can be persuaded to take up cricket they will not do it by half measures; on the contrary they will strain every nerve to become adepts at it. One thing is certain; if a Japanese cricketer were to take up his residence in the London district, and were to join the local cricket club, he would receive as enthusiastic a welcome as the many Indian native cricketers who have settled among us. He would at once be made "one of the family," and would be treated in all respects as if he were an Englishman born and bred.

I have an idea that in his younger days Sir Edwin Arnold was a cricketer; I know that this is not the first time that he has written in favour of the game. But whether he has been a cricketer or not, to him belongs the honour of being the discoverer of the vast possibilities which lie before a great people if they will only avail themselves of the opportunity. It must now be left to pioneers to take the next step towards inducing the Japanese to play cricket. There are Englishmen living in Japan who regularly read *Cricketer*, and they have a great opportunity before them. But, after all is said, Sir Edwin Arnold himself can do more than any other man to keep the ball rolling, by stirring up the right people in Japan to exert themselves.

W. A. BETTESWORTH.

HORSE-RACING IN YOKOHAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The notes on the rules of the Nippon Race Club in your issue of the 5th inst., are both interest-

ing and instructive, and I am glad to see that there is still some interest taken in racing matters in Yokohama. I only hope that the Club may see its way to take up the points thus brought to notice.

Horse-racing has of late years been growing in popularity in Yokohama by leaps and bounds, and it would seem about time that our racing rules were brought into line with racing practice the world over.

Might I be permitted to suggest some further alterations in the Club rules which might be adopted with advantage; for instance:—

THE SKELETON PROGRAMME.

It is pretty generally agreed that a more or less fixed programme would be for many reasons preferable to the present system. The Executive Committee is elected at the general meeting of the Club in January, for a term of one year. On coming into office, they inherit from the outgoing committee a skeleton programme which may or not accord with their ideas. They have to make the best of this for the Spring Meeting. For the Autumn Meeting they may work on entirely different lines, and then publish a skeleton programme for the Spring Meeting, as a legacy for the next Committee elected. Thus, from year to year, owners are kept in a state of uncertainty. For instance, at the last two meetings horses that have won more than ten races have been excluded, and this certainly influenced the sale of one notable racer, and probably many more. The skeleton programme just published does not, I am glad to see, bar any horse because it has won any number of races. But will this be so in future? Surely it would be far preferable to have a fixed programme in the rules, providing a certain number of standard races, say somewhat on the following lines:—

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES.

Newcomers, (provided 20 are subscribed for), 5 races, of which at least one handicap.

Second Meeting, 3 races, of which at least one at weight for age with penalties, and at least one handicap.

All subscription horses except newcomers: 3 races, of which at least one at weight for age with penalties, and at least one handicap.

All subscription horses: 1 Championship, weight for age.

ALL COMERS CLASS.

Three races, of which at least one handicap. Subscription horses entered in this class barred from races confined to subscription horses at the same meeting.

CHINA PONIES

Subscription, newcomers, (provided 12 subscribed for,) 4 races, of which at least one handicap.

All subscription, except newcomers: 3 races, of which at least one at weight for inches with penalties, and at least one handicap.

All comers: 3 races, of which at least one at weight for inches with penalties, and at least one handicap. Subscription ponies entered in this class barred from races confined to subscription ponies at the same meeting.

The Committee to arrange detailed programme, stating distances, races in which penalties are to be carried, extra penalties for winners at the meeting, where winners at the meeting are to be excluded, and which are to be handicap races.

It will be observed that my suggestion takes up 25 races provided all classes fill, the rules call for at least five entries and this would leave two races for the Committee to allot, making 9 races each day. If necessary, more, as we have in the past managed ten races in a day.

I leave out Countrybred subscriptions, as I feel sure that no racing men would now subscribe for such cattle as were provided in the last two batches. If there are decent horses to be obtained in the country they could run in the races for All-comers, with allowances.

PENALTIES.

These to my mind should undoubtedly be fixed by rule, and if the scale of weight for age suggested in your "Notes" be adopted, a fixed penalty of 3 lbs. per win up to a maximum of 15 lbs., would, I think, be about right, as the top weight limit would then be 150 lbs.

In a previous letter I suggested a method by which wins could be better distributed, making it difficult for any one horse to run off with three or four wins at a meeting, and preventing a repetition of such a farce as Suma's race on the second day at the last meeting. If this were carried out, it would take a horse several meetings to get up to the maximum penalty, and then *anno domini* would do the handicapping.

It seems to be the prevailing idea of many that the lucky drawer of the best subscription horse should at least score three wins at the first meeting—*wins*, not *successes*—for no sportsman would be proud of such a hollow victory as that above referred to. For my part, I should far prefer to win three good races at three successive meetings, and so, I am sure, would

Suma's owner, and all other good sportsmen. A better division of the wins would keep the best of our horses, on the course from meeting to meeting, and with no fear of being barred after winning, say 10 races owners would not be forced to sell at the dictation of the Committee, as is the case now on account of the continual chopping and changing.

Yours &c.,

D. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to D. M.'s suggestion to provide for a fixed skeleton programme in the rules of the Nippon Race Club, there is no doubt that it is highly desirable that there should be some continuity of policy in the provision of races for the various classes of horses with which the sport is carried on in Yokohama. The continual changing from meeting to meeting is undoubtedly harmful to the interests of the sport, and there is not sufficient inducement to owners to retain any horses or ponies except the proportionately few that are at the top of their class.

But I think that it would be a grave mistake to include a fixed skeleton programme in the rules of the Club. It is impossible to foresee the changes which a very few years may bring in the conditions of racing in an out-of-the-way place like Yokohama. We cannot depend upon getting from meeting to meeting batches of China subscription ponies sufficiently even to make it possible to bring together one batch with another after their first meeting. The present conditions of the supply of Australian griffins might be changed at any time. It would be very much better to make provision in the rules such as the following, in place of rule 28:—

"The Permanent Committee shall have power to frame a skeleton programme, extending over a period of three or more years, which shall be adhered to as closely as circumstances will admit by the Executive Committee, who shall publish detailed programmes for the Spring and Autumn Meetings as early as they conveniently can before the dates fixed for such Meetings. Any changes in the standing skeleton programme found necessary by the Committee, shall be advertised for the information of members as early as possible."

Such a rule, followed out by the Permanent Committee, (of which the Executive Committee for the time being are ex officio members,) would result in a continuity of policy in the matter of programmes, whilst providing for any changes that might be found necessary to suit altered conditions of supply of racing material. It would not be convenient to have to make changes in the rules of the Club whenever the standing skeleton programme required amendment; but that would be required by D.M.'s suggestion.

The Permanent Committee having once framed a standing skeleton programme, for say three years, would extend the term from time to time, with or without changes according to experience of the working of such programme. Owners would then have some guidance in deciding whether to keep or sell a horse after a meeting, instead of being at the mercy of a continual changing of policy as at present.

Yours etc.,

A. R. C.

THE CHARGES OF FRAUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the matter is one of great public interest, I enclose herewith the full text of the famous "Dent" letter which was produced by the Public Procurator on the occasion of the last hearing.

Great stress was laid on this letter by the Public Procurator and Messrs. Cornes & Co. desire that it should have full publicity.

Yours truly,

J. E. DE BECKER.

(CONFIDENTIAL.) Yokohama, 6th Jan., 1904.

DEAR MR. DENT:—From general conversations I have had with Mr. Harcourt I have gathered that you are quite keen on taking up the silk goods business, and as I have made up my mind to terminate my present engagement with Cornes & Co. and to establish myself here as an Exporter it seems to me that we might arrive at some understanding mutually profitable.

I am taking over the silk business of Fraser, Folley & Co. and the trade name. They have two good accounts which I have nursed for them, which will form a nucleus for a start. Neither of these is with Europe, so that I am quite free to make proposals for business to any one established there.

As you will know from your experience with raw silk, business is only possible on the smallest margin, owing to the financial facilities afforded to the exporters. The competition in silk goods has become very keen, but fortunately the number of people on that side who thoroughly understand the article is limited, while the trade is steadily increasing so that it ought not to be difficult for us to obtain a good share of it.

As an instance of the competition Kahn & Kahn and ourselves have had to fight against, I know a shipper here who employs a selling agent in London to whom he pays 1½ per cent. who besides selling attends to the distribution of the goods among the various indentors, etc. The shipments are drawn for against a banking house which charges only ½ per cent. accepting commission and attends to the collection of accounts. The shipper has to pay landing charges, warehousing when necessary and telegrams, to cover which he includes 1¼ per cent. in his price, you will see at once how formidable a competitor he would be were he as well placed for buying as we are, because his charges on your side are practically the same as those paid by distributors like Kahn & Kahn.

Having an office in London I suppose you would find it sufficient to engage a good active salesman at a moderate salary and a commission which would put you at a great advantage over K. & K. who pay a very handsome commission to their London agents. On this side I am prepared to work for a much smaller commission than would satisfy Cornes & Co. We ought then to be, if your views coincide with mine on the necessity of working on a small margin, in a position to do a very large business indeed.

To make everything as simple as possible I think it will be better for me to quote selling prices in which I will provide 2½ per cent. Dis. and 5 per cent. to cover your profit and expenses which I calculate as follows:—

	Per cent.
Your profits	2½
Landing Expenses	¼
Telegraph Expenses	½
Marine Insurance	½
Credits	½
Sundries	½

5

My quotation to you will be understood to be on this basis. I may also say that I shall have my prices on the following scale:—

	Per cent.
My commission	1½
Profits	1¼
Packing and shipping	1½
Telegrams	1½
Interest and Fire Ins.	1½

7

I mention these details so that you may see that I have no intention of driving business away by making scale of charges prohibitive.

Telegraphic expenses being a very important item it will be well to avoid cabling about orders for 50 pieces as in your last enquiry for which I have sent you a quotation to-day.

One of the items, 6'36", is easily ordered in lesser quantities than 500, and often by 1,000 pieces by K. & K. which you will readily see makes a big difference in the telegraphic charges.

I have suggested to Mr. Barmont the advisability of your obtaining a list of samples of the most popular goods and he agrees to my making up a case for your use. I think it will be sufficient to have the following represented:—

Kawamata (boiled) 1 & 11 5 x 5½ me	4
Kagas (clean) 1 & 11 5½ x 6 me	4
Ech. " 1 & 11 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½ me	10
Kaw. " 1 only 4½ x 5 me	2

Pieces

which I am sure you will find very useful. Some time ago Mr. Barmont showed me in one of your letters to him a reference to some (—) Twists in various grades which you wished coded.

At present the denomination referred to would cost:—(selling price, i.e. including 2½ per cent. Dis. and 5 per cent. and etc.)

	81/2	9	91/2	10
27"	57 5	59 2	61 2	63 6
36"	75/6	77/2	80/6	83/8

The (?) me are dearer than the figures you mention which are for old stocks. The weavers do not care for 8½ as the cloth usually "pulls" and rejections are heavy. We do not recommend it.

To avoid delay I am sending you under separate cover a telegraphic code which covers all the principal qualities and dimensions of Piece goods. I have not had time to arrange a table for Handkerchiefs, but will do so as soon as possible. You will observe that in price table I have provided for "first cost," but this is not to be used unless specially indicated.

Please address all telegrams to "Farley" and if any business is initiated arrange for credits in favour of Fraser, Farley & Co. I have explained to Mr. B. how absolutely impossible it would render business to attempt to do it through a second office at this end. If it is to be done it must be directly with London as everything is cut so fine that there is not enough to divide.

I have to request you to be good enough not to

mention my name in any way in connection with Fraser, Farley & Co. or as your buyer for the present, as I do not wish to appear in any other role than as Cornes & Co.'s buyer till I have left the firm. I am obliged to give them 6 months notice but I have hopes that they will allow me to retire within much less time. However, I am putting my best men into the offices of Fraser Farley & Co. and will supervise the business from now on. I have also organized branches in this interior so that there will be no difficulty in starting in earnest the moment this reaches you.

I am confident that if this is taken up in earnest at your end we shall soon take a very prominent position in the London market in Japanese silks. The difficulty will no doubt be in getting a thoroughly good salesman.

Believe me, dear Mr. Dent,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. LE PREVOST.

BISHOP NICOLAI AND THE PROTESTANT MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the "Summary of the Religious Press" in the *Japan Daily Mail* for Dec. 7th, Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburo, of the Greek Church, is quoted as making some comparisons and reflections, not complimentary to the Protestant Missionaries working in Japan which ought not to be left unanswered. There is just enough plausibility in the remarks of this doughty champion of the Greek Church form of Christianity to carry weight with some people, especially if they are already somewhat biased against all missionary work.

First, let me premise, that it would doubtless be a great blessing to Christian work in Japan if more of our missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, had the remarkable physical strength, and the unusual devotion of Bishop Nicolai, to enable them to follow his illustrious example of self-abnegation in the cause of our beloved Master.

But having, in justice to Bishop Nicolai, allowed this, I would like to ask, are all Christian workers, who give themselves to God for missionary service, called on to live the John the Baptist style of life? Are not most of us doing as much good by approximating to the type of life that our Master lived, which caused comparisons to be made between him and his forerunner?

Because of the Master's social habits did not the cavillers of his day falsely call him a wine bibber?

Mr. Ishikawa says that his church avoids bringing over anything from western lands to engraft upon the church here. I would like to ask if this ascetic form of Christianity, which under certain circumstances, and in certain people I allow may be commendable, whether it is the best form to set before the Japanese for a model? Is it universal Christianity? Or is it not rather a type that pertains more to the Roman and Greek Catholic Churches? Did not Paul commend for universal Christianity, and for ordinary environments, such as we find for instance in Japan, marriage, and the social life? Which is more generally exemplified in the home life of the Protestant missionaries than in the ascetic life of Bishop Nicolai, however commendable that may be in him.

Again is it not a fact that but few missionaries could live and work for any length of time as Bishop Nicolai is able to work? His lack of nourishing food, his incessant industry, his giving up all home comforts, his not taking any vacations from the humid atmosphere of the Japanese summer, would it not soon send most of us to our home land, entailing great loss to the work, and enlarged expense to the earnest Christians in the home land, who are supporting our work by much self-denial?

And again, is it not a fact that the "saké" cup conviviality of all Greek Church celebrations, led by the evangelist, and participated in gladly by the rank and file of the believers, is a custom brought over from Russia where this thing has become a crying evil? Also is it not true that the great stress laid upon the ceremonious worship service in the Greek Church in Japan, and the notorious indifference to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, and other matters of importance in normal Christian conduct is due to the Russian form into which that Church has been cast?

Again was it not in the same issue of the *Japan Mail* that a Roman Catholic writer—evidently he was impressed concerning the need by the lack that he saw in his own, and in the Greek Church—that public preaching services, and social helps (by which means, he might have remarked, the Protestant missionaries are in the habit of carrying on their work) are largely needed to bring home to people's minds, and hearts, the great truths that we want to teach?

Mr. Ishikawa makes a covert sneer at such methods, and commends the quiet house to house work that his church is doing. While we do not disparage the

quiet house to house work, we would like to ask Mr. Ishikawa to think of the prominent influence the Protestant Christianity is exerting in Japan in religious, political, and social lines. And further has he ever asked himself what his church would have done for converts if the Protestant missionaries, and their earnest Japanese co-labourers, had not carried on their aggressive propaganda of our faith by their public preaching services, and by the social influence of hundreds of Christian homes, resulting in the easily recognizable work that they have done in this country for the past forty years.

But I presume that it always will be, as it was in the Apostolic day, that people who ought to know better will continue to sneer at the Pauline method of extending the Faith, viz., by what they choose to call the "Foolishness of the preaching."

American Baptist Mission, E. H. JONES.
Sendai, Dec. 8th 1903.

MAILS FROM ENGLAND.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am pleased to inform you that this Office is in receipt of a report from the General Post Office in London to the effect that they have made preparations for forwarding hereafter their mails for Japan through Siberia, but this transmission is limited to prepaid letters and cards bearing the special indication "via Siberia."

Yours faithfully, T. AONUMA,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
Yokohama, December 16th, 1903.

AN ELOPING PRINCESS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to the statement in your issue of this morning that the Princess Alice, whose elopement has just been brought to light, is the daughter of Don Carlos, I beg leave to draw your attention to the following.

The said Princess Alice is the fourth daughter of Don Carlos, Prince Charles de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid, but not of Don Carlos the King of Portugal.

My object in supplementing the above detail, is simply to remove any doubt or misapprehension which might have arisen in the minds of those of your readers who may not be in possession of complete information on the subject.

Thanking you for the insertion of these lines,

I remain, yours faithfully, CRUZ,
Yokohama, December 17th, 1903.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following further subscriptions have been received in answer to the Committee's appeal:—

Amount already acknowledged	178.
Messrs. Arone & Co.	100.00
Anonymous	100.00
G. Arone, Esq.	50.00
T. Thomas, Esq.	50.00
"W. W."	20.00
Mrs. E. de Sivers	10.00
W. de Sivers, Esq.	10.00
W. R. Matteson, Esq.	10.00
The European Staff of S.S. "Sakura Maru"	10.00
Total to date	14,360.00

MAURICE RUSSELL.

Hon. Treasurer.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Mosquito Yacht Club was held at the Yokohama United Club on 11th instant. There were present:—Messrs. B. H. Betts, F. E. White, F. E. Wilkinson, B. Marquetti, F. J. Hall, L. Casati, S. Wheeler, G. Reiffinger, M. Schellenberg, G. L. Bayley, H. Keswick, H. Gunn, W. B. White, W. Y. Showler, C. K. M. Martin, E. Edisson, B. B. A. J. M. Weale, B. Runge, C. Rankin, C. S. Averil, Cox Edwards, B. Poole, J. J. M. Carst, James Martin, W. H. Percival, A. McGlew, A. Catto, C. Palmer, H. W. Buckland, and S. Warming.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Gunn proposed and Mr. McGlew seconded that the report and accounts be accepted. Carried.

The election of officers then took place resulting as follows:—Commodore, F. J. Hall; Vice Commodore, H. Gunn; Hon. Treas., W. B. White; Hon. Sec. J. J. M. Carst; Committee, M. Schellenberg, and A. J. McGlew.

Mr. Hall proposed and Mr. Keswick seconded that 30 of the balance be placed on fixed deposit. Carried.

Mr. Hall took the chair vacated by Mr. Keswick, and the presentation of a handsome smoking set as a memento to Mr. Keswick on his departure for Hongkong, took place.

The following is the statement of working account of the Mosquito Yacht Club for the year ending 30th November, 1903.

Dr.

To Reserve Fund.		
On Fixed Deposit with H. & S. Banking Corporation	YEN.	200.00
To Aborigine Working Account.	YEN.	
Wages	248.70	
Working expenses and Repairs	304.65	553.35

To Aborigine Bar Account.		
Cost of Whisky, Tansan, etc.	44.25	
Less chits collected	36.21	8.04

To Tomioka Account.		
Rent of Temple	92.50	
Sampan Hire	18.90	
Charcoal & Firewood	5.00	
Laying down Moorings	4.00	120.90

To Races Account.		
Mr. Hunter, Starter	30.00	
Gun & Cartridges	44.00	
Interport Racing Expenses	50.21	
Contribution to Prizes presented to Yokohama Yacht Club	10.00	134.21

To Printing and Stationery.		
Printing Reports, Programmes, etc.		113.65

To Flag Account.		
Flags bought	12.00	
Flags sold	3.00	9.00

To Special Charges.		
Hire of Piano for Club Dinner ...	10.00	
Wreath for the late Mr. Biagioni's grave	10.00	20.00

To Balance with Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. on 30th Nov., 1903 ...		553.88
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CR.

By Balance on 29th November, 1902	Yen.	1,713.03
" Subscriptions	236.03	
" Entrance Fees	935.00	
" Race Entry Fees	480.00	
" Rating Certificates	60.00	
	2.90	

ASSETS ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1903.

The Aborigine with moorings, etc.	1,250.00	
Furniture at Tomioka	15.00	
Gun for starting Races	30.00	

1,295.00

RESERVE FUND ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1903.		
Amount on Fixed Deposit with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Yen.	200.00

Due 12 Dec., 1903.

E. & O. E.

W. B. White, Hon. Treasurer.

Checked with vouchers and found correct.

W. G. PETER, Auditor.

Yokohama, November 30th.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LORD ROBERTS.

London, December 11.

Lord Roberts denies the rumours of his pending retirement.

GERMANY'S MANCHURIAN POLICY.

London, December 11.

Count von Bülow, the German Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, said that there was no part of the globe in which Germany was so little concerned as Manchuria. All risk of complications there was excluded as regarded Germany, since Germany's policy there was as circumspect and peaceable as possible. If, however, Germany should be involved in a conflict, it would not be her fault.

Referring to Socialist attacks on Russia, Count von Bülow declared that he would not allow himself to be deterred from cherishing most assiduously German relations with Russia.

H.M.S. "FLORA" REFLOATED.

London, December 12.

The British cruiser *Flora*, which went ashore at Denman's Island, British Columbia, a few days ago, has been refloated.

NARROW ESCAPE OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

FIRE AT SANDRINGHAM.

Miss Knollys, one of Queen Alexandra's Ladies-in-Waiting, occupying a bedroom underneath the Queen's at Sandringham, awoke at 5 o'clock in the morning to find the room filled with smoke. She hurriedly aroused the Queen, and both rushed out attired only in their dressing-gowns. They had only reached the staircase when the floor of the Queen's bedroom collapsed.

The fire is attributed to an electric wire igniting a beam in Miss Knollys' room, whence it spread to the floor joists. The fire was confined to the two rooms.

The King was visiting Lord Iveagh at the time, but the Queen promptly sent him a reassuring message.

THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

London, December 13.

A marked discrepancy continues to appear between the reports from Tokyo and St. Petersburg, but it is noteworthy that Japanese stocks are rising to-day in London and on the Continent. Declarations from St. Petersburg are most pacific.

PRESSED BY COMPETITION.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. have decided, owing to the competition of the Siberian Railway, to considerably reduce the fares to and from China on January 1st.

THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag has approved of a bill extending the commercial agreement with Great Britain for two years.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

London, December 14.

M. Delcassé, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said he felt certain Russia and Japan would arrive at an agreement satisfactory to both.

MOROCCO.

Mr. Delcassé also said that any French advances in Morocco must be of an economic and pacific character.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

The Kaiser has appeared in public for the first time since the operation was performed upon him.

REFORMING THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, December 15.

An important Admiralty order has been issued which reduces by periods varying from two to three and one-third years the terms of non-service which entail the compulsory retirement of all officers. It also limits the periods of shore employment to five years. As a consequence, by 1907 the active list will be gradually increased to 12 admirals, 22 vice-admirals, 55 rear-admirals, 253 captains, 373 commanders. The order is favourably received as being calculated to stimulate zeal, accelerate promotion, and above all, promote the survival of the fittest.

THE VICEROY'S TRIP.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a dispatch from Vladivostok saying that Admiral Alexieff has postponed till January his visit to St. Petersburg.

THE KAISER AND HIS POLICY.

Later.

The German Emperor has received the officials of the Reichstag and, addressing

them in a strong and unaltered voice, emphasized the necessity of Germany participating in oversea politics and the importance of cotton cultivation in the colonies.

BRITAIN AND THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

London, December 16.

An unexpected meeting of the Cabinet was held on the 15th. It is believed that Ministers discussed the situation in the Far East.

FORTHCOMING BY-ELECTIONS.

Great interest is felt in four forthcoming elections, namely, Lewisham, Dulwich, Ashburton, and Ludlow. The Government's fiscal policy is the main issue.

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT BY A GERMAN OFFICER.

Later.

The trial of Lieut. Schelling for maltreating a soldier has begun at Metz, with closed doors. The indictment cites 978 cases of maltreatment.

THE SERBIAN ASSASSINATIONS.

London, December 17.

Since the assassination of King Alexander the British Government has refused to recognize the new Government of Serbia. Other Powers are now beginning to take a similar course by giving their representatives prolonged leave of absence, which will continue till King Peter's regicide counsellors have been dismissed.

THE BYE ELECTIONS.

The elections have resulted in the return of Dr. Rutherford Harris (Conservative Chamberlainite) for Dulwich, the poll being: Harris 5819, Masterman (Liberal Free-trader) 4382. At Lewisham Coates (Conservative Chamberlainite) was returned with 7709, Cleland, (Liberal Free-trader) receiving 5698. There is no change in the political occupancy of the seats.

CHAMBERLAIN VICTORY.

The elections are generally regarded as a striking victory for Mr. Chamberlain.

THE MISSION TO THIBET.

The mission to Thibet made its first march over the Jelet Pass unopposed. The local officials after entering a protest gave Colonel Younghusband a formal but friendly reception.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded his provincial campaign at Leeds, where he had a most enthusiastic meeting.

MALTREATMENT IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

Lieut. Schelling was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and a sergeant was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and expulsion from the army for 1,520 cases of maltreatment.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

FRENCH STRIKERS.

Saigon, December 11.

The Senate has adopted a project of law voted by the Chamber of Deputies granting amnesty to persons convicted of being connected with strikes.

SERIOUS STRIKE OF WORKMEN.

At Lyons, 10,000 preparatory workers and dyers of silk have gone on strike. They demand an increase of wages and readjustment of work. Some demonstrations have occurred.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The reporter of the Advisory Committee of the Dreyfus affair will present the report of the Committee's deliberations next week.

JAPANESE AFFAIRS REPORTED
IN EUROPE.

Saigon, December 13.

The Emperor of Japan opened the Diet in person. The House of Representatives in reply to the speech from the Throne unanimously voted an address censuring the domestic and foreign policy of the Government. This unprecedented fact has caused much comment.

A FRENCH VIEW ON THE FAR
EASTERN QUESTION.

Saigon, December 14.

M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, advocating his budget before the Financial Committee of the Senate, stated his conviction that Japan and Russia would come to a satisfactory settlement of their differences.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

THE KAISER.

Berlin, December 14.

Kaiser Wilhelm yesterday visited the theatre for the first time since his illness. His health is satisfactory.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, December 15.

The report that the Chinese Minister to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Yin-Chang, is recalled, in order to introduce military reforms in his country according to the German style, is untrue.

The dissolution of the Japanese parliament is considered in Europe to mean the strengthening of the situation, and can only assist in peacefully continuing and concluding the Tokyo negotiations.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS.

The ministers of the three Empires of Germany, Austria and Russia will not proceed to the Court of Belgrade, until King Alexander's murderers have been punished.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

A visit of the King of Denmark to Berlin is contemplated.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE
CHANCELLOR.

The speech of the German Chancellor Court, Bülow, against the Socialists, which he gave in the Reichstag last week, still occupies the interest of all politicians. All papers are writing articles concerning the same, and the journalists of the non-socialistic parties express themselves in the most complimentary terms. The Kaiser himself has assured the Chancellor of his appreciation. Count Bulow received yesterday a deputation of the working class with whom he had a most friendly conversation and to whom he promised that the social and political wishes of the labourers should be taken into the most careful consideration.

THE KAISER.

Berlin, December 16.

Kaiser Wilhelm yesterday received the President of the German Reichstag, Count Ballestrem, and the two Vice-Presidents. Count Ballestrem stated afterwards that the Emperor has recovered his usual vivacity and that his voice is as plain and clear as ever. The Kaiser mentioned that it is a necessity for Germany to participate in a world-policy. He dwelt on the importance of Kiautschow and the African colonies and pointed out that in these countries railways would aid the development of the same, being of vital importance.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Chancellor Count Bülow has spoken a second time in the Reichstag against Social democracy. He called on all parties to combine against tendencies which would lead to the overthrow of the Empire.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The French and English press now agree with the German papers that the dissolution of the Japanese Parliament will prevent hitches which might disturb the pending negotiations.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	F. Dec. 18
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschow	Sa. Dec. 19
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	M. Dec. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Yan. of Japan	Th. Dec. 24
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam	Th. Dec. 24
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. Dec. 29
America	P. M. Co.	China	W. Dec. 30
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Tremont	W. Dec. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Jan. 2
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	M. Jan. 4
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. Jan. 9
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Sa. Jan. 9
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Gaelic	N. Jan. 11

1 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
2 Left Nagasaki on the 16th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Dec. 19
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Dec. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Dec. 23
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Maru	Th. Dec. 24
Canada	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. Dec. 25
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kiautschow	Sa. Dec. 26
Europe	N. Y. K.	Tomba Maru	Sa. Dec. 26
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	Tu. Dec. 29
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. Dec. 31
Tacoma	N. P. Co.	Tremont	Th. Dec. 31
Europe	M. M. Co.	Annam	F. Jan. 1
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	F. Jan. 1
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Jan. 2
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	W. Jan. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Su. Jan. 10
Hongkong	N. P. Co.	Shawmut	Su. Jan. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. Jan. 11

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 10th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 9th Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Nubia, German steamer, 2,234, V. Hoff, 11th Dec.,—New York via Suez Canal and ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 11th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, C. Sakai, 11th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Alcoa, British steamer, 4,897, Albert Lockett, 11th Dec.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 12th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, Holman, 12th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 12th Dec.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th Dec., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Elba (10 guns), Italian cruiser, 2,780, Capt. R. Borea, 13th Dec.,—Honolulu.
Calchas, British steamer, 4,279, W. T. Hannah, 13th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 13th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 13th Dec.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 14th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 23th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 14th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., 30th Nov., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,783, J. W. Wale, 14th Dec.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 14th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe, Austrian steamer, 2,970, G. Mikulicich, 15th Dec.,—Portland, Oregon, 7th Nov., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,831, C. A. Lee, 15th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Afridi, British steamer, 2,354, Thos. Golding, 16th Dec.,—Vladivostok, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, K. Nobeta, 16th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alcock, British steamer, 3,031, Wm. Watt, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th Dec., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Tijmah, Dutch steamer, 2,476, V. van Wijck, 17th Dec.,—Batavia via ports, and Kobe, 15th Dec., General.—Ed. L. van Nierop.
Sauki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,793, W. Townsend, 17th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Graftic, British steamer, 2,744, Frank E. Beadnell, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Mitake Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 17th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 412, N. Teranaka, 17th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Wintchade, British steamer, 2,476, J. M. Hafner, 16th Dec.,—London and Hamburg via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, H. Yada, 11th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,693, G. Lapnik, 11th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, M. Nishihara, 11th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yeiiko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,900, J. Arakawa, 11th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Koenig Albert, German steamer, 6,590, Ch. Rohde, 12th Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachr.
Shanano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, W. Thompson, 12th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 12th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. Davies, 12th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, C. Sakai, 12th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, N. Teranaka, 12th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nubia, German steamer, 2,234, V. Hoff, 13th Dec.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 13th Dec.,—Victoria B.C. via Haddote and Muroran, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,706, T. Tibbals, 14th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, S. Yamamoto, 14th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yeiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Yamashita, 14th Dec.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nuernberg, German steamer, 2,663, Jabong, 14th Dec.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.
Alcoa, British steamer, 4,897, Albert Lockett, 14th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 14th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, Holman, 15th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Euplectra, British steamer, 2,507, E. Stott, 15th Dec.,—Nagasaki via Moji, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, K. Sudzuki, 15th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, K. Nishihara, 15th Dec.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Calchas, British steamer, 4,279, W. T. Hannah, 16th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, J. Nagata, 16th Dec.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, F. E. Cope, 17th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Healthline, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Millman, 17th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—American Trading Co.
Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,593, S. Nagata, 17th Dec.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong ports:—Mr. E. James, Mr. H. K. Struve, Mr. E. Becker, and Mr. J. A. Rabbitt, in cabin. For Francisco:—Mr. Geo. T. Lindon, Mr. J. D. tley, Mr. F. O. Maxson, Mr. A. Mathis, Mr. A. Findlay, Com. Plenderleath, Mrs. F. H. Buck, Mrs. d Mrs. H. E. Heacock, Mr. H. R. Boyd, Miss onora Buck, Mrs. D. M. Davis, Mr. A. C. Davis, ss. M. King, Miss M. J. Irvine, Mrs. E. James, ss. H. James, Miss R. James, Mrs. A. Colton, Mr. J. McCutcheon, Rev. Father Algue, Rev. A. Fuster, v. R. Trinidad, Miss E. B. Carpenter, Mr. and s. Knipp, Miss Florence Correll, and Miss Edith rrell, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via rs:—Mr. Clarence Allen, Mrs. Clarence Allen, r. F. J. Hatden, Mrs. F. J. Bardens and child, r. J. O. Batchelor, Mr. T. H. Cassidy, Rev. B. V. Dunlap, Mrs. B. V. B. Dunlop and child, Mr. A. E. Elner, Mrs. A. D. E. Elner, Mr. J. T. Forth, r. C. A. Graham, Mr. Acton Haven, Mr. James ayes, Mr. J. F. Holaday, Mr. William Jessup, Mr. C. Johnston, Mr. T. J. Owen, Mr. Leopold Roeder, r. L. T. Rohrer, Mr. Jock Sai, Mr. M. A. Sands, r. P. A. Staples, Mr. Chen Puh Wong, Mr. W. C. elborn, and Mr. Geo. Welborn, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market for Yarns remains unchanged; the cotton panic has made buyers eager, but offers are impracticable. The Fancy Cottons and Woollens market is dull and stocks appear ample for present requirements.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.09 to 0.10
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ...
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches ... 2.85 to 3.60
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 2.80 to 4.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 3.00 to 5.00

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Shawls ... 0.35 to 0.50
Shawl Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.30 to 0.50
Cassimere de Laine, Crapes, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.50 to 0.95
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches ... 0.60 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Elvelts—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

os. 16/24, Singles ... 140.00 to 150.00
os. 28/32, Singles ...
os. 38/42, Singles ...
os. 32, Doubles ... 145.00 to 150.00
os. 42, Doubles ... 155.00 to 160.00
os. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal
os. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal
os. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal
os. 2/60, Gassed ... 245.00 to 255.00
os. 2/80, Gassed ... 295.00 to 305.00
os. 2/100, Gassed ... 425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... Nominal. 31
Indian Broach ... Nominal. 26
Chinese ... 23

METALES.

Fair sales are reported in Mild Steel Bars and sheets.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ... 3.95 to 4.25
Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.25 to 4.45
Sheet Iron ... 4.45 to 6.70
Galvanised Iron sheets ... 10.10 to 11.10
Wire Nails, assorted ... 5.30 to 5.90
Fin Plates, per box ... 6.40 to 7.30
Big Iron, No. 3 ... 1.95
Loop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ... 4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

The market is very active and prices continue firm.

American ... \$3.25
Russian ... 3.10
Langkat ... 2.90

SUGAR.

The market is weak and prices have a downward tendency.

Brown Takao ... 5.60 to 6.30
Brown Manila ... 3.90 to 6.90
Brown Daitong ... 4.80 to 6.20
Brown Canton ... 5.50 to 7.60
White Java and Penang ... 7.10 to 7.90
White Refined ... 8.50 to 11.25

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ... 270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ... 180.00 to 290.00
Madras (*Kimpah*), Medium to best ... 140.00 to 170.00
Madras (*Dry Leaf*), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

In consequence of buyers having withdrawn from the market prices have slipped back to their former level and close weak, but we leave quotations unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... 1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 920 to 930
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1,000
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 910 to 920
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 900 to 910
Common—Coarse ...
Re-reels—Extra ...
Re-reels—No. 1 ... 930
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 905
Re-reels—No. 2 ... 895
Re-reels—No. 3 ... 885
Kakedas—Extra ... 930 to 935
Kakedas—No. 1 ... 915
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...
Kakedas—No. 2 ... 895 to 900

WASTE SILK.

The market is very quiet and prices are steady. Present stock is estimated at 10,780 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 200 to 210
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 170 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ...
Noshi—Bushiu, Good ...
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium ...
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 140 to 145
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 130 to —
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 150 to 160
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 130 to 140
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 90 to 100
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair ... 75 to 80

TEA.

The season is closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...
Choice ...
Finest ...
Fine ...
Good Medium ...
Medium ...
Good Common ...
Common ...

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 17.

London silver 1/4 higher, no alteration in China sterling quotations and local rates steady.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand ... 2/0 3/4
— 4 months' sight ... 2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight ... 2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 256
— Private 4 months' sight ... 261
— 6 months' sight ... 262
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100. 84 1/2
— Private to days' sight do. 82 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight ... 84 1/2
— Private to days' sight ... 86 1/2
India—Bank sight ... 151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ... 154 1/2
America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ... 50
— Private 4 months' sight ... 51
Germany—Bank sight ... 208
— Private 4 months' sight ... 212
Bar Silver (London) ... 25 1/2
* Nominal.

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Yokohama, March 17th, 1903.

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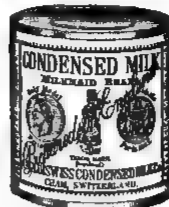
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YOKOHAMA, DEC. 26TH, 1903.

明治廿五年三月廿日
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[Vol. XL.]

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"FAIR CE OUR DOIS: ADVIENNEK OUK POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, 1903.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Kokumin* states that the Russian Consul at Hakodate left there on Dec. 22nd for Tokyo.

THE winter is setting in early this season, snow falling in Yokohama during Sunday afternoon.

MAJOR HIGASHI has been appointed on a mission to India. He will leave Tokyo on Jan. 9th.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN gave gold watches to four students of the Military Senior School, and these were delivered on Dec. 7th.

TRAINS collided on Dec. 22nd at Takata station, Niigata Prefecture. Some damage was sustained by the cars but there were no casualties.

A CENSUS just completed in the Philippines, puts the total number of natives at 6,976,574, of which 650,000 belong to the wild tribes.

A TELEGRAM from Toyama reports that owing to heavy snow, two houses were destroyed on Dec. 20th and one of the occupants was killed and two injured.

IN accordance with the arrangements at present made it is estimated that the Australian Commonwealth will expend about a thousand pounds for

each and every member returned to the Federal Parliament.

OWING to the present heavy snow, traffic on the Kashiwahara-Takata (Nagano prefecture) and Chuetsu (Toyama prefecture), railway was suspended since Dec. 21st.

THE *North German Gazette* says the German Colonial Estimates for 1904 show that the revenue and expenditure balance at \$9,620,590, an increase over 1903 of \$515,345.

A RAT caught on Dec. 17th at the godown of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kayaba-cho, Tokyo, was found on the following day by the sanitary authorities to be have plague bacteria.

A TELEGRAM from Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture, states that three men murdered another on the night of Dec. 18th at a small inn there. The culprits were subsequently arrested.

S. IRO (24), a farmer living at the village of Kamiomi, near Mito, murdered his wife on the night of Dec. 18th and committed suicide. The details of the crime are not yet given.

MR. YAMADA, Japanese Consul at Lyons, telegraphed on Dec. 19th that the strike of workmen employed in the weaving factories, continues, and that there is no change in the raw silk market.

THE wireless telegraph between Nagasaki and Kelung, Formosa, which was under trial by two engineers of the Department of Communications, is reported by the *Asahi* to have proved effective.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's *Ceylon Maru*, which had been under construction at the Nagasaki Shipbuilding Yard, was launched on Dec. 19th. She will be employed on the Bombay line, and is of 5,000 gross tons.

WE regret to learn that Capt. A. E. Moses, of the *Yawata Maru*, is compelled through illness to stay ashore this trip. The *Yawata Maru* left for Australia on Saturday with Captain S. J. G. Persons in temporary command.

THE Kaiser has decorated General Terauchi, Minister for War, with the First Order of the Red Eagle, and the King of Italy, Major-Generals Fukushima and Tsukamoto with the Second Class of the Order of the Crown.

ACCORDING to an official telegram from Taipei, Formosa, a case of plague was reported on Dec. 15th at Kagi. From the first appearance this year the total number of cases is calculated at 869, and out of them, 702 proved fatal.

THE authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce gave approval on Dec. 22nd, through the Kanagawa Kencho, for the establishment of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade (formerly the Foreign Chamber of Commerce) as a juridical person.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki to the *Jiji* reports that according to information brought by a Russian steamer, which arrived there on Dec. 21st from Port Arthur, a rumour to the effect that General Kuropatkin was about to take the place of Viceroy Alexieff prevailed at the latter place.

THE Captain of the steamer *Hyogo Maru* from the Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-jima) on the 21st informed the Harbour police at Yokohama that Mr. Harry James Omura (30), a naturalized Japanese, one of the passengers, committed suicide

by drowning himself during the voyage. The cause is not known.

By way of illustrating the effect of poverty on infant mortality, a German statistician says that among the aristocratic circles in Berlin only 57 1,000 of the children die before they reach the age of five, whereas, among the poorest classes, the number of doomed children is 357 per 1,000.

THE Railway Industry Bureau, reports the *Yokohama Shimpō*, intends to complete the construction of the Central and Oshu lines at a cost of yen 6,268,000 within the next year. The former line will be opened for traffic in August and the latter in January, 1905.

A BEAUTIFUL statue of the Saviour, about seventeen feet high, sent from Denmark, has been erected on the right of the steps of the approach to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, near Windsor Castle, at the expense of Queen Alexandra, in memory of Queen Victoria, "the best of mothers-in-law."

LEBAUDY's steerable balloon has just achieved another success in France, having travelled thirty-four miles in an hour and 41 minutes. During the journey high cross-winds were encountered, but the balloon reached its destination in safety and without being deflected from a practically straight course.

A BERLIN dispatch of Nov. 28 said: All the officers, except three, of the battalion stationed at Forbach, the scene of Lieutenant Bilsen's novel, entitled "A Little Garrison," are either ill or on leave. It is said that every officer of this battalion will be transferred or obliged to resign, in consequence of Bilsen's revelations.

HEAVY SNOW has fallen since Dec. 15th at Takata and in other districts of Niigata prefecture. Traffic on the railway between Hachisaki and Kakisaki has been suspended. Telegrams dated Dec. 17th from Maizuru, Takamatsu, Kurume, Kumamoto and other western places announce that snow also fell there.

A DISPATCH from Dresden to the *Lokalanseiger* says a coachman accompanied Princess Alice, wife of Prince Victor Frederic of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, but she actually eloped with an Italian officer with whom she has had a *liaison* for some time. The princess left the prince with the latter's knowledge after he had instituted proceedings against her.

MR. GREEN, the Secretary of the English Rural Labourers' League, has just published a leaflet showing that the number of farmers and agricultural labourers in England and Wales has seriously decreased during the last fifty years, the statistics showing that in 1851 the number was 1,670,000 as against only 981,633 in 1901. Similarly in regard to the acreage under wheat, which in 1866 was 3,350,300 as against only 1,581,587 acres in 1903.

THE British Admiralty has issued for general information a return of the annual prize-firing from heavy guns in His Majesty's Fleet during 1902, giving a list of the ships in order of merit, and showing the average relative results for each class of gun. For the 12 in. B.L. guns H.M.S. *Ocean* came out first of nineteen vessels with average relative results per gun of 70.13; for the 9.2 in. guns H.M.S. *Cressy* was second out of four vessels with average relative results per gun of 35.55; and for the 6 in. quickfiring guns the *Ocean* was first out of forty-eight vessels with average relative results per gun of 102.73.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

Saturday, December 19.

According to a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the *Novoe Vremya*, in its issue of the 13th instant, contained a semi-official statement of the position taken by Russia. That position is that with regard to Manchuria Russia will not in any way recognise Japan's right of interference, the matter being one that concerns China only; and that with regard to Korea the St. Petersburg Government has made a large concession to Japan but will insist upon occupying an equal political footing with the latter in the peninsular empire.

Our Tokyo contemporary observes with apparent justice that since Russia's answer to Japan's proposals of October 30th was presented by Baron Rosen in Tokyo on the 11th instant, and since the *Novoe Vremya's* article is dated the 13th, it may be assumed that the article outlines with tolerable accuracy the facts of the answer. Russia's position all along has been that she holds Manchuria in virtue of her operations against the Boxers in 1900, and that whether she restores any part or the whole of it to China is a matter for her own sole and unquestionable decision. With regard to Korea, and the large concession to Japan spoken of by the *Novoe Vremya*, the *Asahi* opines that the magnitude of a concession may vary greatly according to the spectacles through which it is viewed. What Russia considers considerable, Japan may find quite insignificant, and such would seem to be the case when it is observed that Russia insists upon securing an equal political position with Japan in the Korean peninsula. That arrangement does not appear to include so much as a microscopic concession to Japan, and that it should satisfy even the weak-backed politicians who are willing to surrender what they ought to have in Manchuria for less than what they already have in Korea can not be credited.

The air continues to be full of rumours about military and naval movements in Japan, and about a conference of statesmen in the presence of the Emperor. These are all conjectures. It is plain that none of the news-collectors has been able to lay his hand upon anything tangible. It is also pretty plain that nothing very tangible exists to be handled. When military and naval movements commence in earnest, if that unhappy conjuncture should arise, there will be no room whatever for doubt in the mind of the public.

Another utterance attributed to the *Novoe Vremya* is that Russia has definitely rejected Japan's proposals of the 30th of October. It is supposed that the Cabinet Council held in London on the 15th instant had reference to that news.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* states that a long telegram has been sent from the Foreign Office in Tokyo to the British Government, but of course it is not credible that telegrams with regard to the situation are passing between Kasumigaseki and Downing Street over the head of Koji-machi.

The same journal, endorsed by the *Hochi Shimbun*, alleges that Marquis Ito's demeanour at the recent Council of statesmen was unprecedentedly strong. His Excellency let it be plainly seen that he thought the time had come to demand a definite settlement. Baron Kodama also is reported to be showing much activity. All these statements may rest on slender foundations, but their number and consistency certainly indicate that the situation is becoming

strained. It is not conceivable that the Japanese nation will continue to obey the control of peace-at-any-price politicians if it become imbued with the conviction that Russia is merely acting the part of the aggressor in possession.

A telegram published by the *Shogyo Shimpō* says that the Japanese four-percents dropped on the 16th instant from £84 10s. to £82 12s. 6d.; an ominous indication of the view held by British financiers. In Tokyo, however, there are no signs of anything like apprehension among share-holders or stock-jobbers: prices are generally unchanged, and some show an upward tendency.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a very interesting article which contains something very like revelations. It says that there have been four meetings of the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet Ministers. The first was on the 23rd of June. What passed is not known with any certainty but there are good reasons for thinking that the general outlines of a policy were then agreed upon; namely, that Manchuria must remain under Chinese sovereignty and be kept open to the trade of the world and that Korea must come under Japan's protection. The second meeting took place on the 13th of October, and had for object the determination of measures for giving effect to the above policy, as to which there had not been any change in the interval. These measures took the immediate form of draft proposals to Russia, which were considered by the same council at a third meeting on the 24th of October, and, having been approved, were laid before the Russian Government on the 30th of that month. Russia took no notice of these proposals until the 11th of December, an interval of 42 days, when she conveyed through her Tokyo Representative a reply which neither wholly rejected Japan's proposals nor evinced any disposition to accept them. This led to the further council on the 16th instant, when it was definitely resolved to employ potential and effective (*yuryoku jukō*) measures for carrying out the programme formulated on the 30th of October. In this course—our contemporary continues—Japan has the approval of the civilized world, and it is plain that she must cease to rely on mere interchanges of verbal communications. She has to show that she is in earnest.

In this context our contemporary notes that the financial position of Japan, so far from being unfavourable for belligerent purposes, is exceptionally strong. At the outbreak of the China-Japan war in 1894, Europe predicted that financial exhaustion would beat Japan in the end. The prophecy proved altogether fallacious. Yet it is repeated to-day with regard to a possible Russo-Japanese collision. To-day, however, there is less reason than ever for such pessimism. The truth is that Japan stands now in an altogether different financial rank from that occupied by her in 1894. She has a sum of specie amounting to 113 million *yen* lying in the vaults of the Central Bank; such a sum as she never had before, and while some Western countries have been troubled by a drain of specie no such embarrassment has overtaken her. The rate of interest, again, which stood at from 3 *sen* to 3½ *sen* daily last year is now quoted at 1.7 *sen*. Turning then to the note-issuing power of the Bank, the *Kokumin* observes that in spite of the close of the year when there is invariably a large run on the Bank's resources, its margin of note-issuing

power stands at 35 millions of *yen*, so that, in point of fact, the Bank may be expected to be soon in a position to issue from 40 to 60 millions worth of notes. With reference to last year's sale of bonds abroad, the public have been in doubts as to the manner of disposing of the money. The facts are that the greater part is lying in London in the form of specie, the Central Bank being its holder and having lodged exchangeable notes with the Treasury for a corresponding amount. Such are the facts as to the money market. Now concerning the Treasury, it is to be noted that the Budget for the pending fiscal year—the Budget which the Diet's dissolution prevented from coming into existence—showed a total revenue of 225¼ million *yen* against an expenditure of 183½ millions. The surplus of 41¼ millions was to have been applied to various undertakings, but could all be used for warlike purposes in case of need. Then there are the three Capital Funds amounting to 50 million *yen*, one half of which is in ready money, and the only liability the Government has is 10 million *yen* of Exchequer Bills, whereas formerly it was constantly hampered by the question of bond issues. Finally, the dissolution of the Lower House has had the result of leaving all these funds at the Government's free disposal.

Monday, December 21.

Japanese journals advance two opposite views as to the progress of the negotiations. Some allege that Japan has already addressed a species of ultimatum to Russia, or, at any rate, has asked the latter to give a definite decision within a certain fixed period; others, and these seem to deserve greater credence, deny that there has been any meeting between Baron Rosen and Baron Komura since the last council of statesmen. These latter journals say that Russia will be asked to reconsider her recent reply. Meanwhile Baron Rosen is very far from well. He has been troubled of late with acute pain in the ear and is now suffering from influenza. Whether he is incapacitated for the immediate discharge of diplomatic duties we do not know, but it is certain that he has been attacked by one of the severe colds now almost epidemic.

It need scarcely be said that, for the rest, all kinds of rumours are circulating. We need not retail them, for they obviously rest on the slenderest bases of conjecture.

On Friday last Marquis Oyama, Admiral Yamamoto, the Prime Minister, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State for War, all visited the Palace and made a detailed report of the situation to the Emperor. Tokyo newspapers state that in the sequel of the last meeting of Ministers and Elder Statesmen, it was decided to communicate direct with the Russian Government through Japan's Representative in St. Petersburg, asking that Russia should reconsider her late answer to Japan's proposals, a communication as to that step being addressed simultaneously to the British Government through Viscount Hayashi. It is added that a time has been fixed by Japan for Russia's reply, but, on the other hand, we are told, after the manner of a conjecture, that an answer will probably be received by the close of this month. If it be an unsatisfactory answer, then the negotiations will be broken off, say the journals from which we quote. It is manifestly erroneous to suggest that negotiations hitherto conducted in Tokyo between Barons Komura

and Rosen have been suddenly transferred to St. Petersburg.

The *Hochi Shinbun* is engaged manufacturing a mare's nest out of the affair of the Chilean war-ships. It alleges that the British Government was acting in the capacity of go-between to secure the vessels for Japan; that the Government in Tokyo, anxious to avail itself of such an opportunity, virtually agreed to make the purchase and instructed Viscount Hayashi in that sense; that at the eleventh hour Admiral Yamamoto raised objections to the transaction; that Viscount Hayashi had to "cry off"; that the British Foreign Secretary evinced unbounded astonishment at Japan's breach of faith, and that Viscount Hayashi addressed to Tokyo the strongest remonstrance ever telegraphed by a Japanese Representative to his Government. What a tale it is, to be sure! The *Hochi Shinbun* evidently believes that the British Government acts the part of broker for private firms desiring to sell war-ships and that the Japanese Government commits itself to promise the purchase of such commodities without consulting the Naval Department. We were not prepared for such undiluted silliness in the columns of the *Hochi*. The plain facts have already been narrated in these columns. They bear no sort of resemblance to our Tokyo contemporary's story.

Tuesday, December 22.

Oiso is for the moment the cynosure of observation. Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata were residing there until the 20th instant, when the former left for Tonozawa. Baron Kodama, Lieut.-General Terauchi and other statesmen visited Oiso on Sunday, and of course the fact has suggested some surmises. But we imagine that nothing has occurred, or is immediately likely to occur, to lift the great question out of the groove of ordinary diplomacy.

The *Chuo Shinbun* alleges that two steamers belonging to the Mitsui firm have been chartered by the Government on naval business.

In the *Hochi Shinbun* we find a number of disjointed items; skeletons of news which our contemporary declares its hesitation to invest with flesh and skin. They point to organization of the Kyushu Railway for purposes of military transport, and to various other incidents suggestive of warlike preparations. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* has an item to the effect that the Naval College will be closed in a few days, the inference implied being that all the officers attending the College have to join their ships. The *Densho Shinbun* adds its quota of sensations. All these statements merely imply that Japan is continuing her preparations vigorously.

In the *Kokumin Shinbun* there is a very strong but moderately worded article. It sets out by saying that the time for negotiation has almost passed, and that Russia, so far from appreciating Japan's peaceful intentions, has misconstrued them as signs of weakness and sought to take advantage of them in her own interests. This country, therefore, has no recourse but to show that there are limits to the concessions it is willing to make in the cause of tranquillity. Russia may perhaps find that under a gentle demeanour there lies an indomitable resolve. The article then proceeds to speak of Korea as though that country were the pivot of the situation, which undoubtedly it is. We observe that, in this context, the *Kokumin* adopts a line of argument set forth several times in our own columns, namely, that with whatever purpose Russia undertook

her operations in the Yalu Valley, they had the evident disadvantage, from her point of view, of supplying a pretext for Japan to assert her own position with emphasis from which under other circumstances she would have shrunk. Considering all that Russia has done on Korea's northern frontier during the past twelvemonth, and considering that she can not now persuade herself to be more generous than to propose an arrangement which would convert the peninsular empire into a seed-plot of unceasing intrigues and dissensions, she may be said to have warranted any step which Japan may consider to be dictated by her vital interests now seriously menaced. Should the present situation be tamely endured, says the *Kokumin*, there can be no limits of endurance. Should the present Ministry fail to take action in the face of such provocation, they will deserve to be regarded as "the bones of a dead horse."

The *Fiji Shimpō* replies to the *Novoe Vremya's* latest utterance, namely, that Russia can not allow any third Power to have a voice in the settlement of the Manchurian question, and that she can not even recognise the southern half of Korea as Japan's sphere of influence, inasmuch as her own communications between Vladivostok and Liaotung would thereby be threatened. The *Fiji* is very temperate in tone. It does not counsel the cessation of negotiations with Russia. She should be asked with all sincerity to reconsider her reply. But if she fail to do so in a spirit of fairness, Japan's hands will then be free to take whatever steps may seem necessary. Our contemporary then reminds the St. Petersburg journal that the war of 1894-5 was fought by Japan to secure the independence of Korea which Japan deems, and has always deemed, essential to the security of her own national existence. It was in pursuance of the same policy that she took Liaotung in the sequel of the war, her strategists and her statesmen being convinced that such a step was essential in order to avert the establishment of a strong aggressive Power on Korea's borders. Russia has deliberately ignored this law of Japan's existence and apparently expects Japan to ignore it. Not otherwise can we account for the contention that Japan's voice must not be heard with regard to the fate of Manchuria, or for the contention that Russia claims equal rights with Japan in the protectorate of Korea, a contention prefaced during the past year by acts which show clearly what interpretation Russia puts upon her own privileges as a neighbour. Japan can not possibly forego her rights in Korea, but she will not assert them by force until compelled to do so. The fact of compulsion will be established should Russia's second answer show inability to understand the situation or determination to misunderstand it.

The *Asahi Shinbun* quotes an anonymous German authority as pointing out the enormous disadvantages under which Russia would labour did she engage in a war without access to any docks other than those now available to her. The Port-Arthur dock is the only one that offers its services, and many of her war-vessels are already in urgent need of being docked. The same authority speaks of difficulties connected with a supply of coal. But all this is an old story. Its lesson is that Russia will not readily draw the sword against Japan, though St. Petersburg naturally

M. Elisee Reclus has a most interesting article in *La Revue*, bearing on the subject

of Pan-Slavism and Russian Unity, which *Public Opinion* translates in part as follows:—

On the eve of events of the greatest importance—events in which Russia will play a major part if she does not precipitate them—it will be interesting to sketch the general relations of the "Colossus" to the Slav world. For notwithstanding the marvellous machinery of Russian unification through oppression, she suffers from interior ethnic disorganization, the terrible gravity of which will be shown the first day of a serious reverse for the Czar's government.

As long ago as 1825 a Russian philologist discovered the Slav nationality of the Bulgarians, then other scholars similarly discovered the relationship of the Servians, the Croats, the Czechs, the Moravians, and the Montenegrins, while the Poles were excluded from the great company because their national patriotism rendered them unworthy of entering the great Russian family. The Russian pan-Slavists had every reason to make their great empire attractive to western Slavs in order that it might pose as their protector at some opportune moment. But the capital obstacles to the spread of pangermanism is present in the case of pan-Slavism in full force and is even more difficult to discard. The despotic character of the empire from every point of view, traditional, military, administrative, and religious, repulses at the outset any spontaneous gravitation toward it. The relatively civilized western world can not feel drawn toward an autocratic monarchy.

The Czechs and the Moravians may experience a certain pride of race in thinking that they are related to the Slavs of Russia, but at the same time they know that their civilization in its ensemble is superior to Russia's, and they would not at any price exchange their lot for that of the Poles. In the same way, Servians, Croats, and other nationalities, while complaining of their present lot, know well enough that they have nothing to gain by allowing the Muscovite to become their master. Thus pan-Slavism is naturally viewed with little favour by the western Slavs, and the only field for the movement is eastward, not by annexation of peoples of apparently the same race, but by the conquest of the tribes and nations of Asia, of the Turks, the Mongolians, and the Chinese.

In Russia itself the only members of the family who never think of the disruption of the empire are the aboriginal races, who have lost forever all national feeling and become merged in the Russian mass, the willing slaves of the existing régime. Active hostility is present in Poland, which contains a twelfth of the population of the empire; on the borders of the Baltic, in Finland, and in the Transcaucasus. These facts surely justify the statement that Russia is by no means the homogeneous state that so many of us imagine her to be. She possesses within herself the seeds of disintegration which, as stated at the beginning of this article, will some day bear the fruit of disorganization and weakness. Her eastern conquests have also weakened rather than added to her strength, for the Kirghizes, the Tibetans, the Afghans, the Mongolians, and other peoples that have been vanquished and enslaved in the course of the Russian advance to the Pacific are elements of no value to the empire.

Wednesday, December 23.

Baron Rosen's illness continues to render it impossible for him to leave the Legation, and accordingly Baron Komura repaired thither on the 21st instant to transmit Japan's answer to Russia's reply, which, as our readers doubtless remember, was formulated on the 11th instant. There can, unfortunately, be no manner of doubt that after 40 days reflection the reply made by Russia showed no appreciable spirit of conciliation. Any concessions made by her to Japan were of the most trivial and insignificant character, the essentials in dispute being left untouched. The *Fiji Shimpō* referring to this matter, does not undertake to state explicitly what were the exact terms of Russia's response, but goes so far as to allege that they may be pretty clearly inferred from the language of the *Novoe Vremya*, which speaks of Manchuria as having no manner of concern for Japan, and declares that Russia can not consent to efface herself even in the south of Korea, since she would thus be exposing her Liaotung-Vladivostok communications to the danger of being cut. It is not conceivable that Japan could tamely agree to be thus quietly thrust aside: to be told, in short, to mind her own business, so far as Manchuria is concerned, and to be placed in a worse position with regard to

Korea than that now actually occupied by her. In all sincerity, therefore, she has asked Russia to reconsider the situation. Should reconsideration lead to no more satisfactory terms, then unhappily nothing will remain except an appeal to the sword. Such in fact is what the *Jiji* says, and we account it a true presentation of the circumstances.

What suggests itself to onlookers is that Russia has fallen into the error of imagining that Japan will not fight. Otherwise it is hard to understand the nonchalance shown by St. Petersburg and its manner of trifling with Japan's proposals. Yet did the statesmen of St. Petersburg consider the question carefully, they would see that this is a matter of life and death to Japan, whereas to Russia it is merely an episode in a gigantic programme of aggressive empire-building. If Japan allow herself to be effaced now, it means permanent effacement. It means that she must either step out of Korea, where her interests enormously outweigh those of all the other Powers put together, or engage there in a struggle of intrigue and complication which can not fail to end either in war or in final expulsion. No one seriously imagines that she will submit to such a humiliating sacrifice of her interests. Even supposing that the things said of the present Japanese Cabinet by its enemies were true, even supposing that the Ministers of the Crown and the Elder Statesmen were disposed to endure any natural disgrace rather than to draw the sword, there remains the Japanese nation which has very clearly displayed its mood. We can scarcely think that Russia labours under such a gross misapprehension, yet no other hypothesis fully accounts for her procedure.

It need scarcely be said that the opposition journals are growing more and more vehement in their denunciations of the Cabinet. They ridicule the prospect of another conference in the Emperor's presence, and ask what on earth is the use of more talk and nothing but talk. Some allege that the Elder Statesmen are now strongly in favour of war and that the real weaklings are the Ministers of the Crown. Others allege that the members of the House of Peers have at length recognised the blundering policy of the Ministry and the game made of it by Russia; whose European pretences of pacific convictions and pacific proposals have been merely dust thrown in the eyes of the world.

Rumours continue to be circulated about the collection of transports and about orders issued to military and naval commanders. We have already alluded to the sharp fall in all kinds of securities that took place on the Tokyo stock market last Monday. Some figures may be interesting:—

	19th inst.	21st inst.
Japan Railway	78.15	78.10
Kwansei Railway	41.50	40.10
Kyushu Railway	58.50	57.60
Tanko Railway	76.00	74.00
Boso Railway	11.30	10.90
Narita Railway	29.90	28.50
Keifu Railway	14.00	13.85
Densha Tetsudo	102.70	98.90
do new Shares	87.40	82.80
Keihin Denki	58.80	58.60
Han-Shin	42.30	38.70
Denki Tetsudo	58.50	56.00
do new Shares	20.90	18.20
Shigai Tetsudo	82.10	80.10
Yusen Kaisha	82.00	81.35
Toyo Kisen	33.00	32.00
Gas Kaisha	98.40	96.20
do New Shares	97.20	93.90
Dento Kaisha	92.50	89.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning	38.30	37.55
Seito Kaisha	48.00	46.00
Shohin Torihiki	46.50	45.20
Tokyo Stock Exchange	172.50	168.00

From London also comes news that on the same day the Japanese war bonds fell to £92.17s. 11d., a decline of over £2; the 5 per cent. Consols to £91, a drop of £3.10s., and the 4 per-cents to £81, a fall of £2.15s.

A rumour was recently circulated in Peking, says the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent, to the effect that Russia having appointed a Viceroy of her Far-Eastern dominions Great Britain was about to follow suit by nominating a Viceroy of her sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley. No sensible person can have attached any moment to such an obviously silly story, yet our contemporary's correspondent adds that in consequence of the delay in settling the Manchurian problem, even this ridiculous story has become a source of uneasiness among the Chinese.

Thursday, December 24.

Rumours of all kinds continue to be rife. Various visits of leading statesmen to the Palace are reported, and large purchases of coal by Russia and Japan are said to be taking place. Special importance seems to be attached to an audience given by the Emperor to Count Inouye. But we imagine that the situation is simply one of expectancy. Russia has been asked to reconsider her reply and if she decline to do so, the moment will have come for Japan to adopt a decisive course. But we do not believe that things will follow any such cut and dried route. Unless Russia departs signally from the procrastinating procedure hitherto adopted by her she will endeavour to postpone a definite reply on one pretext or another, and it is always easy to devise pretexts which Japan can not ignore without exposing herself to the charge of precipitancy or impatience. Already indeed it is said that Count Lamsdorf's inability to gain access to the Tsar for the purpose of discussing the Far-Eastern problem has been assigned as a probable cause for fresh delay. It is hard to believe that any such flimsy excuse has been advanced, but neither can we possibly avoid the conviction that Russia is purposely putting off a settlement, unless it be a settlement on her own terms. Considering that this period of factitious delay is utilized by her diligently for the purpose of pushing forward naval and military re-inforcements to the East, the Japanese nation can not reasonably be expected to quietly await Russia's convenience much longer. But for the moment, at all events, it would be an error, we are persuaded, to imagine that anything in the shape of an ultimatum has been sent or that the situation is by any means hopeless.

Japanese bonds continue to fall in the London market. The four per cents are now quoted at £79, a point never previously approached.

Meanwhile the debacle continues on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. No securities are escaping. The heaviest fall is in the Electric Light Company's shares which in one day descended from 89.90 *yen* to 87. But many other shares show a decline not greatly inferior.

It need scarcely be said that this debacle, which is even more marked in Osaka, is attributable to the persistence of rumours that Japan is about to send troops to Korea; that they will be despatched immediately on provision of winter clothing, and that an intimation in that sense has actually been given to Russia. None of which things we believe.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

It seems to be fated that the relations between Germany and England should be perpetually disturbed, however little to the advantage of either nation such a state of affairs can be. The Emperor of Germany is a man of enormous ability and energy. He is sincerely admired by Englishmen who, we think, know how to appreciate such high qualities as he possesses. But he certainly is not gifted with prudence. He has often allowed himself to be betrayed into utterances not at all conducive to his country's benefit. His last statement about Waterloo surely belongs to the category of blundering declarations? It is an uncalculated statement, a most ungenerous statement. We do not think that Englishmen have ever sought to withhold from their gallant comrades, the Prussians and Hanoverians, and from the noble commander, Blucher, the fullest measure of credit for the part these took against Napoleon in the latter's last campaign. It is on record that when about to set out on this campaign Napoleon himself said:—"One Englishman may be counted for one Frenchman, but two Dutchmen, Prussians or soldiers of the Confederation are required to make up one Frenchman." Probably Napoleon changed that opinion after Blucher's splendid defence at Ligny. Yet it is undeniable that of the two attacks planned for the purpose of dividing the Prussian and the English armies, that against the former, at Ligny succeeded, and that against the latter at Quatre Bras failed. Blucher's defeat at Ligny compelled Wellington to retire upon Waterloo, where with 72,000 men—only a small part of them being veteran troops—and 186 guns he sustained the attack of 80,000 French with 252 guns. The battle lasted from 11 a.m. until 7.30 p.m. It was not until half past four that Blucher's advance guard succeeded in deploying from the Frischermont woods, and they were not only checked but ultimately driven back by the troops detached by Napoleon for that purpose. Thereafter it was not until half past seven, when the Old Guard under Ney had recoiled from their last attack upon the British centre, that Blucher's standards were seen in the wood beyond Ohain and that his troops took a really effective part in the battle. We do not intend to suggest for an instant that the Prussians could have done better. Their record at that momentous time is as fine as it could be. The share they took in crushing such troops as those of France and such a general as Napoleon is nowhere better appreciated than in England, nor is it, we believe, in the nature of Englishmen to attempt to belittle the merits of their comrades-in-arms who with them faced death and wounds in a good cause. The Emperor William may institute what comparisons he pleases or claim for his countrymen a monopoly of credit if he thinks such flattery necessary. But we Englishmen prefer to remember that in the days of the stout old Blucher and his brave soldiers, such petty jealousies did not weaken the combined effort by which Europe was saved from passing under a military dictatorship.

The Cunard Steamship Co. announces in regard to the recent alleged racing between the *Compania* and the American liner *St. Paul* that so far as the Cunard Co. is concerned there has been and will be no racing. Whether there are mails on board its steamers or not their speed will not be altered. The company's commanders have been most precisely instructed on this subject.

KOREA.

Saturday, December 19.

The Japanese residents of Seoul appear to have held a meeting and to have passed a resolution to the effect that the delay in settling the Manchurian problem is doing material injury to their position and privileges in Korea. It can not be questioned that the framers and endorsers of such a resolution have warrant for their statement, but the force of the protest would have been greatly increased had it been accompanied by some explanation. No one can doubt, however, that Japan's prestige everywhere throughout the East must suffer appreciably if the situation remains undecided much longer. Russia has everything she wants at present. She is doing just what she pleases, and, so far as the world can see, she is treating Japan's protests with precisely the same measure of respect that she paid to her treaty obligations in Manchuria when the date for observing them fell due.

Rumours are renewed about an agreement between M. Pavlov and Li Keun-thaik with reference to the organization of a Korean army and its training by Russian experts, as well as with reference to Korea's finances. It is now stated that for the purposes of these projects, a number of statistics have been handed to the Russian Legation. Is this really credible, or are some news-mongers deliberately trying to accentuate the situation? Direct interference by Russia in the military and financial affairs of Korea would be such a flagrant violation of the Russo-Japanese Conventions as to amount to an open defiance of this empire. M. Pavlov does not work with kid gloves. He has shown that often enough. But we greatly doubt this last episode of his imperial enterprise.

Monday, December 21.

According to an *Asahi* telegram from Seoul, Li Keun Thaik has waited upon the Japanese Representative and has declared that there is no truth whatever in the rumour that a secret arrangement has been concluded between Russia and Korea relating to the organization of the latter's forces and the readjustment of her finances by the former. The rumour, nevertheless, continues to be as persistent as ever.

The Russian Representative in Seoul is said to have addressed an inquiry to the Korean Government as to the reason for the alleged arrival of a body of seventy Japanese soldiers each at Fusan and Chemulpo. This led to an explanation from the Japanese Minister that as it had been decided to establish an office for the purpose of superintending the affairs of the Japanese settlement guards, the telegraph corps and the gendarmes in Korea, thirty engineers each had been despatched to Chemulpo and Fusan in connexion with the project.

It does not appear that the Mokpo fracas has been settled yet. Rumours, circulated from Korean sources, said that when the *Saiyen* arrived, her presence inspired the Japanese labourers to attack the Koreans, with the result that some of the latter were killed and wounded. But subsequent investigations show that so far from death or wounds having been caused, no one was sufficiently injured to prefer any serious complaint or absent himself from his work. Still there seems to be some difficulty in effecting a settlement.

In double-leaded ideographs the *Asahi* publishes a telegram from Seoul saying that the Judicial Department in that city has

ordered the confiscation of all the property of U Pon-som, in consideration of his previous crimes against the State, and, at the same time, has announced the pardon of Ko, U's assassin. It is further contemplated, according to the same information, to confiscate the property of the refugees Cho Wi-yon, Pak Yong-hyo and Yu Kil-sun. That is Korea's method of encouraging the murder of political offenders.

The latest news from Mokpo is that whereas on the 17th instant the indications pointed to an amicable settlement, it was found on the 18th that the Korean labourers still maintained their resolute attitude and declined to go on working unless their alleged grievances were redressed.

Tuesday, December 22.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence) that in reply to M. Pavlov's query with regard to the advent of 60 Japanese engineers at Seoul and Chemulpo, the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs pointed out that this was a matter which concerned Korea alone and did not call for any interference from without. M. Pavlov accordingly carried his question to the Japanese Representative, and was by him informed that a portion of the Japanese engineers already in Korea had been detached for post-office duty, and these sixty men were merely to take the place of the others. It was of course quite right that Mr. Hayashi should afford to his Russian colleague any information asked for by the latter within reasonable limits, but we can not forget that a similar process does not appear to have been followed with regard to any of the various detachments of Russian troops which, during the past few months, crossed the Yalu from time to time into Korean territory.

Wednesday, December 23.

A Belgian syndicate is reported to have obtained a mining concession from the Korean Government at Am-byon in the neighbourhood of Yuen-san.

It appears that there is some dispute between the Americans in Seoul and the Japanese postal authorities, inasmuch as the construction of telephones by the latter is held to be a violation of the monopoly of electric enterprises possessed by the former. It is expected that this matter, which has been for some time on the tapis, will now be amicably settled. Meanwhile the Italian and the French Representatives are reported to be interesting themselves to obtain mining concessions for their nationals.

It is said to have been clearly ascertained by the Japanese Authorities that there is not the smallest basis for the recently circulated rumour that a secret agreement had been concluded between Korea and Russia with regard to the organization of the Korean army and the adjustment of the empire's finances.

A telegram dated the 21st instant at Seoul says that in compliance with instructions from the Korean Foreign Office 10 Korean labourers and 7 Korean employees of the Japanese at Mokpo have been arrested, and orders have been issued for their appropriate punishment, nevertheless owing to incapacity on the part of the examining officials, the trouble is not yet settled.

Thursday, December 24.

The Japanese and British Representatives in Seoul accompanied by the officer commanding the *Chiyoda*, visited the palace on the 21st instant and urged in strong terms that Yong Am-pho be opened to trade. In view of the pressure that has been brought

to bear on the Korean Sovereign in this matter, and in view of the readiness shown by Korea to open Mokpo, Chinampo and other places, it is impossible to doubt that the difficulty about Yong Am-pho is entirely due to Russian opposition. Russian journals, indeed, have frankly admitted the fact, and have assigned as a reason that Yong Am-pho is near the mouth of the Yalu River and that its opening at present might complicate the settlement of the Manchurian question. As to the first of these reasons it must obviously weigh with other Powers in exactly the opposite sense. For the proximity of the place to the mouth of the Yalu and the command of the latter that it confers on the Power in occupation are precisely the considerations that render Russia's presence there unwelcome to Japan primarily and to England and America in a secondary degree. As to the second reason, namely, that relating to the Manchurian complication, its plain significance is that the pretext under which Yong Am-pho was converted into a Russian station in defiance of all lawful procedure, was of the least warrantable nature. Yong Am-pho can not have been regarded originally as a mere lumber-storing position, if within a few months of its alleged seizure for that purpose it has assumed political and strategical importance of a paramount nature. Lord Castlereagh's words in the House of Commons 78 years ago begin to be applicable to the present juncture:—"Some may think that an armed peace would be preferable to a state of war. But the danger must be fairly looked at; and knowing that good faith is opposite to the system of the party to be treated with—knowing that the rule of his conduct is self-interest, regardless of every other consideration, whatever decision you come to must rest on the principle of power and not that of reliance on the man."

Insurgents have again made their appearance in Korea. They call themselves "Tong-hak"—or the Students of the East—but rumour says that they are nothing more than unhappy peasants and middle-class subjects driven to despair by the exactions of the tax-collector. At all events troops have been sent to deal with them, a duty which might almost have been left to the winter season. This is not the time for insurrections in Korea. We can not forget, however, that a rising of Tong-hak was the proximate cause of the war of 1894-5. *Absit omen.*

The preliminary examination of Ko Yong-Keun and No Yun-myong, accused of the assassination of U Pon-som, has been completed and the two men have been remanded for trial on a charge of wilful murder. The facts elicited are that the man Ko had received many favours at the hands of the late Queen of Korea, and that he believed U Pon-som to have been the principal instigator of the plot which ended in Her Majesty's cruel murder. Coming to Japan for the purpose of avenging the crime, he found in Osaka one Yun Hyo-chong, engaged upon the same errand. It occurred to him that he might promote his own purpose by warning U against Yun, which measure had the effect of winning U's confidence completely and obtaining free access to him for Ko and No. The rest is known to the public, but we do not learn how it happened that such a long interval elapsed before the two men were able to consummate their design seeing that the alleged exposure of Yun Hyo-chong's purpose occurred some months before the tragedy was consummated in Hiroshima.

It is easy to understand that the friends and relatives of the unhappy Queen are inspired with feelings of a decidedly sympathetic nature towards Ko and No. Justice, however, can not take count of such sentiments. Unless some extenuating circumstances be discovered, and at present there is no suggestion of anything of the kind, the two men will have to pay with their lives the penalty of their deliberately committed crime. This incident confirms and strengthens what we have often said about the violence that is done to morality by the present international custom in the matter of extradition. Unless it be acknowledged that assassination is a legitimate political weapon, there should be no asylum for the political assassin within the territory of a civilized state.

CHINA.

Saturday, December 19.

The General in command in Mukden is reported to have telegraphed to Peking that the Russians in Manchuria are beginning to show a more placable demeanour.

Apparently the attempts made to convict Prince Tsai Cheng of dissipated habits and to procure his removal from office have been unsuccessful. It is stated that the Court, in reply to these representations and to the Prince's consequent tendering of his resignation, has ordered him to continue in office and to be "diligent."

Shanghai reports that the enterprise of the Russo-Chinese Bank with reference to the new railway in Shensi, projected by a Russian syndicate, has been successful. The problem was to raise a sum of 14 millions of francs, and Paris has welcomed the operation by offering four times the amount furnished. The French alliance is certainly a most valuable property to Russia. Magnificent is the only term to apply to the confidence of French capitalists in the stability and prudence of their ally's enterprises.

Monday, December 21.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent reports the receipt of a communication by the Chinese Government from its Representative in St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Government strongly recommends China to seize the present occasion for making pacific arrangements with Russia in the matter of Manchuria. If this opportunity be lost, another is not likely to occur. The Chinese Representative alleges that his inquiries at the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg have convinced him that these views are really entertained by Russia. They certainly tally with what the *Novoe Vremya* has just been saying, namely, that Russia regards the Manchurian question as limited to herself and China, and that she will not tolerate any interference by a third party.

A report from Haicheng states that the number of Russian troops there at present is 1,500, but that when the permanent barracks now in course of construction are completed, there will be ample accommodation for 3,000.

A Chinese censor, Wang, sees in the British expedition to Tibet an opportunity for pitting Russia against England. He strongly recommends that a commissioner be sent quickly to Lassa to arrange the religious problem in a manner satisfactory to England.

An imperial decree has been issued to the various Viceroys and Governors in China informing them that vigorous measures of reform must be adopted in organizing provincial governments, so as to remove

corrupt and ignorant officials and replace them with men capable of being really serviceable to the Throne. This is not by any means the first decree of its kind that has been issued in China. An eminent historian of the Middle Kingdom has said that theoretically China is one of the best governed countries in the world, but practically one of the worst.

The Taotai whose removal from Antung formed a part of the episodes connected with the re-occupation of Mukden, is said to be now in Peking. He has not yet been received at Court, but he has visited Prince Ching and reported the state of affairs in Manchuria minutely. The telegram (*Asahi Shimbun*) containing this information, has a mysterious item to the effect that this Taotai Yuan is avoiding all intercourse with the Russians in Peking. That seems too natural to be worth telegraphing.

A telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpō*, dated the 18th instant, says that the tone of the Russian press has become markedly bellicose, and that the language used by the *Novoe Vremya* seems deliberately designed to provoke Japan. The semi-official St. Petersburg organ declares that Japan will not dare to press her proposals; that she has not even the courage to deliver an ultimatum; that Russia must settle the Manchurian question with China alone, not permitting the interference of any third Power, and that even the southern part of Korea must not be internationally recognised as falling within the Japanese sphere of influence, since the Russian communications between Liaotung and Vladivostok would thus be exposed to danger. On the other hand, the *Standard* and the *Globe* express entire sympathy with Japan.

Apparently it has been definitely decided that General Ma, Provincial Commander-in-Chief in Chili, is to be generalissimo of all the forces available for the defence of China in the event of war with Russia.

It is stated that the Russians in Mukden have refused to allow the Literary Chancellor of Fengtien province to hold the annual examination in that city, and have even evicted the chancellor from the gates when he attempted to exercise his functions. As an object lesson in effective occupation nothing could be more striking in Chinese eyes. But of course no object lessons are needed. If China were able to fight she must have fought long ago according to all the dictates of national honour.

Tuesday, December 22.

Lieut-General Teh Ling has arrived in Tientsin on business connected with the organization of the forces which China seems to be really in earnest about raising and equipping for her defence. It is further stated that Viceroy Yuan denies himself to all visitors and devotes his entire time to making arrangements in connexion with military affairs.

Wednesday, December 23.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent says that the Chinese Minister in Tokyo has telegraphed as follows to his Government:—"The Russo-Japanese negotiations, of whose successful conclusion there was hope at one time, have of late assumed a serious complexion, the reply from the Russian Government not having satisfied Japan. War is inevitable, and it is desirable that Viceroy Yuan and Commander-in-Chief Tsen should be directed to be prepared for an emergency." The correspondent adds that in consequence of this news a Cabinet Council was to be held on the 20th instant.

Thursday, December 24.

There is news (*Jiji Shimpō*) of a strike on the part of the cargo-working coolies at Chefoo. Their cause of complaint is the equalization of wages on a low standard. Three thousand are said to have gone on strike and a thousand are reported to be in the hands of the police, but that is scarcely credible.

Owing to the war-cloud hanging over the Far East business is said to be practically suspended at Tientsin and great quantities of goods have accumulated at the port. It is particularly distressing that such a state of affairs should exist at the New Year.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Peking to the effect that the overbearing conduct of German officials in Shantung, conduct which grows more and more arbitrary in proportion as German industrial and commercial enterprises are developed, has led to the resignation of many Chinese officials, and that the Chinese Government finds it difficult to replace them. There is probably some truth in this statement. The average German has nothing very complimentary to say of his own officials at home and it is not to be supposed that in dealing with Chinese in China they are more amiable. If the exact truth could be told about foreign relations with China during the past two hundred and fifty years, what kind of picture would our vaunted civilization show?

On the 15th instant there was to have commenced before the special Mixed Court in Shanghai the trial of one Lang Chih-lue, on charges which recall the troublous times of 1900 and have exceptional interest for foreigners. The *N.-C. Daily News* gives this epitome of the circumstances culminating in the trial:—

In the summer of 1900 the whole of China was, of course, convulsed by the Boxer uprising in the north. In the Yangtze valley order was happily preserved, but a feeling of anxiety and unrest was under the circumstances, inevitable. During August Hankow was persistently placarded with announcements of a Boxer rising to take place on the 26th, and although they were consistently pulled down by the authorities, considerable alarm was occasioned. On the 28th the inhabitants of the Settlements woke up to find firing in actual progress. It was, however, the promised Boxer rising that had happened, but the disturbance occurred in connection with the arrest of a number of men who called themselves the Hankow branch of the China Independence Association. From a placard which these people had made for issue it appeared that their idea was that the trouble in China due to governmental mismanagement. They therefore desired to restore the Emperor to real power, "to agree with the allied Powers to put down the fanatical and insane movement and to bring the anti-foreign and wicked usurpers of the government to punishment." They also proposed to protect Christians and foreigners. As a preliminary to the carrying out of this programme they proposed to fire the three cities of Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang and possess themselves of the reins of authority. The plot was hatched in an unusual open manner, and when it was discovered, frustrated by the local officials, considerable numbers of flags, trumpets, and uniforms, a few old marching-loading firearms, two gross of policemen's whistles, and a bundle of manifestoes were discovered. The members of the Associations were, many of them, old pupils of H. E. Chang Chih-tung, and had been educated abroad at his expense. They had, however, outrun their patron and when their foolishness was discovered, twenty-eight were executed. Others escaped and it is alleged that Lung Chiao was one of these.

President Roosevelt has some queer correspondents at time. The latest is a man living in New York who declares that he has an electric battery attached to the soles of his feet, but that every time he attempted to accomplish anything some one stopped the machinery. He declares, however, that he is a double sun and also the moon, and can do anything with his great power.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Monday, December 21.

The non-parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* have distinguished themselves by the publication of an extremely violent manifesto in which they pile obloquy on the head of the Cabinet, and call upon the nation to drive from office these obstinate, blind, unbending, venomous, unreasonable, &c., officials, and to replace them by worthy representatives of the people. What we gather from this manifesto is that its compilers are exceedingly exasperated and that their terminology of abuse is very extensive. Sometimes it strikes us that when men having ready access to that illimitable workshop of epithets, the idiographic thesaurus, apply themselves to compile a document, they really do allow their verbal resources to run away with their reason.

It is stated that the *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists have entered into an agreement with reference to the approaching general elections. Marquis Saionji and Count Okuma have had a meeting for the purpose of discussing essentials, and the details will probably be published in a few days.

Tuesday, December 22.

It appears that ten members of the *Seiyun-kai* have left the Party since the dissolution of the House of Representatives. On the other hand, the new party under the leadership of Mr. Hayashi Yuzo will soon become an accomplished fact. Truly Japanese party politicians resemble a swarm of bees that have lost their queen.

Wednesday, December 23.

The *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists have finally decided to avoid competition in the approaching elections and to cooperate as far as possible. The two Parties have also issued manifestoes. That of the *Seiyun-kai* is unreservedly hostile to the Ministry. The main charge preferred is that the people's right to appeal to the Throne through the constitutional vehicle of the Diet has been trampled under foot by the Cabinet Ministers who interfered to prevent the Lower House's Address from reaching His Majesty, and who advised the Emperor to dissolve the House because it attempted to exercise its legitimate prerogative. That appears to us to be the kernel of the manifesto, though there is a great deal more of a secondary character. It is also noticeable that the document approves of the sentiments expressed in the Address while condemning the procedure adopted with regard to it. Thus it would appear that the *Seiyun-kai* leaders now represent themselves as having been from the first unequivocally opposed to the line adopted by the Cabinet in foreign policy.

The manifesto of the Progressists is a long document. It reviews the whole history of foreign policy since the enforced retrocession of Liaotung, and declares that the language employed by the Mikado in declaring war against China applies exactly to the conduct of Russia, who buys delay by sacrificing promises, and who, while lulling the world into a sense of security by pacific protestations, is preparing all the while to achieve her ambitious designs by superior force. The whole progress of Japan, says the document, is arrested by the interminable delay in settling a problem which, from whatever point of view it be regarded, is one of the plainest that ever presented itself for diplomatic solution. The Progressists further draw humiliating comparisons between the rates of construction of Russian railways

in Asia and Japanese railways in Korea, and declare that Russian aggressions in Korea have been tamely endured by the Cabinet. Then they pass to the interminable questions of administrative and financial reforms, concerning which their strictures certainly seem very just, though we find them for the first time responsibly explicit. Finally, the manifesto deals with the Address to the Throne, concerning which the Progressists are virtually at one with the *Seiyun-kai*. They condemn the procedure but declare that the Address truly reflected the sentiment of the nation.

The new party under the leadership of Mr. Hayashi Yuzo has been duly organized under the ancient name of *jiyu-to*. Its manifesto pleads for the existence of political parties as a necessity under the Constitution, and then goes on to recapitulate Count Itagaki's recent argument that parties must have principles. Its own declared principles appear to be liberalism and socialism (of a kind), but for the rest we find nothing except a marshalling of ornamental phrases. There is indeed an allusion to foreign politics; an allusion which implies that while desiring peace the Party advocates employing the whole national strength for the solution of the Far-Eastern problem.

MOTONOBU'S MASTERPIECES.

The second volume of this beautiful book has been published. It reveals even more forcibly than the first volume the charms and characteristics of Motonobu's style. We long ago came to the conclusion that for combined force and delicacy of line Motonobu never had any master in Japanese art, and it may be doubted whether he would not stand in the very front rank of the world's landscape painters were not the strength of his pictures marred by a certain elements of prettiness, a necessary concession to the decorative exigencies of every Japanese painting but none the less a quality that detracts from real greatness. One thing may be confidently asserted of Motonobu's work, namely, that for beauty and accuracy of detail nothing comparable can be found in the whole range of European pictorial art—we speak, of course, within the limits of our own knowledge. It is sometimes scarcely credible that human hand could have been trained to produce such effects as he produces. An Occidental artist when he has to show an object in the back-ground of his picture—a tree, it may be, or a human being—knows only how to obtain the effect of distance by light colours and blurred outlines. But if one examines with a magnifying glass the foliage and figures in the distance of a Motonobu drawing, one finds an object limned with the utmost clearness and fidelity, its relegation to the back-ground being effected merely by omitting details which would be invisible at a distance and by depriving lines not of their accuracy but of their emphasis. Undoubtedly Motonobu has his limitations and his defects, but how these are dwarfed by his excellencies, especially when we remember that his is the work of a painter who flourished five hundred years ago, and who never assisted at the worship of the "human form divine" inaugurated by the Greeks and transmitted by tradition to all European races. The 47 pictures in this book will probably be a revelation to many people, and we do most earnestly hope that the Shimbi Kyokai will not find the enterprise of publication unprofitable. They

have done the work most admirably, the reproductions being wonderfully faithful and all the technical details beyond criticism. It is a pity that there is no English or French text, but the pictures speak for themselves.

"MANNEN-FUDE."

The above title signifies an "everlasting pen." We are tracing these words with the implement itself. Whether it is really everlasting we can not tell, of course, but it appears to be nothing more than a crow-quill with an unsplit nib, and it certainly writes capably. It came to us enclosed in the letter which we re-produce below, *verbatim et literatim*, and accompanying the letter Mr. Seki sends a specimen of the pen's capabilities—the Lord's Prayer very prettily indited. He does not tell us whether he has submitted the quill to any kind of preparatory process such as heating in a sand-bath and scraping under pressure; neither does he tell us whether the quill was plucked from the live bird in spring, though these matters are essential according to Occidental ideas. But with regard to his query about the name of the person that invented quill-pens and the date or "dynasty" as he calls it in accordance with the strict traditions of Chinese history—we must confess inability to reply. So far as we know, some fourteen centuries have passed since quills began to be used for writing purposes, and the pinion of a goose was from the first their usual provenance, though the swan, the eagle, the crow, the hawk, the owl and the turkey have also been sources of supply. Perhaps we may add that only the five outer wing-feathers of the goose serve this purpose, that of these the second and the third are the best, and that the feathers of the left wing are preferred because they curve outward and thus away from the writer using them. The feather Mr. Seki has sent us does not satisfy the last requirement. Crow quills have always been esteemed for tracing fine lines, and Mr. Seki's *mannen fude* appears to be simply an ordinary crow quill. But perhaps the Japanese crow, which is a very peculiar bird in many respects, may have feathers with special qualities. At all events at this point of our remarks we are constrained to say that the *mannen fude* is a most delightful pen, and we shall certainly continue to use it until its right to the title of *mannen* is established or disproved. In the meanwhile here is Mr. Seki's letter, which has itself some claims to attention:—

MY DEAR EDITOR,—

I am a most little Christian, and a lower pedagogue but I found that a quill has a character of "mannenfude" or work alike *mannenfude*. About this Rev. S. W. Hamblen says that follows:—

"My Dear Seki San,—I am very glad that you write me again but about feather's *mannenfude* most interest I had never heard that made a *mannenfude* from a feather, but a quill is origin of pen or steel-pen, and on Latin word (penna) is a feather of bird and so writing things called pen or pencil."

I am only pedagogue and so can not write you clearly; but, I trust you will tell me about that name of quill's invention and that dynasty and discoverer's name of "feather's *mannenfude*." If feather's *mannenfude* are not yet made in westerner, then I am this discoverer. If you like, feather's *mannenfude*, I will send you some sample of feather's *mannenfude* without price. This *mannenfude* you can write with Japanese ink or (sumi) on Japanese paper.

Most faithfully yours,

NAMIYE SEKI.

I enclosed you one *mannen* quill, please try for me, and this Japanese paper or (hanshi) very bad for *mannen* quill but other papers or Minogami, daito, gampishi, torinoko, yohinogami, and another *hanshi* all best for *mannen* quill, and you know the materials of quill crow's feather best. Amen.

Mr. Bennett knows me best.

Samurai Hama Rikuchu, Kunohe, Dec. 14th, 1903.

TOKYO NEWSPAPERS.

There is among several Tokyo newspapers a keen competition of devices for increasing their circulation, devices that have a very faint connexion with journalistic work. This began some time ago when the European manoeuvre was adopted; the manoeuvre of hiding a token in some out-of-the-way place and publishing obscure indications in the columns of a newspaper, the finder of the token to receive a handsome reward. For a time this kind of quest created quite a furore, but very soon doubts arose as to the *bona fides* of the transaction. The newspapers invariably allowed a certain fixed interval to elapse between the publication of the announcement and the time for commencing the search. But when the crucial moment came, it was generally found by those honestly awaiting it that some one had stepped down to the pool before them, and that the same one was always, if not a member of the newspaper's staff, then a person directly or indirectly connected with the staff. A change of method became inevitable. It was inaugurated by the *Chuo Shimbun*, which declared that a lottery would be held at the end of each month for the benefit of its subscribers, and that the prizes should take the form of debentures (20 yen each) of the Industries Bank. The *Niroku Shimbun* followed suit, but went the *Chuo* one better by offering a greater number of prizes and of larger value. Next into the field came the *Hochi Shimbun* with the cleverest device of all. It declared that to anyone discovering a typographical error in its advertising sheet, a prize would be given. This was really a "brainy" conception, for people do not usually peruse the advertisements in a journal with much care, and advertisers are correspondingly unwilling to spend large sums on advertising. But when it was known that the *Hochi's* advertisements would be thus keenly scrutinized, the paper at once acquired the status of a unique advertising medium. This gave an impetus to tradesmen themselves. They are now publishing announcements which promise all kinds of valuables to purchasers of more than a certain amount of their commodities, such purchasers being given tickets which entitle them to a share in monthly lotteries. Of course the whole thing is a mere whipping of the devil round the post; a flagrant violation of the laws against gambling. If lotteries are illegal, their illegality is not at all removed by any novel method of selling the tickets. The *Asahi Shimbun* thinks that all this mania had its origin in the issue of prize-bearing debentures by industrial and commercial banks.

"SELECTED RELICS OF JAPANESE ART."

We have to express our great pleasure, mingled with some surprise, that this splendid publication has reached its tenth volume, surprise because we doubted from the outset whether public appreciation was sufficiently educated to respond to such an enterprise. But since ten volumes out of sixteen have made their appearance, there is just reason to hope that the series will be carried to completion, and that the world will thus come into possession of a gallery of Japanese art worthy of the subject, and unequalled, so far as we know, in the case of any other country. This tenth volume contains 35 plates, of which six are chromoxylographs, the remainder collotypes. There are only 5 specimens of sculpture, but

this branch of the subject has been richly represented in the previous volumes. Of the remaining pictures 7 are landscapes; 14 are figure subjects; 9 are studies of birds, animals and fishes; 5 are panoramic pictures, and one shows a copper-gilt banner of the 6th or 7th century, with decorative designs of distinctly Persian affinities. We need scarcely say that all these pictures are beautiful reproductions: in other words, the very high standard of excellence originally set for themselves by the publishers is steadily maintained. Six Chinese artists figure in the list, and that is a particularly interesting feature, for we may truly say that now first through the medium of this *Shimbi Daikan* are the capacities of Chinese artists brought fully to public notice. Without attempting to speak with absolute accuracy we should say that from 50 to 60 Chinese masterpieces of the *Sung*, *Yuan* and *Ming* dynasties have been reproduced in the ten volumes of this fine book, and since nothing of the kind has ever been done, or seems likely to be done, by the Chinese themselves, there is all the more reason to be grateful to the Japanese. Indeed, it is through Japan and through Japan only that we know the grand attainments of Chinese pictorial art. Many Japanese celebrities find a place in this tenth volume—Shūbun, Sesshū, Sōami, Sōtatsu, Mitsuoki, Tsunenobu, Okyo and Goshun. Thus gradually the western public are enabled to familiarize themselves with the development of Japanese art from the earliest time, and simultaneously to trace its Chinese connexions. A remarkable fact is that among all the reproductions hitherto given in the *Shimbi Daikan* we find no Korean picture. To us, indeed, the great part assigned by some writers to Korean influence in the evolution of Japanese art has always seemed very apocryphal.

A MATCH AT BRIDGE.

An interesting match at Bridge was played in the Tokyo Club on the evening of the 19th instant between four players of Tokyo and four of Yokohama. The Tokyo players were His Excellency Mr. Griscom, the Chevalier von Lowenthal, Captain Troubridge, R.N., and Mr. H. W. Denison, and the Yokohama representatives were Mr. B. C. Howard, Mr. W. de Sivers, Mr. H. Lefebvre and Mr. G. Fulcher. The disposition was that two Yokohama players and two Tokyo sat at each table. No special hands had been arranged. Fifty packs of cards were taken, and with twenty-five of them hands were dealt just as they would be in ordinary play, each hand being preserved. Exactly corresponding hands were then sorted from the other pack, so that every hand existed in duplicate. These arrangements had of course been made by the managers before the players came together. It then having been decided by lot which pair of players among the four couples was to have the deal, the first of the 25 hands was given to the dealer and the remaining three of the pack to the other players at his table in due order. Simultaneously duplicate hands were distributed to the players at the other table, with this difference that the hands given to the Tokyo partners at the first table fell to the Yokohama partners at the second table and *vice versa*. By that arrangement Tokyo at one table always played the cards that Yokohama was manipulating at the other, and it thus became easy to keep a comparative record of the results obtained. A special method of scor-

ing had been devised so as to meet the contingency of one table failing to complete a rubber with the same number of hands as the other table, and care was also taken to deliver each deck of cards to each table simultaneously. Three rubbers were played and the result was: Yokohama 432 points and Tokyo 610. A return match will probably take place at Yokohama.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The amateur theatricals given in the Public Hall on Monday evening, under the management of Sir Claude MacDonald, drew a very large audience, and, needless to say, they sent that audience home thoroughly delighted with the plays and the players. The night was bitterly cold and the Public Hall, draughty even at the best of times, seemed possessed of sieve-like qualities before the curtain rang up; but very soon after "Petticoat Perfidy" had begun people forgot the cold and the inconveniences, so quickly did Baroness d'Anethan, Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Marsh win their wrapt attention. We have already given our opinion of the players in these particular pieces and so nothing remains but to say that the favourable verdict bestowed on them by their Tokyo audiences was more than endorsed by Yokohama theatre-goers,—especially with regard to la Baronne d'Anethan, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Aoki, Colonel Hume, and Mr. Horne—and hopes were expressed most fervently on every hand that not too long an interval might elapse ere they pay Yokohama another visit. Of the warmth of their reception there can be no doubt. The funds of the Union Jack Club should be materially assisted as a result of Monday's performance. We append the list of *dramatis personæ* :—

"PETTICOAT PERFIDY."

Mrs. Mountrevor Baroness d'Anethan.
Mrs. Norwood Jones Mrs. Marsh.
Juliette (Mrs. Mountrevor's French maid) Mrs. Barclay.

"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

Deeds (author of the "play") Mr. Horne.
Lord Arthur Pomeroy Colonel Hume.
Capt. Tom Robinson Mr. Rosh.
Major Buxhoeveden Count Hasebe.
Lady Muriel Beauchere Miss Aoki.
Miss Lily Mrs. Barclay.
Miss Violet Miss Parrot.
Miss May Mrs. Marsh.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FAR-EASTERN VICEREGAL OFFICE.

News received in Tokyo indicates that in the Far-Eastern Viceregal Office two military bureaux have been established, that of the Amur and that of Dalny. The Dalny Bureau is to have control of all forces distributed throughout the Dalny district and New Baikal as well as Manchuria, and the other troops within the Viceroy's command will be under the Amur Bureau.

It further appears that an Imperial Ordinance has been issued for the organization of two new brigades in Siberia. They are to be designated the Seventh and the Eighth, and will consist of sharpshooters. The Seventh will be composed of the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Regiments of riflement; the Eighth of Regiments 29, 30, 31 and 32. The Port Arthur Regiment of garrison troops will be changed to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, the First Vladivostok Regiment to the Twenty-ninth and the Second Vladivostok Regiment to the Thirtieth.

This Ukase bears the date of the 12th of November.

THE "SPARTIATE'S" WAR TRIALS.

The following further data of the *Spartiate's* "War trial" complete what we have already published. During the manoeuvres she steamed 5,400 miles with a total consumption for all purposes including lying in harbour of 2,400 tons of coal. In the actual manoeuvres she steamed 2,950 miles, the first 1,970 of which she did in 110 hours at four-fifths power for most of the time. Coal consumption for all purposes at this speed was 1.9lb. per indicated horse-power. Steaming from Plymouth to Gibraltar she covered 1,090 knots, in tactics and cruising, burning 285 tons of coal for all purposes. The speed was 13 knots and the expenditure of coal 1 ton for 3.8 knots. Returning, Lagos to Plymouth, she covered 930 miles at 13 knots, and consumed 256 tons of coal for all purposes. This works out at 3.7 sea miles per ton. During the 10,000 mile trip to Hongkong she averaged a ton per 3.6 sea miles. The various long distance steamings at 13 knots, therefore, gave the following results:—First 10,000 miles, a ton of coal took the ship 3.6 knots; after 20,000 miles, a ton of coal took the ship 3.8 knots; after 24,000 miles, a ton of coal took the ship 3.7 knots. The total course covered was 25,000 miles, and during that time no repairs were effected to the boilers. For the manoeuvres' cruise a new crew was provided, and of a total complement of 120 stokers 70 were raw second class. This is in excess of the recognised proportion of raw hands, but the arrangement was made for experimental purposes. As soon as possible two of each of the ships fitted with Niclausse, Durr, Yarrow, and Babcock and Wilcox boilers are to be put through a similar cruise. Should any of them conspicuously fail, the type of boiler will be discarded for the British Navy. Should none of them produce results equal to those secured with the Belleville, that boiler will, it is stated, be introduced into the British Navy in conjunction with one-fifth cylindrical. A Blue-book is in course of preparation giving the results of the China cruise for the *Spartiate*, *Europa*, and all other vessels that have made the outward trip. The book will also give particulars of the "war test" trials of the *Spartiate* and her sister, with full data of the coal and water consumption. These will be more than usually interesting on account of the fact already mentioned, that whereas in the *Europa* forced draught was employed whenever possible, in the *Spartiate* it was never resorted to if it could be avoided.

MISS RIDDELL'S LEPROS HOSPITAL KUMAMOTO.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The Matinée held at the Kinki Kan Hall in aid of the above institution, on Wednesday 16th inst., was a great and pleasing success. It was entirely a Japanese undertaking and the promoters, Dr. Iwai of the Red Cross Hospital, Dr. Dohi and Dr. Okada of the Imperial University Hospital; Prof. M. Honda, of the Higher Normal School, and Mr. Kanazawa, may be congratulated. Rarely has a more aristocratic audience been seen in Tokyo and certainly never before for such a purpose. It is the first combined purely Japanese effort which has been made for helping work among the many thousands of afflicted and destitute lepers in this country. But on this first memorable occasion, there was no mistaking the kindly spirit animating all concerned. Princes, marquises, nobles of all ranks and their ladies,

the military, medical, educational and literary classes were all represented and were shown to their seats by Viscountesses, Baronesses and other lady patronesses, all intent on the success of the entertainment and satisfaction of the audience. They were animated by the same spirit of self-abnegation which in the last war with China, enabled ladies of noble birth to perform laborious and menial tasks in the Hospitals in order to save the expense of hired labour to the country. Among the foreigners present were Lady MacDonald and her party, including Mrs. Barclay, also Dr. Baetz and many others of prominence. Lady MacDonald was the only foreigner who was invited to be a Patroness, because the Leper Hospital in Kumamoto is in the care of one of her countrywomen and has been maintained by the generosity of English friends during the nine years of its existence. Lady MacDonald with her usual kindness was most energetic in disposing of tickets among foreign friends.

Kawakami and Sada Yakko (who with those who assisted them gave their services entirely gratuitously) excelled themselves in their excellent interpretation of *Shylock* the Jew and *Portia*. In the second scene, the amusing attempts of the servants to imitate their masters, even in conducting affairs of the heart, created much mirth.

In "Little Fred and his Violin," Sada Yakko sustained the part of "Little Fred," and with her enchanting violin danced away all the difficulties of life. We can but hope and have reason to believe that the financial result will be beneficial to the Hospital.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Information has reached us from trustworthy sources that negotiations are still continuing with the Imperial Government in regard to the effect of the decree calling upon life insurance companies to deposit their reserves. Fears are entertained that the decree without modification will so interfere with business as to cause the companies affected to seriously consider their positions in Japan. But it is gratifying to learn that the Government shows a desire to do everything that can possibly be done to meet the views of the Directors of the principal companies.

It is, of course, premature to forecast the final conclusions that may be reached, but it is probable that the important matters which have been discussed with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will do much to strengthen the good understanding which seems to exist between the Department and the offices.

There appears to be great trouble in Mito about the affairs of the Sixty-second Bank. This institution was established in 1878, being one of the cluster of national banks then added to the nation's business mechanism. It was a comparatively small affair, having a capital of only 200,000 yen, but it seems to have gradually won local confidence. During the past few years, however, either its management has been defective or its fortune bad, for it has piled up a debt of 300,000 yen, and on the 14th instant it had to suspend payment temporarily. At first there was something like a panic, but the Mito folk ultimately took the sensible view that their only hope lay in leaving the Bank's staff to effect a settlement. However, the expectation that business might possibly be resumed on the 19th instant, has not been realized, and it is thought that

the end of the year may be the earliest date of recovery. The Bank's deposits amount to 320,000 yen and its loans to 400,000. Altogether its business is of a very paltry character and however insignificant be the fortunes of the Mito people, it is scarcely credible that the difficulties of such an institution will cause them very serious inconvenience.

The Indo-Japanese Association held its inaugural meeting in the Nobles Club, Tokyo, on the 18th instant. Viscount Nagaoka was in the chair, and among those present were Sir Claude MacDonald, Baron Kanda, Professor Takakusu, Mr. Nanjo Fumio, Mr. Shimaji Mokurai, Mr. Kawaguchi Eikai, and Mr. Yoi Tokio. Viscount Nagaoka opened the proceedings by explaining that the purpose of the Association was to promote commercial and social intercourse between India and Japan, and to assist travellers and students who come to this country from India. There was no political element whatever in the affair. Sir Claude MacDonald then spoke. He said that he considered it his duty to assist in promoting the Association because it would contribute indirectly to the friendship between Japan and England, and because India and Japan might derive much mutual benefit by cementing closer commercial and social relations. Speaking personally he took a special interest in the matter because of the part his own father and grand-father had acted in military capacities in India. Baron Kanda (speaking in English) referred to the case of an Indian student under his own care who, having been invited to deliver an address before a certain Society in Tokyo and having been wrongly reported by the press, had experienced some trouble. The Baron dwelt upon the necessity of avoiding everything that had the least colour of politics and confining the labours of the new Association strictly to trade, education and social intercourse.

The *Asahi Shimbun* estimates the yield of rice this year at a figure less favourable than that published some time ago by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. What the Tokyo journal contends is that although climatic conditions were essentially favourable for the early rice, an excess of rain interfered with the second and third varieties, so that the final result was some 2 million *koku* less than the *Nashomusho's* figure. The details of the *Asahi's* calculation are these:—

Production in Central provinces of main island	<i>Koku</i> , 16,774,368
Production in Western provinces of main island	10,253,686
Production in Northern provinces of main island	9,447,675
Production in Kiushu provinces of main island	6,367,275
Production in Shikoku provinces of main island	2,370,192
Production in Hokkaido provinces of main island	311,366
Production in Okinawa provinces of main island	33,319
Total	45,557,581

The original estimate of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was 47,017,211 *koku*, and the final estimate 47,713,166 *koku*, which latter figure exceeds the *Asahi's* by 2,155,285 *koku*. Thus the *Asahi* makes the crop 23 per cent. above that of last year and 13 per cent. above that of an average year, whereas the corresponding official figures were 29 and 18.

People are talking much about an error into which the Court of Cassation has allowed

ed itself to be betrayed. In 1900 Mr. Tachibana, principal of the Female High School in Shimane Prefecture, committed an act which led to his subsequent arraignment on a charge of corrupt practices. Convicted by a Court of First Instance and having the sentence confirmed by a Court of Appeal, he finally reached the Court of Cassation which quashed the previous judgments, and declared him guilty merely of a violation of the Mombusho Regulations, for which offence the Court considered that a fine of 25 yen would be sufficient. But after this judgment had been duly delivered, it was discovered that the Regulations in question had not been put into operation until the 12th of January 1901; that is to say, a date subsequent to the perpetration of the offense which the Court of Cassation had declared to be a violation of these very Regulations. Of course the judgment has been withdrawn, and Mr. Tachibana escapes scot free, barring the fact that for nearly two years he has figured as defendant in criminal prosecutions. Some Tokyo journals are disposed to make much of the Court of Cassation's blunder. Certainly it shows very culpable carelessness. Perhaps we should add that the Court of Cassation has power not only to quash a judgment or to order a new trial, but also to pronounce sentence for an offense of a different character, provided that the evidence sent up to the tribunal clearly warrants such a sentence. Mr. Tachibana, therefore, must be supposed not to have pleaded at all to the charge of having violated the 1901 Regulations.

Japanese newspapers says that Mrs. Dr. McGee, head of the Association of American Military Nurses, has applied to the Japanese Representative in Washington, offering the services of a number of female nurses for duty with the Japanese forces in the event of war with Russia. There are six hundred nurses in the Association and the work done by them during the Hispano-American war is well known. It would seem that they propose to give their services gratis, stipulating merely that their travelling expenses and maintenance should be defrayed by the Japanese Government. This offer will doubtless be highly appreciated by the Japanese nation.

The blustering and bitterly cold winds of the past few days have conveyed a certain intimation that winter's snows were beginning to bury the northern regions of the island. Accordingly the telegraph brings news that in Inawashiro, Yamagata prefecture, and Awomori snow has fallen to great depths and all traffic has been temporarily suspended.

The *Official Gazette* states that Count Alfred Wolff Metternich has joined the diplomatic staff of the Imperial German Legation.

An interesting note about the main trunk line of Formosa is published by the *Kokumin*. The terminal points of the line are Kelung in the north and Takao in the south, the distance between them being 245 miles. Work on the railway has been carried on from both ends, and of the northern section 95 miles have been finished and opened to traffic, namely, from Kelung to Sansakawa via Taipei. On the southern section 81 miles have been completed, and the remaining 5 miles included in this project will be finished before the close of the year, so that Takao and Toroku will be in railway communication. But the central section of

63 miles has not yet been touched, and so long as it remains unfinished the line may be compared to a man with half his body paralysed. This central portion presents many engineering difficulties and the funds for it have been strangely grudged by the Diet. They might, perhaps, have been granted had not the Lower House been dissolved this year, but at any rate the work can not go on. Probably the Diet will be asked to reconsider the folly of such parsimony when it meets next special session.

In view of the recent bye-elections in Great Britain the following, taken from *Public Opinion*, should prove interesting:—Mr. Chamberlain's ascendancy in the political world is one of the most remarkable phenomena ever witnessed by the British people. Five out of six of the articles in the monthly reviews which deal with Imperial questions accept Mr. Chamberlain as the embodiment of all that is virile, assertive, resourceful, and far-sighted in the British race to-day. There has been none like him since Chatham, says "Calchas," in the *Fortnightly Review*, and "he is the only statesman capable of marshalling national and Colonial opinion together in support of one cause." Strenuous opponents of preferential tariffs admit the force of Mr. Chamberlain's personality; in places of public amusement no entertainer is allowed to make fun of him without sharp protest; journals which lend a ready support to his views are, we happen to know, increasing rapidly in circulation; and neither the trade nor the public will tolerate a cartoon which suggests that Mr. Chamberlain may be anything but a hero. The publisher of the "Joseph Jingle Book," for instance, has withdrawn the cartoon by the redoubtable Max Beerbohm, because it was regarded as offensive by the powers that sell and the public that buys. Caesar never enjoyed such a triumph as that.

Heavy falls of snow are reported from the southern provinces as well as from the northern. The centre of the main island is also involved.

Some interesting facts are to be found in the budget for the colonies recently submitted to the French Chamber by M. Dubiel. He enumerates the important colonial acquisitions of the republic from the occupation of Tunis to the present day. These include Tonkin, Madagascar, and the extension of French power in Africa and Indo-China. The French possessions now cover an area of 9,000,000 square kilometers, eighteen times as extensive as the mother country, with a native population of more than 30,000,000. Some statistics furnished by M. Dubiel show that the total expenditure of the mother country on fourteen colonies and groups of colonies is, in round numbers, 86,000,000 francs. Thus the expenditure upon the colonies is equal to about 34½ per cent. of the amount of their purchases of French products. Among the more important colonies this high proportion of the expenditure, in comparison to the imports, rises to about 82 per cent. in the case of the French Congo, 71 per cent. in that of Madagascar and Guiana, 67 per cent. in New Caledonia, 32 per cent. in French West Africa, and 20 per cent. in Indo-China. Following the precedent established since 1901, the budget committee again reduced the subventions granted to different colonies. Indo-China and West Africa are represented as being in a flourishing financial condition,

while the situation of Madagascar is admitted to be less satisfactory.

To the *New York Evening Post*, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, who was a guest of Lord Charles Beresford during the manoeuvres in the Atlantic this year, contributes some interesting remarks on his impressions "The British Navy," he says, "is in a splendid state of efficiency. The target practice is excellent, the drill is excellent. The *esprit de corps* is as near perfect as anything can be. . . . No combination of navies, for example, could by any endeavour make so effective a single fleet. There would be a lot of disjointed units. Their coaling stations and cables all the world over give the British a great advantage. Their fleets would be able to keep at sea longer than those of any other Power. I believe England could bottle up the Red Sea by her fortifications at Aden, so that no enemy could slip through unless by stealth, or perhaps by getting a start before hostilities opened, or by some subterfuge. The Indian Empire is her vulnerable point, but this weakness is set off by her strength at the approaches of the Suez Canal, the great artery of the world's commerce. It would be no small penalty to compel hostile ships to go round by the Cape, and this is what she would be able to do." Col. Thompson goes on to say that it must not be forgotten that to put a fleet into a state of preparedness for war is the work of a lifetime. It cannot be put into action in a hurry. Marksmen, machinists, and seamen, all require long years of training before they are truly efficient, while the education of a naval officer is lifelong. Lord Charles Beresford, he says, is a striking example of this. The Vice-admiral standing on his bridge seemed to know intuitively what would happen long before ordinary eyes had begun to take in the preliminaries, and to his experienced eye it was soon apparent when any ship was losing her station, and an order was despatched for her to make another revolution. This is the sort of perception which only years of study can give, and this is just the sort of perception which goes to win battles. No greater mistake could be made, he thinks, than to suppose that the United States or any other Power can extemporise a fleet for an emergency use. Referring to what he actually saw himself, Col. Thompson says:—"When the three fleets participating in the manoeuvres were combined, there were seventy-two battleships and cruisers, with nearly 40,000 men, all under the command of one Admiral—probably the strongest fleet ever brought together in the history of the world. This enormous assemblage of vessels was handled without a single break; when the entire seventy-two ran to anchor in eight lines, had there been a straight-edge placed in front of them it would not have shown a ship, it seems to me, a foot out of position. They made a flying moor, and when you consider that in point of time, at the speed the ships were going, they were only one minute apart, every seaman will appreciate how wonderfully they must have been handled."

What is the logic of the bitter appetizers that are commonly taken just before the heavy meals of the day both in this country and abroad? The object is apparently to stimulate the secretion of gastric juice, but it has been suggested, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet*, that it would be more physiological to make use of a small quantity of alkali instead, as that is known to

exercise a favourable influence upon peptic secretion. He goes on to say:—

"The chief objections to the use of bitters have been based on researches by Tchelow, who found that administration of large doses of quassia hindered rather than helped the digestive process. Reichmann, moreover, showed that in the fasting stomach, the secretory activity of which is normal or diminished, a bitter drink produced less secretion of gastric juice than a draft of distilled water. These experiments take account solely of the specific action of the bitters and do not regard their reflex effect. These have been particularly studied by Borissov, whose results are analyzed in a recent number of *La Semaine Médicale*. Borissov found that if a little wad of wool soaked in tincture of gentian was put into the mouth (of a dog) immediately before food was administered a marked stimulant effect upon gastric secretion resulted; but if the bitter was used fifteen to thirty minutes before the meal it was quite inefficacious. It is concluded, therefore, that these substances have the power of rendering gustatory sensations more acute and of exercising a temporarily stimulant effect upon gastric secretion; for this purpose they should be given immediately before the meal in small doses and in the form of tincture (10 to 20 drops) rather than cachets or pills. We may remark upon this that the habit is obviously susceptible of abuse, particularly when, as is usually the case, some strong alcoholic liquor is used as the vehicle of the bitter. As a matter of fact, such a stimulant action is the real function which is intended to be subserved by the soup which is taken at the beginning of a meal. There is a tendency . . . to consume this in somewhat large quantity; in such cases it tends to be harmful rather than conducive to digestion; but there can be no doubt, on the other hand, that the use of a tablespoonful or two of a hot and sapid fluid at the beginning of a meal is an excellent means of giving the stomach a fair start in the performance of its functions."

It need scarcely be said that there is not the smallest truth in the news telegraphed by Reuter that the Japanese Government, or its agents, have been endeavouring to float a loan in New York. The financial situation of Japan is most favourable at present, and in the event of emergency she would not be in any way inconvenienced for funds. The Bank of Japan has a specie reserve of 113 million yen; it has some forty millions lying in London; it has a 35-millions legal margin of note-issuing power; the Treasury has the Three Capital Funds, aggregating 50 millions of yen, and has, besides, some 20 millions in London, remaining from the last sale of bonds. Finally, the banks throughout the empire have large stores of idle cash.

INTERPORT RUGBY.

The Rugby captain has fully a score of players to draw upon to make up his fifteen and, the time fixed being the New Year, one may presume there will be no difficulty in any of the chosen getting away. Among the probable forwards W. S. Moss, Kingdon, Bowden, Stuart and Ward are all known hard workers, and one or two of the more "hefty" ones might take a leaf out of the book of the last named. Strome played a good solid forward game in one Navy match, and he can do it always if he tries, as can Wadilove and the two Whites. It is pitiable to see big powerful forwards doing the "passenger" act. Pollard is a hard working forward but is troubled with a leg and Stuart is also obliged to take care. There is a spare forward in Mason, but he has hardly proved himself yet at this game.

The two halves are almost certain to be J. E. Moss and Hayward, the former being at his best in the enemy's territory and the latter excellent in defence. It is not too much to say that Hayward is twice as good as he was last year. The feeding of the three quarters by these halves has of late not been what it should be, but in many cases it has been the fault of the three quarters themselves. In attacking they must get closer to their halves (Cartwright is inclined to over-do it) as a half naturally hesitates to pass the ball about twenty yards back. If E. W. Kilby, for instance, were to stand closer when attacking I feel sure he would

score more often than he does. It may be that he wants to make fairly sure of fielding the ball, but if he should knock on from a pass fifteen or twenty yards behind the half or three quarter who makes the pass, where he does it is where the scrummage is formed, and it all results in loss of ground. Wheeler's play is too well known, and one can only say that he should get more chances than he does. I wonder how his percentage of tries would work out considering the number of times he has had the ball this season. Wheeler's great point is full steam ahead the moment he gets the ball, and should there be a dribbling rush or a run by a forward he is always handy, as witness the *Glory* match. Personally I think if the most is to be made of Wheeler he should play inside instead of on the wing; he himself, however, is the best judge, but, looking at the combined play behind the scrum in all the games played this season, I feel I am right—nay, more—I shall go further and say that, although he has not spoken to me on the subject, I feel sure the above is what Wheeler himself thinks.

In Cartwright we have a veritable grafter, too keen at times, and could, if he would avoid holding the ball too long, make his hard work even more valuable to his side than at present. A keen footballer, he labours under the disadvantage of not being naturally cut out for a three quarter, and a short, waist-high, clean hard pass is a *magnum opus* to him. Be that as it may, he is a worker from the kick-off and whether resident in Kobe or Yokohama no team would be representative without him. This is Foster's first season here and I confess that I cannot make him out. For a man who, it is plain, knows the game, it is not unkind to say that he does not make the most of his opportunities. Why is it? He seems to get the ball more often than other three-quarter, and after running a few yards seems to slacken up and show a fervid anxiety to get rid of it. More dash and more confidence are all that are wanted. In J. L. Graham we have a youngster whose knowledge of the game and his ability to expound it have expanded in a surprising manner. Practice, no doubt, has done it, and Graham is now a fearless young player. He is dodgy in running, keeps his place, and is improving in speed every week. Cox is short of work, as the trainers say, and, good man as he is, unless there is a difficulty with the halves or full back I cannot see where there is room for him.

For the position of full back we seem to have one candidate only, and this is generally the difficulty with clubs everywhere. However, if Van Smith be the captain's chosen, I am sure he will acquit himself well. Now that he does not make those runs straight up the field but, on the other hand, kicks judiciously, he can be trusted; he is a little inclined to get too far up the field when the ball is well within the opponent's twenty-five. If the ball is passed out he will not get the drop at goal or the chance of a run-in—the three quarters will have all those chances and all the glory should anything eventuate, but the full back runs the risk of a kick from the defending side over his head and then he has, or should have, the opposing forwards down on him before he can recover, and even though he may recover, ground is sure to be lost.

So much for individuals, now for some points about our play. First, it is a most astonishing thing that neither our Rugby nor our Association teams can jump away (so to speak) at full speed. It is true that in this connection the Soccer players are the worse offenders, and in support of what I say I should like to mention a conversation which I heard between two members on the day when the Club played the *Lawhill*. Both members, I may say, are natives of the European continent. The conversation ran thus:—

A. (just arriving) "Well, Z, you are always in time to see the start of a football game, but I don't expect the sailors will have a chance."

Z. (who is a regular spectator) "I don't think they will, but I will bet you (here he named a modest kind of refreshment) that the sailors put the ball over their opponents' goal line first, because that is the rule when Yokohama plays against outside teams."

I thought nothing more of this conversation for a quarter of an hour but it soon came back to me when during the first few minutes play the sailors had actually scored three "stars" as the navy men call behinds. That evening I thought a little more about that conversation and could not but acknowledge that my Continental friend was a keen observer. Witness the recent Association match against the *Abion*, to say nothing of certain two interports against Kobe (one lost and the other a draw), both of which would have been wins had there been more dash from the start. Either this failing is due to laziness, to conceit, or both (a sort of "it will be all right in the second half" idea), or it is due to their inability to work at high pressure from the kick-off. The fact is there, glaringly apparent, and players themselves must know to which reason it is due.

It is pleasant to know that there is regular practice daily and I think there is no fear but that Yokohama will give a good account of themselves. But there is one more thing I should like to say and that is "play to the whistle." Probably owing to the fact that a great number of the players were either novices or making their first local appearance more points came up for adjustment on Saturday than is ordinarily the case, but one thing was a source of great surprise to those on the touch-line and that was the cheerful way in which a man who intercepted a wild pass (even though a little forward) or caught a knock-on gave up the ball to scrummage. The painful part was that in every case (there were at least four) it was a more or less experienced player who did it. If you take a knock-on or throw forward from an opponent and stand like a dummy the referee is sure to blow the whistle seeing that you do not take advantage of what is allowed for under Rule 16 and so the ball must be put down. The referee will not, or should not, blow the whistle if you get a move on at once. He will always give you at least a second which is ample time for you to decide what to do. Similarly a fair catch can be made from a knock-on even though the whistle has been blown and the player awarded a free kick (Rule 9). Yet in two instances last Saturday players ignored this privilege and in one case it was odds on a goal being kicked from where the occurrence took place. But no; in both cases the player quietly surrendered the ball to the opposing half (of all people!) and meekly stood by while his forwards packed up. Result—a loss of ground which could certainly have been made and all through want of knowledge or rather want of ready thought. The interruption of a bad pass or knock-on is one of the first things a live Rugby footballer should learn, and it is this liability to interruption which makes the long sky-soaring pass not only useless to one of the same side, but invariably makes it of invaluable aid to the other side.

POSTER.

The team that is to represent Kobe in the Interport Match between Kobe and Yokohama, to be played at Kobe on Saturday, January 2, has now been chosen, says the *Herald*. It is as follows:—

C. Atkinson, Full Back; R. G. Crane, P. L. Spence, E. C. Jeffrey, A. H. Gillingham, Three Quarters; E. H. Moss, C. J. Lucas, Half Backs; J. G. Murray, H. F. Scudamore, Dr. Kilpatrick, C. L. Spence, A. J. Cornes, H. Rankin, G. Alcock, H. A. Stewart, Forwards; G. Stephens, Reserve.

A fair amount of courage was required on Saturday afternoon to face the bitter cold blasts that swept the cricket ground and therefore few spectators turned out to watch the Rugby football match between Born in Japan and the World. The play was less one-sided than the score would lead one to suppose, the Born in Japan having the luck to secure all their points (13) in the first half, to their opponents' 3. On change of ends the balance veered from side to side but neither managed to score anything and the game ended in favour of the Born in Japan by two goals and a try to a try. If anything the victors were the heavier team. Players:—

"BORN IN JAPAN."

Back: K. van R. Smith.

3/4 Backs: E. W. Kilby, J. D. Graham, J. Drum-

mond, H. Goddard.

¼ Backs: J. E. Moss, H. W. Kilby.
Forwards: W. S. Moss (Captain), W. J. White, O. Strome, A. Kingdon, W. B. Mason, H. Y. Irwine, A. W. S. Austen, W. Graham.

"THE WORLD."

Back: W. Goddard.
¼ Back: B. C. Foster, J. S. Cartwright, A. E. Pearson, G. N. Fairhurst.
¼ Backs: P. A. Cox, H. E. Hayward.
Forwards: F. O. Stuart (Captain), F. W. R. Ward, W. B. White, C. A. S. Palmer, W. J. Waddilove, R. C. Bowden, W. M. Squire, A. Hills.

I learn that the following team has been selected to play for the Y.C. & A.C. against Kobe on the 2nd January.

Back.—K. van R. Smith.
¼ Backs.—S. Wheeler, J. Cartwright, J. L. Graham, E. W. Kilby.

¼ Backs.—H. E. Hayward, J. E. Moss.
Forwards.—W. S. Moss (Captain), F. O. Stuart, F. W. R. Ward, A. Kingdon, W. J. White, R. C. Bowden, O. Strome, W. B. White.

It is not quite Yokohama's full strength, but for a team which has to travel down to Kobe it must be considered very representative.

The forwards are a heavy lot, and but for the loss of F. Pollard, who has hurt his leg, are the best Yokohama can put in the field. Forward tackling is strong, and with one or two exceptions all are hard workers. I should like to see more dribbling and men backing each other up better and less wild passing. At half, Yokohama has its weakest point. Both J. E. Moss and Hayward are good at defensive play and work tremendously hard, but in attack they are far too slow and seem unable to get the ball out to their three-quarters as often as they should. I hope they will remember they are on the field to feed their three-quarters and not imagine that by selfish play the game can be won. The three-quarters are far stronger this year than last. Wheeler is back in his old place again, Cartwright is playing his sound game of last year and Kilby has improved a lot. J. L. Graham, the new comer, has made some pretty runs during the last practice matches and deserves his place. Three-quarters must not hang on to the ball too much—remember to pass before you are tackled and get the ball moving across the field as swiftly as possible. Above all run straight and don't circle round like swallows. Remember too to kick at times—it will rest your forwards. Van Smith is the full back. He has kicked well and clean during the season, but I should like to feel confident that he can always grass his man.

P. A. Cox would have been a welcome man at half, but I hear he cannot get away from Yokohama, and Goddard, too, I should have liked to see playing again at back but he seems to have forsaken the football field. Foster will go down as reserve man—if he had played as well as when he first turned out for Yokohama he would I believe have been in the team, but he has lost his dash and nerve.

I shall feel confident that Yokohama will bring back the Rugby shield with them if only they will play hard from the start. Heavy men like Strome and W. B. White must play harder and go into the scrum—hanging on the outside interferes with the halves and the loss of two men in the scrum is disastrous. If everyone works, it will be a well-balanced team—heavy forward, and fast behind—and there is no doubt that strong as Kobe is supposed to be, they must be a good lot to beat our men.

Several supporters are going down to Kobe to see the game. Most of the team travel down by the *Hakui Maru* leaving on the 31st; the remainder go down by train on the Friday night.

I end by wishing W. S. Moss, Yokohama's Captain, good luck, and I shall be a disappointed man if he and his team do not come back victors.

GENRO.

At a Durbar in the historic capital of the Upper Burma kings, Sir Hugh Barnes delivered a speech to 3,000 monks and many Burmese and Chinese notables, in which he explained and justified the policy of the Government in recognising the High Priest of Burmese Buddhism.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held on Friday evening at the Van Schaick Hall, when Dr. N. Gordon Munro delivered a decidedly interesting lecture on the antique coins of Japan. The speaker has devoted many years to the subject of Japanese numismatics and we may shortly expect a learned volume from his pen dealing with this fascinating subject. His lecture last evening was illustrated by lantern slides, and in addition Dr. Munro exhibited many specimens of ancient coins and tokens which have been brought to light in recent years by delvers among old dolmens and burial mounds. Elsewhere we print the lecture and only regret that we are not able to supply the illustrations of the coins as well. Dr. Munro was warmly thanked at the close of his remarks, the motion being proposed by the President. The second part of the programme was as follows:—

1. Piano Solo..... "Prelude"Chopin.
Mr. B. R. Berrick.
2. Violin Solo..... "Romance"Jensen.
Miss Helena Page.
3. Song..... "L'Anneau d'Argent"Chaminade.
Mrs. R. Schmid.
4. Trio....(a) "Elegie"Massenet.
(b) "Min Klinge Mein Leid"Gottmann.
Mr. H. A. Poole, Mr. Rud Schmid and Miss Poole.

The next meeting will be held at the Public Hall on Wednesday, December 30th at 8.30 p.m., when a capital concert programme will be given. The music will include three songs by a local composer, of whose high merit and delightful charm we hear glowing accounts. The President announced that for this "Christmas and New Year's Meeting," as it is called, each member would be allowed to bring one guest without first applying to the Secretary as is usual at ordinary meetings.

YOKOHAMA MODERN SCHOOL.

The Yokohama Modern School broke up for the Christmas Holidays on the 17th inst., after what may justly be described as a successful term. It will be remembered that the school opened at the beginning of this year, on lines admitting the sons of Europeans and Americans only, and that in June last the Principal, Mr. Bruce Mitford, declined the offer of an educational appointment under the Government of Hongkong, in response to numerous promises of local support. These have since been fully realized, some twenty-three pupils having entered in the course of the Autumn Term, a proportion of them being boarding students. A qualified assistant, we understand, will shortly arrive from England.

In the recent Terminal Examinations, ranging over a considerable number of subjects, S. Vincent comes out top and W. Worden second. The results of the term's work and the examination combined are as follows.

ENGLISH AND FORM SUBJECTS.

Form IV. A. 1. W. Worden, 2. S. Vincent, 3. W. Gray.

Form IV. B. 1. T. Betts, 2. V. Worden, 3. E. Esdale.

FRENCH.

Form IV. A. 1. A. Bishop, 2. F. Stone, 3. A. Bailey.
Form IV. B. 1. J. Esdale, 2. E. Esdale, 3. B. Cahusac.

LATIN.

Form IV. A. 1. W. Worden, 2. S. Frank, 3. F. Vincent.

Form IV. B. 1. E. Esdale, 2. J. Esdale, 3. F. Dinsdale.

MATHEMATICS.

Upper Division 1. W. Worden, 2. F. Stone, 3. S. Frank.

Lower Division 1. A. Bailey, 2. S. Vincent, 3. W. Gray.

In the Preparatory form W. Wilson heads the list. S. Frank and J. Mollison are equal and first in Drawing, W. Gray has the first place in Shorthand.

A glance at the School Magazine, the *Modernian*, shows that sport and outdoor enjoyment receive their due need of attention. In short, the Modern School seems in a fair way to realize its ideal: the maintaining of the best traditions of the English Secondary Public School.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

By kind invitation of His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald, the Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the British Legation, Tokyo, on Monday, December 14th, at 4 p.m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read.

By unanimous vote, Article XV. of the Constitution was amended, as previously proposed, to read: "All Members of the Society shall be elected by the Council. They shall be proposed at one Meeting of the Council and balloted for at the next, one black ball in five to exclude; but the Council may, if they deem it advisable, propose and elect a member at one and the same Meeting; provided, that the name of the Candidate has been notified to the Members of the Council at least two weeks beforehand. Their election shall be announced at the General Meeting following."

The Secretary read the list of Members elected during the year; also the following

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL—SESSION 1903.

The Council of the Asiatic Society has to report for the year ending to-day the following matters of interest.

During the year, nine Council Meetings, two General Meetings and one Special General Meeting have been held. At a General Meeting on November 4th, Dr. Baetz read a report on his visit to Tonkin as a Delegate of the Society to the Congress of Orientalists held in connection with the Hanoi Exposition. At the meeting to-day, Professor A. Lloyd lectures on "A Chapter in Indian History." At a Special General Meeting in Yokohama, November 25th, Mr. Ekai Kawaguchi lectured on his "Visit to Lhasa."

Mr. Lay's paper, "History of the rise of political parties in Japan," read at the last annual General Meeting, has been published as Part III. of Volume XXX. of the Transactions. No new papers for publication have been accepted within the year. Such "lean" years are perhaps inevitable for a Society which depends wholly on voluntary contributions. The Council keenly regrets this, and is therefore specially glad to report at least four papers as being already in prospect for next year.

In other directions, the Council can report encouraging progress. Accessions to membership of the Society have been eighteen—seventeen newly elected members and one renewal. Losses have been three—two deaths and one resignation.

As indicated by the number of meetings, the Council has actively worked to promote the interests of the Society. It has ordered the publication for information of members and others of a pamphlet containing the Constitution as revised to date, and a complete list of all publications of the Society. It has had prepared an index of one number of the Transactions, with a view to ascertain the cost and the feasibility of preparing a complete index for all the Transactions. It has with the aid of special committees revised all in some cases slightly modified the prices of Transactions, taken steps to infuse greater interest in the election of Officers and Members of Council, and fixed terms on which Learned Societies and Libraries (not private) may obtain publications of the Society on regular subscription. Finally, it has under its supervision a Committee engaged in the extensive work of arranging works in the Library with a view to render them more easily accessible and thus vastly to increase the utility of the Library. This is merely a brief record of things done.

The Report of the Treasurer was presented as follows:—

TREASURER'S REPORT, ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN, DECEMBER 14, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance in bank Dec. 16, 1902.....	3,513.82
" Membership fees	406.33
" Sale of Transactions	580.75
" Interest and Miscellaneous	61.87
	<u>3,562.77</u>

EXPENDITURES.

To Librarian, for printing of Transactions, assistant, postage, &c.....	401.34
" Insurance	100.00
" Rent (2 years)	200.00
" Postage	21.07
" Balance in Bank, Dec. 14, 1903.....	2,834.36
	<u>3,556.77</u>

R. S. MILLER,
Hon. Treas.

The Librarian said that he was unable to make a formal report. A year ago he had stated that the space of the Library was so over-crowded that

not only were the works in the library more or less inaccessible, but also there was absolute lack of accommodation for publications actually being received. The matter was brought to a head by the arrival during the Summer of four large cases of books from the Smithsonian Institution. Council appointed a Committee to investigate the condition of the Library and to remove to some school library such publications as were hardly likely to be used in the Library of the Society. That Committee began to hold sessions in October, and is still in the midst of its labours. The result is such a confusion in the state of the Library that a report at present is impossible.

The election of Officers and Members of Council for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President, Professor A. Lloyd; Vice Presidents, for Tokyo, Dr. D. MacDonald; for Yokohama, H. B. M. Consul-General, Mr. J. C. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, Professor E. H. Vickers; Recording Secretary for Tokyo, Professor E. H. Vickers, for Yokohama, Dr. J. L. Dearing; Treasurer, R. S. Miller, Esq.; Librarian, Professor J. T. Swift; Members of Council, B. H. Chamberlain, Esq., Professor C. S. Griffin, J. McD. Gardiner, Esq., J. H. Gubbins, Esq., Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., Rev. A. F. King, R. J. Kirby, Esq., Rev. Walter Weston, Professor E. W. Cleinert, Rev. H. H. Guy.

Professor A. Lloyd, having been introduced by the Chairman, Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., read his lecture on

A CHAPTER IN INDIAN HISTORY.

There are two points that I wish to make by way of preface to this paper. In the first place, it is, I fear, on a subject which however attractive it may be to me personally, cannot be made amusing or interesting even to the majority of my hearers or readers.

In the second place, I fear, that in addition to being neither amusing nor interesting, it will have to bear the reproach of not even being instructive. To be instructive there must be at least a certainty about the thing taught; but when we come to the History of India all is uncertainty, confusion and guess-work. We cannot tread with the firm step of the historian who is confident of his ground: all that we can do is to grope and feel and make a cautious step here and there. The only thing then that I can say about my paper is that it is tentative, and possibly suggestive; and with these few words of introduction I will plunge into my subject.

Our earliest knowledge of India—the India of the Vedas, a thousand or more years before Christ—shows us the country then as now under the rule and dominion of a white race of conquerors. The white conquerors of antiquity spoke of themselves as the Aryans—the brave race, possibly, or the men of culture—and invading India from the N. W., across the Indus and through the Punjab, settled themselves in the plain along the upper reaches of the Ganges and Jumna, naming this district the *Arya varsha*, or home of the cultured.

This district came under their own direct rule, but their power and influence reached out far beyond the lands which they had formally annexed to themselves. As far as the mouths of the Ganges, as far as the Vindhya Hills and beyond them, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin they extended their influence and their presence, and being a race of energy and power they gradually acquired for themselves everything that was worth having in the lands which they had chosen for their adopted home. They were the priests, and the warriors, the merchants and the farmers, and from these professions which they thus monopolized they took the names of their highest classes or castes—the Brahmins were priests, lawyers, and scholars, the Kshatriyas, were warriors, and the Vaisyas were farmers and merchants.

These three classes—the aristocracy of ancient India—were a close corporation, held together by pride of birth and station. They were *divya*, "twice born," "the regenerate"—and the term had a social as well as a religious meaning with them—and they had nothing but contempt for what was outside of their pale.

What was outside of these three holy castes was marked off by a colour line as sharply drawn as that which is now drawn in the United States. The Sudras, and the Pariahs—the former, the dark-skinned aborigines living in Aryan states as helots, serfs, or bondmen, and the latter, the aboriginal hill-tribes altogether outside the pale of Aryan civilization,—none of these were "twice-born," none of them possessed the *Arya varsha*, or Aryan colour. They were on the other side of the colour line, and between them and their light-skinned conquerors no social intercourse was possible. They tolerated each other, and that was all.

A good deal of the history of India may be summed up as a record of continual upheavals of the

downtrodden aboriginal races against the Aryan predominance, and especially against the high-handed tyranny of the Brahman caste.

In these upheavals they gained unexpected allies from the ranks of their oppressors. The Brahmins, who were priests, lawyers, and scholars, often exhibited in their dealings with their fellow Aryans of other castes, a combination of intolerance, cunning, and pedantry which the others bore with a very ill-grace. Or it often happened that a Kshatriya or Vaisya, living away from his own people on his estate or farm where he had none but aborigines to associate with, gradually came to be drawn closer to his neighbours and associates, and to lose touch with his own people whom he saw but seldom. In these and in other ways there grew up a discontented party amongst the Aryans themselves, and thus there was formed between the two races an intervening class, formed from both, whom I should compare, if it were not obviously an invidious thing to do so, with the "poor white trash" of the South. In the hands of these men the opposition to Brahman despotism took a more enlightened as well as a more spiritualized form. Several of the great schools of Hindoo philosophy are esteemed heretical by the Brahmins: they were established by discontented Aryans seeking some logical ground for their opposition to Brahmanism. Several forms of religion showed themselves in opposition to the religious system which had grown out of the worship of Vedic times. The most noted of these—Jainism and Buddhism—were the Kshatriyas, men of the warrior caste, in revolt against the ceremonialism of the Brahmins.

Buddha died in B.C. 481 (that is at least the commonly accepted date). His long life had been spent in the inculcation of a simple and yet exalted system of religious morality which was well calculated to unite together into one the complex network of races that live together in the peninsula of India. Buddha knew nothing about a privileged race of twice born people, nothing about the colour line that separated Aryan and Pariah. His salvation was free for all men, and his community of monks made no distinction between clean and unclean. He tried to weld India into one body: and if we remember that during the years of Sikyammuni's ministry the Persian King Darius Hystaspis established himself in the Punjab, we shall not perhaps be astonished at the success which attended his efforts. India perhaps felt that she needed a united front to present to the new invader.

Buddha died in B.C. 481, and within a few weeks of his death, his followers, meeting in Council in the cave at Rajagriha, recited in an oral form the whole of his teachings on doctrine, morals, and discipline. That they could recite it orally speaks volumes for the simplicity of the original deposit of Buddhist teaching.

Just one hundred years later it was necessary to hold a second council, and the subject discussed was the Ten Indulgences. The early Buddhist morality had been a hard and severe one. It was admirably suited for a band of religious fanatics going forth in the first burst of missionary enthusiasm. When the number of adherents became a large one, and when for other reasons it became necessary or at least advisable to attract to the Buddhist cause as large a number of adherents as possible and to let Buddhism loom as large as possible in the eyes of the world, it was very natural that a demand should arise for a relaxation of the original rule. This, I think, will be found to give a satisfactory reason for the Ten Indulgences which the Second Buddhist Council sanctioned.

The Brahmins were at this time weak and divided; the Buddhists strong and buoyant with hope. They were evidently straining every nerve to become the dominant state religion of India, and it was not long before they got their chance.

In B.C. 334, not fifty years after the Council which had granted the Ten Indulgences, Alexander the Great started out on his career of conquest, and eight years later, B.C. 326, crossed the Indus, defeated the Indian King Porus at the Hydaspes, and threatened the whole of India with his power. Porus was a Brahman, and in his person Brahmanism had showed herself powerless to defend India from invasion. It is true that Alexander died soon after, but Hellenism had come to stay and India needed a Saviour. The Saviour was found amongst the dark-skinned aborigines and the hour of Buddhist prosperity had come.

In the middle reaches of the Ganges, on the confines of what is now the province of Bengal, with its capital near the city now known as Patna, was the Kingdom of Magadha, a country which for centuries had been ruled over by a dynasty of Aryans with liberal tendencies who had from the earliest times been very favourably disposed towards Buddhism. Magadha was, in fact, the headquarters of Indian Buddhism, and if we take a map of India and compare the position of Patna with that of Lucknow, which in later years became the capital of the Mogul

Emperors, we shall see that it was not so badly placed for becoming the seat of Empire for the whole of India.

In the year 320, three years after the death of Alexander, a successful insurrection placed on the throne of Magadha an adventurer of the Sudra caste, Chandragupta* by name, who established a dynasty that lasted for many generations. He was not a Buddhist but he was certainly not a Brahmanist, for he did what no Brahmanist would have done—he married the daughter of Seleucus Nicator, the general who succeeded to the Asiatic dominions of Alexander, and he by his consummate state-craft saved India from a conquest by the Greeks.

Chandragupta, (who has been supposed to have been by religion a Jain) died B.C. 291. His son may be passed over: his grandson, the celebrated Asoka, came to the throne B.C. 263. Asoka was a man of strong religious feelings, he has been called the Constantine of Buddhism, he might perhaps equally well be called its Kaiser Wilhelm, for he had all that monarch's fondness for preaching sermons to his subjects, and he preached them on stone so that they might never be forgotten. Originally like his grandfather, a Jain, he was converted to Buddhism some years after his accession, and distinguished himself by the fervour of his zeal in the propagation of his new faith.

A third Council was held: doctrines revised, discipline restored, and what was more, a great band of missionaries sent out towards all the four quarters of the compass to preach the faith to which the Great Asoka had given his adherence, and, it may be, extolled the power and justice of the great monarch who, in early days, had styled himself Piya-dasi, "The friend of the gods" and who had now become the patron and friend of the Buddhists.

Within a few years after the close of the Council, the Buddhist emissaries had pushed out from Magadha to Kashmir and Sind in the West, to Ceylon in the South, to the Malay Peninsula, Java, and Siam in the South and East. What they took with them we know from the conditions of Buddhism in Ceylon, the country in which Buddhism has found a more congenial soil than anywhere else in the world. It was no longer that simple and condensed form of words which the early disciples had been able to recite without books in the cave of Rajagriha, neither did it consist of tremendously long dissertations such as the Dai Hannya Kyo (Maha Prajna Paramita Sutra) known to Buddhists in Japan. The sacred books of Buddhism, written in Pali, and revered in Ceylon, are those known as the scriptures of the Lesser Vehicle, and form as it were a mean between the brief simplicity of the original deposit and the lengthy prolixity of some of the Mahayana Scriptures. They are far more philosophical and less theological or doctrinal, and perhaps not so lofty in their aim.

Asoka died in B.C. 235. His principal work was undoubtedly to promote the spiritual and ethical welfare of his subjects, but mixed with his religious work there seems to have been more or less of a lower ambition—the desire to be the ruler of a mighty Empire and to unite the peoples of India as far as may be under one sceptre. These dreams, however, were destined only to have a transient fulfilment. His heirs were not the inheritors of Asoka's genius: the dynasty which he had founded passed away, and not many years after his death, Northern India passed under a foreign yoke. From B.C. 181 to B.C. 151 mixed hordes of Greeks and Bactrians re-established the conquests of Alexander and Seleucus and Graeco-Bactrian influence established itself in the peninsula. It is in this period that is placed the life and activity of Nagasena, the forerunner of the Mahayana School of Buddhism known, to us through a book in which he is represented as discussing religious problems with Menander, one of the latest of these Graeco-Bactrian Kings. The book itself is probably of a later date, but the very fact of its existence points to the existence of the tradition which makes the Greek King Menander to have been a Buddhist.

The age of the Graeco-Bactrian Kings—B.C. 180 to B.C. 100 must have been an age of great commercial and literary activity. Rome, which had just finished the Empire of Carthage, was in its period of greatest expansion. Syria and Egypt were still mighty monarchies, and the luxury which was already then invading Europe made great demands on Indian commerce. Greece and India, acted and reacted upon one another, and the influence mostly exercised by Greece upon India was not purely Hellenic, but Hellenic mixed with Syrian or Egyptian elements.

I have often thought, and here I write more by way of conjecture and suggestion, that it is to this period, when the intercourse between India and the Levant was so frequent, that we must ascribe the origins of Gnosticism on the one hand, and a part of the Mahayana Scriptures on the other.

Gnosticism I know did not make its formal appearance in the world until some time after the appear-

* Σανδράγουτος.

ance of Christianity, but Gnosticism was a very complex system of philosophy, if philosophy it may be called, and complex systems such as this do not spring into existence in a day. I look upon Gnosticism as a system of eclectic religionism which took something from Buddhism, and something from India, and something from Palestine and something from Greece, and which, when confronted by the rising tide and youthful energy of Christianity, took something from that faith too. But Gnosticism existed before Christianity, and it has so many points of similarity to Buddhism that it is impossible to avoid the inference that the two have had some connection with one another. Certainly, the Greek word *γνῶσις* has the same meaning as the Sanskrit *bodhi*.

It is in this period also that I feel disposed to place the beginning of some part of the Mahayana Scriptures.

It is known that there are among the Mahayana writings a few that select Amida as the sole Buddha to whom the devout seeker after salvation need have recourse, and who place in the western Paradise of Amida the Heaven which should be the immediate goal of this life's religious aspirations. The books themselves, as we have them, belong perhaps, from their style, to a later century—I am not judge enough to express an opinion on that—but we find in Greece and Rome at this time a tendency to Henotheism, the picking out of one God to the exclusion of others; we find the same in Hindooism in the devotion to Krishna as the one divine being who is worth cultivating out of the whole number of divine Beings, and I look upon Amida as the Buddhist answer to Krishna and the counterpart of the Gnostic conceptions of later times.

But to return to history. About 200 years before Christ, a Turanian tribe, sometimes spoken of as Scythians, and sometimes as Sakae, in Chinese as *Sse*, invaded India, and established a Kingdom in *Kashmir*, which lasted for fully three centuries. When Pur Lord was born, a Scythian monarch (an ancestor of the present Rajputs) was sitting on the throne of the largest and most powerful state of India; and when the first Christian preacher came to India, the sovereign of the state to which he is said to have come was the Buddhist sovereign Kanishka. (A.D. 64—120). Kanishka was not only one of the greatest Kings of the north of India, but also one of the most zealous of Buddhists. It was he who summoned the third, or, as some call it, the fourth Council of Buddhism, and it was he who, with the assistance of Asvaghosha and Nagarjuna, pushed the preaching of Buddhism far beyond the borders of India proper, to Tibet, to the country beyond the Himalayas and as far as Turkestan.

Kanishka's council, which was held according to the generally received opinion about the year A.D. 60 or 70, settled the Mahayana Canon of Scripture. What that Canon originally comprised is not exactly known. It certainly did not contain the whole of the multitudinous volumes which now belong to it, for many of these are confessedly of a much later date; but its principal books were certainly the so-called nine *dharma*s,* of which the *Mahaprajna Paramita Sutra* (Dai Hanuya Kyo) the *Lakṣa Vistara* and *Saddharma pundarikā* are the most important. The first of these contains the philosophy of the reformed or transformed Buddhism, the second, the earthly life, and the glorification of the Founder of Buddhism.

In the formation of the Mahayana Canon, Kanishka had the assistance of two great jurists who may be considered the founder of Mahayana Buddhism.

Nagayana, (Jap. Ryūjū) a native of Berar in Central India, the writer of the so-called Madhyamika Sutras, which maintain the philosophical doctrine of the *void*, a doctrine which permeates the Hanuyakyo, and which is found in some Greek philosophies, but very distinctly in the *Kénoum* and *πληρωμα* of Valentinus Basilides and other contemporary Gnostic writers. The Hanuyakyo is pantheistic, the impersonal essence from which Buddhas, gods and men alike emanate (Jap. *Shinago*), being a conception very much akin to that of the Gnostic Bythos (*πύθος*).

Kanishka's other coadjutor was Asvaghosha (Jap. Memyo), a poet and the author of a famous Sanskrit lyric, the *Buddha carita*, or Life of Buddha, which is an abbreviation or condensation of the *Lalitavistara* mentioned above.

Two points, connected with this period, deserve to be touched on.

* The nine *dharma*s are given by Levi in *Journal Asiatique* for 1892. In do not here transcribe the names of these books. It is, however, interesting to note that two of them are *Tantra* books and clearly belong to a later era. This brings the number of genuine Mahayana *dharma*s down to seven. There is a curious point worthy of being noted in Epiphanius Haeres, XXXIX. 5. Speaking of the *Sethians*, whom there is some ground for identifying with the *Sse*, he mentions that they venerate seven books: *ἐντά λέγοντες εἶναι βιβλία*.

Indian tradition says that Nagayana obtained his Mahayana during his sojourn amongst a tribe known as the *Nagas* or snake-men. It is perhaps only a coincidence, but it is certainly curious that one of the most prominent, though least known, sects of Gnostics was called the *Ophite*, or Snake sect.

It is also worth remembering that St. Thomas, the Apostle of Christ, is said to have preached in India during the reign of Kanishka, and that the Apocryphal "Acts of the Blessed Thomas," says that he was martyred in a city which has been identified with Kanishka's capital, and by a prince of the name of Misdes, who has been identified with Kani-hka's grandson Vasudeva.

The whole of the Sakya era, and of the Gupta era which followed it (these two eras embracing the first three centuries of our chronology), was an age of great literary activity. The Brahmans, who had been long waiting for another innings, were stirred to activity by leaders such as the great Sankaracharya in a fresh combat with Buddhism, which, divided into the opposing schools of the Greater and Lesser Vehicles, was no longer able to withstand the attacks of its determined and persevering foes, and though in A.D. 634 a fifth council was held under a King of the name of Silāditya to settle the differences between the two great schools, the day of Buddhism was over. It was attacked by Brahmanism on the one side, by the rising vigour of Mahomedanism on the other, and it fled from the sacred soil of India to recuperate itself in Tibet, China and Japan.

The rest of Buddhist history scarcely concerns India; but it should follow as a necessary conclusion to this paper.

About the year 800 A.D. a Buddhist monk of Peshawur, Asauga by name, preached a new form of Mahayana, known as the Tantra Buddhism, which consisted in engrafting the local deities of Tibet on to the Buddhas, so that the former were considered to be the personifications of the latter. This *Tantra* or *Yogachara* Buddhism was brought over to Japan by Kobo Daishi in the so-called Shingon sect, and by identifying the deities of Japan with the Buddhas, was the first to make a permanent place for itself in the religious consciousness of Japan. Thus the last formed of Buddhist sects was the first to take root in Japan, and the others came in reverse order—after the Shingon, the philosophic Zen and Tendai, which based themselves on the Hannya Kyo and Hokekyo, and after these the Pure Land sects of the Jodo, which took as the basis of their teachings the faith in the mercies of the one Buddha Amida.

At the close of the Lecture, Rev. C. F. Sweet asked Professor Lloyd how he could fix upon the year 481 B.C. as the exact date of Buddha's death? Professor Lloyd replied: "The date of the death of Buddha is fixed by the Second Council, which is known to have occurred 100 years after his death, and 50 years before the invasion of Alexander."

The CHAIRMAN then spoke substantially as follows:—You certainly will not expect me to say anything new regarding the history of Buddhism which Mr. Lloyd has so clearly outlined for us. He has made us all his debtors by his very interesting lecture. When he said in advance that he feared his sketch would not be instructive, he under-estimated, I think, the part which intelligent conjecture plays in instruction. Conjectures based on the careful collation of facts by one scholar after another have filled many a gap in history and it may well be that a trustworthy chronology of Indian Buddhism is among the possibilities of the future. If so, it will be reached through a series of conjectures each term of which will have had its value,—will have been instructive. Certainly the relation between Gnosticism and Buddhism, which Mr. Lloyd sees, is a matter of deep interest, and the points of similarity between the two systems are very striking. Incidentally Mr. Lloyd has referred to the transmission to Japan of one of the later forms of the Mahayana school, where it has become the doctrine of the Shingon sect. This reference suggests an important field for research lying before our door. It is no doubt true that the beginnings of Japanese Buddhism are obscure, but I think that investigations conducted under the guidance of the spirit which has opened so many closed doors in the history of other lands would yield results of great interest to the student of the history of religion all over the world. We must not forget that it is not merely the beginnings of Buddhism in Japan which should attract the student, for the growth of Buddhist thought and Buddhist institutions in Japan is not less worthy of patient, painstaking study. The

literature is abundant, superabundant, indeed, after the period of planting.

To one possessed by the historic spirit so sedulously fostered in these days in our best universities, the otherwise tedious path of him who undertakes to sift this mass of literature will be enlivened by many glimpses of the social life of the people, which, taken together, will enable him to reconstruct the society of olden time with a completeness hardly possible now. Certainly no adequate setting forth of that old life has yet been made, and the chasm which separates it from the life of to-day is by no means appreciated by most observers, even among those who have lived long in Japan; yet it is only those who by the constructive imagination have made the old days live again that can rightly measure the progress Japan has made and see the goal towards which her course is making.

While not strictly germane to the subject of the afternoon, before leaving the chair which you have kindly allowed me to fill for so many years, you will pardon me, I am sure, if I suggest for the benefit of the younger members of the society, two or three other fields of inquiry into which I trust they may see their way to enter.

The first is that of biography. The lives of a few of the leading men of Japan have been written, but there are many others of whom the world would like to know, especially if their lives could be shown in their natural environment. Some of the most interesting and instructive biographies will be those of men of lesser note, such for example as belonged to the little coterie of scholars of the Dutch language, in the first half of the last century, who might will be called the harbingers of the new civilisation. Here, too, the materials are abundant. A translation of a biography with suitable annotations would have the deepest interest.

Another line of investigation might well be the dialects, especially those of Kyushu, though those of the extreme north would possess hardly less interest to the philologist.

Another still might well be some department of modern life, such, for example, as agricultural education. Perhaps no country in the world is making more strenuous, or more successful, efforts to place its agriculture on a scientific basis. Witness the two Agricultural Colleges and the two grades of subordinate schools in, I think, every prefecture, not to speak of several schools with the specific object of training young farmers in the production of silk. Such investigations would not consist simply in the collation of the statistics published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; but in visiting the schools, studying their methods; observing their success in awakening an intelligent interest in practical agriculture on the part of the students; examining the attempts being made to adjust the life of the farmer to the new social conditions, etc. The problems of the Japanese small farmer are many and grave, far more so than most foreign residents dream, and whether we look at them from the point of view of philanthropy or from that of sociology, they should possess absorbing interest.

These examples are simply illustrations of the many and varied fields which are as yet relatively unworked. There are others not less inviting. But they are not to be looked upon simply as interesting. The results are bound to be instructive and who can tell but what some of them may sway in an important degree the current of the world's thought.

The CHAIRMAN then said that he had for several years derived great pleasure from his position as President of the Society; that he desired to thank the Society for the honour and the pleasure conferred upon him by his repeated election; and that he would most cordially bespeak for his successor the same warm support and sympathy that had been extended by the Society to himself.

Professor A. LLOYD said he was sure that many others would have been better than himself as President of the Society. But, since the Society had honoured him by electing him President, he could only express his warm appreciation of the honour and say that he would do all in his power to serve the Society efficiently.

On the proposal of the Chairman, every member of the Society rose to vote thanks to His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald for his kind and pleasant entertainment of the Society. The CHAIRMAN declared the meeting adjourned.

ANTIQUÉ COINS OF JAPAN.

[READ BEFORE THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1903, BY DR. N. GORDON MUNRO.]

History, rigidly defined, is the narrative of past events compiled from contemporary record, and the written document is thus held to be the best witness of its truth. Judged by this standard, the dawn of Japanese history must be placed in the beginning of the eighth century of our era, for the first known record was not completed till the year 712 A.D. The twilight which precedes the dawn had begun, however, some three hundred years previously, with the advent of the Chinese ideograph, and it is safe to assume that the accounts of these three centuries are not entirely legendary. It may be called the protohistoric period of Japanese civilisation, and its interest to the numismatist lies in this, that it has been credited with the production of a coinage which has fallen into oblivion, and left the vestiges only of its former existence.

The period of Wado, which may be said to mark the dawn of higher civilisation, opened in the year 708 of our era, but the previous three hundred years were relieved from total darkness by the light, at first feeble and flickering, of writing and the rudiments of literature, which came from what is now Korea, in the beginning of the fifth century A.D. The arrival of Buddhism, a hundred and fifty years prior to the Wado period, must have carried in its slow but steady progress, the elements of such learning and enlightenment as the use of the ideograph and the higher moral precepts of Buddhism could bestow on those who came within its reach.

In many other ways, the increasing intercourse with China and Korea, brought, not only literature, but the knowledge of various arts, such as silk rearing and weaving and the working of metals. The constant warfare of these early times had, doubtless, maintained the art of weapon-making at the state of high efficiency which it had reached at the time of the great invasion, or emigration, a thousand years before the Wado. We are told that this protohistoric period produced a large image of Buddha, cast in bronze, and garnished with gold, so that the arts of metallurgy were not unknown.

Most of the bronze ornaments, mirrors, &c., which have been found in the early sepulchral tombs are, however, of Chinese or Korean origin, and the scarcity of copper, and probably of iron was such, that weapons and mirrors were copied in stone and placed in the tombs for the service of the dead. The scarcity of gold and copper is a theme upon which the old historians have much to say, and it seems as if the efforts of the protohistoric Japanese were mainly directed to squeezing tributes of these metals from the minor kingdoms which now constitute Korea. Chamberlain and Aston have shewn that these efforts were not always so successful as the legendary accounts would lead us to suppose.

The dolmens, or stone sepulchral chambers of the early Japanese, were not built later than about 600 A.D., and at this date it is practically certain that no coins were in existence. Mr. William Gowland, who had exceptional opportunities of studying this subject, and who examined no fewer than four hundred dolmens, states, with regard to the burial of the dead: "When a warrior was laid in these rude stone chambers of the dead, his wants in a future world, where he was supposed to continue his existence, were supplied in unstinted measure. He was clothed in his robes, adorned with his personal ornaments, his implements of the war and of the chase, and the bits and trappings of his horse were all placed near him. Around, and at the entrance of the dolmen chamber, were arranged offerings of food, water, wine and flowers, in vessels of pottery, some of which are of elaborate forms." But, "coins are

absent," he tells us. I have visited many of these tombs, and made diligent enquiry about the existence of coins therein, but have been unable to find a solitary instance where they were found in the dolmens proper.

We know that coins were made during the Wado period, and we know that they were then placed in the graves of the dead, as a necessary part of their outfit. Had they been in existence during the dolmen period, they would almost certainly have been found in these tombs.

During the century that elapsed between the end of the Dolmen Period and the beginning of Wado, there is no valid evidence that there was a metallic currency in Japan. Such had been used in China for twelve centuries before the Wado period, and I confess that I was greatly surprised to find that coins were lacking in this country, so late as the beginning of the eighth century.

It is stated in the historical works, "Nihon Shoki" and "Dai Nihonshi," that a silver coin was made as early as the reign of the Emperor Kenso, (485-487). The statement in the "Dai Nihonshi" has, however, evidently been taken from the "Nihon Shoki," and the latter has inferred it from an obscure passage in the "Nihongi," the historical accuracy of which is very much open to question, even, as Mr. Aston has pointed out, as late as the 6th century.

Several pieces of silver have been found, bearing something like the same badge, or stamp, and these have been claimed by certain writers as the coin in question. The first of these was discovered in the Province of O-Sumi, during the period of Kyoho (1716-1735), then in the Settsu Province in the 11th year of Ho-Reki, (1761), and afterwards in several other places. This so-called coin, however bears no written character, whereby its age or quality might be ascertained, but only a mark which has nothing to distinguish it from the stamps placed on precious metals as a guarantee of weight.

One of these so-called coins, which I will shew to you, is said to have been found in the soil at the village of Kawanishi in the province of Yamato, in the 3rd year of Kei-O, (1867,) but as the Japanese are known to have been collecting coins for fifty years before the period of Kyoho, when the first coin of this kind was discovered, and as imitations of old and rare coins have been made since the 17th century, I look upon these specimens with great suspicion. This silver piece has apparently been cast in a rough mould, and then stamped with a design, which has been variously described as that of the sun, moon and three stars, a flower, a bunch of riceheads, all of which ideas cannot be correct. If it is symbolical of anything, the rice supposition may be near the truth for there is little doubt that rice was used for money even for centuries after the Wado period. It is possible that it may have been used in some locality as a metal certificate, representing a definite quantity of rice, just as the modern banknote bears the name of a definite amount of gold or silver. On the other hand it is quite as likely that these marks were of the same significance as our "hall mark" to guarantee the quality of the metal, or perhaps its weight.

Another so-called coin is made of copper, and is supposed by some authorities, without any serious reason that I can discover, to have been in circulation even before the silver one. It is illustrated in the older books, but no specimen of it is known to exist. It appears to have been round, with an oval hole in the centre, and the marks of four crosses, or what have been called "symbols of rice plants," on one side. To my poor judgement, they might be rice fields as easily as rice plants, and seem to take after the four leaved shamrock more than either of them. These marks are probably pictorial, but as they do not correspond to any known character, they cannot speak for themselves, and we cannot speak for them.

The same remark applies to the silver piece. Moreover as this piece was produced in the latter part of the 5th century, if the books are right, and the written character was introduced not later than the beginning of the same century, it would be very remarkable if it did not bear the Chinese

ideograph, especially when we consider that the written coins of China must have been known at that time to the Japanese.

In ancient times it is probable that the small arrowheads, found in Japan, made of agate and other superior stone, were used as a medium of exchange, while the claw-shaped ornaments of similar material and the beads of crystal and stone, found in the dolmens were sometimes used for a similar purpose. The rings of copper too, covered with gold and silver, which served an ornamental function, may have been, like the Keltic and other primitive rings of Europe and Asia, used as a metallic currency. Shells were almost certainly used as they have been in China and southern Asia, not to mention America, in quite recent times. In this connexion, it is interesting to note that those characters in Chinese having reference to money, usually have "Kai" meaning a shell, as a component, surely a suggestive survival!

Mr. Hamada in an interesting pamphlet, gives many reasons for thinking that rice was the current medium of exchange in the protohistoric, and even later times. He says that the word "ine," rice, in the stalk, may be recognised in "nedan," price, and that the word "atai" also meaning price or value, is derived from "atashi," rice equivalent. Many other reasons are given for his belief, which time does not allow us to discuss at present, but I think that he makes out a good case for the hypothesis that rice played the part of coin so efficiently that the need for a more portable currency was not acutely felt.

The value of rice itself, however, must have been subject to severe fluctuations, from climatic and other causes, such as the devastation accompanying rude warfare. During the latter part of the 7th century, several appointments of officials were made relating to the establishment of a mint and the regulation of taxation, weights and measures, &c. There is no evidence that coins were actually produced, for the reason probably that copper was not found in sufficient amount to justify its use as a circulating medium. One of the most notable events in the history of Japan, the physical basis of her later civilisation, the auspicious omen which ushered in the accession of the Empress Gemmei, was the discovery of an abundant supply of copper in the Province of Musashi. This occurred in the 4th year of Keiun, which was thereupon changed to Wado, meaning Japanese Copper.

When this discovery was announced, the hearts of the Empress Gemmei and her ministers must have quickened with joy. At last their hopes were realised; their land had opened out its hoard of the precious metal, which would give wealth and prosperity; a metallic currency would remove the stigma of barbarism and advance the country in the esteem of China, the source of all its civilisation, than which no higher culture could be imagined at that time. Thus, under feminine sovereignty, Japan made its first firm stride in the march of civilisation. In the 5th year (712), the dawn of history opened with the completion of the "Kojiki," or records of ancient matters. All but the later chapters are, as Professor Chamberlain has pointed out in his translation of this work, merely records of folk lore and oral tradition, but it is none the less of great value to the archaeologist and historian. By the use of the etymological spade he has found amongst the often incoherent verbiage of its pages, the material from which he has been able to sketch the life of the protohistoric Japanese. If money was known before the publication of the Kojiki, it is strange that there is no mention of it in its pages.

From the 1st year of Wado to the 2nd year of Tentoku, that is to say, from 708 to 958 A.D., a period of two hundred and fifty years, twelve coins of different denomination were issued by the Government of Japan. Such coins are called "Sen," a word of Chinese derivation, meaning a fountain, hence something which flows, like our own word "Currency," which has originated from the same basic idea. "O Ashi," literally "honourable foot," which is the common word for this money, also conveys the idea of movement. Although the expression "Copper coinage" is used to describe this form of money,

every one knows that the copper is diluted with tin, zinc, and sometimes lead, and should properly be called bronze. The quality of bronze may vary considerably, and in the case of the twelve antique coins of Japan, there is to be noticed a gradual deterioration from the first to the last, not only in size but in quality. The cause of this deterioration is to be found in the fact that the finds of the Wado period became exhausted and great difficulty was experienced in getting copper for the mint. The great wave of Buddhism which now swept over the country, served to increase this difficulty, for vast amounts of coin, copper ornaments and utensils as well as fresh supplies went into the melting pot, in order to make the images of Buddha, thousands in number and sometimes of great size, which were erected everywhere. The twelve bronze coins which I shall try to describe this evening, are known to Japanese collectors as the "Jiu Ni Zeni," or twelve *sen*. The number might be increased to fourteen by the addition of a gold and a silver coin but it is doubtful whether these went into circulation. The first of the Japanese *sen* is usually called "Wado Kaichin," and is so named in all Japanese works on the subject. The characters, as in all the twelve antique *sen*, read like the figures of a clock. From the Tensho period onwards the reading is crosswise, from above downwards and from right to left. The late Mr. Narushima Ryuhoko pointed out that the character "Chin" should be regarded as a contracted form of the character "Ho," so that this coin would properly read "Wado Kaiho." I will mention his reasons when we come to look at the photographs of the coins. He also gave cogent reasons for thinking that this coin, in its later and perfect form, was really cast by Chinese workmen, imported from the mainland of China.

The size and weight of the Wado *sen* call for a few remarks. It may be stated generally, as applicable to all the antique *sen*, that the first issue of each denomination is always larger than those which follow. To some extent this is due to the shrinking of the clay mould in heating it for the reception of the molten metal. If the *sen* which have been cast in one mould are used for making another, the resulting coin will be less in diameter than those of the first mould. Doubtless also the differences in size which are so noticeable in these coins were due in some measure to the fact that they were coined in different places, according to the supply of copper available at the time.

The intentional debasing of the coinage in order to reap a profit, must, however, be regarded as the main reason for the progressive deterioration of these coins from the first issue to the later ones. The officials to whom this privilege of minting was entrusted were sometimes the highest in the land, and in those rude times their conduct was above criticism. When the Government decided to issue a new coin, the last issue of the former one was so poor in size and quality that the new *sen* was usually quite superior. It was issued at the rate of one to ten of the previous coins, and its acceptance by the community was probably facilitated by this fact. This difference, however, between the value of the old and the new, must have been productive of much discontent, though the possession of money was chiefly limited to the upper, or wealthy classes, who perhaps found means to recoup themselves for this sudden, and rather startling, fall in exchange.

In the 4th year of Wado, the price of rice, or its ratio to copper, was fixed by Government edict. Six "Sho" or sixty "Go" of rice, could then be had for one cash or *sen*, usually called in its unit capacity a "Mon." At present the price for the average quality of rice is about one *yen* for the same amount. Presuming therefore that the measure called the "Go" is the same now as then, the purchasing value of the Wado *sen* was something like a thousand times that of the present day. A Japanese man consumes about five "Go" of rice daily, so that he could have lived in the Wado period for twelve days on one *sen*, with the addition of a few "snacks" of fish and vegetable. At the present time the wages of a carpenter are about a *yen* per day. Now the *yen* is equal to a thousand "Mon," of the smaller *sen*,

and about five hundred of the larger ones, so that he could have provided himself with rice, if we count only five hundred *sen* to the *yen*, for sixteen years, on the wages which he received for one day's labour in 1903.

At that period the highest officials of the realm, chiefly princes of the blood, received in one year, 30 "Hiki" of cloth, 100 hanks of silk, and the princely salary of 2000 "Mon," the equivalent of two *yen*, at the present day, while the 8th class received 1 "Hiki" of cloth and 20 "Mon" per annum, equivalent to two *sen*.

It would appear that the Wado Kaiho was coined for fifty years after its first appearance, for it is stated in ancient history that in the second year of Tenpei Hojo, 758, the Empress Koken gave permission to one of the great family of Fujiwara, upon whom she looked with favour, to cast coin for the Government. I need scarcely remind residents of Japan, that the Fujiwara family, though not occupying the throne, were practically the rulers of Japan from the years 640 to 1050.

In the 3rd month of the 4th year of Tenpei Hojo, 760, the Empress Koken having gone into retirement, three new coins were minted, of copper, silver and gold respectively. There is little doubt that the copper coin alone went into circulation. It is called the Mannen Tsuho, or Current Treasure of Ten Thousand Years. The characters are said to have been written by Kibi Mabi, a scholar and man of genius, and the founder of the first syllabic writing called the Katakana. It was issued at 1 to 10 of the previously existing Wado *sen*. The reason given for its issue was also stated previously to the introduction of nearly all the new coins of the antique group, namely that there were many forgeries, and that the currency had become so debased that it was necessary to issue a new *sen*. In this case the forgeries were said to equal in amount the Government currency.

Of the silver coins which were made along with the Mannen Tsuho, there is only one genuine specimen in existence, which is in the possession of Mr. Kameoka Seikoku, of Osaka. The motto reads "Taihei Gempo," or original Treasure of Great Peace. It was issued at the rate of 1 to 10 of the copper coin.

The gold coin was called Kaiki Shoho, or Initial Foundation of Excelling Treasure. This was in reference to a gold currency, but it was not carried into effect. Like the Taihei Gempo, it has, with a solitary exception, vanished from human ken and left only a host of conjectures. The one specimen remaining is now in possession of the Imperial Household Department. It was exhumed from under the gateway of the Sai Dai Ji temple at Nara, in company with one Taihei Gempo, one silver Wado *sen* and one Mannen Tsuho. It is stated in the "Sei Sui Ki," that in the second year of Jisho, 1178, Komatsu Naidaijin placed 99 pieces of gold under the pillow of his sister, the wife of the Emperor, and prayed for her quick recovery. These are said to have been Kaiki Shoho coins, but this belief appears to me to rest solely on the assumption that there were no other gold coins in existence. Pieces of gold, stamped with their weight were, however, in use at that time, and besides it was quite customary to use paper substitutes for this purpose, which, after the Chinese fashion, were afterwards burned as an offering to the god whose aid had been sought. It seems rather an economical plan, and reminds one of the two persons who undertook to place £10 to each in the coffin of a deceased friend. A having conscientiously put his amount therein B signed a cheque for twenty and pocketed the change. While it is not certain that Komatsu Naidaijin gave a cheque for 99 gold coins to the god, it is equally doubtful that he paid it in cash, and we cannot accept the story as a proof that the Kaiki Shoho was current at this time.

The Empress Koken, who had resigned in favour of the Emperor Junnin, resumed the throne while the latter went into exile. On the second assumption of power, she took the name "Shotoku," "Denoting (or proclaiming) Virtue," not a very appropriate title. The year name was also changed to Tenpei Jingo. The expression "Jingo" is written Jin-Ko, which

may be rendered "Divine Merit." Excesses sometimes meet, and there is an expression, much used in England at one time, "By Jingo," which I venture to call your attention to. It is derived from the Basque word "Jinkoa," i.e. "God," the Lord of the High, thus having the same meaning as "Jin," God, "Superior Being," the same as the Japanese Kami, the Shinto God, literally Above, like kami, the hair of the head. The Basque language, from which this slang word has come, is perhaps the most ancient in Europe and has strong affinities to the Mongol group, so that I see no difficulty in supposing that these two words had a common origin.

The coin "Jingo Kaiho" is said by Yoshikawa Iken, to have been written by the scholar Kibi Mabi, like the Mannen Tsuho. It is translated by a high authority on the Japanese *sen*, as the new treasure of the period of Jingo, but this is not correct. There was no period of Jingo, this word not having been used alone. We may call the motto of this coin, "The Original Treasure of Divine Merit." The Jingo Kaiho was issued at the same value as the former coin, the Mannen Tsuho, and is the only one of the antique group which was not valued at 1 to 10 of those that went before. In the eighth month of the 3rd year of Hoki, 772, it was further decreed that the value of all coins, old and new, would henceforth be the same, as it was found that the people kept the old *sen* and used only those recently made.

In the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Kwanmu, in the 4th month of the 1st year of Enryaku, 782, the Government decreed that as things were sufficiently prosperous, and there was enough money in circulation, the officials of the Mint should be retired. Eight years later, the necessity for a fresh coinage became evident, and officials were again appointed to the Mint. No definite step, however, seems to have been taken till the 11th month of the 15th year, when an edict appeared to the effect that many counterfeits existed, which were not worthy of being called current coin, and that therefore a new coin would be introduced which would be issued at the rate of one to 10 of the old ones. These latter would be removed from circulation within four years, counting from the following year. The new coin was called the "Ryubei Eiho," or Eternal Treasure of Prospering Peace.

The delay in issuing this *sen* may have been due to the scarcity of copper, for the enthusiasm for Buddhism was finding expression in the erection of thousands of images throughout the country. The great Daijutsu at Nara, erected in 775, alone consumed 868,000 *hin* of copper.

Many edicts were set forth about this time, one of which is of unusual interest. The Dai Nihon Kwaheishi, quoting from the Roshui San Dai Kaku, says that on the 23rd day of the 6th month, of the 17th year, a further decree appeared to the effect that "the use of coin is to give general convenience to all alike, but that the officials and farmers in the five Provinces around Kyoto, were saving too much money, while there was not sufficient in the city. This, it said, is contrary to our intention to confer equal benefit on all and it is strictly forbidden." Then comes the kernel of the whole thing. "All possessed of means must contribute money to the government, and taxes must be paid in cash. Those guilty of secreting money will receive the punishment of lawbreakers, and their property will be divided into five portions, one-fifth of which will be given to the informant of the fact, while the remainder will be forfeited to the government." The Provinces of Iga, Omi, Wakasa, Tanba and Kii were exempted from this law. The probability is that there was not enough money in these latter Provinces to risk a quarrel with their rulers.

In the third month of the 9th year of Koin, the governor of Nagato Province was appointed chief director of the Mint, the officials of which were one director, one assistant director, two inspectors, three accountants, two coiners, one chief moulder and five clerks. In the 11th month of the same year, 818, the "Fuji jingo" was minted. The characters stand for "Divine Treasure of Wealth and Longevity," surely a high sounding and felicitous title. It steps forth amid

flourish of rhetoric and smiles its benevolent formula upon the world. To be sure, it is not so large as its predecessors, but then we hear no reproaches this time about the degenerated state of the currency; what it lacks in size, it wins in its message of goodwill. "Wealth and long life to you," it says, "if you keep me long enough you will never want for either." We can imagine that its genial wish found an echo in many a wistful heart, and that the chord of superstition responded hopefully to the sentiment.

Probably there was quite a rush for it, notwithstanding its diminished size. Some one must have chuckled over it; surely not Kukwai, the famous priest, the sage of writing and the founder of the Hira-gana, who is reputed to have written some of the inscriptions? More likely it was a Fujiwara, through whose "personal influence" the Emperor Saga was induced to take a hand in the writing of this coin.

In the first month of the 2nd year of Showa, 835, a decree appeared referring to "the secret counterfeiting which undoubtedly renders the coinage worthless. To remedy this a new coin shall be issued." This coin was named the "Showa Shoho," or flourishing Treasure of Showa. According to the Zoku Nihon Koki, the Emperor Nimmie, in a special edict on his accession to the throne, gives the reason for the change of the period from Tencho to Showa.

"I succeeded to the throne of the peaceful Emperor (his father, then living) and now the time has come to give a new name to the era, thus changing the 11th year of Tencho to the first year of Showa." In explanation he stated that he was following the custom of a thousand Emperors in altering the Nengo, or year name, on their accession and in choosing an auspicious title in order to have a fortunate commencement to each reign. There seems to have been special stress laid upon the succession of the Emperor Nimmie to "the Peaceful Emperor," and we shall probably not be wrong to translate the word Showa, as "Succeeding Peace."

In the 15th year of this period, 818, the court astrologer announced that rain was impending, that great injury might follow and the year's produce be ruined, unless special precautions were taken. He advised that prayers be offered up to the great Deities throughout the whole country for protection against calamity. For this reason, the new period of Kasho, "rewarding or praising good luck," was initiated. In the 10th month of the 1st year of Kasho, a decree said, "Heaven has given good fortune, and the Nengo has been altered: if we do not alter our currency, some calamity will surely befall us. The new coin will be named 'Chonen Taiho,' and will circulate at the rate of 1 to 10 of the old coin." A nice way to bolster up a falling currency! Having just escaped a famine through an appeal to the Gods, and the adroit change of the year name, they must now propitiate the Bugaboo lest worse things befall them. The Chonen Taiho thus came into being, but it did not avert a famine, which visited the land in the 10th month of the 2nd year. To relieve this 500,000 Mon were distributed amongst the poor of the capital, but history does not relate whether relief was extended to the more remote districts. The next coin in the series, called the Nyucki Jimpo, was issued in the reign of the Emperor Seiya in the 4th month of the 1st year of Tekwan, 859, at the same extraordinary rate of 1 to 10 of the old *sen*, notwithstanding its smaller size and general inferiority.

This period of Teikwan, "Beholding Chastity," witnessed the production of another chaste coin, which is the least worthy of the antique *sen*. It is known as the Jogwan Eihō, or "Everlasting Treasure of Teikwan," called in this connection Jogwan. According to the San Dai Jitsu Roku, considerable difficulty had been experienced, and no wonder, in persuading the public to take kindly to these latter coins. By an Imperial edict the people were accused of refusing, sometimes as many as two or three out of ten *sen*, and of trusting to their own judgement, instead of considering that small defects do not necessarily interfere with their circulating as coin. This notice was ordered to be placed on all the high-

ways, and the threat was held out that any one caught refusing such coin would be whipped in court. The justice of this proceeding is made apparent by the decree, published in the 1st month of the 12th year of Teikwan that the coins which were then in circulation were of little or no value, and that a new coin would therefore be minted.

Time does not allow me to give detailed evidence of the great dearth of copper which now prevailed. As the result of the exertions of special envoys who had been sent to inspect all likely places where copper might be found, the coin called Kanpei Taiho, or great Treasure of Kanpei (Fruitful Peace) was issued, in the first year of that period, 889. This coin was a recast of the former coins with a leaven of fresh metal.

In the 11th month of the 3rd year of Engi, (903) "Prolonged Gladness," in the reign of the Emperor Daigo, the Kanpei Taiho *sen* were recast into the form of the Engi Tsuho, or Current Treasure of Engi. The feelings of "Prolonged Gladness" on the part of those who were compelled to give ten Mon of the former currencies for one of theirs may be better imagined than described. We come now to the last of the twelve antique *sen*, namely the Kengen Taiho, or Great Treasure of Cosmos. According to the Kokon Sennkwa Kan, the celebrated scholar Ono Dofu, who began seriously to learn the art of writing when over fifty years of age, and Fujiwara, also a noted writer, were asked to write the characters for this coin. The former however, owing to visual infirmity pleaded that he could not write the small characters required for this purpose, while the latter begged to be excused as he was in mourning at the time. This double refusal seems to be more than accidental. It must have been a more difficult task to write on these dwarfed and degenerate *sen* than on the ample surface of a Wado or a Ryuhei, but it was not insuperable, and the refusal of these scholars to do so, suggests a sly rebuke. Two others were chosen to compete for this honour, and one, Aho Munepuki by name, was finally selected. It was issued in the 2nd year of Tentoku, 958. It would have been quite impossible for me to have given you a full account of the antique *sen* in the time which has been at our disposal this evening, and you will understand that we have only had a sketch of a very small part of the subject of Japanese coins. The twelve *sen* only bring us to the middle of the tenth century, beyond which lies the great field of Japanese mediaeval and modern coins. Though, owing to constant warfare as well as poverty of metal, the government ceased coining till the 15th year of Tensho 1586, still the coins of this interval are of great interest. From then till the present day, there is a host of *sen* of the most varied kind, the more important of which I have brought with me, for your inspection.

Enough has been said to show that the gradual decline in size and quality of the Jiu ni zene, must be attributed primarily to a corresponding diminution in the output of copper. Although we have smiled at the ingenious excuses that usually preceded the issue of new denominations, and which had been the almost invariable prelude to an extraordinary rise in value (ten-fold that of the former coins), it is well to remember that the cost of the new coin must have been greater owing to the dearth of the red metal. Yet, during this period of two hundred and fifty years, excellent money was being made in China, at moderate cost, so that it Japan had been able to give anything substantial in exchange, copper might have been imported and coined at a substantial profit. The probability is that Japan was too poor to buy this metal, and had to depend almost entirely, after the Wado period, upon her home supplies. We must also regard this extortionate price of the new, in relation to the old, *sen*, as a species of oppression, initiated by the high, sullenly borne by the middle, and probably affecting but little the lower classes, the majority of whom were not likely to come into contact with hard cash. We must also remember that Japan does not stand alone in the extortionate use of a debased coinage.

THE BOOKSHELF.

A Handbook of Modern Japan, by ERNEST W. CLEMENT; Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co.

MR. CLEMENT disavows any intention to make this book of nearly four hundred pages an exhaustive encyclopædia of "Things Japanese," yet, after glancing through its contents and noting that it seems to deal with every conceivable subject connected with this country, and to do so with discrimination and a due sense of proportion, it is difficult to describe its information as anything else but encyclopædic. His object, he tells us, is to portray Japan in all its features as a modern world power. He expects to satisfy the specialist not by furnishing all materials but by referring for particulars to other works where abundant materials may be found; and he expects that it will satisfy the average reader by giving a kind of bird's-eye view of Modern Japan. That the book will meet its author's expectations can not be doubted. There are twenty-one chapters which range over a very wide field. An introductory section on the physiography of the country is followed by "Industrial Japan," "Travel, Transportation and Commerce," "People, houses, food, dress," "Manners and Customs," "Japanese Traits," "History (old Japan)," "History (new Japan)," "Constitutional Imperialism," "Legal Japan," "The New Woman in Japan," and so on, the closing chapters being entitled "Japanese Christendom," "Twentieth Century Japan," "The Mission of Japan." A large appendix supplements the information given in the body of the book, and an index which, so far as we have tested it, is both full and accurate, facilitates reference. Add to this that the work is decidedly up to date, that it has a useful map, that the photographs of prominent personages and places are good, and that the printing and binding are highly creditable, and probably enough has been said to recommend the volume to people interested in this country.

Katei Seiva, by Y. HORIGUCHI. Y. Horiguchi, Aoyama Gakuin, Tōkyō; or Methodist Publishing House, Tōkyō; 20 *sen* a copy, postage 4 *sen*.

THE Story Hour—how much these words mean to those who, even though it be long ago, have heard stories in that hour between the two lights! How few there are, alas, of such charming stories as these in Japanese! The translator, who has rendered the stories in a way preserving the spirit and interest of the original, has been able to find no equivalent for the title; so he calls his book *Katei Seiva*, or, literally *Home Pure Stories*.

Of this Story Hour and its stories, those well-known authors of tales for children, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith, write in the introduction as follows: "Come, tell us a story!" It is the familiar plea of childhood. . . . There are few preliminaries and no formalities when the Person with a Story is found. The motherly little sister stands by the side of her chair, two or three of the smaller fry perch on the arms, and the baby climbs up into her lap. . . . This charming little drama takes place in somebody's nursery corner at twilight, or around somebody's fireside just before the children's bedtime. . . . She chooses the story as one of the vessels in which she shall carry the truth to her circle of little listeners. . . . Make a mental picture of a ring of listening children in a San Francisco free kindergarten. . . . To such an audience were the stories in this little book told. . . . Stories help a child to form a standard by which he can live and grow, for they are his first introduction into the grand world of the ideal in character. . . . Stories bring the force of example to bear upon children in the very best possible way. There we can speak to the newly awakened soul and touch it to nobler issues."

The stories in the original book have passed into the 34th thousand. It is to be hoped they will have some such popularity in their Japanese form. They have a Japanese form, for "Dick Smiley's Birthday" becomes "*Denbichi no Tan-jōbi*," and "Mrs. Chinchilla," the cat, appears as "*Chinchi ra Fujin*." We read, besides, of George

Washington when he was little and when he was great; and we are told of the first Christmas, and "why we try to make every one happy when it comes each year."

Try if Japanese children can be made happy—and why should they not be?—with these stories which have brought happiness and new light to thousands of children since they were first told in that cosmopolitan kindergarten in San Francisco. "Pat is there with a gleam of humour in his eye. Abraham, trading tops with little Isaac, next in line. Hans and Gretchen, phlegmatic and dependable. François, never still for an instant; Christina, rosy, calm, and conscientious; and Duncan, canny and prudent as any of his clan." F.M.

The New Era in the Philippines, by ARTHUR J. BROWN; New York, Fleming H. Revell Company.

The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., who is Secretary to one of the largest missionary Societies in the United States, (the Presbyterian) paid a visit to the Philippines to gather the information which he has placed within the covers of this well-printed book. He has viewed the situation from the point of view of an American citizen as well as from the standpoint of the missionary and has infused into his narrative some of the shrewd, penetrating humour which is indigenous to the soil of the United States. Mr. Brown has gone thoroughly into the many questions which now confront the American administration and while recognising the difficulties which surround each and every one, is very hopeful of a successful solution for them all. He does not spare the back-sliding and moral obliquities of his countrymen where he sees occasion for reproof and his advice and suggestions for amendment should prove all the more acceptable by reason of their moderation. To show the wide range of Mr. Brown's investigations and the thoroughness with which he has covered the ground we may mention the headings of some of his chapters. They are: The Labor Problem in the Philippines; The Chinese in the Philippines; Travelling; Health; Climate; Cost of Living; The Catholic Church, its attitude toward Americans, and vice versa; Progress of Protestantism; Medical Mission Work; Public Schools; Our Duty as a Nation; America's Prospect in the Islands. Mr. Brown deserves praise for his scrupulous fairness when dealing with the thorny question of the Catholic Church and its attitude towards the American administration, and this chapter deserves the careful consideration of all interested in the moral and religious welfare of the Philippines. As we said above, Mr. Brown is full of hope for the future of America's new possessions and he foretells also a sweeping victory for the Protestant missionaries who have so recently entered the field. The volume is illustrated by several photographs, but they have not come out so clearly as one could wish.

The Heart of Rome, a Tale of the "Lost Water," by F. MARION CRAWFORD: London, Macmillan and Co., Ltd., Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

Mr. Francis Marion Crawford has won for himself an enviable niche among contemporary novelists for his sympathetic studies of modern Italian life, and his latest work, "The Heart of Rome," but enhances his reputation. Always a facile craftsman his delineations of the characters of the Baron and Baroness Volterra, Donna Clementina, and the members of the House of Conti, particularly the charming fair-haired daughter of eighteen summers, the old lawyer and others are admirable, and among the best of any in the list of his creations. The interest of the story, too, is such that one never loses sight of it through all the meanderings which Mr. Crawford's pen always forces him to trace ere he draws to a close, and the interest deepens until the climax is reached. Altogether this is a book with which to pass away the hours very pleasantly, even at the festive season.

Collins' Graphic Dictionary; Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

There must surely be a great demand for Dictionaries of the English tongue nowadays, for during the past twelve months several have reached us for review. They were all excellent of their kind, but the latest arrival, "Collins' Graphic Dictionary," easily takes precedence of them all. It is published in England at 3/6, and when we mention that it is an etymological, explanatory, and pronouncing dictionary, with copious appendices and 15 coloured plates, together with hundreds of illustrations in the text, some idea of how good a bargain it is, can be gathered. Mr. A. M. Williams, M.A., Principal of the Church of Scotland Training College, Glasgow, who has edited the work, says in his Preface:—"The Graphic English Dictionary has been prepared for the convenience of the general reader of current literature—newspaper, magazine, or book. In these occur words whose pronunciation, meaning, and derivation are not familiar; English phrases whose import and origin are not obvious; current foreign expressions that are not easily understood; allusions to places, persons, and classical passages in literature which are not comprehended and are difficult to trace." The Dictionary besides gives in handy form much information that otherwise would have to be sought for in many books, some of which are not easily accessible. The clear bold type—the word under discussion standing out in plain black English lettering—is admirable and greatly facilitates reference. It is a dictionary, in fact, that any school-boy or school-girl would greatly prize as a Christmas gift and we commend the idea most cordially to parents and others on the lookout for something suitable. But the book also appeals to "grown-ups" as well, for it is excellent in every way in which a dictionary can be excellent, and marvellously cheap withal.

L'Armée Chinoise, ancienne, nouvelle et dans l'avenir, par M. le Général Frey, de l'armée coloniale.—Un volume in-8°, avec une carte en couleurs des régions de l'Extrême-Orient, broché, 3 fr. 50 (Hachette et Cie, Paris).

We have received the above from Paris, together with the following publisher's note:—Dans ce volume, l'auteur—ancien commandant du corps expéditionnaire français, pendant la marche de l'armée internationale qui, en 1900, se porta à la délivrance des Légations assiégées dans Pékin—après avoir passé en revue l'organisation de l'armée chinoise ancienne, nous montre comment se comporta cette armée pendant la dernière campagne de Chine, et nous donne son appréciation sur sa valeur, à l'heure présente.

Il déclare qu'il faut désormais se garder de considérer cette armée comme une force négligeable et prévoit même que, dans un avenir peu éloigné, celle-ci pourra être en mesure de résister aux entreprises d'une et peut-être de plusieurs puissances occidentales.

A l'occasion de la nécessité du maintien de l'intégrité de l'Empire du Milieu l'auteur aborde la question d'Extrême-Orient et fait ressortir la connexité d'intérêts de la Chine, de la France et de la Russie dans cette question.

Cette étude intéresse ainsi autant le monde diplomatique, le monde colonial et le grand public que le monde militaire. et aussi bien en France qu'à l'étranger.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Nishiki-kawa Maru* (309 tons), was wrecked on the morning of Dec. 17th off Mizobe, Wakayama prefecture. Many persons are reported to have been drowned. Details are not yet given. Owing to the gale, another steamer, the *Kaishin Maru* (63 tons) was wrecked on the same day off Tobo, near Nagasaki. The crew were saved.

A telegram from Sapporo states that owing to a storm, some junks capsized off the districts of Urakawa and Yamakoshi, with the result that four

fishermen were drowned and six others are missing.

It was estimated in Berlin on Nov. 28 that 100 persons lost their lives in the recent storms on the North Sea. All vessels arriving in the West and the Elbe reported seeing much wreckage and many corpses drifting about. They were unable, however, to pick up any of the bodies owing to the high seas which were running.

A telegram from Kobe announces that a lighter of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding yard was in collision with the steamer *Hijikawa Maru* on Dec. 16th off that port. The lighter capsized and a workman was drowned.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Shinagawa Maru* (1,343 gross tons) which left Yokohama on Dec. 19th or Yokkaichi, went ashore on the following day off Ommae Cape, Totomi province. Details of the accident are not yet known but all the passengers and cargo are safe and the ship is known to have sustained severe damage. The *Hokkai Maru*, which had just left Atsuta, Idzu province, owing to the storm on her way from Yokkaichi to Yokohama, was instructed on the night of the 20th to proceed to the place and she probably started on the following morning. Early on the morning of the 21st, the steamer *Oni Maru* left Yokohama for the scene of the accident with a salvage party on board.

Information from Osaka to the *Fiji* states that Mr. J. Harada's steamer *Kinai Maru* (2,015 tons) took fire on the night of Dec. 17th off Bingo province on her way from Shanghai to Kobe with a cargo of Chinese cotton. She entered the Enoshima dock, Bizen province, where the outbreak was subdued. The cargo stored in the first hold was destroyed. Further damage does not seem to have been caused to hull or cargo. The steamer was to leave there on the following day for Kobe. The Nippon Marine Insurance Company insured the hull for yen 60,000.

The launch *Lena*, which left Hongkong some time ago for the Philippines, foundered near Iloilo, while in tow of the German steamer *Patani*, from Manila to Iloilo. No casualties are reported.

Owing to heavy weather the sailing ship *Kamiyoshi Maru* which arrived on Dec. 18th at Osaka bringing coal from Wakamatsu capsized there on the same day. The *Fiji* adds that some junks also capsized at Osaka.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Mutsu Maru* (915 tons) went ashore on the evening of Dec. 20th off Yanagihara, at the entrance to the port of Aomori. The *Asahi* states that the ship is safe. At the time of the accident a snow storm prevailed and consequently the vessel lost her direction.

Tokyo papers report that the steamer *Denshin Maru* (350 tons) went ashore on the evening of Dec. 21st off the district of Mutsu-kata, Fukuoka prefecture, and immediately sank. The captain and one of the mates were drowned while twenty-eight of the crew and eight passengers were landed. The steamer *Kishin Maru* was sent from Shimonoseki to the scene on the 22nd. The unfortunate ship was owned by M. I. Amasaki of Osaka.

"UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN."

Very still was all the land,
Very secret was the hour;
Darkness as a guide did stand
When the Rose brought forth Her flower—
Rosa sine spina.

Long the road and hard the pain,
Chill and lowly was the shed;
See, upon the straw She's lain—
Straw, to make Her Childs-bed!
Virgo ei Regina.

Cold the welcome, sharp the smart;
God-head treads the bitter way.
Only in the lowly heart
Is Her Babe new-born to-day—
Genetrix Divina!

—EVELYN UNDERHILL

THE LAW COURTS.

THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

In the Yokohama District Court, on Friday the trial of Mr. Alfred Le Prevost and Mr. Carl Bremer, and three Japanese, was resumed before Presiding Judge Watanabe, and two Associates and Public Procurator Nakamura. Mr. Akiyama and other lawyers employed by the defence were present as usual. The Court sat at 10.15 a.m.

Mr. Yano, for the defence, presented a report of the Chamber of Commerce showing that the price of *usu-kinu* silk was low in June, 1902. The report was put in to answer a statement made by the Public Procurator, in which he suggested that prices were higher at that date.

Mr. Kishi then rose and after thanking the Court on behalf of all the accused and counsel for the attentive and careful manner in which the trial had been conducted, proceeded with a speech for the defence. He said he could not find from the speech of the Public Procurator, any point establishing the charge against the accused. The only tangible thing he could gather was that Bremer carried out transactions as an intermediary between Messrs. Cornes & Co. and Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. and on this business he gained a profit of yen 8,000 as commission, and that this so-called commission should be really credited to Messrs. Cornes & Co. if there had not been assistance given by Mr. Le Prevost. This was a simple matter, like many which are always being carried on in business circles. Taking the side of Mr. Le Prevost, it was proved that he was intending to resign from the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. and to enter into partnership with Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. Naturally he assisted Mr. Bremer in order to make his own future secure. It had further been conclusively proved that Mr. Le Prevost sold silk goods to Mr. Bremer's firm not at lower rates than the market quotations but rather at higher prices. Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. had received many orders from Messrs. Kahn & Kahn, Messrs. Dunlop & Co. and other firms abroad for silk *habutae* which was supplied by Mr. Le Prevost from the goods in the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. Messrs. Cornes & Co. could, of course, not do anything directly with these orders because they had not been given to them. Thus Mr. Bremer purchased goods from Messrs. Cornes & Co. and supplied them to his customers. What was there that could be called guilty in such a manner of business? As stated by Mr. Le Prevost, in 1895 the business of the silk department of Cornes & Co. did not exceed yen 500,000, but after Le Prevost joined them the business gradually grew. In 1900 it amounted to yen 3,000,000, with profits of over yen 62,000, and Mr. Le Prevost opened up further business with many customers abroad. These were really good and meritorious services. Mr. Till, the resident partner, thereupon increased his remuneration by giving him a 5 per cent. commission out of the net profits. Subsequently Mr. Till promised to give Le Prevost one-third of the profits. The late Mr. Till was a generous man, and highly respected in the business community. He was greatly delighted with the services rendered by Mr. Le Prevost and he did his best to forward Mr. Le Prevost's interests. Mr. Till went home and on the way unfortunately died. If Mr. Till had still been living the present case would never have appeared in the Court, so his death might be said to be a cause of the charge. There was no necessity to allow personalities to enter the case, but it was well-known that Mr. Weale did not occupy the respected position that Mr. Till did in men's opinion. Mr. Weale came from the Kobe branch to the Yokohama office, and he commenced his career here by engaging some new clerks from London, intending to let them eventually take the place occupied by Mr. Le Prevost, after they had been well trained. This idea of Mr. Weale's was soon perceived by Mr. Le Prevost and trouble between the parties seems soon to have arisen. With regard to the financial aspect of the case, it is to be noted that the income of Mr. Le Prevost was, in actual fact, better than that of a partner of the firm, because his allowance was one-third of the profits. If he

had become a partner he would have been responsible for the losses. Having well understood the intentions of Mr. Weale, Mr. Le Prevost decided to start in business of his own and thence opened negotiations with Mr. Bremer. But there is no proof that Mr. Le Prevost transferred to Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. any of the orders received by the silk department of Cornes & Co. from customers, abroad. Even if there are any defects in the business books, these are not recognized as making a ground for bringing serious charges against him. Before his resignation, Mr. Le Prevost sent some letters containing severe remarks to Mr. Weale who became excited at this attack by Mr. Le Prevost. The idea of Mr. Weale's was well understood to be that he simply intended to keep Mr. Le Prevost in the silk office until the new employees from London became experienced. Thus on Aug. 2nd they entered into a dispute on a business matter after which Mr. Weale seems to have decided to have Mr. Le Prevost brought before the Court. Mr. Weale commenced on August 22nd to examine the books of the silk office; Mr. Le Prevost resigned on June 30th. Subsequently Mr. Weale applied to the Court to seize and examine books on the ground that Mr. Le Prevost had not delivered them back to the head office. Mr. Le Prevost however, drew up a balance sheet on July 7th or 8th and presented it to the head office. In spite of this fact, Mr. Weale employed Mr. Kobayashi Beika to investigate the conduct of the accused. Mr. Kobayashi also employed Nakamura, a detective, to find evidence against him at Fukui, Kawamata, and other districts. Later Mr. Weale informed the Court of a charge of theft and after this laid another charge that the "Piece Goods Delivery Book" had been stolen. The latter information was withdrawn owing to the fact that the book was later found in the office of the silk department. Mr. Weale presented to the Court the supplementary prosecution in October. Mr. Miller was then employed by Messrs. Cornes & Co. to examine the books but his efforts turned out to be worthless. Mr. Miller had been punished by the American Consular Court for committing an extraordinary shameful offence (*jindai naru haren chisai*). He could not therefore be admitted as a witness in a public prosecution in accordance with Japanese law, except for this reason: his punishment had been remitted by the U.S. law by means of a free pardon and so his expert evidence was now accepted in Court. There were many highly respected accountants in Yokohama yet Mr. Miller was specially appointed to examine the important books. Further the letter of Mr. Le Prevost to Messrs. Dent & Co., which did not contain any chargeable passage had been published in the local papers with a certain intention. Now it was seen that Messrs. Weale, de Becker, and Miller had made a "triangular union" (*sankaku domei*) to form a charge against Mr. Le Prevost.

Mr. Kishi then referred to the speech of the Public Procurator and said that Mr. James had sold the name of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. when he intended to occupy a position in the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bremer succeeded to that firm, which had a good customer whose business was estimated at over yen 1,000,000 per annum. Supposing the profit to be at the rate of 1½ per cent., there would be an income of over yen 12,000. For the business between Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., and the Silk Department, Mr. Le Prevost employed Yoshida and Sawada as brokers. The only purpose of the accused was to avoid bad feeling on the part of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn who did not care to have the silk goods supplied by Messrs. Cornes & Co. to any other firm in Europe. To use the name of a participating broker was not an unusual course. Messrs. Cornes & Co. had acted in a similar way in other silk and tea business. In the transactions between Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. and the silk department of Cornes & Co., Mr. Bremer was paying cash on account of the goods purchased. The commission of *sen 2* per piece paid to the brokers was a very small matter in great transactions. The

accused was engaged in making a telegraph code on the premises of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. as he himself stated at the previous hearing, but that fact formed no basis for any criminal charge. In the absence of Mr. Bremer Mr. Le Prevost had been asked to inspect for Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. so that there was necessity to present the "signature-note" to the 100th Bank and the Boyeki Bank in order to enable him to append his signature to documents on behalf of Mr. Bremer. Messrs. Cornes & Co. had suggested to Mr. Le Prevost that the silk department should be closed after he resigned, and Mr. Le Prevost then intended to start business after his resignation. Therefore Mr. Le Prevost naturally transferred some Japanese employees to Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. The letter of Mr. Le Prevost to Messrs. Dent & Co. should have no effect on the case. In the letter, he said "I am taking over" etc. but the words did not mean that Mr. Prevost had purchased the firm of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. According to the argument of the Public Procurator it must be written "I took" if he was intending to join with Mr. Bremer. Although Mr. Le Prevost asked in the same letter Messrs. Dent & Co. to keep it secret as he said "I am putting my best men into the firm of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co." these matters could never form a basis of punishment. Further, another passage "meantime to inspect the business, etc. of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co." had no meaning as touching the present charge. Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. had purchased silk goods from people patronized by Messrs. Cornes & Co. at Fukui and Kanazawa as to which transactions Mr. Miller wrote his report in a strange fashion. There was nothing upon which to found a charge, as Mr. Bremer had purchased the goods from the brokers in Fukui. The entries in the books were summarized in the ledger under date of June 30th when a large amount was paid by Mr. Bremer to Cornes & Co. It was in the ordinary way of office work and in some points, the delay in making the entry seemed to be caused by the idleness of Sawada, one of the accused. As a result, it was thought to be suspicious conduct, but the negligence of the Japanese bookkeeper could not form ground for a charge. No invoice was used in the transactions between the silk office and Fraser, Farley & Co. excepting the "Memo of Sale" and the "Debit-Note." These two notes were enough to complete the business between the firms, so that there was no necessity to make invoices as the Public Procurator insisted. Invoices were needed for business when parties lived far apart. There was a defect in the decision of the preliminary examination in that the Court adopted the dates on which Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. had shipped the goods, instead of the date when they had purchased them from the silk office. The difference of the dates seemed to have caused some suspicion on the part of the preliminary trial Judge. Mr. Le Prevost had intended to purchase the silk department of Messrs. Cornes & Co. until he received on Aug. 2nd a letter from Mr. Weale cancelling the previous negotiations with reference to the transfer. Counsel further commented upon the report of Mr. Miller and on the interference of Mr. Kobayashi Beika, and stated that the charge against the accused was "jointly compiled" (*gassaka*).

Counsel at the close of his speech gave an explanation with regard to the transactions between the two firms and concluded by insisting, after having cited the law on the question, that the accused should be found not guilty.

Mr. Nagashima, Counsel for Mr. Bremer, contended that his client was not to be drawn into the trouble between Messrs. Weale and Le Prevost. According to the information given by Messrs. Cornes & Co., Mr. Bremer was not connected with the charge, as Mr. Weale knew very well. In order to punish Mr. Le Prevost for apparently defective conduct, Mr. Weale, however, charged Mr. Bremer also as if he had been acting jointly with Mr. Le Prevost, who, as Mr. Kishi insisted, was certainly not guilty. Difference of feeling between Mr. Weale and

Mr. Le Prevost had grown into the present ease. Mr. Le Prevost and Mr. Bremer were not in joint business even though their conduct were judged simply from the moral standard. The records of the preliminary examination showed that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the combination nor did there exist any proof that Mr. Le Prevost had a partnership relation with Mr. Bremer. Mr. Le Prevost was a gentleman to whom Messrs. Cornes & Co. entrusted charge of their silk business. Later a conflict between him and Mr. Weale occurred, on which the accused intended to resign his post and had naturally to contrive some future plan after leaving. As he had testified, his plan was that of constituting a syndicate with which purpose he had placed his views before Mr. Bremer. Mr. Bremer was the son of a well-known and wealthy banker at Bremen. Their negotiations were understood to be that Mr. Le Prevost had asked Mr. Bremer to find how much capital would be needed for the proposed syndicate or for the business of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. If in the latter case Mr. Le Prevost was to attend to the actual business and Mr. Bremer was simply to occupy the position of capitalist. This plan had not been matured when the prosecution was instituted. A most unfavourable statement was given by T. Uyeno, as a witness in the proceedings of the preliminary trial, to the effect that Messrs. Le Prevost and Bremer were actually working in the office of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. as if they were partners. But according to the statement of Okazawa and two other Japanese accused Mr. Le Prevost was assisting the business of Mr. Bremer who was occasionally absent but that the latter was, however, in charge of the firm. Mr. Bremer stated in the preliminary examination that Messrs. Kahn had given an order for silk goods to him through Mr. Le Prevost who was intending to resign from Messrs. Cornes & Co. at that time and who was planning the forming of a syndicate, and that Mr. Bremer at one time thought of employing Mr. Le Prevost on a salary in order to continue the silk business. Mr. Bremer never thought of being connected with the charge under the forty-one items as enumerated by the Public Procurator, but on the contrary lost yen 8,000 in the transactions. Counsel finally asked the Court to acquit his client of the charges.

Mr. T. Hanai, Counsel for T. Sawada, one of the Japanese accused, was also heard in support of his client.

Mr. Takagi, in defence of Mr. Bremer, dwelt at some length on technical points and concluded that the action of Mr. Bremer did not constitute an offence in law.

Mr. Ohashi, in defence of Mr. Nishida, stated that the accused had no knowledge of the names of Yoshikawa and Sawada having been inserted in the firm books, as his duty was confined to godown work and there was no evidence showing that he had received any share of profits as the Public Procurator insisted.

Mr. Shinoda, in defence of Okazawa, contended that the prosecution was not sustained, and therefore the accused must also be acquitted of the charge.

Mr. Akiyama, counsel in defence both for Mr. Le Prevost and Mr. Bremer, summarizing briefly the evidence adduced in the Court, stated that Mr. Le Prevost was appointed to take charge of the silk business of Messrs. Cornes & Co. and his valuable services were fully recognized by the late Mr. Till, who made an effort to have him admitted as a partner of that firm. The death of Mr. Till destroyed the prospects of Mr. Le Prevost being admitted to the partnership, as Mr. Weale, who removed from the Kobe branch after the death of Mr. Till, obstinately opposed Mr. Le Prevost. Counsel at some length spoke on lines similar to those of Mr. Kishi with reference to the relations between Mr. Weale and Mr. Le Prevost, after which he said that the arrangement was suddenly altered, and Mr. Weale filed an application for the preservation of evidence, and then the action was filed. The prosecution comprised several charges such as fraud, embezzlement, theft, etc. Some of the charges were withdrawn and new charges entered

in the course of the prosecution. It appeared, therefore the prosecution was not based on the facts, but rather the prosecution itself gave rise to the facts. After a most scrupulous investigation, Mr. Bremer was summoned and his evidence was taken advantage of to bring a prosecution for fraud against him, on the ground that he obtained a share of the profits arising from the forty-one transactions enumerated by the Public Procurator. Mr. Weale seemed to have found it necessary to involve Mr. Bremer in the charge, simply because he wished to incriminate Mr. Le Prevost. According to the prosecution, Mr. Le Prevost and Mr. Bremer purchased jointly the firm of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. and carried on business. This seemed to be the basis of the present case. If the basis insisted on by the Public Procurator was removed the case was accordingly put out of existence. As all the accused—Mr. Le Prevost and Mr. Bremer—stated in the open trial, Mr. Bremer purchased alone the firm of Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. and started his own business, supplying silk goods to his customers abroad, some of the merchandise being bought from Messrs. Cornes & Co. As a fact it was known that Mr. Le Prevost assisted Mr. Bremer and while in the service of Messrs. Cornes removed some Japanese employees of Messrs. Cornes to Messrs. Fraser, Farley and Co. Such action was usual in business circles and it could not be said to make a basis of such serious charges. After commenting on the various evidence against Mr. Le Prevost and Mr. Bremer, Counsel discussed the penal law and held the conduct of the accused was not to be touched by the provisions of Art. No. 395 of the Code, to which the Public Procurator referred.

Mr. Uzawa, Counsel for the defence, on behalf of Mr. Le Prevost and Mr. Bremer, cited various cases with regard to fraud, and urged that all the accused must be acquitted.

Mr. Ideura, Counsel for Mr. Bremer, spoke at some length, his arguments principally dealing with the law on the subject. He also contended that the accused must be released from the charge.

Mr. Yano, Counsel employed for all the accused, said he had nothing to offer after his colleagues had disclosed their detailed arguments. He simply asked the Court to acquit the accused.

In the criminal case in which Messrs. A. Le Prevost, Carl Bremer, and three Japanese were involved on a charge of fraudulent transactions in silk, sentence was given on December 23rd, in the Yokohama District Court. The accused were acquitted.

The official translation of the judgment is as follows:—

JUDGMENT.

Alfred Le Prevost, British subject, aged 39 years, Silk Merchant, No. 87, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, accused.

Carl Bremer, German subject, aged 37 years, Silk and Import Merchant, accused.

Sawada Tokutaro, aged 32 years, Employee of a foreign firm, No. 962, Nishi Tobecho, Yokohama, accused.

Nishida Yoshikata, aged 33 years, Employee of a foreign firm, No. 41, Suyeyoshicho San-chome, Yokohama, accused.

Okazawa Kokichi, aged 32 years, Employee of a foreign firm, No. 34, Miyagawacho, Yokohama, accused.

Judgment is hereby given as follows in the case in which the above five accused have been charged with having obtained by fraud entrusted goods:

REASONS.

The facts embodied in the indictment are as follows.

The accused Alfred Le Prevost was engaged by a joint-name Company, Cornes & Co., of No. 50, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, import and export merchants, on the 1st of June, 1898 and was appointed as head of the Silk Department of the Company at No. 48 B, Yamashitacho, and he was in charge of buying and exporting habutai and other

silk goods and manufacturing handkerchiefs. The Company reposed confidence in Le Prevost, one of the accused, and not only all matters relating to the business of the Silk Department but also the appointment and removal of the members of the firm other than foreigners were left to him. Thereupon the accused abused the confidence of the Company and attempted to make illicit gain by dishonestly disposing of the goods of the Company and in complicity with the accused Bremer, and Sawada, Nishida and Okazawa, employees of the Company. The trade-name of Fraser, Farley & Co., silk exporters of No. 270, Yamashitacho was bought in the name of Bremer in November, 1900. The silk export business was then started on joint account by Le Prevost and Bremer. Both were concerned in the business and Nishida first of all resigned his post in Cornes' and entered Fraser, Farley & Co. Okazawa next joined the latter firm and in this way the majority of Cornes' employees were induced to remove to Fraser, Farley & Co. Sawada remaining in Cornes' place and exclusively engaged in keeping books and in transacting financial matters. Thus arranged, more than 2,000 pieces of silk goods belonging to Cornes & Co. were, from Nov. 28th, 1900 up to July 25th, 1901, taken out on 41 separate occasions from the godown of the Silk Department of the Company and sold and exported in the name of Fraser, Farley & Co. or Carl Bremer to the customers in this and other countries and fictitious entries were made in Cornes' books as if the goods were sold to Sawada Gitaro of Kitanakadori and Yoshihara Eizaburo of Aioicho, brokers, thus making dishonest gains.

The above facts, however, are not established by sufficient evidence.

Under these circumstances, the offence should be dealt with according to the first part of Art. 224 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and as to the goods taken, Art. 202 of the same Code should be applied.

In accordance with above reasons judgment is delivered as follows:

FORMAL ADJUDICATION.

The accused Alfred Le Prevost, Carl Bremer, Sawada Tokutaro, Nishida Yoshikata, and Okazawa Kokichi are all not guilty of the crime charged against them.

The goods taken by the Court will be returned to the respective persons who have produced them.

The Public Procurators concerned in this case are Nakamura Takezo and Mizutani Seigoro, Public Procurators of this Court.

Given by the First Criminal Division of the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho this 23rd of December, 1902.

WATANABE NOBU,
Judge President.
MATSUYAMA KYUTA,
Judge.
NAGOYA UMESABURO,
Judge.
YOSHIDA GIRO,
Clerk of the Court.

THE HORSE CASE.

Judgment was delivered on Dec. 21st in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kato, in the case brought by Mr. Geo. Booth against Messrs. Durand, Cobb and Co. petitioning for repayment of the price of a horse, the left hind of which was found to have a crack after it was purchased from the defendants. Mr. Booth's claim was rejected and he was ordered to bear costs.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Kato, judgment was delivered on Dec. 23rd in the case in which Lin Peh Seng, a Chinaman, claimed yen 5,421.10 from the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich and London. The claim of plaintiff was rejected with costs.

FIRES.

SERIOUS FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

Fire broke out on Saturday (the 16th) at 11.10 a.m., originating either in a dressing room or in the bath-room of the Hagoromo theatre, near Isezakicho, Yokohama. Unfortunately, a strong westerly wind was blowing and in consequence the flames spread very fast to the surrounding buildings, with the result that about 140 houses—55 in Hagoromo-cho, and 85 in Horai-cho—were destroyed, and some 10 buildings were injured. The cause is not known, but the Isezakicho police believe it to be negligence on the part of an attendant. The performance in the theatre had not been long in progress and the audience was not large, so that everybody was able to escape from the building. Only the presence of the Ōka-gawa creek stopped the onward progress of the flames, though the fire brigades did much service in keeping them within bounds in other directions.

About the same time two fires took place in Tokyo, one at Chita-cho, Fukagawa, burning down a building. Another occurred at Higashi-Naka-cho. In both instances the cause is reported to be tobacco ashes.

Early on the morning of the same day, fire was reported at Nikko, destroying 20 dwellings, 7 godowns and 2 telegraph poles.

On the night of Friday, two fires broke out, one at Sano and another in the district of Hakata, Shizuoka prefecture, burning down 14 and 44 houses respectively.

A fatal fire occurred on Dec. 19th at the factory of the Sanshō-sha Match Manufacturing Company, Koto-cho, Kobe, burning down the building. Four workmen were killed and five others severely injured. The cause is reported to be due to inflammable materials which were set on fire by tobacco ashes.

A telegram from Shimonoseki states that a godown of the Kyushū Railway Company was destroyed by fire which occurred on the night of Dec. 17th. The damage is estimated at yen 20,000.

As already reported, fire broke out at the Sanseishi match factory, Kotonochō, Gochōme, Kobe at 7.30 on the morning of Dec. 19th. The whole premises, according to the *Kobe Herald*, were destroyed in about an hour. Two girls, named Waku Mine and Shiba Sada, aged 19 and 16, were burnt to death, while ten others were badly injured. The latter were sent to the Sano Hospital for medical treatment immediately. The girls were warming themselves in a room next to the part of the building where the fire originated, and two cases of chemicals, placed near the only doorway to the room, soon caught fire, with the result that the unfortunate girls were unable to escape. By the time the fire brigade arrived, the whole building was ablaze, and the girls, shut inside, were piteously crying for help. A passage was forced through a wall and all twelve girls were pulled out; but two quickly succumbed to their injuries. The cause of fire is reported to have been an accident in the drying room. The premises were insured by the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co.; but the amount is not yet made public.

A telegram from Tsu, Ise province, states that fire occurred on the night of Dec. 20th in that city burning down 55 houses.

The well-known Buddhist temple of Manshōji, in Horii-cho, Wakayama, has been destroyed by fire, which broke out on the night of Dec. 20th. The damage is estimated at yen 25,000. The cause of the accident is not yet reported.

Another outbreak took place on Dec. 20th at the village of Kumi, near Shizuoka, destroying 17 buildings which comprised 50 dwellings.

On the night of Dec. 19th, an incendiary was arrested by the Isezaki-cho police in the act of setting fire to a house in Suruga-cho.

CHRISTMAS.

So now is come our joyfulst feast;

Let every man be jolly;

Each room with ivy leaves is drest,

And every post with holly.

Though some churls at our mirth repine,

Round your foreheads garlands twine,

And let us all be merry.

Now all our neighbours chimneys smoke,

And Christmas blocks are burning;

Their ovens they with baked meats choke,

And all their spits are turning,

Without the door let sorrow lie,

And if for cold it has to die,

We'll bury't in a Christmas Pie,

And evermore be merry.

—GEO. WITHER (17th Century).

KOBE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

At the annual meeting of Kobe residents called by the Kobe Advisory Committee on Dec. 18th, Mr. H. Pitteri, having been renominated and being the only candidate, was re-elected a member of the Committee. In the report of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. E. H. Gill)—reference was made to the state of the cemetery, which appears to be far from satisfactory. What the Advisory Committee would like to do in the matter is indicated by Mr. Gill thus:—

The Committee thought it well to make the suggestion, in which I am sure they will have the full support of this community, that the upkeep and care of the cemetery should be placed in the hands of the Advisory Committee. Of course the Committee does not seek to obtain powers to deal with the allocation of lots for burial purposes, nor does it desire to interfere in any way with the control exercised by the local authorities. The Committee merely suggests that it should be given authority to see to the proper formation of the paths and the care of the trees which have been planted there with the object of beautifying the place. The funds for this purpose would come from those already raised by the Committee from among Foreign Residents, and we feel convinced that the community would support any efforts made in this direction. I may say that this suggestion has been conveyed to the Consuls, who, I understand, regard it favourably.

The report also stated that the authorities had promised to improve the communication between the road running along the north end of the former settlement, known as Ura-machi, and the broad road running east of the cricket ground to Ono. Reference was made to improvements at the American hatoba and to the necessity of extending that structure. The report mentioned in congratulatory terms the recognition that the Committee on special occasions at the naval review and at the Himeji military review had received from the authorities. Some discussion took place, chiefly about the hatoba, which several speakers declared to be a disgrace to the community, and about the cemetery as to which nearly similar views were expressed. The accounts showed a balance of yen 306.00.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Murray has in preparation, in two or more volumes, "The Letters of Queen Victoria:—A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence between the years 1837-1861."

Dr. William W. Ireland, Musselburgh, has been engaged for about two years on a life of Sir Henry Vane and the Republicans of the Commonwealth. The work is now approaching completion.

At the time of his death Sir Walter Besant was engaged on what he called his magnum opus, "The Survey of London." The first instalment, "London in the Eighteenth Century," was published last year, and Messrs. A. & C. Black have now got the second instalment, "London in the Time of the Stuarts," almost ready for publication.

Mr. Crockett's new book, "The Adventurer in Spain" will be published by Messrs. Isbister. The adventurer in Spain is Mr. Crockett himself, for many of the incidents that he records occurred

during his recent tour in that country. Mr. Gordon Browne provides some drawings, and Mr. Crockett a long series of photographs which he took during his wanderings.

The number of book publishers has doubled in Paris since 1870; there are now more than 200, who issue about twenty new books on the average every day in the year. French publishers are at present complaining that the sales of novels show a steady decline and they put it down to the over-production of mediocre work all harping on the same string.

Mr. V. Chirol, foreign editor of *The Times*, has expanded his series of letters on the Middle Eastern Question, written last cold weather during his visit to Persia and India, into a book of some 600 pages. This will be published in London immediately and will contain maps and illustrations, not to mention a copious index in which much valuable information will be given bearing upon Persia's relations with European Powers. Mr. Chirol, who is one of the few experts upon the Persian Question, has brought all his facts up to date, and he will be found a safe guide to follow by everyone interested in the great problems which have come to the front in the Middle East during the last three of four years.

There is one point in the policy of Pope Pius X. which historical students throughout the world will learn with interest. It may be expressed in the one word, freedom of research. Leo XIII. conferred upon science a great benefit in reversing the policy of Pius IX. and throwing open the incomparable treasures of the Vatican archives to all of competent status, regardless of nationality or religion. Some anxiety has been felt in Europe as to whether this enlightened policy would be continued, and the Pope, the other day, in receiving Dr. Pastor, who presented a copy of his great "History of the Popes," affirmed his purpose of continuing to grant free access to all documents in the archives.

"The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," when it appeared two or three years ago, was hailed as Mr. Henry Harland's masterpiece. Critics of authority described it as a book among a thousand, as a charming romance, as a love story that was at once beautiful, delightful, and a work of art. And the public soon declared themselves of the same mind, for "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box" was bought by tens of thousands: when last we heard of it, the editions run through brought its circulation up to about ninety thousand copies. Mr. John Lane has now issued another edition—an edition de luxe, evidently with an eye to Christmas; for it makes a very desirable gift-book. Mr. G. C. Wilmshurst has been entrusted with the illustrations, and he has produced a score of dainty, spirited, and artistic pictures, which, with fine paper and printing, and an ornamented cover, make a book that would look in its right place in "my lady's boudoir." The volume is sold at six shillings.

Miss Horace Smith, who died in her house at Brighton but the other day, and could remember the times of Princess Charlotte of Wales, once told me a story, writes Mrs. Richmond Ritchie in the *Cornhill Magazine*. It was long and complicated. It concerned a family living in Brighton, somewhere near Kemp Town. There was a somewhat autocratic father and a romantic young son, who had lost his heart to the housemaid and determined to marry her. The father made the young man give his word of honour that he would not marry clandestinely, and then, having dismissed him, rang the bell for the butler. To the butler this Major Pendennis said, "Morgan" (or whatever his name was). "I wish you to retire from my service, but I will give you £200 in bank notes if you will marry the housemaid before twelve o'clock to-morrow." The butler said, "Certainly, sir," and the young man next morning was told of that which had occurred. As far as I remember, a melancholy and sensational event immediately followed; for the poor young fellow was so overwhelmed that he rushed out and distractedly blew his brains out on the Downs behind the house, and the butler, meanwhile having changed his £200, sent a message to say that he

had omitted to mention that he had a wife already, and that this would doubtless invalidate the ceremony he had just gone through with the housemaid.

Many references have been made to the late Mr. Lecky as a historian and prose-writer. Much less has been said of his work as a poet. Some twelve years ago he published a little volume of poems, written, as the dedication to his wife tells us, "in many years and in many moods." This volume (says the *Westminster Gazette*) entitles Mr. Lecky to an honourable place among the minor poets, at all events, for it contains verses possessing true poetic feeling, and there are to be found frequently in it passages of considerable grace and beauty. Several of the pieces are believed to show marks of the spiritual conflict through which their author passed. The following lines have been applied to Mr. Lecky himself:—

He found his work, but far behind
Lay something that he could not find—
Deep springs of passion that can make
A life sublime for others' sake,
And led to work the living glow
That saints and bards and heroes know.
The power lay there—unfolded power—
A bud that never bloomed a flower;
For half beliefs and faded moods
Of windings, critics, cynics, prudes,
Lay round his path and dimmed and chilled.
Illusions past. High hopes were killed;
But duty lived. He sought not far
The "might be" in the things that are;
His ear caught no celestial strain;
He dreamt of no millennial reign.
Brave, true, unhoping, calm, austere,
He laboured in a narrow sphere,
And found in work his spirit needs—
The last, if not the best of creeds.

It must be promptly conceded that the greatest living forces in literature are to be found outside the English race. If the consensus of educated literary opinion could be taken (says Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie), it would probably give Tolstoy the first place among living writers. A man of deep convictions, who lives like a peasant; a teacher of peace in one of the most thoroughly armed countries in Europe; a preacher of primitive social and religious ideas under the most absolute of monarchies; too eminent and too influential to be silenced or banished, Tolstoy is a unique personality. As a writer he has qualities of the highest order—power of invention on a great scale, force of imagination sufficient to float immense masses of fact, sustained energy of style sufficient to give his greater stories a kind of epical magnitude and impressiveness. Of these stories "War and Peace" produces the effect of a vast panorama of national and individual experience and action. Its real hero is the Russian people, and its central idea is the ultimate sovereignty of the people rather than of the man of genius even where he commands the resources of a Napoleon. In "Anna Karenina" Tolstoy gave the world one of its greatest modern novels: a story too frankly written for the traditions and tastes of most readers, but one of the most impressive moral dramas in the whole range of fiction; a novel which deals with a sin of passion in the spirit, and does it with the terrible plainness of some of the Old Testament stories.

CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, gave a decision on Dec. 18th on an appeal filed by Messrs. Worch & Co., No. 154, Yokohama, against a decision given by the Yokohama Customs. According to the *Official Gazette*, the firm imported on Sept. 12th twenty-six cases of printing paper, with certificate of origin, on which the Customs imposed 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 293 of the general statutory tariff on which the importers paid the necessary amount. The importers contended that the duty should be under No. 292 of the same tariff and claimed the return of yen 66.72 as the difference between the rate of No. 292 and the amount that had been paid under No. 293. The protest was rejected on the ground that the goods in dispute were not printing paper but name cards.

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL.

Unto our hearts, draw nearer!
Draw nearer, O Spirit of Peace!—
For life is so dreary; love is so weary;
And woes of the world never cease.
Laughter may mock, while the lips grow cold;
Tears may brew'neath a cross of gold;
Oh unto our hearts, be nearer and dearer,
With Peace and Goodwill as of old.
Many a bosom is aching;
And Joy makes us sorrow the more
For some tenderest one—some face that is gone—
Some smile that ne'er beams thro' the door;
For the gentle tone of a glad voice;
A footstep heard that bids rejoice:
But now the heart is aching and breaking;
And Grief knows no solace or choice.
Oh for a season of sweetness,
Gleaned back from the pitiless past;
A smile and a tear, a hope and a fear:
Endearments that vainly would last!
Yet love and life are crushed in an hour,
As the foeman Death stalks forth to devour
Our love with its sweetness, life with its fleetness;
Our bliss with its passion and power.
Spirit of Peace, draw nearer!
Oh give us a respite of joy!
Let us forget the sun that is set,
And the darkness that comes to destroy.
Over our hearths and homes preside
Fond and faithful this Christmastide;
With Peace still nearer, and Goodwill dearer,—
O Spirit,—forever abide!

—FREDERIC IRVING TAYLOR.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sir Frank Swettenham is resigning the Governorship of the Straits Settlements on the 12th January next.

Owing to a heavy snow storm which has prevailed since Dec. 18th traffic on the Gan-Etsu railway is suspended.

The *Asahi* states that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer *Manda Maru* has been chartered by the Government. She is now lying at Nagasaki.

The new editor of the *Penang Gazette*, in succession to Mr. E. F. Skerretchly, formerly editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is Mr. S. C. Penny, who arrived at Penang a few days ago from Europe.

A strong draft of the Sherwood Foresters left Parkhurst, England, on December 7th en route for Hongkong. They were unaccompanied by their wives and families, which is significant, says the *Daily Press*.

The project which Marconi has in contemplation of joining India and Italy by wireless telegraphy will not be started upon until after completion of the Italy and South America scheme. Bombay will probably be the receiving station.

The battleship *Glory* arrived at Mirs Bay on Monday morning last from Japan, said the *S.C. Morning Post* of Dec. 11th. She then proceeded to Tytam Bay to run her "paying-off trial" and on the measured mile made the excellent speed of 18 knots. The *Glory* was built to run 18.25 knots. The *Glory* will shortly pay-off and her crew will proceed home in the *King Alfred*, a cruiser of the *Leviathan* class. The *King Alfred*, is to commission on the 22nd inst., and will probably arrive about the first week in February. The *Glory* will be docked and over-hauled in the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks and preparations are now being made to receive her. She will be the largest vessel ever docked in Hongkong.

The efforts of Captain Dreyfus to secure the judicial re-examination of his case, have at last been crowned with success, said a Paris telegram of Nov. 28. After examining the dossier in the case submitted to him by General André, the Minister of War, Minister of Justice Valle has

transmitted that document, together with the petition of M. Dreyfus for a revision of his sentence, to M. Durand, the President of the Commission instituted by the Minister of Justice. This Commission will pronounce upon the admissibility of the request for a revision of sentence. Nothing has, as yet, transpired to indicate that General André has discovered documents of doubtful authenticity, or that there was manoeuvring on the part of the Ministry of War during the Dreyfus trial to create important facts, though assertions to this effect have been made. M. Dreyfus, in the course of an interview the same evening, expressed happiness because a revision of his case had been granted, but declined to make any statement.

A rather interesting criminal case is being tried in the Tokyo District Court before Presiding Judge Imamura and Public Prosecutor Hazama, the defendant being Mr. Hamaguchi, a Buddhist priest belonging to the Shingon section, who is charged with a contravention of the regulations as to medical practitioners. According to the prosecution, the accused engaged publicly in surgical work on the pretext that he could apply the efficacy of the Buddhist faith. The trial was resumed on Dec. 21st, when Mr. Hayashi Yama, a prominent politician in Tokyo, and younger brother of Baron Iwamura, was examined as a witness. He stated to the Court that he met the accused first in December last at the residence of his brother when he was spoken to about the subject of faith and was requested to make a trial in the removal of a wart from his face. Later the witness asked the accused to operate upon him and the work was successfully performed, the priest putting one of his fingers on the wart and praying. The Court asked whether the accused had used any kind of medicine on the finger, or whether blood came after the wart was removed. The reply was that no medicine was used and only a very little blood appeared and that there was no pain. Tokyo papers agree in saying that Mr. Hayashi has given a strong testimonial in favour of the accused.

POLITICS, LITERATURE AND THEOLOGY IN NEW YORK.

New York City, Nov. 3, 1903.
Great Gotham is to enjoy a Sabbath in things commercial to-day. The hotels are as quiet as church aisles. The shops and stores are closed, the trolleys and waggon wheels do not turn. Even the Subway blastings and rivetings of "structural steel" have ceased their thunder and din. Only at the public there seen any concentration of men, even the bars and beer saloons are tight shut. To-night the crowds will gather in mighty masses to read the election returns by lime-light, or in the arched beams, cast the length and breadth of Manhattan island from lofty towers, discern the victory of Lee or McClellan. The city, now plastered with election posters and exhortations to vote aright, will soon be relieved of its extra bunting, swinging banners, mid-air advertising, and board-fence literature. By November 4th the conflict of the Tammany Tiger and the Republican Elephant will have passed into history. At the headquarters on Broadway a full grown Bengal, or Korean, tiger paces up and down, behind steel and plate glass, the inquiry printed in huge letters, being, "Will you turn him loose again?"

It is Republican weather. Indian summer's balmy air and cloudless skies make the Democrats sorrowful. Tammany Hall and the Democrats always hope for rain, storm, mud and bad roads. The worse for the former, owner of harness and waggons dweller in comfort, who might damage property or lose time in traversing storm-drenched roads; the better for the Democrats, whose strength is in the large cities where pavements make movement easy. On the contrary, the State, in the counties and in the farming regions, is Republican.

Awaiting until to-morrow the results for which the practical man toils, let us look at the fruits of the idealists, to whom the affairs of days or months are of less importance than the general trend of things. The publishers have held in leash their choicest books, and patiently await the passing of the state and city elections. Their lists seem to be rather larger than in 1902, and there seems to be a greater variety in all lines of literary enterprise and publishing ventures. While the East or Atlantic coast is still the place of large editions, yet in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other western

cities the number of books published shows a steady increase year by year.

Among the books on Japan already on the reviewer's tables, Gulick's "Evolution of the Japanese" is easily first in seriousness and importance. "Onoto Watanna" has a dainty story, as light as a bubble, and as pretty as prismatic. "The Heart of Hyacinth." The scene is located at Sendai, and all is new Japan, for we have not only missionaries, but even two generations of them. There is not only a Eurasian educated in England, but also the child of an American lady who is reared a *la japonaise*, and (like one of my acquaintances, a Presbyterian minister, who, until he was fifteen years old, thought himself an Apache Indian) comes to consciousness of her real racial inheritance after various adventures. In its dress of violet and white, with text printed on paper artistically treated with designs by a Japanese artist, the book makes a dainty gift. By the way, I hear that "Onoto Watanna" is staging a play of her own, of Japanese motive, and is now rehearsing it in New York. Meanwhile, despite the alleged slump in theatrical prosperity, the play-houses are in full blast and "the Darling of the Gods" is still running. The playwright and novelist, John Luther Long, besides a volume of stories, two or three of which picture Japanese life, reissues his "Madame Butterfly" in a luxurious edition with superb illustrations. I have read his sufficiently interesting preface, in which he answers the numerous naval officers and tourists who in savage letters to him declare, each one of them, that they are not, actually in whole, or ideally in part, the male hero of the story. Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann has written rapidly, carelessly (as to spelling and proof-reading at least) but most interestingly a handy book on Japanese art. For one dollar and with an hour or two of time, the average man may get herein a good glance at the artistic history of the Japanese.

Query. How much more literature are we to get from half-blooded Japanese, and what will be its quality?

A really valuable work for the busy man, either in Japan or in English-speaking countries, is Professor Ernest Clement's "Handbook of Japan." It is exactly what it professes to be, and is rich in tables, statistics, index, and notes, besides twenty chapters which discuss clearly and accurately political, historical, artistic, religious and commercial Japan. The text is very readable and the bibliography under each chapter is very full. The tone is that of the modest scholar with judicial breadth and poise of mind. It is a model.

Captain Brinkley's "Oriental Series" continues to be the theme of praise and the favourite in libraries patronized by the critical. It is a wonderful mine of scholarship and its artistic mounting makes it the delight of the aesthetic.

"The Mikado's Empire," now in its tenth edition, brings down the history of the empire to the end of 1903. In two volumes and now without appendices, the author has not attempted to rewrite the book except in the matter of preface and explanation. He has begun the preparation of a Handbook for the study of Japan by classes interested in missionary work and history. In line with the previous volumes, which started and continued with Latin titles, this one on Japan will be named "Flores Christi." The widespread study of Christian missionary history, work and problems by classes in schools, churches, colleges and universities, and the great interest in the subject are among the most notable signs of the times. In our days, much of what was once of purely ecclesiastical interest is now part of the life of educational and sociological procedure.

The mutual influence of the Orient and Occident upon each other is visible in many signs. The addresses this year before the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Manchester, N.H., were notable for their frank and full recognition of the reality and power of the ethnic and continental religions of Asia and the common truths underlying all genuine religions. Addresses like those of Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Dr. J. H. De Forest of Sendai, and President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth, could not only not have been heard a decade ago, but it is doubtful whether they would have been tolerated. Surely a more earnest study of religion makes men more brotherly, increases mutual understanding, compels the Christian to know better his own religion, fills him with warmer love to his fellows and more zeal for their uplifting. "Religions are many; religion is one," is the motto of the New York State Conference (not of religions but of noted, but of Religion), which meets in Ithaca on November 12 and 13. All denominations of Christians are represented, as individuals, in it. Its object is to promote practical, not theoretical religion; in other words, to secure the enforcement of the Ten Commandments in spirit and letter.

One sign of the coming reconciliation of the Oriental and Occidental mind, and the breaking down of the middle wall of partition, is the publication of Professor Doctor George William Knox's book

entitled "The Direct and Fundamental Proofs of the Christian Religion." The title is from Butler. This, I venture to believe, is one of the great books of our decade, and may be an epoch-maker, if not epoch-maker. The author was about fifteen years in Japan, as missionary and teacher of theology, and a fruitful member of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Knox frankly accepts the modern view of the universe. Butler, Paley, the old apologists, are to him as good as defunct, for they and their opponents stood on the same ground in a similar view of the universe. Dr. Knox frankly recognizes that Buddhism, Islam, etc., are real though very limited religions. He first states the classic argument for the Christian evidences, and then presents the modern view of the world which compels a new apologetics. He discerns between reality and proof, shows what religion is; its definition, development, varieties, conflicts and proofs. In masterly style and with forceful freshness he instances and exploits the conflict of religions, Buddhism and Confucianism, in China, Korea and Japan. He then shows what the Christian religion is, both as ethics and religion proper, its conflicts and its proofs. His conclusion is that Christianity is the absolute religion nevertheless.

The Christianity that accepts the modern view of the universe, and which calls for new apologetics, proofs and systematic theology, is not that mixture of Greek philosophy, Roman discipline and Protestant tradition, which now in the popular view passes for the truth of Jesus. In a forcible sermon before Cornell University on Sunday morning, October 11, Dr. Knox made very clear the difference between pure and primitive Christianity and the various ecclesiastical products so plausibly manufactured. He discerned between that which says "Lord, Lord," and that which is of Christ and does like Him.

"Will the contact of the Orient with the Occident modify our Christian religion?" asked one of the editors of the *Outlook* of the writer yesterday.

"Profoundly," was the answer. "The effect will be far reaching. Much of our form, tradition, Christian theology, so-called, and popularly held to be such, must pass away. The West will give to Asia the idea of personality. The East will elaborate and perfect the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. Both will learn from each other to the glory of the Father."

The old heavens and old earth of past tradition will pass away, but Christ's words—not even a jot or tittle of them—will pass away. He is still Lord of the centuries, and to what he taught of life and religion, have added nothing. The time is coming when Christians will actually, even as they now sing, "Crown Him Lord of all."

W. E. G.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Port Arthur, December 1.

The situation here remains unchanged. The fleet is here, ready, waiting; and ever since the arrival of the 27th and 28th East Siberian Regiments, which I spoke of in my last letter, the preparations of the military (preparations carried out, I daresay, more with an eye to a certain winter than an uncertain war) go on briskly. The same cannot be said, I am afraid, of the negotiations in Tokyo but, in case these negotiations break down, it can hardly be said that Japan would be in a better position to fight than she was a month ago. At any rate this is an ominous season in which to wage war with Russia. In November, 1480, the Tartars were vanquished by the terrible Russian winter and their domination passed away forever; on 26th November, 1812, commenced the terrible passage of the Beresina.

At the time of writing, snow covers all the landscape; the cutting north-east wind which will continue blowing till next March would alone make the landing of a large force at an exposed and out-of-the-way point along this bleak coast a difficult matter. I think I may safely venture to prophesy that there will be no trouble here until next Spring at any rate.

Japan may feel easy, however, on the point. There is no combination against her as there was in 1896. The *Novi Krai* reassures her on this point. "The Japanese Press," it says, "seems to be uneasy lest she be confronted by the triple combination of Russia, France, and Germany which opposed her in 1895. . . . In the disordered imagination of the Japanese, the slightest cloud on the political horizon takes the form of a coalition of the Europeans against the seizure by the Japanese of Korea."

"But what mistakes the Japanese Press sometimes falls into! In the present instance, the fact of the matter is that a union with Germany for common action in the Far East would be anything but advantageous for Russia. It seems to us to be very probable that the change which has already taken place in international politics in the Near East will extend to the Far East, but it will not consist in Germany drawing closer to France and Russia. It must not be forgotten that the Near and Far East have a common connection. A rapprochement between Russia and Germany for action in the Near

and Far East would only be to the detriment of England as the Japanese papers point out, but the interests of the Russian and British Governments now coincide on many points not only in the Far East but also in the Near East, as we have already pointed out more than once. Far-seeing statesmen understand this but unfortunately the masses have not been sufficiently enlightened on this subject.

"In order, therefore, to throw light on this question as far as possible and at the same time to show the Japanese Press the groundlessness of its alarm, we shall permit ourselves to say a few words about the colonial policy which Germany has pursued of late years in the Near East." The Port Arthur paper then points out how Germany has gone rather against Russia in the matter of the Bagdad railway and seems to think that a Russo-Franco-German combination against Japan is not likely to take place in the near future.

The *Novi Krai* has published a series of articles from one of its staff who has lately been all through Manchuria making investigations. In these articles a bad account is given of the state of things along the railway line, especially in the Chinese town of Harbin, where Russian Jews are accused of first pandering to every depraved taste of some passengers and then fleeing the latter unmercifully. It is suggested that order be maintained by gendarmes placed under the direct control of the Viceroy and having no connection with the railway company.

Port Arthur, December 6.

The recent slight display of anti-Russian activity on the part of China is exciting some anxiety here, the reports that have come to hand lately of the movements of the Chinese troops in the south of Manchuria being of a nature to cause alarm. These rumours have not yet been fully confirmed, but, on the other hand, it is a fact that the Russian Military Club at Harbin was burnt to the ground on the night of 1st December.

Another fracas seems to have occurred in Chemulpo and two Russian warships have been dispatched from Port Arthur to that port. No news as to the nature of the affray has as yet leaked out. The Russians feel very sore about the last row in Chemulpo, of which a presumably impartial authority, a German, gives the following account: Some Japanese establishment was celebrating its opening day and when some Russian liberty men happened to stroll into the vicinity they were invited to partake of the cup that cheers and also inebriates. After partaking, one of them got up and tried to buy some cigarettes at a stall in the premises but, owing to the stall-keeper not understanding his gestures, he received instead of cigarettes a blow across the face with a bag said to contain stones. Thus the row began.

The Japanese police and population are alleged to have done their best to make short work of the Russian sailors, who were very much inferior in number to their opponents and a steam-launch belonging to the Shosen Yusen Kaisha is alleged to have made a determined attempt to run down the Russian boat, which was the only means of escape the Russians had. An Englishman is alleged to have pointed a loaded gun at the Russians while the row was going on. A Japanese officer seized the gun, but on the owner informing him that he wanted to shoot, not the Japanese as the officer seemed to imagine, but their opponents, and this because his wife was, he said, a Japanese, the officer allowed him to do as he pleased. Some other Englishmen came along, however, and prevented him from firing. What truth there is in this yarn I cannot, of course, say. I have seen the story in manuscript. That is all I know about it.

Judging from the facts before me, I should say that the Japanese who insisted on searching Russian houses for two very drunken Russian sailors who had been left behind (but whose friends managed to get them off in a boat from another part of the shore) committed an indiscretion that might have had very serious consequences. In the first place, the men might possibly have been murdered if they had been discovered, and in the second place blood might have been spilt if the Russians had resisted. Luckily the Russian Consulate was closed owing to the absence of the Consul in Seoul, and the manager of the local branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, made no objection to his premises being searched; in fact he courteously showed his unwelcome guests over the whole establishment, which was thoroughly ransacked to the terror of the agent's wife and children. Admiral Alexieff is said to have censured the captain of the Russian gunboat which was lying off Chemulpo at the time for not landing armed men to protect the houses of the Russian residents from being thus violated, and the captain ought of course to have done so, although trouble would almost certainly have ensued if he had.

Last Sunday I stood for the first time this year on ice which was "bearing," and from this the reader may judge of the temperature here. 'Tis bitterly cold, especially at night, when a biting wind blows from the north-east, but there is not much snow. New troops seem to be continually coming in, and a few

days ago a large body of sailors arrived. They will find splendid quarters provided for them in the new Naval Barracks, buildings which compare favourably with anything of the same kind in all Asia.

Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, author of many books upon Russia and a master of the Russian tongue, was in Manchuria some time back investigating matters there. He is now Secretary to Lord Curzon and it is not improbable that the Viceroy of India was curious to know what the Viceroy of the Far East is doing. It is not impossible that the British advance in Thibet is taken at this juncture in view of Russia's difficulties in Manchuria and as a reward for England's neutrality. English papers may deny that England is neutral in this Manchuria affair, but the *Asiatic* describes England's position as one of correct neutrality and seems gratified in consequence.

PORT ARTHUR NAVAL CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Arthur, December 8.
One of the centres of civilisation in Port Arthur is the Naval Club where naval officers of all nations, visitors passing through, and foreign residents, who comply with the usual formalities, are treated with great hospitality by the Russian naval officers. It is difficult to exaggerate the kindness the non-Russian meets with here. The Englishman is especially well treated and is especially able to feel himself at home on account of the large numbers of officers who speak perfect English, and of the friendly feeling towards England that generally prevails.

There is a Ladies' Day once a week on which occasion foreign ladies attend and there is dancing; and once a week there is a sort of family dinner at which all the officers and their wives sit down to eat together. It is difficult to realise the extent to which those two little "fixures" of the week contribute towards raising the tone of society in Port Arthur and exercising a salutary influence all around. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine the moral condition to which this fortress might soon be reduced (mind, I am not saying that it is perfect as it is), if the influence of the wives, sisters, and daughters of the officers was withdrawn. Where such an enormous number of men "bursting" almost, if I may use the expression, with vitality and high spirits is gathered together in one place, regrettable excesses are bound to result if a civilising influence is not exerted by woman; and therefore I think that Port Arthur is very lucky in having within its circle of batteries so many of the fair sex, and that it is to be regretted that all the officers now coming out have been forbidden to take their wives with them on account of the lack of accommodation here. Even now, however, Port Arthur holds a high, if not the highest, place in the Far East for the beauty of its womankind. This fact is not surprising considering that no city in Asia has such a large proportion of its population Europeans, and considering also that the climate is dry and bracing—a real "white man's" climate as they say,—and therefore more favourable to the preservation of female beauty than that of Calcutta or Singapore. However that may be, my own melancholy reflections in Port Arthur have convinced me that, in Russia at all events, the soldiers and the sailors get the pick of the ladies. The same view seems to be entertained by other authorities,—perhaps more competent to judge than myself. I was showing a newspaper correspondent from Peking round town the other day and he waxed enthusiastic over the number of fair dames that we met, but, as he came from Peking, his view ought not perhaps to have much weight attached to them. If Port Arthur were not such an expensive place to live in and such "an awful hole" generally, it would be undoubtedly the field of combat selected by "Old Campaigners" of the type portrayed by Thackeray in "Vanity Fair,"—in other words by Russian matrons with marriageable daughters on their hands. To show the success that would be likely to wait upon the operations of such a female strategist, I need only mention the fact that here, as in Singapore, it seems impossible for hospitals and the like to keep nurses any length of time as they get married almost as soon as they come out. Of course there are also "ladies" in Port Arthur and worse still but I shall spare the reader any remarks on this branch of the subject. Returning to the main question I shall prophesy that Port Arthur has every prospect of being quite a beautiful and remarkable city in some ten years' time. Its buildings will be fine, its climate will be as bracing as it is now and its sanitation better, it will have a viceregal court,—probably more splendid than anything outside of India; and its harbour will have by that time become very much better than it is at present. A large number of globe-trotters and Far Eastern residents will also undoubtedly pass through it on their way to and from Europe. This desirable consummation would have been brought much nearer if so much money had not been spent on Dalny and thus diverted from Port Arthur.

Besides the Naval Club, there is also a Garrison Club where private theatricals are frequently given, and the Officers' Club, that is now being built in New Town will, I think, be one of the handsomest things of its kind in the Far East. It will cost about £50,000 sterling and will be sumptuously fitted up in every way so that it will in fact be a regular palace in whose halls the highest of the Russian nobility might—and undoubtedly will—give and be given entertainments without any incongruity. Taking it all round, Port Arthur promises to be a magnificent social centre in a short time.

PORT ARTHUR IN 1903.

This is the title of an article which Colonel Artemieff writes in the *Asiatic* of Sunday last. The Colonel takes a broader view of the question than one might have expected of a military man, for he thinks that now that Port Arthur has ceased to be a mere camp and become a busy commercial centre something should be done towards giving it the privileges enjoyed by other Russian towns and letting the commercial class have a greater voice in municipal concerns. The Colonel does not, of course, say that Port Arthur should be governed in exactly the same way as a Russian town. Its peculiar position necessarily requires some alteration in the municipal regulations in vogue in Russia. The two points on which the Colonel insists are: (1) the necessity of changing the present regulations concerning the rights of election possessed by householders; and (2) the necessity of appointing civilians to administer municipal affairs as in the West. The writer does not think that the foreign element is to be feared, on the contrary he says that its co-operation in municipal affairs cannot but be for the great good of the town. "Finally," he asks, "is the population of Port Arthur, on the whole, of a worse type than the population of Shanghai; and, if it is not a worse type, why not have popular Government here as well as in Shanghai?"

An expedition organised by the General Staff here against the Manchurian Highwaymen who have been proving troublesome of late, has proved successful. The scene of the operations was the Liao River and the Chinese were under the command of Messieurs Tulen-Sana and Falen-hoa. The fourth part of a brigade took part in the operations. In an action at the village of Vafin, the Highwaymen were completely defeated. The Russian losses were four killed and ten wounded, one officer being in the latter category. According to the official statement of the local Chinese administration, the bandits lost about two hundred killed and about as many wounded. This heavy loss on the part of the Chinese was due to a night attack being made by the Russians and to a panic among the bandits. Tulen-Sana lost his right hand which was cut off at the wrist. The expedition did its work with deadly thoroughness. It travelled 400 versts west of the Liao River and afterwards started on a new chase of the same length back again and cornered the Chinese gang on the river. The Russian troops are said to have shown unusual endurance and bravery in the little campaign.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE AMERICAN CHURCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Every now and then we see some one in print or public speech referring to "The American Church." There are two reasons for doing this; one is pure ignorance and the other is pitiable arrogance, the wish being father to the expression. It would be edifying to have those persons who speak of "The American Church," tell us what form of government said church has and how many members it has. There are those of us who are interested in such things and such explanatory facts would be helpful. The Roman Catholic Church has the largest number of communicants in the United States of any one church, having 9,531,000; next comes the Methodist family with 6,084,000; third, the Baptist family with 4,629,000; fourth, Lutherans with 1,745,000; fifth, Presbyterians with 1,635,000; sixth, Disciples of Christ with 1,207,000. There are other strong and useful churches in America but the above six are the only ones that have a million or more communicants in a population of 80,000,000. Church and State in America are absolutely separated and that too by Constitutional enactment, and there is nothing more certain than that there never will be a national or "American Church." And for any one denomination with a handful of members to assume such an august name would be nothing more than a piece of bigoted arrogance.

Yours,

WILL PATILLO.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Amount subscribed by Indian Merchants of Yokohama:

A. M. Essahoy, Esq.	1000
W. Assoomull, Esq.	500
J. B. Bhesania & Co.	500
Pohumull Brothers	500
M. N. Gobhai & Co.	500
Kaliandass & Co.	500
C. M. Bhesania & Co.	500
M. A. Raza, Esq.	500
D. Cheldram, Esq.	500
M. Numazu & Co.	500
K. Curshetin & Co.	500
T. Motumull & Co.	500
A. Shai Kally & Co.	500
F. Gerimull & Co.	500
A. H. Joseph Esq.	500
H. V. Abba Esq.	500
Joseph & Co.	500
M. Navalrai & Co.	500
O. B. Kaisomull & Co.	500
K. A. J. Chotimull & Co.	500

Total 6120

MAURICE RUSSELL.
Hon. Treasurer.

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for November and comparison with corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1903.	1902.
	Yen.	Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae.....	2,433,496	2,130,355
Silk tissues, kaiki	52,107	286,139
Silk handkerchiefs	164,287	152,181
Cotton tissues.....	794,727	582,228
Carpets, hemp or cotton	55,333	58,586
Matches	702,739	672,847
Mats and matting, Hanagoza	727,502	559,946
Porcelain and earthen ware.....	287,268	161,619
Lacquered ware.....	64,833	68,009
Umbrellas, European	79,567	29,551
Others	2,017,614	1,764,894

Total 7,379,473 6,429,687

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw	5,996,633	7,812,705
Silk, noshi and waste	1,031,427	770,000
Cotton yarns.....	3,086,461	2,700,000
Straw-plaits	330,059	324,415
Tea.....	661,030	582,997
Campho	119,375	447,071
Kanten or colle vegetale.....	52,330	15,490
Others	1,345,076	1,053,011

Total 12,622,391 13,692,699

RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal	1,258,375	1,411,229
Rice	242,118	239,685
Cattle-fish	365,974	117,651
Sea-weeds & cut sea-weeds... ..	47,592	30,550
Mushroom, shiitake	125,316	88,295
Copper, coarse & refined.....	1,075,682	744,897
Fish oil	32,754	82,312
Vegetable wax	109,736	66,130
Others	1,441,152	1,250,353

Total 4,698,699 4,017,791

Grand total 24,700,563 24,139,177

Summary of total value of specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold coin and gold bullion	3,386,260	4,093
Silver coin and silver bullion ..	241,888	136,177

Total 3,628,148 141,170

IMPORTS.

Gold coin and gold bullion	716,739	4,850,977
Silver coin and silver bullion ..	16,475	22,889

Total 733,214 4,873,866

Excess of exports 2,894,934 —

Excess of imports — 4,735,796

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

ENTERED.

Japanese	451,098	376,451
Foreign	671,450	575,081

Total 1,122,548 951,532

CLEARED.		
Japanese	440,031	390,855
Foreign	669,562	584,745
Total	1,109,593	975,600
IMPORTS.		
GROUP I.		
	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Cotton, raw	5,142,963	6,369,589
Cotton yarns	24,856	54,941
Wool	546,629	271,549
Iron nails	142,653	57,795
Rails	168,329	509,047
Iron, bar and rod	152,963	178,316
Other iron and steel	520,503	532,952
Indigo, dry	263,878	231,324
Paper (except Chinese paper)	206,744	313,041
Leather, sole and other	144,345	105,892
Machinery and engines	501,111	1,355,981
Locomotive-engines, railway passengers and freight	82,334	38,754
Steam vessels	214,296	683,840
Others	3,718,650	2,878,804
Total	11,830,254	13,580,925
GROUP II.		
Mousseline de laine	331,217	442,837
Woolen cloths	38,740	136,123
Italian cloths	32,322	81,867
Flannels	831	22,863
Shirtings & cotton prints	104,443	432,093
Cotton satins & velvets	101,309	217,329
Sugar, brown & white	1,632,283	1,617,002
Matches	14,879	26,126
Others	1,561,833	1,231,877
Total	3,817,757	4,209,017
GROUP III.		
Rice	1,223,951	2,332,549
Beans, peas & pulse	1,132,131	859,800
Kerosene oil	1,059,999	804,155
Oil-cake	794,646	699,426
Others	2,156,816	2,156,455
Total	6,367,543	6,852,385
Grand total	22,015,554	24,642,327
Total of exports & imports	46,716,117	48,781,904
Excess of exports	2,685,009	—
Excess of imports	—	502,750
Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.		
	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Exports	706,370	663,157
Imports	691,458	671,861
Total	1,397,828	1,335,018
Excess of exports	14,912	—
Excess of imports	—	8,704
Exports, specie and bullion	100,538	15,619
Imports, specie and bullion	15,627	193,597
Excess of exports	84,911	—
Excess of imports	—	177,978
Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) for the period.		
ENTERED.		
Japanese	5,684	6,745
Foreign	3,799	2,587
Total	9,483	9,332
CLEARED.		
Japanese	4,790	6,977
Foreign	2,840	3,605
Total	7,630	10,582

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME.

London, December 18.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Leeds, outlined his scheme prepared for a tariff reform league and for a non-political commission of experts, comprising representatives of the various industries as well as India and of the Crown and the self-governing colonies, which should examine witnesses from every trade and therefrom frame a model tariff. Several news-

papers announce that the Government is preparing a plan for forming 26 volunteer battalions in Ireland.

THE SUGAR INTERESTS AND THE UNITED STATES.

London, December 17.

The Senate ratified, and President Roosevelt yesterday signed, a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Great Britain immediately notified the State Department that she expects, under the most favoured nation clause, that British West Indian sugar will be admitted on the same terms as Cuban. It is expected that Germany and other beet-sugar countries will prefer a similar demand.

AMERICA AND PANAMA.

London, December 19.

American Marines have been ordered to land at the Gulf of Darien and at San Miguel's Bay, to prevent any possible Colombian invasion of Panama.

LLOYDS AND WAR RISKS.

At Lloyds insurance has risen by fifty per cent. on cargoes for the Far East, and war-risks have risen 5 per cent.

St. Petersburg continues to send out the most hopeful expressions of a pacific solution of the question.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Later.

The Australian Federal elections have resulted in a signal victory for the Labour party, mainly due to the female franchise.

CHINA AND THE U.S.

The United States Senate has ratified the commercial treaty with China.

RUSSIA SENDING OUT MORE WARSHIPS.

A telegram from Bizerta says that the Russian battleship *Ostlyabya*, the cruisers *Aurora* and *Dimitri Donski*, and five destroyers under Admiral Jirenuis are to be reinforced by six more destroyers within a few days and then sail for the Far East.

FEELING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, December 20.

The Japanese Minister in London is receiving from all parts of Great Britain offers of services in the event of War.

Viscount Hayashi has replied that he is deeply impressed by these offers, but under the Japanese rules no foreigner can be employed on active service.

AMERICA AND THE CANAL.

A battalion of American Marines has been ordered to embark on the U.S.S. *Philadelphia* for Colon. The Navy Department keeps the plans secret.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO JAPAN.

London, December 21.

Considerable anxiety is experienced in the best informed circles in London concerning the probable outcome of the situation in the Far East. It is certain that Japan will not assent to the provisions of the last Russian Note, which is quite at variance with her main contentions.

LOAN SEEKERS IN NEW YORK.

Japanese representatives have conferred with New York bankers relative to a loan which is admitted would probably be used for war purposes. The conference had no result.

Russia has made a similar fruitless attempt.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

London, December 22.

The English papers generally recognize the gravity of the situation and the possibility of Great Britain becoming involved. The *Morning Post* says that Great Britain

ought to be ready for all eventualities. A Russo-Japanese war would involve Great Britain in serious responsibilities, to meet which preparations are needed.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

Commodore C. G. Robinson, of Hongkong, has been promoted Rear-Admiral.

(Rear-Admiral Robinson, A.D.C., entered the Navy as a Cadet in December, 1864, being then 14 years old. He became a Sub-Lieut. on Oct. 15, 1870; Lieut. Sept. 23, 1873; Commander Dec. 31, 1884; and Captain, Dec. 31, 1890. He was appointed Commodore at Hongkong on February 10th, 1902.—Ed. J.M.)

A SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

London, December 22.

A speech delivered by Kaiser Wilhelm at the military celebrations in Hanover, in which he declared that the Hanoverians and Marshal Blucher saved the English from destruction at Waterloo, has evoked great irritation in England.

WAR RISKS STILL RISING.

London, December 23.

The rate on war-risks at Lloyds is now 40 guineas per centum.

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Later.

A more hopeful feeling regarding the Far East is prevalent in London.

The best informed Japanese circles in London have not received any indications that war is imminent, though they think it is undeniable that the situation continues to be grave, and is affecting trade to some extent.

(RECEIVED AT THE LEGATION OF FRANCE.)

THE SITUATION.

Saigon, December 19.

From London—The reply of Russia to Japan will necessitate supplementary negotiations. The reply does not settle several important questions. Nevertheless the pessimistic information coming from Tokyo is considered to be exaggerated.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE TANSAN CASE AT SINGAPORE.

Hongkong, December 18.

The suit brought by Mr. Clifford Wilkinson in Singapore with reference to infringement of his Tansan rights has been decided in favour of Mr. Wilkinson.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

CHINA COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Washington, December 19.

Japanese Legation.

The United States Senate ratified the new Commercial Treaty between China and America on the 18th instant.

(FROM THE "DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST.")

KAISER.

Berlin, December 18.

Kaiser Wilhelm has left Berlin and gone to the Goehde forests in the Province of Hanover for hunting.

THE SERBIAN REGICIDES.

Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech in which he pressingly emphasized the value of the Triple Alliance and the policy of peace, sharply blamed the slaughter at Belgrade and the encouragement of the Macedonian insurrection by the Bulgarians.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

At the same time the Italian Foreign Minister, M. Tommaso Tittoni, speaking in Rome in a similar strain, denied any sympathy with the *Irridentia*, i.e. the party in Italy that wants Southern Tyrol, the city of Trieste and other Austrian frontier districts, disturbing in this manner the harmony of the allied Powers.

Mr. G. E. Atkinson, Mr. R. F. Berry, Mr. E. H. Benson, Mr. L. S. Briggs, Mr. H. S. Burleigh, Mr. J. J. Burleigh, Mr. W. S. Conrow, E. B. Cook, Mrs. E. B. Cook, Mr. C. H. Dan, Mr. A. F. Decker, Mr. H. V. Henson, Mr. J. Edward, Mrs. J. E. Edward, Dr. H. W. Eliot, Mr. A. Hofman, Mr. H. S. Kilbourne, Mr. T. L. Mon, Mr. E. E. McCammon, Miss M. G. Murrin, C. P. Provins, Mr. P. Remington, Mr. R. H. Sades, Mr. M. H. Sakol, Mr. F. B. Shelly, Mrs. J. Shelly, Mr. I. P. Short, Capt. C. E. Stanton, C. E. Stanton, Mrs. Swindell and infant, Mr. W. Gravis, Mr. F. C. Thompson, Mr. C. F. Iden, Mrs. C. F. Walden, Mr. C. A. Westerberg, Miss W. Bibs, and Mrs. Morrison, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

French steamer *Salasie*, for Marseilles via s.—Mr. H. Forster, Mr. C. T. Benney, Mr. and Larne, Mr. F. Gomez de Bonilla, and Mr. C. W. Motley, in cabin.

British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu.—Dr. G. d'E. Browne, Mr. W. W. Curtis, Chas. P. Fenner, Mr. W. C. Grieve, Mr. Chas. Hall, Mr. C. W. Kennedy, Mr. W. M. Kerr, Mr. hold Levy, Lt. H. V. Simpson, R.N., and Mrs. Turner and infant, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

British steamer *Ceylon*, for London via ports: saw Silk for Europe, 54 bales; Waste Silk for rope, 350 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The year is closing in gloom, the political uncertainty hampering business in every way. The little y caused by the cotton panic has subsided and general condition of the market must be described dull and lifeless.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Shirting—40 yds. 36 in. ... 0.09 to 0.10
Shirting—50 yds. 36 in. ... 0.09 to 0.10
Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches ... 2.85 to 3.60
Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 2.80 to 4.25
Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 3.00 to 5.00
Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.40

WOOLLENS.

Woolens—32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.30 to 0.50
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.16 to 0.33
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.50 to 0.95
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.90 to 1.00
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.60 to 1.00
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.60 to 0.66
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.50 to 1.20
Woolens—32 in. ... 0.90 to 1.80
Woolens—32 in. ... 1.90 to 2.25
Woolens—32 in. ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Cotton Yarn—16/24, Singles ... 140.00 to 150.00
Cotton Yarn—18/32, Singles ... 145.00 to 150.00
Cotton Yarn—18/42, Singles ... 155.00 to 160.00
Cotton Yarn—32, Doubles ... 155.00 to 160.00
Cotton Yarn—2/60, Plain ... Nominal
Cotton Yarn—2/80, Plain ... Nominal
Cotton Yarn—2/100, Plain ... Nominal
Cotton Yarn—2/60, Gassed ... 245.00 to 255.00
Cotton Yarn—2/80, Gassed ... 295.00 to 305.00
Cotton Yarn—2/100, Gassed ... 425.00 to 435.00

RAW COTTONS.

Raw Cottons—Middling ... 31
Raw Cottons—Broach ... 26
Raw Cottons—Se ... 23

METALS.

Business continues fairly active for mild steel Bars sheets: Nails are with much movement.

1 and square 1/2 inch and upward ... 4.25 to 4.45
Nails, assorted ... 4.25 to 4.45
Iron, assorted ... 4.45 to 6.70
Nails, assorted ... 5.30 to 5.90
Nails, per box ... 6.40 to 7.30
Iron, No. 3 ... 1.95
Iron (3/8 to 1 1/4 inch) ... 4.95 to 5.45

KEROSENE.

active market in view of the New Year's requirements and prices are firmly maintained.

Kerosene—100 ... 3.25
Kerosene—100 ... 3.10
Kerosene—100 ... 2.90

SUGAR.

There is little to report in this market, prices being weak and enquiries small.

Brown Takao ... 5.60 to 6.30
Brown Manila ... 5.90 to 6.90
Brown Daitong ... 4.80 to 6.20
Brown Canton ... 5.50 to 7.60
White Java and Penang ... 7.10 to 7.90
White Refined ... 8.50 to 11.25

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ... 270.00 to 320.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ... 180.00 to 290.00
Madras (Karpak), Medium to best ... 140.00 to 170.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There has been rather more doing this week for the New York market, but a large portion of the business has consisted of "Direct shipments," thus shifting some of the heavy stock from Yokohama to New York. Business for Lyons is contracted by the strikes there and the outlook at the moment is not brilliant. Prices here are, however, firm, the native dealers doing their best to maintain values in spite of the adverse conditions of the consuming markets.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... 1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 900 to 910
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 990 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 890 to 900
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 880 to 885
Common—Coarse ... 880 to 885
Re-reels—Extra ... 920 to 925
Re-reels—No. 1 ... 900 to 905
Re-reels—No. 2 ... 890 to 895
Re-reels—No. 3 ... 880 to 885
Kakedas—Extra ... 930 to 935
Kakedas—No. 1 ... 915 to 920
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ... 900 to 905
Kakedas—No. 2 ... 880 to 885

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet with few buyers. Quotations are said to be steady, but not strong.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 180 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... 190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 170 to 180
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... 135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 135 to 140
Noshi—Bushu, Best ... 140 to 145
Noshi—Bushu, Good ... 130 to 135
Noshi—Bushu, Medium ... 140 to 145
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 130 to 135
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 130 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 150 to 160
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 130 to 140
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 70 to 80
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ... 70 to 80

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 23.
London silver 7/6 higher and China sterling quotations 1/2 to 3/4 higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier; other rates are unchanged.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 3/4
— Bills on demand ... 2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ... 2/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight ... 2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 256
— Private 4 months' sight ... 261
— 6 months' sight ... 262
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100. 84 3/4
— Private 10 days' sight ... 84 3/4
Shanghai—Bank sight ... 84
— Private 10 days' sight ... 86
India—Bank sight ... 157 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ... 154 1/2
America—Bank sight ... 49 3/4 @ 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ... 50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ... 208
— Private 4 months' sight ... 212
Bar Silver (London) ... 25 1/2

* Nominal.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.
Yokohama, March 17th, 1903. M.1y.

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LAW CONCERNING FAMILY REGISTRY.

TRANSLATED BY DR. L. LOENHOLM.

CHAPTER I.

REGISTRARS AND REGISTRY OFFICES.

1.—Affairs relating to Family Registries and Status Registrations are managed by Family Registrars and performed in Family Registry Offices.

2.—The chief officer of a city, town or village is Family Registrar, but in a city divided into districts the chief of each district may be Registrar.

3.—In matters relating to the Family Registry or Status Registrations of a Registrar or of a person belonging to the same house, the person who is to act as proxy of the chief officer of a city, town or village, or of a district performs the functions of Registrar.

In matters relating to the Family Registry or Status Registrations of a Registrar or a person belonging to the same house and of a person who is to perform the functions of a Registrar under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, or of a person belonging to the same house, in a city a member of the City Council, in a town or village the highest of the other officers, performs the duties of a Registrar.

4.—In a city the City Office is Family Registry Office, in a town or village the Town or Village Office; but if a chief of a district is Registrar, the District Office is Registry Office.

5.—Affairs relating to Family Registries or Status Registrations are supervised by a judge or by the supervising judge of the Local Court under whose jurisdiction the place is where the Registry Office is situated.

The provisions relating to judicial administrative supervision apply correspondingly to the supervision of affairs relating to Family Registries or Status Registrations.

6.—When a Family Registrar in the performance of his functions causes damage to a person making a notification or any other person, he is liable for damages only in case of bad faith or gross negligence.

CHAPTER II.

STATUS REGISTRATION BOOKS.

7.—There are two kinds of Status Registration Books, namely Books for persons with a permanent registry* and Books for persons without a permanent registry, and of each book an original and a duplicate must be prepared.

Status Registration Books of each kind are kept in separate volumes according to the discrimination of the matters to be notified as specified in Sections 2—21 of Chapter IV., but for the sake of convenience they may be combined.

8.—Status Registration Books are prepared every year.

9.—A Registrar must beforehand prepare the books to be used as next year's Status Registration Books, and must obtain the "Kē-in"† of the supervising judge.

After the supervising judge has received the books, he must affix his official seal at the joining of each two contiguous leaves and note on the inside of the cover the number of leaves and affix thereto his signature with a statement of his position and his official seal and then return the books to the Registrar.

10.—When the paper of a Status Registration Book becomes insufficient, the Registrar must prepare another book and must ask for "Kē-in."

11.—The original of a Status Registration Book must be preserved permanently in the Registry Office.

A duplicate of a Status Registration Book in which registrations have been completed must without delay be transmitted to the District Court having jurisdiction over the supervising Local Court.

The District Court must permanently preserve the duplicates of Status Registration Books.

12.—Status Registration Books must not be removed from the Registry Office except in order to avoid an accident, but this does not apply if there is an order of a Court or a preliminary judge in regard to Registration Books in which registrations have been completed.

13.—Any person may, on paying a fee, inspect Status Registration Books or apply for copies of or extracts from them.

If there is an application for a copy or extract, the Registrar must make such copy or extract and state thereon that it is in accordance with the original, and must affix his signature with a statement of his position and his official seal and deliver it to the applicant.

If a person in addition to the fee pays the postage, the Registrar must forward to him the copy or extract.

If a Registrar rejects an application for inspection

* Sc. within the jurisdiction of the Registrar.

† "Kē-in" means an impression of a seal partly on one leaf and partly on the other.

or for delivery of copies or extracts he must notify the applicant in writing.

14.—When a Status Registration Book has been wholly or partly destroyed the Minister of Justice must make a public notification of that fact and must take the necessary measures for the renewal or restoration of the Book.

CHAPTER III.

PROCEDURE OF REGISTRATION.

15.—Status Registration takes place in the following cases:—

1. When a Registrar has received a notification relating to status or when a written notification has been forwarded to him;

2. When a Registrar has received a communication relating to status;

3. When a Registrar has received a copy of a document relating to status or when such copy has been forwarded to him;

4. When there has been forwarded to a Registrar a copy of a ship's journal in which facts relating to status are entered;

5. When a Registrar has received an application or a request for the cancellation or alteration of a registration;

6. When a Registrar has received a judgment ordering a registration to be made.

16.—Even in the cases specified in the preceding Article a registration can only be made if the notification, the forwarding and the other procedure have been in accordance with the provisions of law.

17.—Except as otherwise provided by law a registration cannot be cancelled or altered.

18.—When a Registrar has received a notification, a communication or other papers relating to registration, he must mark on such papers the reception number and the date of reception and must without delay proceed with the registration.

19.—A registration must be in the proper Registration Book with due discrimination of persons having a permanent registry, of persons without a permanent registry and of the matters to be registered.

20.—If the permanent registry of a person in regard to whom a registration has been made, by notification or for any other reason comes under the jurisdiction of a Registrar or ceases to be under his jurisdiction, such fact must be registered in the "Status Registration Book for persons with a permanent registry."

If a registration relates to a person with a permanent registry and to a person without a permanent registry it must at the same time be made in the "Book for persons with a permanent registry" as well as in the "Book for persons without a permanent registry" and on the margin of each registration a note of reference must be added.

21.—If the permanent registry of a person in regard to whom a registration has been made, is not clear, registration must be made in the "Book for persons without a permanent registry."

22.—In a registration must be inserted the facts in regard to which a notification, communication, application or request has been made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV or those inserted in a copy of a ship's journal.

In a registration to be made by virtue of a copy of a document the facts as contained in such copy must be inserted.

In a registration to be made by virtue of a judgment the facts whose registration is ordered by such judgment must be inserted.

23.—If facts to be registered extend over two or more matters to be notified as mentioned in the provisions of Sections 2—21 of Chapter IV, they must be registered separately.

In such case as to each registration only the necessary facts must be registered and on the margin of each registration a note of reference must be added.

24.—A registration of the cancellation of a registration must be made on the margin of the registration which is the subject of the application or request for cancellation, and the original registration must be struck out.

25.—A registration of an alteration of a registration must be made on the margin of the registration which is the subject of such alteration, and the original registration must be altered according to the terms of the judgment on which such application is based.

26.—When a person whose permanent registry is not known has made a registration, if afterwards it is notified or communicated that his permanent registry has become known, registration thereof is to be made on the margin of the original registration.

If a person whose permanent registry has become known has his permanent registry within the jurisdiction of the Registrar, a new registration without regard to the provisions of the preceding paragraph must be made in the "Book for persons with a permanent registry," and on the margin of this registration and of the former registration a note must be added for purposes of reference.

If after the registrations mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs have been effected another notification

as to the permanent registry of such persons is made, it is sufficient to state on the margin of such registrations the fact that a notification or communication has been made.

27.—If a person who has lost Japanese nationality does not make a notification as to such loss, the Registrar must, with the permission of the Local Court having jurisdiction in the place where the Registry Office is situated, register the loss of nationality.

28.—In addition to the matters determined by Art. 22 the following facts must be inserted in a registration:—

1. The date of the reception of a notification or application. In case a notification has been transmitted from another Registrar or Public Office, the official position of the sender, his name and the date of transmission must also be inserted;

2. The date of the transmission and reception of the communication or request and the official position and name of the person making such communication or request;

3. The date of transmission and receipt of the copy of a document or a ship's journal and the official position and name of the person who has made out such document or journal and of the person who has transmitted the copy;

4. The date of the decision by which registration has been ordered and the name of the Court.

29.—In making a registration no abbreviated characters or signs must be used and the manner of writing must be distinct.

In entering date, hour or age instead of 一二三

十 the characters 壹貳叁拾 must be used. Characters must not be amended: if a character has been corrected, inserted or struck out, the number of such characters must be stated on the margin or brackets must be added in front and at the end of the characters, and the Registrar must affix his "mitome-in," and the form of the characters struck out must be left so that they remain legible.

30.—Except as otherwise provided by law, registration must be made following the order of days in accordance with the order of reception of each matter, a number must be added to each matter, and the preceding and the following registration must be so connected that there shall be no vacant line in the paper.

31.—Each time a Registrar has made a registration he must affix his "mitome-in" to the end of the text.

32.—When a registration is to be made on the margin, if there is no blank space available on the paper, it can be made on an appended slip. In such case the Registrar must make "ke-in" on the joining of the slip and the principal paper.

33.—When the permanent registry of a person as to whom a registration has been made is, by virtue of a notification, transferred from the jurisdiction of a Registrar to that of another Registrar, the former must, after having made the registration, without delay transmit to the new Registrar the original of the notification.

When the permanent registry of a person as to whom a registry has been made is transferred from the jurisdiction of one Registrar to that of another, the latter after having made registration, must without delay transmit a copy of the notification to the former Registrar.

34.—If the permanent registry of a person as to whom a registration has been made outside of the jurisdiction of the Registrar who has received the notification, is transferred from the jurisdiction of one Registrar to that of another, the Registrar who has received the notification must without delay, after having made registration, transmit the original of the notification to the Registrar now having jurisdiction and a duplicate to the Registrar who formerly had jurisdiction.

35.—If in other cases than those mentioned in the preceding two Articles the permanent registry of a person as to whom a registration has been made does not belong to the jurisdiction of the Registrar, the latter must without delay, after having made registration, transmit the original of the notification to the Registrar having jurisdiction.

36.—The provisions of Arts. 33 and 34 apply correspondingly to cases where a transfer of a permanent registry does not take place for a reason other than notification.

In such case the Registrar must make a copy of the documents received, such copy taking the place of a duplicate of the notification. The same applies if in case a registration is made for a reason other than notification, the permanent registry of the person as to whom the registration has been made does not belong to the jurisdiction of the Registrar.

37.—When a registration has been made, the number and date of the registration must be entered on the notification and on all other documents received relating to such registration, and must be bound separately according to the discrimination of the Registration Book, and a list must be annexed.

38.—The papers mentioned in the preceding article must without delay be forwarded every month

to the supervising Local Court and the Court must preserve them.

The period within which such papers are to be preserved is determined by the Minister of Justice.

39.—Each time that a Registrar has made a registration he must without delay, following the procedure which takes place in making a registration, transcribe the whole text into the duplicate Registration Book.

If after a duplicate of a Registration Book has been forwarded to the District Court a registration on the margin has been made, the Registrar must without delay make a copy of such registration, affix his signature with a statement of his position and his official seal and forward it to the District Court.

The President of the District Court must affix the copy thus received to the margin of the corresponding registration in the duplicate, and must make "ke-in" between the copy and the principal paper.

40.—If after a registration has been made it is discovered that there is in regard to such registration an error or omission, the Registrar must without delay give notice thereof to the person who made the notification or to the person to whom the matter registered refers.

41.—A Registrar must at the end of every year insert in the line next to the last registration a statement that this is the end and must affix his signature with a statement of his position and his official seal.

The foregoing provisions apply correspondingly when before the last registration is made the whole paper of the Registration Book has been used up.

CHAPTER IV.

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO STATUS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

42.—Notifications relating to status must be made to the Registrar of the place where the person making the notification has his permanent registry; but if he stays outside of the place of his permanent registry he may make the notification to the Registrar of the place where he stays.

If a person making a notification has no permanent registry, the place where he stays is in regard to such notification treated as his place of permanent registry.

43.—A notification must be made in writing, but if there is proper reason, the person making the notification may, on explaining the reason to the Registrar make his notification orally.

44.—A notification must contain the following facts, and the person making it must annex his name and seal:—

1. The matter to which the notification refers;
2. The date of the notification;
3. The class, profession, date of birth and place of permanent registry of the person making a notification.

45.—If the person making a notification is different from the person to whom the matter refers, the notification must mention the relation existing between them.

If the person making a notification is a member of a house, the notification must mention the name of the head of the house and the relation existing between the person making the notification and the head of the house.

46.—When a person who is to make a notification is a minor or is adjudged incompetent* the person who exercises the parental power or the guardian is bound to make the notification.

In such case the person making a notification must insert in the notification the following facts:—

1. The name, class, date of birth and place of permanent registry of the person who is to make a notification;
2. The ground for his incapacity;
3. Whether the person making a notification is exercising parental power, or is a guardian of the incapacitated person.

47.—The provisions of the preceding Article do not apply to acts which an incapacitated person can do without the consent of his legal representative. When a person adjudged incompetent makes a notification, he must annex thereto a certificate of examination by a physician showing that he has sufficient capacity to understand the nature and effect of the matter to be notified.

48.—In regard to notifications of matters for which witnesses are required, the latter must state in the notification that they are witnesses and mention the date of their birth, their profession and the place of their permanent registry.

49.—When a person making a notification or a person to whom the matter to be notified refers, or a witness for a notification, stays outside of the place of his permanent registry, he must mention in the notification the place where he is staying.

50.—If among the circumstances which according to this law must be inserted in a notification there

are facts which do not exist or are not known, a statement thereof must be inserted; but a Registrar cannot receive a notification from which facts particularly essential for this special notification are missing.

51.—In a notification only facts provided for in this law or other laws or regulations may be inserted.

52.—The provisions of Art. 29 apply correspondingly to insertions to be made in a notification.

53.—When a notification is made outside of the place of a permanent registry, it is to be made out in original and duplicate.

When according to a notification the permanent registry of one or more persons is transferred from one house to another house, if the places of permanent registry of both houses differ in regard to the jurisdiction of the Registrar, the notification must be made out in original and duplicate; if the place of notification and the places of permanent registry of both houses differ in regard to the jurisdiction of the Registrar, the notification must be made out in original and there must be two duplicates.

54.—When a notification is made orally, the person making the notification must personally appear before the Registrar and declare the matters to be notified, and the Registrar must at once take down in writing such declaration and the date of the notification, the name of the person making the notification, the date of his birth, his profession and the place of his permanent registry, and must read it to said person and have him sign and seal it.

55.—The provisions relating to a written notification apply correspondingly to documents to be made by a Registrar according to the provisions of the preceding article.

56.—The provisions of Arts. 43, 57 and 55 apply to a consent, assent or acknowledgment relating to matters to be notified.

57.—Unless otherwise provided for by law, if according to the provisions of this law a permission by a public office is required, a person making a notification must annex a copy of such permission.

58.—If a person making a notification cannot because of sickness or of some other reason appear before the Registrar, he may send a representative.

59.—A Japanese subject living in a foreign country may make a notification to a Japanese Minister or Consul residing in such country.

60.—If a Japanese subject in a foreign country has had a document relating to a matter to be notified, made out in accordance with the legal forms of such country, he must within three months forward a copy of such document to a Japanese Minister or Consul residing in such country.

If no Japanese Minister or Consul resides in the respective country, he must, one month after his return, present a copy of the document to the Registrar of the place of his permanent registry.

61.—Copies of notifications or documents received by a Minister or Consul in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles must within three months be forwarded by said Minister or Consul to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the latter within ten days to the Registrar of the place of the permanent registry of the person in question.

62.—Periods determined by this Law are computed from the day when the matter to be notified came into existence.

If a period is to be computed from the day when a judgment became finally binding, and if such judgment has become finally binding before it has been served upon or delivered to the person bound to make a notification, computation is made from the day when such service or delivery has been effected.

63.—When a person has been fined for having omitted to make a notification within the period fixed by this Law, the Court must without delay inform the Registrar where such notification is to be made, unless such Registrar has already given notice that he has received such notification.

When a Registrar has received an information as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, he must give notice to the person bound to make a notification to make it within a certain period to be fixed by him.

If a person bound to make a notification does not make it within the period fixed according to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the Registrar must again give him notice fixing a proper period, and the same applies if the person bound to make a notification again does not comply with such notice.

64.—When a Registrar has knowledge that there is within his jurisdiction a person who in violation of the provisions of this Law has not made a notification, he must without delay give notice thereof to the Court having jurisdiction in such matters.

65.—A Registrar must receive a notification even though it is made after the expiration of a period.

66.—A person making a notification may on paying a fee require a certificate of receipt to be delivered to him.

67.—The provisions relating to notifications apply correspondingly to the cancellation or alteration of registrations.

SECTION II.

BIRTH.

68.—When a child is born a notification must be made within ten days, together with a statement of the following facts:

1. The name of the child and whether it is a male or female.
2. If the child is a natural child or if it is a *shoshi*† because of an acknowledgment made before the birth, such fact;
3. The date and hour when and the place where the birth has taken place;
4. The name, class, profession and place of permanent registry of the parents; but in the case of a natural child only the name, class, profession and place of permanent registry of the mother must be inserted.
5. The name, class, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house which the child is to enter;
6. If a child establishes a house of his own, such fact and the reason for such establishment.
7. If it is a child of a person who has no nationality, such fact.

69.—A notification of the birth of a legitimate child is to be made to the Registrar of the place of birth or to that of the place of permanent registry of the parents or if they live in some other place, to the Registrar of such place. A notification of the birth of a *shoshi* is to be made at the place of birth or at the place of permanent registry of the father or some other place where he lives. A notification of the birth of a natural child or of a child that cannot enter the house of his father is to be made to the Registrar of the place of birth or to that of the place of permanent registry of the mother, or if she is in some other place, to the Registrar of such place.

70.—If a birth takes place in a train or in a ship which does not keep a ship's journal the place of arrival is considered as the place of birth in regard to the notification to be made.

71.—A notification of the birth of a legitimate child is to be made by the father, and if the father is unable to make it and in the cases mentioned in the restrictive provision of Art. 734, 1 and 2 of the Civil Code, by the mother.

A notification of the birth of a *shoshi* must be made by the father, that of a natural child by the mother.

If the persons mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs cannot make a notification the following persons according to their order are bound to make the notification:—

If there are several persons of the same order bound to make a notification, it is sufficient if one of them make it:

1. Head of the house;
2. Persons living in the same household at the time of the birth;
3. Doctors or midwives who have been present at the time of the birth;
4. The person who as wet nurse has attended to the pregnant woman.

72.—Although a husband intends to contest the legitimacy of the child of his wife, he must nevertheless make a notification of the birth according to the provisions of Art. 71, 1.

73.—If according to the provisions of Art. 821 of the Civil Code the court is to determine the father of the child, the mother must make the notification of the birth. In such case there must be mentioned in the written notification the circumstances by which the father is not determined.

When a father has been determined by the Court, he must within one month after the judgment has become finally binding make a notification together with all facts specified in Art. 68, and must annex a copy of the judgment and must apply for the cancellation of the registration made according to the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article.

74.—When a child is born in a hospital, in a prison or any other public establishment, if a notification cannot be made by the father or mother, the chief or administrator of such hospital, prison or other public establishment must make the notification of the birth.

75.—A person who has found a foundling must within 24 hours notify such fact to the Registrar.

When the finding of a foundling has been notified the Registrar must give him a name and must make a protocol stating therein the clothes and things which the foundling had, the place where and the date and hour when he or she was found, and other circumstances, and further the presumptive year and month of his or her birth, his or her name and sex, the name, profession and place of permanent registry or residence of the person who has received the foundling or the name and place of the orphanage which has received him or her and the date of his or her being handed over to such establishment and must affix such protocol to the written notification.

If a change takes place in the person who received

† See Art. 827 of my translation of the Civil Code.
‡ See Art. 820, of my translation of the Civil Code.

* See Art. 9 of my translation of the Civil Code.

the foundling or in the orphanage both must make a notification within ten days.

76.—When the father or mother has discovered the foundling and received him back, he or she must within one month make a notification as provided by Art. 68 and must make an application for the cancellation of the registration of the finding of the foundling.

77.—If before a notification of the birth of a child or of the finding of a foundling has been made, the child or the foundling dies, a notification of the birth of the child or of the finding of the foundling as well as a notification of the death must be made.

78.—When a child is born on a ship, the captain of a man-of-war or other ship must before witness chosen within 24 hours from among the persons on board ship enter in the ship's journal all the facts mentioned in Art. 68, must sign and seal it together with the witness, and must also insert the date of the birth the profession and the place of permanent registry of the witness.

If the ship after the foregoing proceeding has been taken enters a Japanese harbour, the Captain must within 24 hours forward to the Registrar of that place a copy of the ship's journal relating to the birth.

The protocol mentioned in the second paragraph is in regard to registration considered as the document of notification.

If the ship enters a foreign harbour, the Captain must without delay send a copy of the ship's journal relating to the birth to the Japanese Minister or Consul residing in that country and the Minister or Consul must within three months transmit it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who must within ten days transmit it to the Registrar of the place where the parents have their permanent registry.

CHAPTER III.

CONTESTATION OF THE LEGITIMACY OF A CHILD.

79.—When a judgment relating to the contestation of the legitimacy of a child has become finally binding, the contestant must within one month from the day when the judgment becomes finally binding make a notification thereof together with the following facts, and must annex a copy of the judgment; and if a registration of birth has been already effected, he must apply for the amendment of such registration:

1. The name and sex of the child;
2. The date of birth;
3. The date on which the judgment relating to the contestation has become finally binding.

SECTION IV.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A NATURAL CHILD.

80.—In a notification of the acknowledgment of a natural child the following facts must be inserted:—

1. The name and sex of the child;
2. The date of birth;
3. If a child has been acknowledged after his or her death, the date of death;
4. If the father makes an acknowledgment, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the mother.

If in the case mentioned under No. 4 the mother is a member of a house, the name of the head of such house, his profession, the place of his permanent registry and the relation between such head of a house and the mother must be entered.

81.—In an acknowledgment made in accordance with Art. 831, of the Civil Code the person acknowledging must notify that he makes an acknowledgment of a child in the womb, mentioning the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the mother.

82.—If according to the provisions of Arts. 830 and 831 of the Civil Code the consent of the child, the mother or the direct blood relatives is required, the person making a notification must annex a document showing such consent, or he must cause the person who gave his consent to state it on the written notification and to sign and seal the same.

If an acknowledgment is made by a last will, the executors of such last will must within ten days from the day when it took effect make a notification of the same according to Art. 3, annexing a copy of the last will relating to the acknowledgment.

In a notification of an acknowledgment by last will the date of the death of the person acknowledging must be mentioned.

84.—If a child which has been acknowledged when in the womb, is still-born, the person who is bound to make notification of the birth must within one month from the day when he knew such fact apply for cancellation of the registration of acknowledgment, but when the executors of a last will have made a notification of acknowledgment the latter must apply for cancellation of the registration of acknowledgment.

SECTION V.

ADOPTION.

In the notification of adoption the following facts must be mentioned:—

- 1.—The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the persons concerned;

2.—The real parents of the person adopted, their profession and the place of their permanent registry;

3.—If any of the persons concerned is a member of a house, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house.

If the person adopted from a house he had entered by way of marriage or by becoming a "mukoyōshi" again enters another house in addition to the facts specified in the preceding paragraph, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house which he had entered by way of marriage or of his former adoptive parents must also be mentioned.

86.—Persons who have made an agreement of adoption under the provisions of Art. 843 of the Civil Code must make the notification of adoption in place of the person adopted.

87.—When, according to the provisions of Arts. 741, 1, 750, 1, 841, 2 and 843-846 of the Civil Code, the consent of the head of the house, of the parents, of the husband or wife, of the guardian or of the family council is required, the person making a notification must either annex thereto a document showing such consent, or must cause the person or persons who gave consent to state such fact in the written notification and affix his or their signatures and seals thereto.

88.—When a husband or a wife under the provisions of Art. 842 of the Civil Code makes an adoption in the name of both, the reason for so doing must be mentioned in the notification.

89.—When a notification of adoption is made according to the provisions of Art. 848 of the Civil Code, the facts specified in Art. 85 and the date of the death of the testator must be mentioned therein and a copy of the last will relating to the person adopted must be annexed.

90.—A notification of adoption must be made either to the Registrar of the place of the permanent registry of the adoptive parents or of the place where they are staying.

91.—When an adoption becomes invalid, the person who made the notification must on presenting a document showing the ground for such invalidity apply for the cancellation of the registration.

92.—When a judgment proclaiming the invalidity or cancellation of an adoption has become finally binding, the person who brought the action must within one month from the day when the judgment became finally binding apply for cancellation of the registration, presenting a copy of such judgment.

93.—The provisions of Art. 85 and Arts. 87-89 apply correspondingly in case a notification is made orally.

94.—The provisions of Art. 58 do not apply to a notification of adoption.

SECTION VI.

DISSOLUTION OF ADOPTION.

95.—In a notification of the dissolution of an adoption the following facts must be mentioned:—

1. The names, profession and place of permanent registry of the persons concerned;
2. The name, profession and the place of permanent registry of the real parents of the person adopted;
3. If any of the parties concerned is a member of a house, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house;
4. The date of adoption;
5. A statement whether the dissolution took place by mutual consent or by virtue of a judgment;
6. If the wife of the person adopted quits the house together with him, such fact and her name;
7. The name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house which the person adopted is to re-enter;
8. If there is no house which the person adopted might re-enter, the ground thereof.

96.—When dissolution is made according to the provisions of Art. 862, 2 of the Civil Code, the notification must be made by the person who made the agreement in place of the person adopted.

97.—If dissolution is made according to the provisions of Art. 862, 3 of the Civil Code, it is sufficient that notification is made by the person adopted.

98.—If according to the provisions of Arts. 862, 3 and 863 of the Civil Code the consent of the head of the house, the parents, the guardian or the family council is required, the person who makes the notification must annex thereto a document showing such consent, or must cause the person or persons who gave consent to state such fact in the written notification and affix his or their signatures and seals thereto.

99.—When a judgment proclaiming the dissolution of adoption has become finally binding, the person who brought the action must make a notification of the dissolution within ten days from the day when such judgment became finally binding.

100.—The provisions of Arts. 95 and 98 apply correspondingly in case a notification is made orally.

101.—The provisions of Art. 58 do not apply to the notification of dissolution.

SECTION VII.

MARRIAGE.

102.—In a notification of marriage the following facts must be mentioned:—

1. The name, date of birth and place of permanent registry of the persons concerned;
2. The name, profession and place of permanent registry of the parents;
3. If any of the parties concerned is a member of a house, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house;
4. If a husband enters a house of which his wife is the head, or if the husband becomes "mukoyōshi," such fact;
5. If in case the husband enters a house of which his wife is the head, the husband is not to become head of the house, such fact;
6. If there is a "shoshi"† who becomes a legitimate child by a marriage, his or her name and the date of his or her birth.

If one of the parties concerned from a house which he or she entered by marriage or adoption again enters another house by marriage, in addition to the facts specified in the foregoing paragraph, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of such house of the adoptive parents must be mentioned.

103.—If, according to the provisions of Arts. 741, 1, 750, 1, 772 and 773 of the Civil Code, the consent of the head of a house, the parents, the guardian or the family council is required, the person making a notification must either affix to the written notification a document showing such consent or must cause the person or persons who gave consent to state such fact in the written notification and affix his or their signatures and seals thereto.

104.—A notification of marriage must be made to the Registrar of the place of the permanent registry of the husband or of the place where he is staying, but in case the woman to be married is the head of a house or the husband is to become "mukoyōshi," such notification must be made in the place of the permanent registry of the wife or in the place where she is staying.

105.—When a marriage becomes invalid, the person making a notification must apply for the cancellation of the registration, presenting a document showing the ground for its invalidity.

106.—When a judgment proclaiming the invalidity or cancellation of a marriage has become finally binding, the person who brought the action must within one month from the day when the judgment became finally binding apply for the cancellation of the registration, presenting a copy of the judgment.

When a public procurator has brought the action, he must make a request for the cancellation of the registration in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph.

107.—The provisions of Arts. 102 and 103 apply correspondingly in case a notification is made orally.

108.—The provisions of Art. 58 do not apply to a notification of marriage.

SECTION VIII.

DIVORCE.

109.—In a notification of divorce the following facts must be mentioned:—

1. The name, profession and place of permanent registry of the parties concerned;
2. The name, profession and place of permanent registry of the parents;
3. If any of the persons concerned is a member of a house, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house;
4. The date of marriage;
5. Whether the divorce is made by mutual consent or by virtue of a judgment;
6. The name, profession and place of permanent registry of the heads of the houses which the persons concerned are to re-enter;
7. If there is no house which a person concerned may re-enter, the ground thereof.

110.—When, according to the provisions of Art. 809 of the Civil Code, the consent of the parents, of the guardian or of the family council is required, the person making a notification must either affix a document showing such consent or must cause the person or persons who gave consent to state such fact in the written notification and to affix his of their signatures and seals thereto.

111.—When a judgment proclaiming a divorce has become finally binding, the person who brought the action must within ten days from the date when such judgment became finally binding make a notification annexing a copy of the judgment.

112.—The provisions of Arts. 109 and 110 apply correspondingly in case a notification is made orally.

113.—The provisions of Art. 58 do not apply to notifications of divorce.

* See note on page 207 of my translation of the Civil Code.

† See Art. 827 of the Civil Code, page 218 of my translation.

SECTION IX.
GUARDIANSHIP.

114.—When a case for guardianship has arisen, the guardian must within ten days after entering upon his duties make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts:

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry and domicile of the guardian;
2. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the ward;
3. If the ward is a member of a house, the name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house;
4. The reason why, and the date when, the case for guardianship has arisen.
5. The date when the guardian entered upon his duties.

115.—If there is a change in the person of a guardian, the newly appointed guardian must within ten days from the day when he entered upon his duties make a notification of the facts specified in the preceding Article and of the name of the former guardian.

116.—If a guardian has been designated by a last will, a copy of the last will relating to such designation must be annexed to the notification.

If a guardian has been appointed by a family council, the document relating to such appointment must be annexed to the notification.

117.—When the functions of a guardian have ceased, he must within ten days make a notification thereof together with the following facts:

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the ward;
2. The date when the guardian entered upon his duties;
3. The reason why, and the date when, his functions ceased.

If the functions of a guardian have ceased by his death, the supervisor* of the guardian must make the notification provided for in the foregoing paragraph.

118.—Notifications relating to guardianship must be made to the Registrar of the place where the ward has his permanent registry or to the Registrar of the place where he is staying.

SECTION X.

REGISTRATION OF THE RESIGNATION OF THE
HEADSHIP OF A HOUSE.†

119.—In a notification of resignation of the headship of a house the following facts must be mentioned:

1. The name, class, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the person resigning;
2. The name, date of birth, profession of the heir to the house and the relation existing between the head of the house and the heir;
3. The ground of the resignation.

120.—When a resignation is made with the permission of the court, a copy of the court's decree must be annexed to the notification.

121.—A person making a notification of resignation must together with the notification either present a document showing the consent of the heir to the house or must cause him to state his consent on the notification and affix his signature and seal thereto.

These provisions apply correspondingly to a notification of a case as to which the consent of a husband is required according to the provisions of Art. 755, 2, of the Civil Code.

122.—When a judgment proclaiming the cancellation of a resignation has become finally binding, the person who brought the action must within one month from the day when it became finally binding make an application for the cancellation of the registration, presenting a copy of the judgment.

The provisions of Art. 106, 2 apply correspondingly to the foregoing provisions.

SECTION XI.

DISAPPEARANCE.

123.—If an adjudication of disappearance has been made, the person who applied for such adjudication must within ten days from the day when the judgment became finally binding make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts and annex a copy of the judgment thereto:

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the person who has disappeared;
2. The date when the adjudication of disappearance was made;
3. If the person who has disappeared was a member of a house, the name and class of the head of the house and the relation existing between the person who has disappeared and the head of the house.

124.—If an adjudication of disappearance has been cancelled, the person who applied for such

cancellation must within one month from the day when the judgment became finally binding apply for the cancellation of registration, presenting a copy of the judgment.

SECTION XII.

DEATH.

125.—When a person has died, the person bound to make a notification of his or her death must within five days from the day when he had knowledge of the death make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts and annex a certificate of a physician about the examination or inspection of the person deceased or a copy of a protocol of inspection made out by a police officer, namely:

1. The name, date of birth, sex and place of permanent registry of the person deceased;
2. The date and hour when, and the place where, the person died;
3. If the person deceased was a member of a house, the name and class of the head of the house and the relation existing between the head of the house and the person deceased.

The foregoing period may be shortened by a regulation if it is particularly necessary for hygienic reasons.

126.—The following persons are bound to make a notification of the death of a person in the order in which they are enumerated in this article:

1. The head of the house;
2. Persons living in the same household;
3. The owner of the house, the owner of the land or the administrator of the land or house.

If there are several persons of the same order bound to make a notification, it is sufficient if one of them makes it.

127.—A notification of death must be made to the Registrar of the place where the death occurred or of the place where the person deceased had his permanent registry or of any other place where he was residing.

128.—The provisions of Arts. 70 and 74 apply correspondingly to a notification of death.

129.—When a capital punishment has been executed, the competent chief of the prison must without delay communicate the death together with the facts mentioned in Art. 125 to the Registrar of the place where the prison is situated.

These provisions apply correspondingly if there is none who is to take over the body of a person who died in a prison. In such case a certificate of examination or inspection made out by a physician must be annexed to the communication.

130.—If a person has died in a ship, the captain must within twenty-four hours, before a witness chosen from among the persons on board, enter in the ship's journal the facts specified in Art. 125 and he and the witness must affix their signatures and seals thereto and the captain must state in the ship's journal the date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the witness.

When the ship, after the foregoing proceedings have been taken, enters a Japanese port, the captain must within twenty-four hours deliver to the Registrar of such place a copy of the ship's journal relating to the death.

If the ship enters a foreign port, the captain must without delay transmit a copy of the ship's journal relating to the death to the Japanese Minister or Consul residing in such country, and the Minister or Consul must within three months forward it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who must within ten days forward it to the Registrar of the place where the person deceased had his permanent registry.

131.—If by a ship's accident the whole or part of the crew and the passengers have died, the Government or other public office which has investigated such accident must communicate the deaths to the respective places of permanent registry of the persons deceased.

132.—If the place of permanent registry of a person deceased is not known and if it cannot be found out who the dead person is, the police must without delay make out a protocol of examination and must communicate it to the Registrar of the place where the death happened.

If afterwards the place of permanent registry of a known or his identity is ascertained, the police office must again communicate such fact to the Registrar who received the former communication.

If any of the persons who, according to the provisions of Art. 126, 1, Nos 1 and 2 are bound to make a notification of death, has knowledge of the facts mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, he must within ten days make a notification of death. In such case he may instead of a physician's certificate of examination or inspection annex a copy of a certificate of inspection made by a police officer.

SECTION XIII.

SUCCESSION TO A HOUSE.

133.—When a person by succession has become the head of a house he must within one month from the day when he had knowledge thereof make a

notification of such fact to the Registrar of the place of permanent registry of the person to be succeeded to together with a statement of the following facts:

1. The ground of the succession to the house and the date when he became head of the house;
2. The name of the former head of the house and the relation existing between the former head of the house and the heir to the house.

When an heir to a house is in a foreign country, it is sufficient for him if he forwards a written notification within three months.

134.—When a judgment for the recovery of a succession to a house has become finally binding, the person who has recovered the right of succession must within one month from the day when judgment became finally binding, make a notification of such fact together with the facts specified in the preceding article and must apply for the cancellation of the registration of succession made before.

135.—When a child unborn is successor to a house his mother must within one month from the day when the succession has occurred make a notification of succession to the house together with a statement of the following facts, and annex a certificate of examination by a physician:

1. The date of the occurrence of the succession.
2. The fact that the heir to the house is yet unborn;
3. The name of the former head of the house and the relation existing between him and the heir to the house.

The provisions of Art. 133, 2, apply correspondingly to the foregoing notification.

136.—When a notification of the fact that a child unborn has become heir to a house has been made, and such child is afterwards still-born, the mother must within one month from the day of the birth present a certificate of inspection by a physician or midwife who has assisted the delivery and must apply for the cancellation of the registration.

If the mother does not make an application for the cancellation of the registration the heir to the house must make it within one month from the day when he had knowledge of the above mentioned facts.

SECTION XIV.

DEPRIVATION OF AN EXPECTANT HEIR TO A HOUSE.†

137.—When a decision proclaiming the deprivation of an expectant heir to a house has become finally binding, the person to be succeeded to must within ten days from the day when it became finally binding make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts, and annex a copy of such decision, namely:

1. The name, date of birth and profession of the person deprived of his right of succession;
2. The reason for the deprivation;
3. The date on which the decision for deprivation has become finally binding.

138.—If a person to be succeeded to has by a last will expressed his intention that the expectant heir to a house shall be deprived of his right of succession, when the judgment for deprivation has become finally binding, the notification provided for in the preceding article must be made by the executors of the last will. In such case the date of the death of the person to be succeeded to must be stated in the notification.

139.—If a decision proclaiming the cancellation of a deprivation has become finally binding, the person who demanded the cancellation must within one month from the day when the decision became finally binding, apply for the cancellation of the registration and at the same time present a copy of such decision.

SECTION XV.

DESIGNATION OF AN HEIR TO A HOUSE.†

140.—In a notification of the designation of an heir to a house the following facts must be mentioned:

1. The name, class, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the designated heir to the house;
2. The fact that there is no legal expectant heir.

141.—If a notification of the designation of an heir to a house is made according to the provisions of Art. 981 of the Civil Code, there must be inserted the facts specified in the preceding article and the date of the death of the person to be succeeded to, and a copy of the last will relating to such designation must be annexed.

142.—In a notification of a cancellation of a designation of an heir to a house the following facts must be mentioned:

1. The name, class, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the designated heir to a house;
2. The date of the designation.

143.—A person making a notification of the cancellation of a designation of an heir to a house must at the same time apply for the cancellation of the registration of the designation of such heir.

* Arts. 925 ff of Civil Code, p. 238 of my translation.

† See Art. 979 ff of the Civil Code.

* See p. 240 of my translation of the Civil Code.

† See p. 197 of my translation of the Civil Code.

144.—When a notification of the cancellation of a designation is made according to the provisions of Art. 981 of the Civil Code, the applicant must comply with the provisions of the preceding two articles and in addition must insert in the notification the date of the death of the person to be succeeded to and must annex thereto a copy of the last will relating to the cancellation of the designation.

145.—When a designation of an heir to a house has lost its effect, the person who has made such designation must within one month from the day when he had knowledge of such fact present a document showing the cause for which the designation has lost effect and must apply for the cancellation of the registration.

CHAPTER VI.

ENTERING A FAMILY REGISTRY, EXCLUSION FROM A FAMILY REGISTRY AND PROHIBITION FROM RE-ENTERING A FAMILY REGISTRY.

146.—A person who wants to become a member of another house according to the provisions of Art. 735, 1, or Art. 737 of the Civil Code, or who according to the provisions of Art. 738 of the Civil Code wants his relative to become a member of the house which he entered by marriage or adoption or of his own house must make a notification of entering a family registry together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house which a person is to enter;

2. The relation between the head or member of the house which a person is to enter and such person;

3. If a person is to enter another house by abandoning his house, such fact;

4. If a person who is to enter a house becomes a member of the house, the name, date of birth, profession, place of permanent registry of the head of the house which he is to quit, and the relation between the head of the house and such person.

147.—When according to the provisions of Arts. 735, 1, 737 and 738 of the Civil Code the consent of the head of a house, of a husband or wife, of the adoptive parents, of a person having parental power or of a guardian is required, the person making a notification must either annex to the notification a document showing such consent or must cause the person who gave consent to state this fact on the notification and affix his signature and seal thereto.

148.—If a head of a house wants to exclude a member of his house from the family registry he must make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, date of birth and profession of the person to be excluded;

2. The ground for the exclusion and the date when such exclusion has occurred;

3. If there is a person who is to quit the house together with the person to be excluded, his name, date, and profession and the relation existing between such person and the person to be excluded.

149.—A person who by virtue of his being excluded from his family registry has established a house of his own, must within ten days from the day when he had knowledge of such fact make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house who made the exclusion;

2. The relation existing between the head of the house who made the exclusion and the person making the notification;

3. The reason why and the date when the exclusion has been effected;

4. If there is a person who is to enter the house of the person making a notification, his name, date of birth, profession and the relation existing between such person and the person making the notification.

150.—If a head of a house wants to prohibit a person who has been a member of his house from re-entering the family registry, he must make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the person whose re-entering is to be prohibited;

2. If the person whose re-entering is to be prohibited is a member of a house, the name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of such house;

3. The ground for the prohibition from the re-entering and the date when such ground has occurred.

151.—If a person who cannot re-enter his family registry because of his being prohibited or because the house in which he would have to re-enter has been abandoned or is extinct has established a house of his own, he must within ten days from the day when he had knowledge of such fact make a notification thereof, together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house who has prohibited his re-entering or of the last head of the house which has been abandoned or is extinct;

2. The ground for and the date of the prohibition or the abandonment or extinction of the house which he was to re-enter;

3. If there is a person who is to enter the house of the person making a notification, the name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of such person.

SECTION XVII.

ABANDONMENT AND EXTINCTION OF A HOUSE.

152.—When a person wants to abandon his house, he must make a notification thereof together with the following facts and annex either a document showing that there is no person who by succession to the house has become head of the house or a copy of a decision of the Court relating to the permission to abandon the house, namely:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house which the person who has abandoned his house is to enter;

2. The name, date of birth and profession of any person who, following the person who has abandoned his house, enters another house.

153.—A member of an extinct house who has established a house of his own, must within ten days from the day when he had knowledge of such facts make a notification of the extinction of the house and of the establishment of a house of his own together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the last head of the extinct house;

2. The ground for and the date of the extinction of the house;

3. The name, date of birth and profession of any person who, following the person having established a house of his own, enters such house.

SECTION XVIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH HOUSE AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ABANDONED OR EXTINGUISHED HOUSE.

154.—A person who wants to establish a branch house must make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the person who is to be head of the branch house;

2. The name, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the principal house and the relation existing between him and the person who is to be head of the branch house;

3. If there are persons who are to become members of a branch house, their names, date of birth and profession;

4. The names, profession and place of permanent registry of the parents of those who are to become head or members of a branch house.

155.—A person who wants to re-establish an abandoned or extinct house must make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The name, profession and place of permanent registry of the last head of the abandoned or extinct house;

2. The ground for and the date of the abandonment or extinction;

3. The relation between the abandoned or extinct house and the house of the person who re-establishes it;

4. The name, date of birth, profession and place of permanent registry of the head of the house of the person who re-establishes a house;

5. The name, date of birth and profession of any person who, following the person who re-establishes a house, enters such house.

156.—In a notification of the establishment of a branch house or the re-establishment of an abandoned or extinct house the person who makes such notification must annex a document showing the consent of the head of the house or must cause the head of the house to state his consent on the notification and affix his signature and seal thereto.

The foregoing provisions apply correspondingly in case that according to the restrictive provision of Art. 743 of the Civil Code the consent of a person having parental power or of a guardian is required.

SECTION XIX.

ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF NATIONALITY.

157.—When an alien is to acquire the Japanese nationality by marriage or by adoption, the person who makes the notification of marriage or adoption, must state in the notification the original nationality of the person who is to acquire the Japanese nationality.

If an alien marries a woman who is head of a house or if he becomes "muko-yōshi" there must

in addition to the facts of the foregoing paragraph be annexed to the notification a certificate of permission by the Minister of the Interior.

158.—When an alien is to acquire the Japanese nationality by acknowledgment,* the person acknowledging must in the notification of acknowledgment mention the original nationality of the child.

If the mother of the child is an alien, the person acknowledging must in the notification state the nationality of the mother.

159.—A person who has become naturalized must within ten days after he has obtained permission make notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts, and annex a copy of the certificate of permission:—

1. The name, date of birth, profession, domicile and original nationality of the person naturalized;

2. The name, date of birth, profession and nationality of the parents;

3. If there are any persons who have acquired the Japanese nationality together with the person naturalized, their names, date of birth and profession and the relation existing between them and the person naturalized;

4. The date of the permission.

If the wife or children of the person naturalized do not acquire the Japanese nationality together with him, the reason must be mentioned in the notification.

160.—When a person is to lose his Japanese nationality he must before such loss takes place make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts:—

1. The ground for the loss of nationality;

2. If the time of the loss can be known, its date;

3. If there is a legal expectant heir to the house, his name, date of birth and profession and the relation existing between him and the person making a notification;

4. The new nationality to be acquired;

5. If the wife or the children of the person making a notification are to lose the Japanese nationality together with him, their names, date of birth and profession.

161.—If a person who has lost the Japanese nationality, cannot make a notification thereof before the loss takes place, he must make it within ten days after the loss. This provision does not apply if the person who has lost his nationality has no domicile or residence in Japan.

162.—If a person who is to lose the Japanese nationality is seventeen years old or more, the person making a notification must annex thereto a document showing that such person has already undergone his military service or that he is not bound to serve in the army or navy.

If a person who is to lose the Japanese nationality holds a Government office, the person making a notification must annex thereto a copy of the Certificate of Permission of the competent higher officer.

163.—A person who has recovered the Japanese nationality, must within ten days from the day when he obtained permission to recover it, make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts and must annex a copy of the Certificate of Permission of the Minister of the Interior:—

1. The ground for which and the date on which he has lost the Japanese nationality;

2. The nationality he had before the recovery of the Japanese nationality;

3. The date on which he has obtained the permission for recovery;

4. If there are any persons who either acquire or recover the Japanese nationality together with him, their names, date of birth and profession and the relation existing between such persons and the person who recovered the Japanese nationality.

SECTION XX.

CHANGE OF THE NAME AND THE CLASS.

164.—A person who has reassumed a family name or changed his surname must within ten days make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts, annexing a copy of the Certificate of Permission of the competent Government office, namely:—

1. The name he had before he reassumed a family name or changed a surname;

2. The family name he reassumed or the surname he changed;

3. The ground for such reassumption or change, and the date of permission.

165.—A person who has become ennobled or has lost the class of nobility or "shizoku" must within ten days make a notification thereof together with a statement of the following facts and must annex a copy of the Certificate of Granting or of the Certificate of Permission by the competent Government office, namely:—

1. The new and the old class;

2. The ground for the change of class;

3. The date of the certificate of granting or of the permission of the change.

* See Art. 827 ff. of the Civil Code.

If the person as to whose class a change has taken place, is a member of a house, the head of the house must make such notification.

166.—The provisions of the preceding article do not apply to a person who has lost his class in consequence of the establishment of a branch house or the re-establishment of an abandoned or extinct house or of a criminal punishment; but if a person has lost his class in consequence of a criminal punishment, the court must give notice thereof to the Registrar of the place of such person's permanent registry.

SECTION XXI.

ALTERATION OF STATUS REGISTRATIONS.

167.—When a person wants to apply for an alteration of a status registration he must apply for it on obtaining the permission of the Local Court having jurisdiction over the place where the Registry Office in which the original registration has been made is situated.

168.—An application for an alteration of a status registration must be made to the Registrar who made the original registration, within one month from the day when the decree granting permission has become finally binding, together with a statement of the following facts, and a copy of the decree must be presented:

1. The designation of the subject matter and of the date of the original registration;
2. The facts to be altered.

169.—The provisions of the preceding article apply correspondingly in case an alteration of a status registration is applied for on the ground of a finally binding judgment.

CHAPTER V.

FAMILY REGISTRY BOOKS.

170.—Family registries are prepared for persons whose permanent registry is fixed within the place of jurisdiction of a Registrar.

A person who has not the Japanese nationality cannot create a permanent registry.

171.—Family registries are bound as a book in the order of the numbers of land.

If within the place of the jurisdiction of a Registrar there are two or more districts having separate numbers of land, the order of such districts is determined by the Registrar.

172.—A Family Registry Book is kept in original and duplicate.

The original of a Family Registry Book is preserved in the Registry Office, the duplicate in the District Court having jurisdiction over the supervising Local Court.

173.—Family registries which in consequence of a succession to a house, the abandonment or extinction of a house or for any other reason have been entirely struck out are taken out of the Family Registry Book, bound together as a special book and preserved in the Registry Office.

The Minister of Justice fixes the period during which such books are to be preserved.

174.—The provisions of Arts. 12-15 apply correspondingly to Family Registry Books and to copies of and extracts from, family registries.

CHAPTER VI.

PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO ENTRIES IN FAMILY REGISTRIES.

175.—For each family one family registry is prepared.

176.—In a family registry the following facts must be entered:—

1. The names of the head of the house, of the former head of the house and of the members of the house;
2. The class of the head of the house and the place of his permanent registry; if, however, the class of the head and of the members of the house is different, the class of the members must also be mentioned;
3. The date of birth of the head of the house and of the members of the house;
4. The reason why and the date on which they have become head or members of the house, but such entry need not be made in regard to persons who have become members of the house by birth;
5. The name of the parents of the head of the house and of the members of the house and the relation existing between such parents and the head or the members of the house;
6. The relation existing between the head of the house and the former head of the house and the relation existing between the members head of the house, but in regard to a member who, entering from another house, becomes husband or wife of a member or is in relationship with the head of the house through another member, in addition to the relation between such person and the head of the house there must be mentioned the relation between such person and the other member;
7. In regard to a person who, entering a house from another house, has become head or member

of the house, the place of his original registry, the name and class of the head of his original registry and the relation existing between the head of the original registry and the person who has become head or member of the house;

8. If a person who, entering from another house, has become a member of the house is in relationship with another member only, the relation between such person and the other member;

9. Status alterations of the head and members of the house and their reason and date;

10. In regard to a guardian, his name, and domicile and the date when he has entered upon his duties and when they ceased.

177.—In entering in a Family Registry the names of the head and the members of a house, the following order must be followed:—

1. The head of a house;
2. The lineal ascendants of the head of the house;
3. The husband or wife of the head of the house;
4. The lineal descendants of the head of the house and their husbands and wives;
5. The collateral relatives of the head of the house and their husbands and wives;
6. The persons who are not relatives of the head of the house.

As between lineal ascendants those of the farthest degree, as between lineal descendants or collateral relatives those of the nearest degree precede.

As between lineal ascendants, lineal descendants and collateral relatives of the same degree the order of relationship is followed, and if the order of relationship is the same, their order is determined by their age.

The provisions of the foregoing two paragraphs apply correspondingly to the entry of persons who are not relatives of the head of the house.

178.—When a Registrar has made a status registration or has received an application relating to a family registry, he must in making an entry in the family registry comply with the provisions of the following articles.

179.—When a registration of a succession to a house or of a recovery of a succession to a house has been made, a family registry of the new head of the house must be prepared on the basis of such registration and of the family registry of the former head of the house or of the person who had the title of head of the house.

In such case the registry of the former head of the house or of the person who had the title of head of a house is struck out, after the ground for so doing has been entered, and "kein" by the official seal must be made between this registry and the registry of the new head of the house.

If a child unborn is heir to a house, the procedure mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs need not take place until his birth. In such case only the part of the former head's family registry relating to the head of the house must be struck out and the fact that the head of the house is unborn entered.

180.—When a registration of the establishment of a branch house, of the re-establishment of an abandoned or extinct house or else of a matter whereby a house is to be newly established has been made or a notification as to the transfer of a registry or of the obtaining of a registry by a head of a house being without a registry has been received, a family registry must be prepared based upon such registration or notification and a duplicate of the notification of transfer must be remitted to the former Registrar.

In preparing a family registry in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, in addition to the facts mentioned in Art. 176 there must be entered the facts particular to each single case.

181.—When a registration of prohibition from re-entering a family registry has been made, the essential points of such registration must be entered in the family registry of the person prohibiting.

182.—When a registration of an abandoned or extinct house has been made, the ground must be entered in the family registry of the last head of the house and the registry be struck out.

183.—When a registration of the death or disappearance of a head of a house standing alone has been made, if it is known that there is no heir to such house the Registrar must on obtaining the permission of the Local Court having jurisdiction over the place where the Registry Office is situated enter the ground and date of the extinction of the house in the family registry of the person who died or disappeared and must strike out such registry.

184.—If a notification of a change in a permanent registry within the place of jurisdiction of a Registrar has been received, the latter must state the ground in the family registry, strike out the entry relating to the former place of permanent registry and enter the new place of permanent registry.

185.—When in other cases than those mentioned in the preceding six articles a status registration has been made or a notification relating to a family registry has been received, the facts mentioned in

Art. 176 must be entered in the family registry on the basis of such registration or notification.

If in such case a change in a registry is made in accordance with the provisions of Art. 180, a such change must be entered.

186.—If after a family registry has been prepared one or more persons are to enter such registry, they are inserted at the end of the registry without regard to the order as specified in Art. 177.

187.—When all persons belonging to a house or one or more persons of a house are to be removed from a family registry, the ground for such removal is to be entered in the registry and the latter wholly or partly struck out.

188.—When the procedure of entering a family registry takes place, if the permanent registry of a person who is to enter a family registry is transferred to the jurisdiction of a Registrar from the jurisdiction of another Registrar, at the same time with the forwarding of the notification and other papers relating to status or of a notification relating to a family registry, a communication of such transfer must be made to the former Registrar.

189.—When a procedure of removal from a family registry is to take place, if the permanent registry of the person to be removed is transferred from the jurisdiction of a Registrar to the jurisdiction of another Registrar, the Registrar must after he has received a communication from the new Registrar as to the entering a register insert in the family registry the date of the forwarding and of the receipt of such communication and must proceed with the removal.

If a removal because of the transfer of a permanent registry, is to take place there must in addition to the facts specified in the foregoing paragraph be inserted the place where the registry has been transferred and the date of such transfer.

190.—If an insertion in a family registry is effected on the basis of a notification relating to a status registration or to family registry, there must in addition to the facts provided for in the preceding articles be inserted the date of the reception of the notification and other papers relating to status or of the notification relating to family registry.

191.—The provisions of Arts. 18, 29 and 31 apply correspondingly to insertions in family registries.

192.—If one part of the paper used for family registries has been used up, another paper may be appended and used as paper for registries. In such case the Registrar must with his official seal make "kein" between the appended paper and the original paper.

193.—If there is a change as to administrative districts or to the denomination or number of land, the districts, denominations and numbers, as specified in the registries are considered to have been amended by operation of law.

194.—When a family registry has been prepared according to the provisions of Arts. 179 and 180, the Registrar must without delay forward a duplicate thereof to the District Court having jurisdiction over the supervising Local Court.

CHAPTER VII.

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO FAMILY REGISTRIES.

195.—If a permanent registry is to be transferred to a place outside of the jurisdiction of a Registrar, the head of the house must make a notification thereof to the Registrar of the place where the registry is to be transferred together with a statement of the following facts, and a copy of the registry must be annexed, namely:—

1. The name, date of birth and profession of the persons whose registry is to be transferred;
2. The place of the original registry and of the place where the registry has been transferred.

196.—If a place of permanent registry is to be changed within the place of jurisdiction of a Registrar, the head of the house must make a notification thereof to the Registrar together with a statement of the original place of registry and of the new place of registry.

197.—When a person who because of a deficiency of a notification or for other reasons has no permanent registry or has an additional permanent registry wants to make a notification of the obtaining of a family registry or of his removal from a family registry, he may do so with the permission of the Local Court having jurisdiction over the place where the Registry Office is situated.

198.—Notifications of the obtaining of a permanent registry must be made to the Registrar of the place where such registry is to be obtained within ten days from the day when the decree of permission has become finally binding, together with a statement of the following facts, and a copy of the decree of the court must be annexed, namely:—

1. The name, class, date of birth, and profession of the person who is to obtain a registry and the place of such registry;
2. The name of the parents of the person who is to obtain a registry and the relation existing between him and them;
3. The reason why he had no permanent registry.

4. If a person who is to obtain a permanent registry formerly had a permanent registry, the place of such former registry;

5. If a person who is to obtain a permanent registry is a head of a house such fact;

6. If a person who is to obtain a permanent registry is a member of a house, the name, class, profession of the head of such house and the relation existing between such person and the head of the house;

7. If persons who are to obtain a permanent registry are head and members of a house, a statement distinguishing between head and members and the relation existing between members and head of the house.

8. If a person who is to obtain a family registry has become head or member of the house, entering from another house, the place of his original registry, the name and class of the head of the original registry and the relation existing between such head and the person who is to obtain a family registry.

If in the cases mentioned under Nos. 6 and 7 a member of a house who is to obtain a permanent registry is a person who, entering from another house, has become husband or wife of another member or is in relationship with the head of the house through another member of the house, there must in addition to the relation existing between such person and the head of the house be inserted his relation with the other member of the house; but if such person is a relative of the other member only, only the relation between him and the other member must be inserted.

199.—A notification of removal from a registry must be made within ten days from the day when the decree of permission has become finally binding, to the Registrar of the place where such removal is to take place together with a statement of the following facts, and a copy of the decree must be annexed:—

1. The name, class, profession, place of permanent registry and of additional permanent registries of the person who is to be removed from a registry;

2. The reason why such person had additional permanent registries;

3. If the status of the person to be removed from a registry is different in the permanent registry and in an additional permanent registry the status as mentioned in the permanent registry and in an additional registry, and the reason why they are different.

200.—If persons who are to obtain a permanent registry or to be removed from a permanent registry are members of a house or members and head of a house, the head of the house must make a notification as specified in the preceding two articles.

201.—The provisions of Arts. 198 and 199 apply correspondingly when a notification of the obtaining of a permanent registry or of a removal from a permanent registry is made on the ground of a finally binding judgment.

202.—The provisions of Arts 43, 44, 46, 49—52, 54, 55, 58 and 62-66 apply correspondingly to notifications provided for in this Chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMPLAINT.

203.—A person who is dissatisfied with a decree of a Registrar in regard to a matter relating to status registrations or family registries may make a complaint to the Local Court having jurisdiction over the place where the Registry Office is situated.

204.—The complaint is made by presenting a document of complaint to the competent Local Court.

To a document of complaint must be annexed the notification or application and all other papers relating to the case.

205.—The court which has received a complaint forwards all papers relating to the complaint to the Registrar and requests him to state his opinion on the complaint.

206.—If the Registrar believes a complaint to be well founded, he alters his decree and gives notice thereof to the Court and to the complainant. If the Registrar considers a complaint to be unfounded, he returns to the Court within five days all papers forwarded to him with a statement of his own opinion.

207.—If the Court finds that there is no reason for a complaint, the complaint is rejected and if the Court finds that there is a reason for a complaint, it directs the Registrar to make the necessary dispositions.

The foregoing decisions are made by an order of the Court.

208.—Against an order of the Court a complaint according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure can be made only on the ground that such order is contrary to law.

209.—The provisions of the "Law concerning the procedure in non-contentious matters" apply correspondingly to the costs of a complaint.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES.

210.—A person who omits to make a notification or application within the period provided for in this law is liable to a fine up to ten yen.

211.—If because a notification or application has not been made within the period provided for by law a Registrar gives notice to a person to make such notification or application within a period fixed by him and such person again omits to make a notification or application, he is liable to a fine up to twenty yen, and the same applies to a person who twice or oftener does not comply with a Registrar's notice.

212.—In the following cases a Registrar is liable to a fine up to thirty yen:

1. If he without proper reason does not receive a notification or application relating to status or family registry.

2. If he omits to make a status registration or an entry in a family registry.

213.—In the following cases a Registrar is liable to a fine up to ten yen:

1. If he without proper reason refuses to allow inspection of a Status Registration Book or a Family Registry Book.

2. If he without proper reason does not deliver copies of or extracts from, status registration or family registries or does not deliver a document showing the reception of a notification or application relating to status or family registry.

214.—Decisions relating to penalties provided for in this Chapter are made by the Local Court having jurisdiction over the place where the person to be punished has his domicile or residence.

The provisions of the law concerning procedure in non-contentious matters apply correspondingly to such decisions and their execution.

215.—A person who in order to obtain an advantage for himself or another person or in order to prejudice another person makes a false notification or application in regard to status or family registries is liable to major imprisonment of from eleven days to four years or to a penalty of from two yen to one hundred yen.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

216.—When there is no chief official of a city, town or village the official exercising the functions of such official acts as Registrar and the office of such official is the Registry Office.

In a place where there is no person who could act as proxy in regard to the functions of an official exercising the functions of a Chief of a city, town or village, the President of the District Court having jurisdiction over the supervising Local Court with the permission of the Minister of Justice appoints provisionally a person to act as proxy in regard to such functions.

If in a place there are no members of a City Council or other officials who might exercise the functions of a Registrar, the persons who are to exercise such functions instead of them are likewise determined by the procedure specified in the foregoing paragraph.

217.—Fees paid according to the provisions of this law are an income of the city, town or village, but in a place where the Public Treasury pays the expenses of the Registrar Office, such fees accrue to the Treasury.

The amount of fees will be determined by Regulation.

218.—When according to the provisions of this law a person making a notification or any other person must sign his name and affix his stamp, if such person has no stamp his signature is sufficient; if he cannot sign his name, it is sufficient if his name is signed by another person and his stamp affixed; if he cannot sign his name and has no stamp, it is sufficient if his name is signed by another person and he himself makes an impression by his thumb. If according to the foregoing provisions a stamp is not affixed or a signature is made by a proxy or an impression is made by the thumb, such fact must be mentioned in the document.

219.—Until 31st December, 1898, the books hitherto prepared as registration lists may be used instead of Status Registration Books.

220.—If the number of volumes or the number of leaves of a registration list is not sufficient for the use of such list in place of a status registration book, the Registrar may—but only until 31st December, 1898, irrespective of the provisions of Art. 9 prepare a Status Registration Book in the same way in which a registration list is prepared. The provisions of the foregoing paragraph apply correspondingly to a status registration book of a place where there is no registration list.

221.—The period within which family registries are to be prepared according to the provisions of this law shall either for each single place or generally be determined by the Minister of Justice.

If after this law has taken effect an entry in a family registry is made or a new family registry is prepared, the provisions of this law must be complied with in regard to such entries or preparation of registries, but if facts to be registered are not known or if in paper previously used for family registries a section

in which such facts may be entered is not arranged, their entry may be dispensed with.

222.—The law on family registries published on the 4th April of the 4th year of Meiji, the Regulations No. 19 of the Department of the Interior and the Regulations No. 22 of the same Department and of the same year with the exception of the provisions relating to residence outside of the place of permanent registry are repealed from the day when this law takes effect, and any other laws or regulations contradictory to the provisions of or coinciding with this law are repealed from the same date.

As to the supervision of the affairs relating to residence out of the place of permanent registry the provisions of Art. 5 apply correspondingly.

223.—The day when this law is to take effect shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

EXTRACT FROM IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 23.

The law concerning Family Registries takes effect from the 16th July, 1898.

RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NO. 30, OF JULY, 1897.

The amount of fees to be paid according to the provisions of the Law concerning Family Registries is determined as follows:—

1.—A person who applies for the inspection of a Status Registration Book must pay 10 sen;

2.—A person who applies for a copy of or an extract from, a Status Registration Book or a Family Registry must pay 10 sen for each leaf. A leaf not entirely filled up is considered as a full leaf. The number of leaves is computed according to the original;

3.—A person who applies for a receipt for a notification or application relating to status or family registries must pay 5 sen for each matter;

4.—If a fee falls to the Public Treasury, the application as specified in the last three articles must be made in writing. In such case a fee is paid by affixing revenue stamps to the application.

RAILWAY AND STEAMER LITERATURE.

We receive with the compliments of Mr. T. D. McKay a bulky parcel of literature setting forth the merits of the various steamer and railway lines which that gentleman represents. Some of these publications we have already seen, but many of them are new and interesting even to the non-travelling reader, to whom doubtless these things are addressed with the object of inducing him to travel. This class of advertising matter seems to be attaining higher quality all the time, and anything more artistic than, say, the Del Monté folders it would be difficult to conceive. From the same source we have to acknowledge receipt of a capital map, showing the North Western Route and its connections.

THE PLAGUE.

A fresh case of plague was reported on July 23rd at Nakamura-machi, Yokohama. The victim is a boy three years old, grandson of a coolie named T. Fukuda. He was at once removed to the Manji Hospital. The dwelling of the patient as well as neighbouring houses was isolated.

The condition of the old man, Y. Sudzuki, who is under medical treatment at the Manji hospital is improving.

A telegram from Taipeh, Formosa, states that five cases of plague appeared there on July 21st. Two of the patients died. Another case was on the same day reported on board a Chinese junk which arrived at Keelung from Amoy. The patient died in a short time.

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

At the request of Messrs. J. Goodland and D. I. Breese, British tourists, Mr. Ikariyama, Superintendent of the Kagacho Police, gave on July 24th an exhibition of *Gekken* and *Jujitsu*—the feats being performed by members of the police force in the premises of the station. During the performance, the superintendent and the police interpreter gave explanations on points which the foreign spectators could not understand. The show lasted for about an hour ending at 10.30 a.m. The foreign gentlemen left by the steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver.

EUROPE, THE KINGDOM OF RIUKIU,
AND JAPAN.(FROM THE "JOURNAL DES DÉBATS," MAY
23RD, 1903.)

[TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

The opium war and the Treaty of Nankin which terminated it (August 29, 1842) attracted anew the attention of France to the Far East—an attention that had been averted since the re-establishment of the Canton Consulate (1829). Subsequent to the commencement of hostilities between England and China, several warships were sent to these latitudes; they were afterwards organised into a naval squadron and the command was taken in 1843 by Admiral Cécille. Acting according to instructions this general officer sent a sloop-of-war on a mission to the islands of Sulu and another to the Riukiu islands; and later he himself went to the Riukiu islands, then to Nagasaki, to Korea and to Tourane; he concerned himself with the study, on the spot, of the political conditions of those regions to which the Anglo-Chinese war gave a new importance. On the flank of China, whose five ports were hardly opened, a little distance from Japan, which was still closed, with the exception of the half-opened port of Deshima (in Nagasaki), England had had ceded to her the islet of Hong-kong; should not France seek for a similar position? Attention was attracted in the first place by Basilan, one of the Sulu islands, and also by the southern Riukiu islands.

The Riukiu islands, the largest of which is 90 kilometres long, form a chain from the south of Kiushiu, to the north of Formosa, and describe a curve like that of a cord freely hung between two points: which perhaps accounts for one of their Japanese names, Okinawa—the high sea cable. Inhabited by a people of gentle manners, cultivated and fertile, situated at an equal distance from the Chinese and Japanese coasts, and also from the northern Philippines, these islands would have made a convenient naval station: at the same time, typhoons are frequent; and moreover, at the time of which we write the natural resources of the islands were almost entirely ignored, and their position was rather out of the way for sailing ships.

At the end of 1843, Admiral Cécille, kept in China by the Lagrenée mission, sent the sloop of war *Alcmène* to reconnoitre Riukiu. He asked the Procurator of Foreign Missions in Macao for a missionary who would consent to be sent to these islands to learn the language; he counted on this missionary serving him afterwards as interpreter, when the naval squadron should go to Japan. Mr. Forcade, who had arrived at Macao some months previously, was chosen for this post of advance guard; he accepted it gladly hoping in course of time to penetrate into Japan and to implant there anew the Christian religion, which had thriven so well at the commencement of the seventeenth and at the end of the eighteenth century. "We receive you well," said the mandarins to the commander of the sloop of war, "we will give you what you need. As to commerce, our country is small and poor, there is nothing to give in exchange for your precious objects." When the officers landed, mandarins surrounded them to do them honour, hindered them from approaching the town, and scattered, by means of blows from bamboos, the populace which seemed curious and prepossessing.

On the 28th April, 1844, Mr. Forcade disembarked near Nafa, only a short distance from the capital of the kingdom, and, the sloop of war leaving again on the 6th May, he stayed on land in the company of a Chinese catechist; he had been presented as official interpreter of the French Government by the commander. From that time until the 27th August, 1848, one or two priests of the Foreign Missions resided in this capacity on the island, at the monastery of Amilkou, which had been assigned to them as their dwelling place. "We found there," wrote Mr. Forcade, "a

very pretty circle of mandarins installed near us with the sole object—so we were told—of entertaining us in our leisure hours.

"Night and day, we could not use our handkerchiefs, cough or expectorate, without being besieged by a dozen individuals, who, with a frightened air, asked us whether we were fainting. The table was in keeping with the rest of the establishment: the country was supposed to exhaust its products in order to support us." But it was impossible to take a step outside the monastery without an escort that dispersed all the passers-by; it was forbidden to teach the stranger the language of the country, all communication taking place in Chinese.

"For a long time he was not even told the names of the simplest things, or if he was told, he was deceived as to the sense of words." One day, during a walk, he succeeds in wandering away from his escort and meets some peasants who hasten to surround him; they offer him a pipe, tobacco and a light; but the escort appears, and the good people disperse. The policy of the Government was to represent the country as unhealthy, the soil as unproductive, the inhabitants as timid and uncivilised, to treat as prisoners of mark the missionaries, and, at the times of their visits, the naval officers; to keep off, in this way, all relations with strangers. This policy they never gave way in.

In the month of June, 1846, Admiral Cécille went to Ouinting (Fort Melville) in the north of Nafa, and tried to negotiate a commercial treaty; the mandarins did not consent to it. It was however agreed in writing that the missionaries should be free during their outings, that teachers of the language and books should be procured for them, that they should hire their servants and be enabled to send for their provisions to the public market. The convention was carried out less than it was changed; two years later, owing to a chimerical fear of complications with China, the *Bayonnaise*, commanded by Jurien de la Gravière, received orders to come and seek the French missionary; Mr. Forcade, barely supported when backed up by France, could not remain when this protection was withdrawn from him; he departed therefore, convinced that nothing would be done in Riukiu, either for the Christian religion or for commerce, so long as Japan ruled there.

The suzerainty of China over this little kingdom confined itself in reality to an exchange of embassies and to the investiture given to the King by the Pekin Government. Japan's sway was quite different. In 1609, the Lord of Satsuma had invaded the islands, set fire to the capital, Choui, and carried the King away into captivity; this prince was released two years later, the conditions being the cession of the northern islands, a promise of tribute and recognition of the suzerainty of Satsuma; the lords of this principality attended to the execution of all these conditions; they drew large revenues from their new domains, and carried on a lucrative trade at Nafa, not only with the people of the country but also with the Chinese: they thus evaded the prohibition of foreign commerce promulgated in Japan by the Shogun in 1636. The archipelago had submitted sufficiently to Japan for the latter to introduce her laws against strange religions and even the custom of *e-houini* (trampling the cross underfoot). The opium war and the European cruisers in Riukiu redoubled the attention of the Satsuma Government; it placed in Choui, near the King, a resident charged to maintain the policy of the kingdom in conformity with that of Japan. The resident was supported by a Japanese guard. "The Yamato have forbidden speech with strangers, on pain of death" was said now and then secretly, to the missionaries.

However, English vessels appeared on several occasions. Admiral Cochrane came to Nafa and exchanged civilities with the Government. On the 30th April, 1846, an English schooner landed a missionary, Dr. Bettelheim, who at first let himself pass as a physician and who spent several years there. At the end of March, 1849, a sloop of war of the United States went to Riukiu. A rumour was current in Hong-kong that there was a question of choosing a coaling station. On the 26th May, 1853, Com-

modore Perry anchored at Nafa; he collected, during a stay of several weeks, valuable materials for hydrography and geography, but did not gain a treaty.

It was then that he turned towards the north and cast anchor before Uraga (8th July). The opening up of Japan was to be the result of his negotiations. But whilst awaiting their issue, he caused storehouses for coal to be built at Nafa, in spite of the protestations of the mandarins; he continued to explore the islands, and prepared to seize one of them in the event of failure in Yedo. For several years the situation in Japan remained undecided, notwithstanding the signing of the first treaty with the United States (31st March, 1854). It was at that time that a treaty was negotiated for France, at Nafa, by Admiral Guérin (at the end of 1855). In 1859, a Dutch vessel, the *Bali*, came for the purpose of discussing a convention. Japan then very slowly opened up; in Kiukiu the distrust remained unchanged; the French missionaries who returned at the beginning of 1855 to their monastery of Amilkou, were treated with more consideration, but the population, by order, always gave the strangers a wide berth.

By reason of the opening up of Japan, the Riukiu islands lost all political interest, the Occidental Powers no longer sought to acquire them for naval bases in the Pacific. The treaties negotiated at Nafa were not even ratified, and the kingdom of Okinawa returned to its obscurity. But restored Japan did not forget the designs formed for some time by Europe and America. Moreover it happened (January, 1872) that Loochooan sailors, driven there by a storm, were massacred by the savage aborigines of Formosa. The incident made felt the inconvenience of the ambiguous situation regarding China. An imperial decree of the 16th October, 1872, "raised the King of Riukiu to the rank of a Japanese noble"; soon afterwards the Government offered him a residence in Tokyo and made a gift to the kingdom of 30,000 yen in order to establish monetary circulation. On the 30 October, the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs declared that in future he would conduct the foreign relations of the archipelago. In July, 1874, the whole of the administration was transferred to the Minister for Home Affairs in Tokyo; a Japanese garrison was installed in Choui in May, 1875; at last (April 4, 1879) the kingdom was converted into the prefecture of Okinawa. The King has lived in Tokyo since 1873 and has a seat in the House of Peers. Thus came to an end, by means of a Tokyo edict, a little kingdom that had remained independent since the commencement of history, and that laid claim to a miraculous origin.

China, sounded by Minister Soejima (spring, 1873), had at first declared that, as suzerain, it was incumbent on her to protect the Loochooans; but, when Japan acted, she remained unmoved. By this annexation, Japan simplified the question of Formosa, acquired new reasons for interfering in this island, of which she profited from 1874; she almost doubled her frontage on the Pacific, prepared for the acquisition of Formosa, which was realised in 1895, and kept away from her ports the eventual proximity of intriguing Occidentals. This first success enabled a Prime Minister, Okubo Toshimichi, to regulate in a satisfactory manner the more serious affairs of Formosa and Korea.

PATENT APPEAL.

At the Patent Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce a decision was given on July 9th in the matter of an appeal filed by Mr. M. Fiddler, Moscow, Russia, against the rejection of his application. He applied to the Bureau for registration of a patent for a safely explosive, but it was rejected, on November 24th, 1902, on the ground that the article is similar in the nature of its manufacture, to a British product registered in that country in 1901 under the registry number 8,101. The Russian manufacturer appealed contending that the two products are different in nature. The appeal was not sustained.

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